Basic Serology Day



nicresting case Studies

Presented by Judy Beale Senior BMS Royal Derby Hospital 22nd June 2012

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Case 1



- •50yr old female
- •Admitted with abdominal discomfort, melaena and exhaustion. ?Ca
- •Hb 7.0g/dl.
- •Plan-Transfuse 2 units of red cells.
- Patient grouped as B Positive.
 Antibody screen –negative
 2 units of red cells compatible.



Case 1-continued



- 2 units transfused with no adverse affect
- 7 days later, new group and save sample received
- Sample spun down prior to testing-plasma bright yellow
- B Positive, Antibody Screen: Positive. Antibody Panel: Anti-c.

What should the BMS have thought/done?

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What should be done?



- Perform Direct Antiglobulin Test (DAT)
 Has the patient been transfused recently? Check history.
- ? Delayed Haemolytic Transfusion Reaction.
 Refer to TP for investigation.
- Request further samples for confirmatory testing by NHSBT.
 - Repeat pre transfusion ab screen and panel using enzyme technique.

Perform Rh phenotype

Look at Hb and Bilirubin results.
 Inform ward and Consultant Haematologist

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Day	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Hb g/dl	7.8	9.2				9.2	8.8	8.2			
Bilirubin umol/l	13	23				17	78	132			

2 units of red cells transfused

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Day	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Hb g/dl	7.8	9.2				9.2	8.8	8.2			
Bilirubin umol/l	13	23				17	78	132			
IAT	Neg					Neg	4+	4+			
Enzyme	1+					4+	4+	4+			

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Day	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Hb g/dl	7.8	9.2				9.2	8.8	8.2			
Bilirubin umol/l	13	23				17	78	132			
ΙΑΤ	Neg					Neg	4+	4+			
Enzyme	1+					4+	4+	4+			
anti-c i.u./ml						0.2	17	190			

2 units of red cells transfused Taking pride in caring

Request for 2 units of red cells



Day	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	15
Hb g/dl	7.8	9.2				9.2	8.8	8.2		11.1		
Bilirubin umol/l	13	23				17	78	132		18		
ΙΑΤ	Neg					Neg	4+	4+				
Enzyme	1+					4+	4+	4+				
anti-c i.u./ml						0.2	17	190		>3352		
Tāki	2 units transf	s of re used	ed cell aring	S				2 ur	nits of	Anti c+E+N red sfused	Л	Anti c+E+M- S+?Lu ^a

Clinically



Day	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	15
Hb g/dl	7.8	9.2				9.2	8.8	8.2		11.1		
Bilirubin umol/l	13	23				17	78	132		18		
ΙΑΤ	Neg					Neg	4+	4+				
Enzyme	1+					4+	4+	4+				
anti-c i.u./ml						0.2	17	190		>3352		

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- Day 10- no further problems reported ,requires 2 further units prior to hemicolectomy in 6 days time. New sample sent.
- NHSBT had never seen an Anti-c at such high a level it was off the top of their range. Unfortunately her ab screen showed that she had now developed other antibodies and by Day 15 showed further antibodies.
- Now very difficult to x-match blood for her.
- Ab card issued and patient informed to alert Dr's on subsequent hospital admissions.



Case 2



- •70yr old female
- •Admitted with a haematoma and a raised INR on Warfarin
- •Hb 7.2g/dl.
- •Plan-Transfuse 2 units of red cells.
- Patient grouped as A Positive.
 Antibody screen –negative
 2 units of red cells compatible.

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Case 2-continued



- 2 units transfused with no adverse affect.
 Post Tx Hb=9.9g/dl
- 49 days later patient still an in-patient. Condition worsened with leg ulcers and an infection. Hb=7.9g/dl
- New sample sent for 2 units of RBC
- A Positive, Antibody Screen: Negative.
 2 units issued by EI

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Case 2-continued



- Day 50 clinicians continued to monitor the Hb and in the evening sent another G & S sample.
 No blood had been transfused at this stage.
- A Positive, Antibody Screen: Positive.
 ID Panel : Weak anti-Fy(a) (Test completed at night)
- In the morning the 2 units previously issued by EI were removed from the issue fridge and serologically crossmatched with fresh sample.
- One unit was found to be incompatible
- Further samples requested for NHSBT



What should be done?



- Two units Fy(a) Negative units x-matched and issued Checked history. Transfused in 1990
- Re-tested sample from Day 49
- One analyser (2 tested) gave a very weak result and brought the card forward.
 All controls for screening cells had passed their validation.
- NHSBT failed to get a clear result using the fresh samples.





- Patient died before any further samples could be obtained.
- The case was reported to SHOT as a near miss.



Questions



- It is impossible to know every patients' transfusion history and therefore if blood is going to be issued by Electronic Issue how close to EI should a sample be taken /used?
- Did the patient's condition stimulate the immune system to make her respond more strongly within 24hrs?
- Should the location of the EI units been confirmed as soon as the antibody was detected?
- Should the original sample have been sent to NHSBT instead of the fresh samples?
- How long should the blood have been left in the issue fridge if the patient had not been transfused when expected?

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