

Patient Safety

The first point of contact with laboratory medicine where we receive all patient samples requiring analysis. Once received, samples are carefully checked and sorted.

Specimen Reception

It is crucially important to ensure that no mistakes are made at this stage, as the mixing up of blood tubes from two different patients could have disastrous consequences.

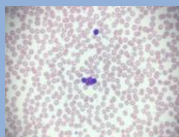
Have an Acute Kidney Injury (AKI) alert system where we inform clinicians of an abnormal change in creatinine levels over time, in order to enable prompt diagnosis and treatment.

Biochemistry



Make and examine blood films of samples with abnormal full blood count results under the microscope, to contribute towards the diagnosis of blood disorders ranging from simple iron deficiency to leukaemia.

Haematology Automation



Perform routine and emergency pre-transfusion testing and provide compatible blood and blood components for transfusion in routine and emergency medical and surgical procedures.

Blood Transfusion

Blood transfusion also supports patients with clotting disorders like haemophilia by regularly giving them the blood products they require.

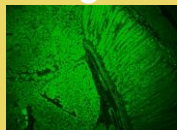
In Laboratory Medicine

we ensure the prevention of errors and adverse effects to our patients in some of the following ways....

Clinical toxicology tests for the toxic effect of agents whose intent is to treat, ameliorate, modify, or prevent disease states.

Toxicology

Results for immunosuppressant medication, taken by patients who have had an organ transplant to prevent rejection, are checked twice by two different members of staff to prevent possible errors.



Immunology

When investigating liver abnormalities, immunology tests for antibodies against one's self. The results shown above, have gone through four members of staff before being reported.



MRSA swabs are taken upon hospital admission to identify and treat patients found to have the infection.

Microbiology

We ensure patient safety by treating and isolating affected individuals. This reduces the risk of transmission to their friends and family.

Test for Human Papillomavirus (HPV) and investigate abnormal cell changes as part of the Cervical Screening Programme. Patient follow up instructions are also sent to GP.

Cellular Pathology

The Cervical Screening Programme is intended to detect abnormalities within the cervix that could, if undetected and untreated, develop into cervical cancer.