

Module 6

Activity Sheet

Submodule 1: Counselling for blood safety

INSTRUCTIONS

Activity 1

Divide the group into triads—a counsellor, a client and an observer. Conduct role-plays as per guidelines provided in the Introduction to the Manual.

1. Present in the handout is a format used in the blood banks during pre-donation counselling.
2. Presented below are guidelines on information presented and issues covered in a blood bank through pre-donation counselling session.
3. Using guidelines presented in the introduction of the manual on conducting role-plays, ask the participants conduct role-plays on pre-donation counselling session.
4. Provide the observer with a copy of the information presented below. Ask them to note down their observations of the counselling session.
5. Debrief
 - a) Ask the observers to discuss their observations.
 - b) Discuss what additional information is provided in a blood donation counselling session apart from the VCT information.
 - c) Discuss strategies to motivate clients to test for HIV.



Guidelines for the observer

The observer should note if the following issues were included during pre-donation counselling of donors:

- One unit of donated blood can help save the lives of more than one person.
- Trauma victims, cancer patients and those with inherited blood disorders require most of the donated blood.
- There is no substitute for blood.
- People who are anaemic cannot donate blood. However, they should undergo treatment for anaemia and can donate blood once the haemoglobin is within the normal range.
- Whole blood donation can be made safely at an interval of 3 months if the donor has no risk of anaemia, particularly iron deficiency anaemia. Repeated blood donation at this interval does not cause any sort of weakness. As pre-menopausal women are more prone to iron deficiency, their donation interval is usually longer.
- There is absolutely no risk of acquiring AIDS or any other disease (such as hepatitis B and C) from donating blood.
- An individual can safely donate blood from the age of 18–60 years without any risk to their health.
- The donor is examined before donation for his/her suitability to give blood.
- The donor must know that he/she needs to undergo many tests before blood can be donated. It may take about 3 days to complete all these tests.
- Donating blood does not take a long time. The actual blood collection procedure takes about 8–10 minutes.
- Individuals who have suffered or suffer from hepatitis B, hepatitis C or AIDS should not donate blood.
- As a blood donor, it is your moral responsibility to ensure that the blood you donate is safe and not likely to transmit any infection you may be carrying. To ensure good donor selection, you will be asked a few questions in confidence about your lifestyle and your sexual history. The purpose of asking these questions is to select a healthy and safe donor for needy and sick patients, and to collect blood which is safe and unlikely to transmit any infection. You must answer these questions as correctly as possible, because we know that you want to help rather than harm a patient in real need.
- Please enroll yourself as a voluntary donor. You can either donate blood at a blood centre or at any of the mobile donor sessions organized by the blood donation service.

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Submodule 1: Counselling for blood safety

Time allotted: 1 hour

TRAINING MATERIALS

- Handout (HO)
- PowerPoint (PPT) presentation
- Activity sheet
- Question box

CONTENTS

- Blood safety
- Pre-donation counselling in blood banks and pre-test counselling in a voluntary counselling and testing (VCT) centre
- Promoting rational use of blood among clinicians
- Ensuring blood safety and implications for VCT
- Promotion of voluntary blood donation programme
- Voluntary blood donation in India
- Blood donor questionnaire and consent form

SESSION INSTRUCTIONS

1. Lecture using the PPT presentation.
2. Conduct Activity 1: Pre-donation counselling.
3. Summarize the key points of the session.
4. Ask the group if they have any questions and remind them of the question box.

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Submodule 2: Counselling issues related to HIV–STI co-infection

Time allotted: 1 hour

TRAINING MATERIALS

- HO
- PPT presentation
- Question box

CONTENTS

- Background information
- Relationship between STIs and HIV infection
- Impact of HIV infection/AIDS on other STIs
- Policy on the control of STIs
- Syndromic management of STIs
- Condom promotion
- Where to refer

SESSION INSTRUCTIONS

1. Discuss with the group their knowledge and understanding of and experience in dealing with clients who have STIs.
2. Lecture using the PPT presentation.
3. Link this topic to Module 2 on 'behaviour change counselling for risk reduction'.
4. Summarize the key points of the session.
5. Ask the group if they have any questions and remind them of the question box.

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Submodule 3: Counselling issues related to HIV–TB co-infection

Time allotted: 1 hour

TRAINING MATERIALS

- HO
- PPT presentation
- Activity sheet
- Question box

CONTENTS

- Role of the counsellor
- TB burden in India
- Symptoms of TB
- HIV–TB interaction
- Diagnosis of TB
- Treatment of TB
- Record-keeping and reporting

SESSION INSTRUCTIONS

1. Discuss with the group their knowledge and understanding of and experience in dealing with clients who have TB.
2. Lecture using the PPT presentation.
3. Summarize the key points of the session.
4. Ask the group if they have any questions and remind them of the question box.

