

BLOOD DONATION IN GREECE IN THE ERA OF SARS-CoV-2 PANDEMIC

S. Valsami^{1,2}, A. Argyrou^{1,3}, A.Pouliakis^{1,4}, M. Ganidou^{1,5}, S. Mellou^{1,6}, V. Papadopoulos^{1,7}, K. Stamoulis⁸,

Working Committee of Transfusion Medicine & Apheresis of the Hellenic Society of Hematology,

Hematology Laboratory-Blood bank, Aretaieion Hospital, National and Kapodistrian University of Athens, Athens, Greece
Blood Transfusion Department, "Saints Anargyroi" Hospital, Athens, Greece;
Department of Cytopathology, University of Athens, "Attikon" University Hospital, Athens, Greece;
Blood Transfusion Department Papanikolaou Hospital Thessaloniki, Greece;
Blood Transfusion Department G.Genimats Hospital, Athens, Greece;
Blood Transfusion Department Gianitsa Hospital, Greece;
Hellenic National Blood Transfusion Center. Athens. Greece

Background

- The SARS-CoV-2 pandemic and the consequent restrictive measures affected blood donation in many countries worldwide.
- Under the pandemic situation, the lockdown has played a decisive role in the prevention and control of COVID-19 but has had a negative impact on blood donation.
- especially in countries like Greece where almost all blood collection sites except mobile drives are located at Hospitals Blood transfusion departments

Background

- In Greece blood supply relies solely on voluntary donations and blood donors consist of four groups
 - Individual Blood donors donate blood individually at Blood Services in hospitals or at mobile drives
 - Blood donors Associations consist of people sharing the same activities or working place and donate regularly on pre-set dates and collection sites.
 - **3. Replacement donors** are non-remunerated blood donors recruited from the family and social environment of patients,
 - **4. Military blood donors** consist of people doing their compulsory military service, military officers and employees that donate blood on pre-set dates and collection sites at military installations.

Aims

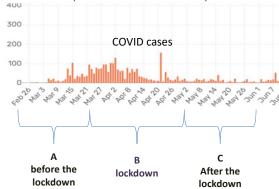
- The aim of the study was
- to record the impact of the first phase of the SARS-CoV-2 pandemic in blood donation in Greece.

Methods 2

- The study was conducted during a 14-week-period from 26 Feb. 2020 when the first CoVid case in Greece was reported to 1-6-2020 with the gradual recall of most restrictive measures
- The study period was divided in:
 - A. Period before the lockdown (26/2/2020-22/3/2020) which was announced on 23rd March by the Greek government

 - B. Lockdown-period (23/3/2020-4/5/2020) to $4^{\rm th}$ May C. Period after the lockdown (5/5/2020- 1/6/2020) with the recall of almost all restrictive measures

It is worth noticing that elective surgeries except emergent and malignancy cases were canceled $\,$ from 13th March before the lockdown period to the end of the lockdown period



Methods 3

Recorded data that concerned

- blood donations,
- blood-donors' group
 - individual volunteers,
 - replacement donors,
 - blood-donors associations,
 - · military donors, and
- demographic data

were compared to data from 2019.

- Data were collected from the
 - National Blood Donors Registry and the
 - Hellenic National Blood Transfusion-Center.





Statistical analysis was performed via SAS 9.4.

Results

During the 14 weeks of the study period, in 2020, 119.774 blood donations were recorded, while during the same period in 2019, 138.626 whole blood donations were collected.

As you can see there was a reduction of -13.60% in relation to 2019 (18.852 donations)

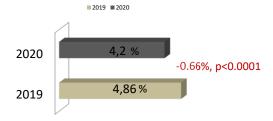


Results

Considering an estimated population in Greece of 10.724.599 inhabitants for 2019, the blood donation rate (BDR) adjusted for the study period was 4.20% for 2020 and 4.86% for 2019

(Difference: 0.66%, 95% CI: 0.64% – 0.68%, p<0.0001).

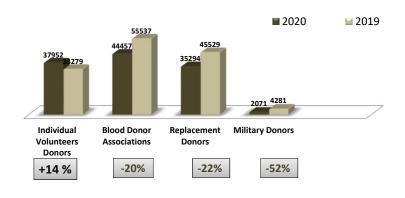
Blood Donation Rate (%)

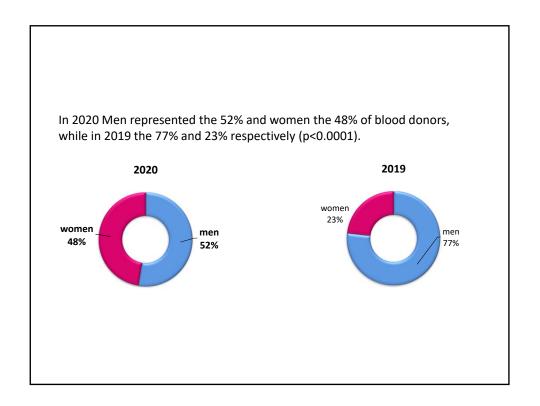


Which means that the overall effect of the pandemic for Greece considering blood donations was a reduction of 0.66% in the BDR for the study period, which was statistically significant.

Blood donations by each group of blood donors

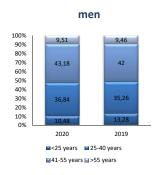
- It is worth noticing that during the study period:
- ✓ The group of individual volunteers donors was mobilized and provided +14.04% (4673) more units in 2020 than in 2019
- ✓ while Blood Donor Associations, Replacement Donors and Military Donors reduced their donations by -19.95%, -22.48% and -51.62% respectively

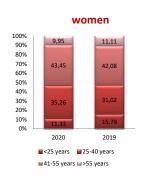




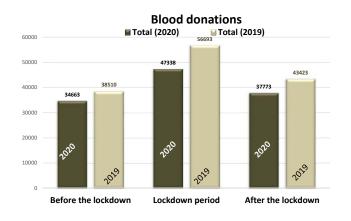
Age distribution

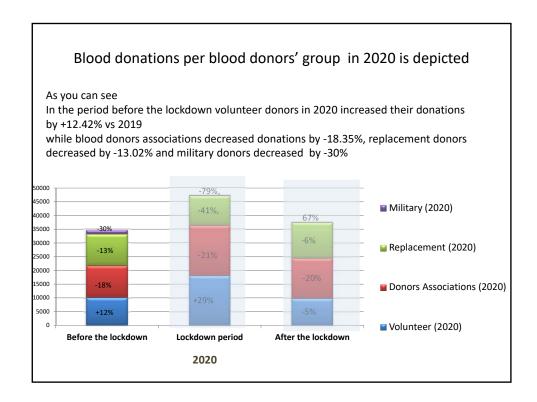
- Age distribution of blood donors during the study period in 2020 was not different than 2019
- For men:<25 years: 10.48% vs 13.28%, 25-40 years: 36, 84% vs 35.26%, 41-55 years: 43.18% vs 42.00%, >55 years: 9.51% vs 9.46%. For women:<25 years: 11.33%, vs 15.79%, 25-40 years: 35.26% vs 31.02%, 41-55 years: 43.45% vs 42.08%, > 55 years: 9.95% vs 11.11%.





Blood donations during each period meaning before the lockdown during the lockdown and after the lockdown in 2020 were less than 2019





Conclusions

In Greece, as in other countries, a (14%)
reduction of blood donations during the first
phase of the pandemic was observed

Conclusions

- ✓ Increased donations from individual volunteer donors during the lockdown, highlight the mobilization of citizens who responded to public awareness campaigns by the National Blood Transfusion Center.
- ✓ It also reveals the effectiveness of adapted practices that Blood-Transfusion Services implemented to mitigate the risk of donor-exposure to SARS-CoV-2
 - ✓ (ie switching blood-collection sites to open air locations, scheduling appointments for blood-donations, adjusting operating hours etc).

Conclusions

✓ Donations from volunteer blood donors associations and military-donors were more affected by the lockdown, most likely due to cancellation of scheduled mobile blood-drives, especially in the first weeks of the pandemic.

Conclusions

- ✓ Donations from replacement donors, although being reduced due to the elective surgeries cancelation, still represent a significant part of the daily blood supply in our country.
- ✓ This may possibly reflect the volunteer donors' tendency to donate blood as replacement donors especially in periods of inadequate blood supply, which raises concerns about the system's ability to cover blood transfusion demands.