Acceptable ABO/RhD Substitutions for Blood Products - PEDIATRICS

Component	Patient ABO Group	Preferred Product ABO Group	Acceptable ABO Substitutions	Patient RhD Type	Acceptable RhD Substitution	Rationale
Whole Blood	0	0	None	Rh-positive	Rh-negative	Must always be identical to patient.
	А	A				
	В	В		Rh-negative	None	
	AB	AB			None	
Red Blood Cells	0	0	None	Rh-positive	Rh-negative	Red cells must be compatible with the antibodies in patient's plasma.
	Α	A	0			
	В	В	0	Rh-negative	None	
	AB	AB	A, B, O			
Plasma (FFP, PF24, Thawed Plasma, Liquid Plasma)	0	0	A, B, AB	Rh-positive	Rh-positive or negative	Antibodies in the transfused plasma must be compatible with patient's red cells.
	Α	A	AB			
	В	В	AB	Rh-negative		
	AB	AB	None			
Apheresis Platelets	0	0	Any ¹	Rh-positive	Rh-negative	If platelets are volume- reduced, any ABO group is acceptable for transfusion. Follow hospital policy.
	Α	A	AB, B, O¹			
	В	В	AB, A, O ¹	Rh-negative	See below ²	
	AB	AB	A, B, O ¹			
Cryoprecipitate	0	0	Any	Rh-positive	Rh-positive or negative	Antibodies in the transfused plasma must be compatible with patient's red cells.
	Α	А	AB			
	В	В	AB	Rh-negative		
	AB	AB	None			

^{1.} Transfusion of incompatible plasma should be avoided in children, especially in infants. Platelets whose plasma is incompatible with recipient's red cells should be volume-reduced as significant hemolysis has been reported. Follow hospital policy.



^{2.} Female pediatric patients who are Rh-negative should receive Rh-negative platelets. If unavailable and Rh-positive platelets are given, administration of RhIG should be considered for prevention of RhD alloimmunization based on hospital policy.

Reference: AABB Technical Manual. current edition