

Platelets and their Special requirements?

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What special requirements are there that are associated with platelets?



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1-Irradiated 5-IgA deficient 6-Washed 7-Apheresis 2-CMV -



Special requirements.

Irradiation

Goal of Irradiation is to prevent TA-GVHD



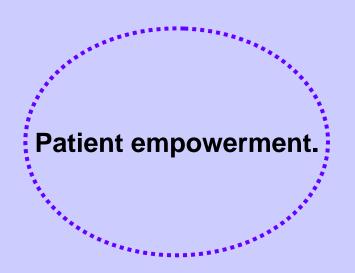
What type of patients would need irradiated platelets?



Special requirements.

Who Needs Irradiated Cellular Products?

- 1. Immune suppressed patients with deficient cellular immunity.
- 2. Congenital T-cell deficiencies syndromes (DiGeorge' syndrome, Wiskott-Aldrich)
- 3. Stem cell/bone marrow transplantation
- 4. Intrauterine or exchange transfusions for premature neonate transfusions
- 5. Treatment with purine analogues, like fludarabine
- 6. Premature infants (weighing <1200 grams)

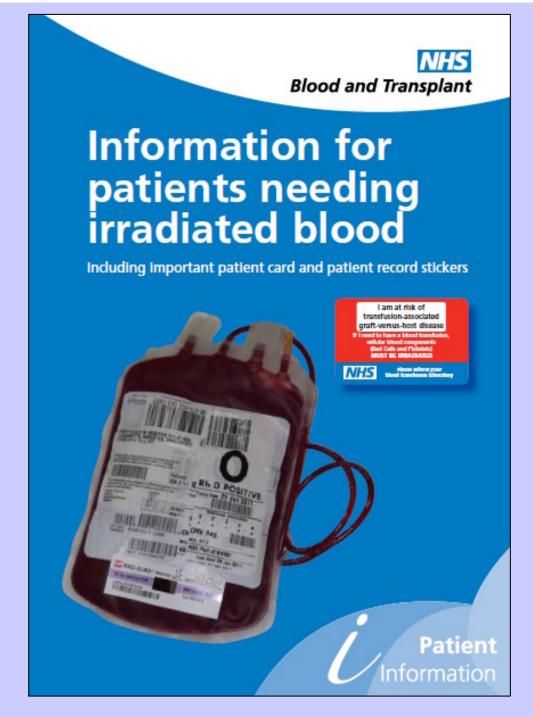


I am at risk of transfusion-associated graft-versus-host disease

If I need to have a blood transfusion, cellular blood components (Red Cells and Platelets) MUST BE GAMMA IRRADIATED



Please inform your blood transfusion laboratory





What type of patients would need CMV-platelets?



Special requirements.

SaBTO recommendations:

Universal Leucodepletion was implemented by all four UK Blood Services in 1999.

The UK specification for Leucodepletion of <5x10⁶ white cells per unit is generally accepted as the level which renders components "CMV safe"

(Vamvakas, 2005; Lipson et al, 2001; Drew & Roback, 2007)



Special requirements.

However.....

CMV can also cause serious problems if a woman has her first CMV infection during pregnancy, as the infection can spread to the unborn baby (known as congenital CMV).

Congenital CMV can cause serious problems such as <u>hearing loss</u> and <u>learning</u> <u>difficulties</u>



Special requirements.

So we ensure that

- Pregnant women
- Intra-uterine transfusions
- •Neonate post 28 days from expected date of delivery.

are to receive CMV- components.



HPA 1a Special requirements.

HPA 5b

What type of patients would need HPA Matched platelets?

HPA 5b HPA 1a



HPA 1a Special requirements.

Who would need HPA matched platelets?

- Platelet refractoriness after multiple HPA 5b transfusions
- 2. Post-transfusion Purpura
- 3. Neonatal alloimmune thrombocytopenic Purpura (NATP)
- 4. Drug induced platelet antibodies
- 5. Idiopathic thrombocytopenic Purpura (ITP)
- 6. Multiply transfused patients, who become refractory to random donor platelet

HPA 5b transfusion



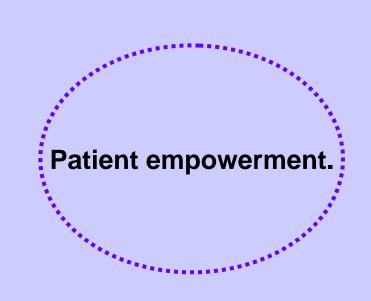
Special requirements.

REPORTING TIME

In 90% of cases NHSBT: results for platelet immunology, within **five working days** from receipt of the samples in the laboratory.

A longer turnaround time may apply to other investigations.

HLA specific antibody test reports for patients refractory to platelet transfusion will normally be issued within **seven working days**, but preliminary reports of HLA antibody positivity may be available sooner upon discussion with the local laboratory.





Histocompatibility testing for platelet transfusion patients

Patient Information



What type of patients would need HLA matched platelets?



Lymphocytotoxic antibody directed against HLA-A or -B antigens.

The presence of anti-HLA antibodies has been correlated with a poor post-transfusion platelet increase.



Special requirements.

If HLA matched Platelets are needed.

-If known patient and urgent it takes on average 30 minutes to find Platelets (based on HLA type) but then time is needed to allocate them for patient and sent to Issues for Irr etc.

If new patient it will take 1/2 day to test the patient, if urgent. If not urgent then turn around is 5 days.



Transfusion of cellular blood products containing any platelets can induce a recall of a previously formed alloantibody against platelet specific antigen's between 5-10 days post-transfusion.

1. Post-transfusion Purpura (PTP) can occur in patients who have been previously sensitized to platelets by transfusion or through pregnancy.

2. Platelet refractoriness:

In thrombocytopenic patients with multiple platelet transfusions, due to formation of HLA-A, HLA-B or less commonly ABO antibodies that destroy transfused platelets



Special requirements.

Monitoring effectiveness?

Timing of increment?



Special requirements.

Q. Why is a platelet count required after every HLA matched platelet transfusion?

A. To check that the platelet transfusion has been effective.

~ 40% of increment results are returned to reference lab

A platelet count to determine increment can be obtained ten minutes after completion of the transfusion.

Informing NHS Blood and Transplant (NHSBT) of the patient's platelet count in this way helps ensure that the most effective platelets are selected for subsequent transfusions.

Please ensure that a NHSBT 'Selected Platelets Follow-Up Form' is completed and returned to NHSBT after each HLA matched platelet transfusion.



What type of patients would need Washed platelets?



Special requirements.

Indications for Washing

IgA Deficiency (classic example)

 Some IgA deficient patients develop IgE anti-IgA; exposure to normal plasma (which contains IgA) leads to anaphylactic transfusion reaction

Severe allergic reactions to transfusion
 Some patients have a repeated severe allergic reactions to plasma.



OPAG SpR educational day: Special requirements.

Who would need Apheresis platelets?



Special requirements.

1. Single donor component.

2. Limits the exposure to HLA and HPA antigens.

3. Children



SHOT report 2012

Special requirement NOT met	Number of reported incidents	35 treated with Fludarabine or other purine analogue18 current or historical Hodgkin					
Irradiated*	82	lymphoma 8 after treatment with					
Irradiated & CMV-*	2	antithymocyte globulin 8 treated with Campath® (Alemtuzumab) 3 haemopoietic stem cell transplants (HSCT) 1 case of aplastic anaemia 4 acute leukaemia 1 Intrauterine transfusion					



The number of non-irradiated units transfused ranged from 1 to 26 units given .

3 patients received over 18 units before the error was detected.

2 of these patients had history of Hodgkins lymphoma which was not flagged.

The third was a child who was under shared care treatment between 2 hospitals over a 6 month period.

Confusion by contradictory discharge summaries with no mention of the special requirement needs.



Special requirements.

How can we ensure the patient component treatment is maintained across the NHS?

Can the requirements be added to the prescription process?

Communicating shared care?



Date of Birti ATTACH ADDRESSOGRAPH OR COMPLETE

BLOOD COMPONENT TRANSFUSION PRESCRIPTION CHART

Guy's and St Thomas' NHS **NHS Foundation Trust**

(Use this to prescribe Red Cells, Plates, FFP & Cryoprecipitate)

Does this patient need CMV negative blood? YES / NO and / or irradiated blood? YES / NO

See guidance overleaf - please inform the latif the patient has any special transfusion requirements

	Date	Component /	Dose	Duration	Prescribed by (signature, print name, status &	Blood unit number (place sticker from blood/product tag here)	started	ended	Given / checked	(if double-
	product type	<u> </u>	(Not to exceed 4 hours)	GMC number)	(place sucker from blood/product (ag nere)	started	ended	by	independent check used)	
1						**Please remember** complete the Red Book complete the tag & return in the Red Box				
2						**Please remember** complete the Red Book complete the tag & return in the Red Box				
3						**Please remember** complete the Red Book complete the tag & return in the Red Box				
4						**Please remember** complete the Red Book complete the tag & return in the Red Box				
5						**Please remember** complete the Red Book complete the tag & return in the Red Box				

Transfusion Triggers: Consent: is this part of an ongoing episode for which consent has already been gained? Yes / No (if no, complete below)

Red cells:

Consider transfusion if Hb < 7g/dl (< 8g/dl if co-morbidities present)

Bleeding patient with APTT/INR > 1.5 See trust guidelines for further advice separate transfusion treatment episode: use a new chart for each new transfusion indication (prescriber to complete) Please see over for guidance

Consent is required for each

Reason for transfusion:													
Verbal informed consent gained, and documented in notes?										Yes	1	NA	
Transfusion information leaflet given to patient? *see over									Yes	1	No	1	NA
Clinician signature, print name, status, GMC number and date	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-



All haematology patients & skin lymphoma patients Hospital Number: NHS Number: First name: Surname: Date of Birth:/...../...../ Gender: M/F Referred patient** Y/N Referring Hospital**.... ** Mandatory Faxed to transfusion lab** Y/N IRRADIATED COMPONENTS: YES / NO ** If YES, give patient the NBS irradiated blood info leaflet ☑ Tick as appropriate and alert card BM/PBSC transplant: donors (autologous/family) - for 7 days before harvest BM/PBSC transplant: recipients (autologous/allogeneic) - indefinitely Hodgkins - all stages regardless of their disease status - for life Treatment with purine analogues (e.g. Fludarabine, Cladribine, Pentostatin, Clofarabine, Bendamustine) - indefinitely All patients receiving Campath (Alemtuzumab) - indefinitely Congenital immune deficiency & IgA deficiency Aplastic anaemia patients receiving immunosuppression with ATG Other e.g. HLA platelets, CMV neg (pregnancy) Signed: Bleep: Date: Print name: (Registered Doctor only) HAVE YOU PLACED ALERT STICKER ON PATIENT'S BLOOD PRESCRIPTION CHART? PLEASE FAX TO BLOOD TRANSFUSION (Guy's x84783 / STH x84775) WHEN COMPLETED (Telephone Transfusion Lab on Guy's x84785 or STH x80751 to confirm receipt) **FILE FORM IN PATIENT'S NOTES** NO STATUS WILL BE CHANGED UNTIL A SIGNED FORM IS RECEIVED NO BLOOD WILL BE ISSUED UNLESS STATUS IS KNOWN BY LAB July 2012

BLOOD TRANSFUSION STATUS:

Shared care on special requirements



Special requirements.

Communication to the lab on.....

- Other centres of care for the patient
- Prescription of any purine analogues or other
- Patients medical history (Hodgkins etc)
- History of patient special requirements
- HLA requests 1' request need to be from clinical team

Is certainly a good start.



Thank you for your participation