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A STUDY OF VASOVAGAL REACTIONS (VVR) EVALUATION TOOLS AMONG BLOOD DONORS

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ABSTRACT

Few tools exist at the moment for assessing VVR in blood donors. Donors with VVR may be identified at the time of collection using categories created by the AABB Donor Bio vigilance and International Standard in Blood Transfusion Committee. Information such as response location, response time, symptoms, indicators, and injuries sustained may be useful. However, there are limitations to this tool. Due to its tiny size, a VVR cannot be detected or recorded. Donor self-evaluation and a written interview might improve the reliability of response assessment. Therefore, surveys conducted after contributions or three weeks after interviews show much greater VVR rates across the board. Donors may evaluate their own performance with the use of the Blood Donor Response Inventory (BDRI). It's an efficient method of self-surveillance that might push donors to provide additional information after the contribution time has ended. The severity of VVR symptoms will be rated by the donor on a scale from 0 (no reaction) to 5 (worst possible reaction). The donor's response will reveal any signs of VVR they may be experiencing. The original BDRI included 11 questions, however it was cut down to only 4. When testing VVR, it was shown to have a positive impact. As a result, researchers are able to collect more comprehensive data from a smaller pool of donors and apply it to a broader pool of subjects for analysis, which may provide more meaningful and relevant results. Therefore, combining donor survey and observational techniques may boost the sensitivity of identifying even the slightest VVR.