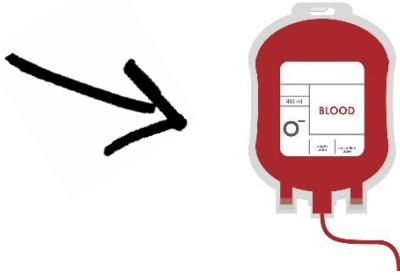


You are being given this information because you recently had a bad injury and lost lots of your blood. Before you got to the hospital, you needed to be given blood to help you.



The doctors and paramedics who were looking after you decided that you could take part in this research study, because it's a study to find out which is the best type of blood to give to patients. It wasn't possible to discuss the study with you before the blood was given, because you were too ill.

Now that you are better, we'd like to ask whether or not you'd like to continue in the study. It is important that you understand what the study is about, why it is being done and what it will involve for you.

Please read this leaflet and think about it carefully. Also talk to your family, doctor or nurse about it if you want.

Why are we doing this research?

A research study is a way that doctors will use to try to find out answers to questions, so we can help people get better.

This research study is being done to find out which treatment is best for people that are bleeding. When people are bleeding a lot, the doctors and paramedics might need to start giving a blood transfusion before the person is taken into hospital.

There are three main parts in the blood: red blood cells, plasma and platelets. This study will test whether it is best to give the parts separately (in different bags), or all as one (whole blood).

Doctors don't know the answer to this question yet, and the only way to find out is by doing this research study, so that we can find out.

Do I have to take part?

No, it is up to you if you want to take part. You can change your mind at any time.

What will happen to me if I take part?

You have already been given the blood treatment (that happened before you got to the hospital). The decision of which treatment you got was decided by chance, a bit like tossing a coin, but we use a computer to decide this instead. This means that half of the people taking part in this study were given the blood with its parts in separate bags, and half the people received the blood with all its parts in one bag. This is the fairest way to see which works best.

We will collect some information from your hospital notes for the study. You will not need to have any extra blood samples or tests.

If you are happy to continue in the study, you and your parents/carers will be asked to sign a form.



We will send your parents/carers a questionnaire in 3 months' time to see how you are doing. If we can't contact your parents/carers, we might send it to the doctor who looks after you in your local doctors surgery.

Will taking part help me?

The study may not help you at the moment, but it will help doctors to know which treatment to use for people who are bleeding in the future.

What if something goes wrong?

If there is a problem, you can talk to your parents/carers and doctors at any time.

What if I don't want to take part anymore?

Just tell your parents/carers and doctors carrying out the study that you don't want to take part any more. You don't have to give any reason. It is your choice.

What will happen at the end of the study?

The results of the study will be written up so that people can read about it but they won't know you were in the study.

We will also contact you and your parents/carers to let you know what the results of the study are.

What if new information becomes available?

Sometimes, in the time it takes to do a study, new information comes up. If this happens, your doctors will discuss with you and your parents/carers whether you want to continue in the study.

Will my information be kept private?

All your information will be kept private. We will only inform people who have a need or right to know (like your parents/carers).

Who is organising and funding this study?

There is a team at NHS Blood and Transplant helping to run this study. The lead doctors are called Dr Laura Green and Professor Jason Smith.

Who has reviewed and checked this study?

Before any research goes ahead, it is checked by a group of people called a Research Ethics Committee. They make sure it is fair.

A different group of people (including members of the public) also checked the information sheets for the study, like this one that you're reading.

What should I do if I have any questions?

Please ask your parents/carers first, then you can also speak to your doctor or nurse.

Thank you for reading this!