



# Introduction to the ISBT 128 Labelling Standard for Blood Components

Hospital Transfusion Service  
Perspective



## What is ISBT 128?

“An international standard for the transfer of information associated with tissue transplantation, cellular therapy and blood transfusion.

It provides for a globally unique donation numbering system, internationally standardized product definitions and standard data structures for bar coding and electronic data interchange.”

## International Standard

- Global standard introduced in 1994
- 28 countries either implemented or planning implementation

<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>•Denmark</li><li>•Estonia</li><li>•Finland</li><li>•Iceland</li><li>•Kuwait</li><li>•Netherlands</li><li>•Norway</li><li>•Singapore</li><li>•Sweden</li><li>•Switzerland</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>•Austria</li><li>•Belgium</li><li>•Canada (Héma-Québec)</li><li>•China</li><li>•Egypt</li><li>•Portugal</li><li>•Turkey</li><li>•United States</li><li>•United Kingdom</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>•Australia</li><li>•Brazil</li><li>•Canada (Canadian Blood Services)</li><li>•Germany</li><li>•Israel</li><li>•Japan</li><li>•Poland</li><li>•Serbia</li><li>•South Korea</li><li>•Spain</li></ul>
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## Regulations / Standards

### CSA Standards for Blood and Blood Components

*“If bar coding is used, ISBT 128, developed by the International Council of Commonality in Blood Banking Automation should be followed.”*

### AABB Bulletin #05-12 (October 2005)

- Requires that all AABB accredited blood banks and transfusion services implement ISBT 128 by May 1, 2008.
- Several of the larger hospitals in Canada are accredited by AABB and thus are expecting Canadian Blood Services to implement ISBT 128.

## ISBT 128 Technology Standard

- Much more than a new label layout
- Provides standard information and layout for blood component labels
- Defines data structure for information appearing on labels
- Defines data identifiers for bar codes used in blood component labelling & data transfer
- Defines technical details for the bar code
- Technical Specifications document available on ICCBBA website

## ISBT 128 Data Structures

- Data structures define the way information is presented in ISBT 128.
- Data structure can be incorporated into many information delivery systems e.g. bar codes, electronic messages, RFID tags
- Donation Number and Product Code are just two of many ISBT 128 data structures
- When ISBT 128 data structure appears in bar code format the data characters are printed in eye readable format immediately beneath the bar code

## ISBT 128 Eye Readable Text

The diagram shows a portion of an ISBT 128 barcode with several annotations:

- Additional text - specific to country and/or blood agency:** Points to the alphanumeric string **C050007-123456** and the QR code.
- ISBT Standard:** Points to the standard barcode.
- Bar coded data characters:** Points to the barcode.
- Eye readable data characters:** Points to the alphanumeric string **E0361V00**.
- Eye readable interpretation of the bar coded data - specific to country and/or blood agency:** Points to the text **AS-3 Red Blood Cells** and its French equivalent **Culot globulaire AS-3**.

Additional text visible on the label includes: Blood Agency Name, Blood Agency Address, Establishment License No., and storage instructions: Volume: 234 mL, From/ide 450 mL WB/ST, Anticoagulant: CP2D, Store at/conserver à 1 - 6° C.

## ISBT 128 Data Content

Format for barcode data content is defined:

- Donation Number (appppyynnnnnff)
- Product codes (αooootds)
- Blood group (ggre)
- Date & Time (Julian) (cyyjjhhmm)
- Special testing
  - General, Red Blood Cells, HLA, Platelet HLA
- Etc.....

## Data Identifiers

### Data can't be entered into wrong field

- ISBT 128 data structure includes data identifiers that allow software to identify contents of the data and 'validate' that it belongs in the intended field
- For example, blood type cannot be entered into product code field

### Allows data to be concatenated

- Allows scan of two adjacent bar codes in one pass

## Data Identifiers for Major Bar Codes

- = Donation Number
- =% Blood Group (ABO/Rh)
- =< Product Code
- =\* Collection Date
- => Expiration Date
- &> Expiration Date & Time
- =\ Special Testing: Red Cell Antigen
- &( Special Testing: General

## Codabar Product Codes & Definitions

- 5 digit product codes and definitions do not differentiate donation types
- Product code tables not maintained as new products initiated
- Product codes not standardized between countries, blood agencies

## ISBT 128 Product Codes & Definitions

8 digit product code data structure includes donation type and allows for definition of additional information

- 5 digit product code which defines
  - Core conditions – e.g. anticoagulant, volume, storage conditions
  - Component Class - e.g. Red Blood Cells, Platelets
  - Modifiers – e.g. washed, thawed
  - Attributes – e.g. irradiated, residual white count, low platelet count
- 3 digits define donation type and divisions/splits

Product Code Database maintained by ICCBBA. All products distributed nationally/internationally must have a standard ISBT 128 product code.

## Example of ISBT 128 Product Code

- Component Class: **Red Blood Cells**
  - Modifier: **None**
  - Core Conditions
    - Anticoagulant **CPDA-1**
    - original volume **450 ml**
    - storage conditions **refrigerated**
  - Attribute: **Irradiated**
- ISBT PRODUCT CODE = E0206**

## Product Codes – Codabar vs ISBT 128

- No one to one relationship between Codabar & ISBT 128. Example - CPD Whole Blood:

<b>Codabar Product Code</b>	<b>00150</b>
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<b>ISBT 128 Product Codes include:</b>	
Whole Blood  CPD/450mL/refg	E0009
Whole Blood  CPD/450mL/refg/Open	E0013
Whole Blood  CPD/500mL/refg	E0023
Whole Blood  CPD/500mL/refg/Open	E0027

## Unique Donation Number

- Current donation numbers are not unique
  - Look back - traceability
  - Consolidation of laboratories
  - Hospital lab systems will not allow entry of a duplicate donation number
- At Canadian Blood Services donation numbers repeat every year
  - *Some hospitals have reported duplicate donation numbers on components received*
  - *Manual entry and workarounds increase risk of error*

## ISBT 128 Donation Number

- 13 Digit ISBT 128 Donation Number provides unique identification of blood products world wide for a 100 year period
- Eliminates need to re-number units of blood
- Supports centralized donor testing



## ISBT 128 Donation Number

C0500 07 123456 21 Q

- 13 Digit Donation Number
  - Facility identification code (global)
  - Year indicator (won't repeat for 100 years)
  - Sequential number (999,999/facility/year)
- Additional elements – not part of DN
  - Flag characters
  - Manual entry check character

## Donation Number – Flag Characters

- Flag characters are NOT part of the Donation Number
- Are used for process control
- Will NOT be the same on component label as on label applied at collection or what is printed on packing slips
- Are encoded in the bar code and printed on labels and reports

## Keyboard Entry Check Character

- Keyboard entry into computer system should be strongly discouraged.
- When keyboard entry is necessary, computer software should be designed to recognize manual entry and require entry of Check Character for verification of data entered.
- Check character required for manual entry of long numbers (e.g., donation number and red cell antigen testing)
- Not in the bar code because it's meant to check KEYBOARD entry
- May want to record in manually written records

## ISBT 128 Standard Label

- ISBT 128 blood product label is divided into four quadrants
- Regardless of site of collection globally, the bar codes should be placed in same relative positions on product label
- The ISBT 128 Standard defines the placement of the following bar codes:
  - Donation Identification Number
  - ABO/Rh Blood Group
  - Product Code
  - Collection Date
  - Special Testing
- The Canadian Blood Services label design is not finalized and the label will not be exactly as shown in the following diagrams

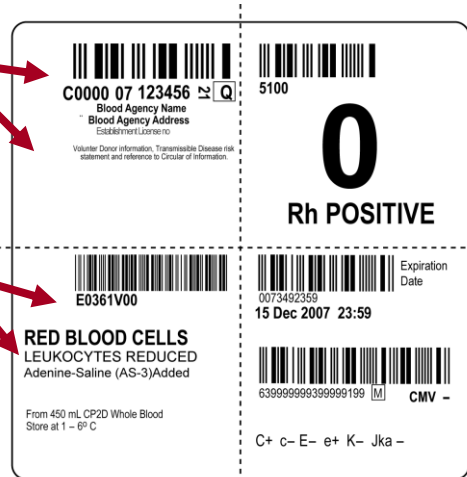
# Standard ISBT 128 End Label Format

## Unique Donation Number & Static Text

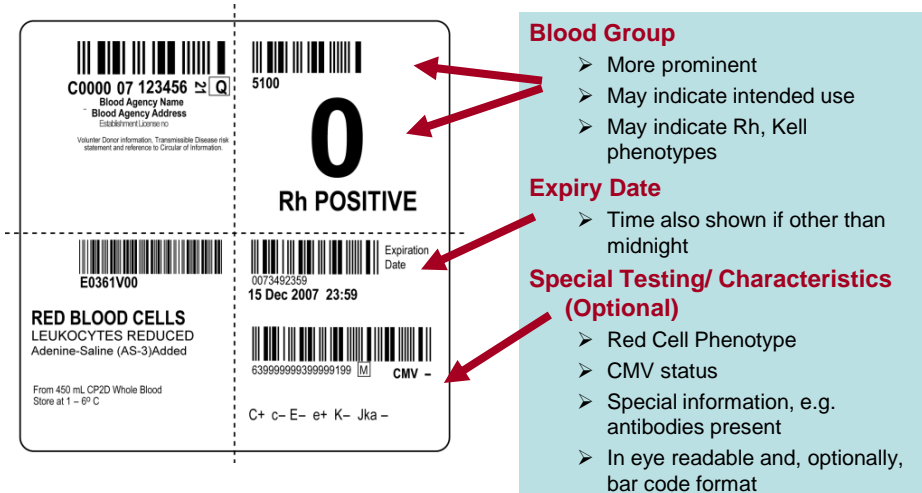
- 13 digit unique Donation Number (plus flag & manual check characters)
- Blood centre name, address, licence number
- Static legal text

## Product Code & Description

- Includes donation type (e.g. autologous, directed)
- Includes divisions (e.g. for pediatric use)
- Includes modifier and attribute information (e.g. washed, irradiated)



# Standard ISBT 128 End Label Format



## ISBT 128 Implementation

- Canadian Blood Services plans to implement ISBT 128 by May 2009
- Will require changes to Canadian Blood Services blood management system (PROGESA)
- Many hospitals may also be required to update their systems
- Will require changes to SOPs, forms and labels
- Implementation timelines announced April 9, 2008 to allow hospitals adequate notice for successful implementation

## Extended ISBT 128 Label

- Canadian Blood Services plans to use an extended ISBT 128 label for a transition period to allow hospital systems time to become ISBT 128 compliant
- Duration of transition period has not yet been determined
- Extended portion of label has critical information (Donation Number, Product Code, Blood Group, Facility Code, Expiration) in Codabar format
- Similar format to that implemented by Héma-Québec (refer to CL #2007-24)

## Impact on Hospitals

### Things to consider:

- Project planning and communication
- Work instruction and form revision
- Training of Transfusion Service and Clinical Staff
  - Anyone who handles blood components need training to the changes to the label
- Software preparation & validation
  - Version upgrade may be required
- Hardware requirements – bar code scanners, printers
- Impact on other systems
  - Medical Records, report generating systems
- Registration with ICCBBA
  - Information available at [www.iccbba.org](http://www.iccbba.org)

## Communication is Key!

- Communication is key to a successful ISBT 128 Implementation
- Anyone who handles blood components or enters/ records donation information is potentially impacted
  - Lab staff
  - Systems administrators
  - Logistics staff
  - Nursing staff
  - Physicians
  - Patient records office
  - Hospital education office
  - Senior management
  - Outside agencies

## Canadian Blood Services Communications Tools

- Customer Letters
  - CL #2008-06 issued to provide Canadian Blood Services planned implementation date
  - Additional letters will be issued when significant events are planned
- Consultation with Hospital Liaison Specialists
- Presentations

## Canadian Blood Services Communications Tools

- Internet
  - Information and links to be posted on transfusionmedicine.ca
  - Sample Implementation Readiness Checklist
  - Information Powerpoint presentations
  - Timelines
  - Sample labels
  - Feedback tool for questions – [isbt128@blood.ca](mailto:isbt128@blood.ca)
  - Database of frequently asked questions

## Canadian Blood Services Implementation Support

Support will be provided including:

- Adequate and timely information and updates on implementation timelines/plans
- Detailed information on label configuration
- Sample labels
- Product codes
- Facility codes
- Other information required for successful implementation

BLOOD.CA WWW.BLOOD.CA WWW

2008-06-23

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**For more information on ISBT 128  
implementation at Canadian  
Blood Services:  
[www.transfusionmedicine.ca](http://www.transfusionmedicine.ca)**

