Transfusion-Related Adverse Event Mitigation Strategies

Purpose

To outline the Versiti policy for mitigation strategies associated with potential transfusion transmitted diseases and transfusion-related adverse events.

Background (TRALI)

Transfusion-Related Acute Lung Injury (TRALI) is a serious non-hemolytic transfusion reaction. TRALI reactions are most often associated with transfusion of high plasma volume blood components containing antibodies to Human Leukocyte Antigens (HLA) class I, HLA class II, and/or Human Neutrophil Antigens (HNA).

TRALI Policies

Plasma, platelet and whole blood products intended for allogeneic transfusion shall be collected only from males, females who have not been pregnant, or females with a current negative HLA antibody status.

At the time of donation, all female donors will be asked if they have ever been pregnant and if they have been pregnant since their last donation at Versiti. This information is then documented on the Blood Donation Record.

Female donors who have ever been pregnant, have not been tested for HLA antibodies since last pregnancy and whose collections are destined for high plasma volume blood components will be screened for the presence of HLA class I and Class II antibodies.

Donors who have been pregnant and test positive for either HLA Class I or HLA Class II antibodies are restricted to donating only whole blood intended for component preparation or dual RBCs. Any plasma resulting from these whole blood donations will not be used for transfusion.

Donors will not be routinely screened for the presence of HNA antibodies.

Donors implicated in TRALI events will be indefinitely deferred from donating. An implicated donor is defined as a donor associated with a transfusion reaction clinically consistent with TRALI, in which an HLA antibody with a specificity matching recipient antigen has been identified, or in whom an HNA antibody has been identified.

Imported products will meet all TRALI Mitigation Strategy requirements outlined in the policy.

Background (Babesia)

Babesiosis is a tick-borne malaria-like illness caused by species of the intraerythrocytic protozoan Babesia. Human Babesiosis is a zoonotic infection in which ticks transmit Babesia organisms from a vertebrate reservoir to humans; the infection is incidental in humans.

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Babesia Policies (Versiti-WI only)	All products containing red cells must be tested for Babesia. Donors found positive for Babesia are indefinitely deferred. Imported products from those centers collecting blood in the Babesia endemic states (CT, DE, MA, MD, ME, MN, NH, NJ, NY, PA, RI, VA, VT, WI) and Washington D.C must be tested for Babesia. ** Note: Medical Director approval must be obtained to import products collected in an endemic state and not tested for Babesia.
References	*Circular of Information for the Use of Human Blood and Blood Components, current version.* *BBTS Standards,* AABB, current edition. Blood Products Advisory Committee, May 13.2015 “Meeting Summary Minutes”.