

Improving the Understanding and Practice of Transfusion in Sickle Cell Disease

Presented by

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Programme

- Concerns
- Solutions



Concerns

- Infection Risk
- Alloimmunisation
- Sharing of information
- Lack of evidence base



Infection

- Current blood very safe
 - Zero transmission of viral or parasitic infections since 2005 in the UK
- Need stringent donor deferral criteria to get this level of safety

http://www.hpa.org.uk/Topics/InfectiousDiseases/InfectionsAZ/BIBD/Epidemiological Data/bibd015SurveillanceofTTI/)



Infection risk - Prions

- 4 patients known to have been infected by blood products
- No new blood bourne infections since 1999
- NHSBT took risk extremely seriously
 - Prion Working Group
 - Universal leucodepletion
 - Other measures
 - Research into transmission
 - Supporting various government bodies e.g. HPA,
 ACDP (Advisory Committee on Dangerous Pathogens)
- No haemoglobinopathy patient has developed vCJD to date



Alloimmunisation

- Rates
- Guidelines
- Despite this SHOT data (presented previously)
- Reasons overseas patients, communication within lab and clinical team and lab, weekend admissions
- Donor pool vs recipient pool
- Previously detected antibodies elsewhere
- Antibody card issue



Evidence regarding Blood and Transplant alloimmunisation

- >25% of patients have alloantibodies
- Rh and Kell matching decreases alloimmunisation in comparison to historical controls
- Current audit at UCLH 48/300 patients with alloantibodies, 42 have Rh or Kell, the rest mostly not antibodies that one would extended match for.

Vichinsky EP, Luban NL, Wright E, Olivieri N, Driscoll C, Pegelow CH, et al. Prospective RBC phenotype matching in a stroke-prevention trial in sickle cell anemia: a multicenter transfusion trial. Transfusion. 2001 Sep;41(9):1086-92.



Evidence regarding and Transplant alloimmunisation

- Studies using extended matching claim that this provides lower rates of alloimmunisation
- However, most alloimmunisation is due to failure to follow guidelines and the rates of alloimmunisation in groups who adhere to the Rh and Kell advice are similar whether they extended match or not.

<u>Transfusion.</u> 2011 Aug;51(8):1732-9. Extended red blood cell antigen matching for transfusions in sickle cell disease: a review of a 14-year experience from a single center (CME).

Lasalle-Williams M, Nuss R, Le T, Cole L, Hassell K, Murphy JR, Ambruso DR.

<u>Blood.</u> 2012 May 4. Red blood cell alloimmunization in sickle cell disease: pathophysiology, risk factors, and transfusion management. <u>Yazdanbakhsh K, Ware RE, Noizat-Pirenne F.</u>



Other evidence

- NHSBT audit: Dr Fiona Regan
- PRISM post marketing surveillance: baseline alloimmunisation rates



Lack of evidence base

- Cochrane reviews
- TAPS



Cochrane

Type of review	Year (updated last)	How many studies and what types	How many patients	Outcome measures	Conclusions
For stroke prevention	2002 (2009)	2 – STOP I and STOPII	130		Give transfusion but more research needed for secondary stroke
Pre op	2001 (2009)	2: <30% HbS vs, Hb to 10g/dl, the other tx vs none	920	Periop complications	Conservative =aggressive. Need to examine in different op types
Painful crisis in pregancy	2007	none			
ACS	(2009)	none			
HSCT	2010	none			
Splenectomy for sequestration		none			



Solutions

- Guidelines
- Donor Engagement
- Ability to source particular blood
- SHOT and other audits tools
- Donors
- Haemoglobinopathy strategy group
- New products
- Automated Red cell Exchange
- National Comparative Audit



Guidelines

- BCSH: Transfusion in haemglobinopathies
- BCSH: Compatability Guidelines
- BCSH: IT guidelines



Donor Engagment

- The black community is currently under-represented within NHSBT's active donor base.
- Theo Clarke heads a team that proactively engages communities and sets up education and donor collections in high prevalence areas
- NHSBT has around 13,000 loyal blood donors from black communities who in total equate to roughly 1% of all our donors. This is less then 1% of the entire black and mixed race/dual heritage communities in the UK.
- DH hosted a workshop (February 2012) on BME and mixed parentage donation rates.



National Comparative Audit

- Initial strategy meeting April 2012
- Audit in 2013 after Peer Review for haemoglobinopathies
- Project group
- Clinical outcomes in transfusion in up to 5 clinical scenarios



SHOT

- 2011 report
- Chapter on errors in haemoglobinopathies
- Powerful audit tool



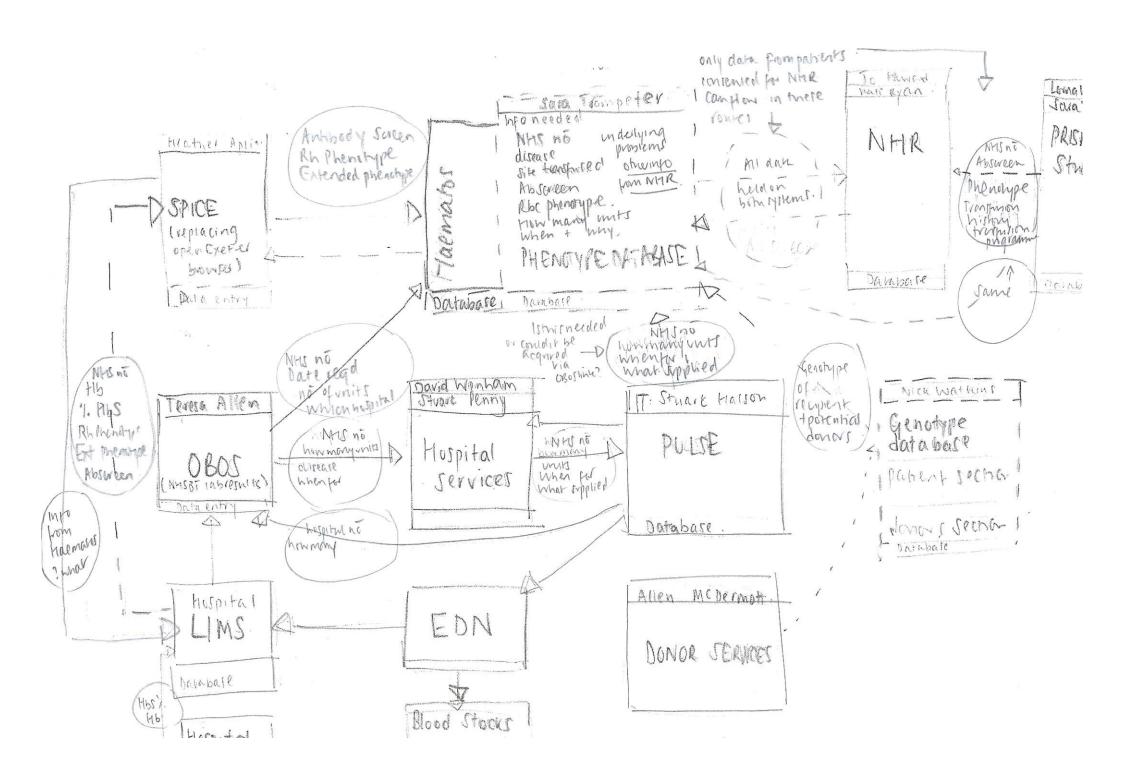
Ability to source particular blood

- Close liaison with donor arm and patient services
- Dedicated Consultant- Dr Rekha Anand
- Known donors
- Frozen blood bank
- SAC-IH (standing advisory committee on immunohaematology) has agreed enabling changes in extended phenotyping / genotyping of donations and HbS – awaiting approval by JPAC in September following a risk assessment.



Haemoglobinopathy Strategy Group

- Terms of reference drafted May 2012
 - To identify the current and future transfusion needs of haemoglobinopathy patients
 - To provide NHSBT with the best information available on current gaps in provision and future demand and requirements
 - To develop audit and clinical studies relating to appropriate blood transfusion for the benefit of patient





New (and recently studied) products

- Washed cells
 - Pilot study for cells with increased longevity
 - Roll out later next month
- Double donor
 - Not supported by recent SaBTO recommendations
- Engineered red blood cells
 - Several groups inc. Dr David Anstee



Automated Red Cell Exchange

- Postcode disparity
- Rationales
- NHSBT provides service e.g. in Liverpool
- Initiated Specialised Commissioning Group to take this further – 1st Meeting May 2012



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