

C10. IMMUNOLOGICAL STATUS OF PATIENTS RECEIVING MULTIPLE TRANSFUSIONS IN MUNICIPAL HOSPITAL HATEG.

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Introduction: Transfusion safety

Before you decide to support a patient's transfusion history should be investigated prior transfusion and getting file (immunological status of the patient).

Before a blood product transfusion is imperative to check:

- Concordance between patient identity on the product label and identify patient transfused
- Compatibility immunological product
- Date and time on the label and their compliance
- The integrity of the packaging (bag)
- Product appearance (color) and red blood cell concentrates aspects of coagulation and hemolysis
- No other product (drug or solution) should not be placed in the bag of blood product

Purpose, material and method: If the patient is known as politransfuzat shall be taken prior to transfusion test R.A.I. (And possibly Ac Anti-HLA) and we transfuse red blood cell concentrates izogrup. Test compatibility of donor red cells and recipient serum should be performed in all cases by the presence of irregular erythrocyte antibodies in patients who may develop hemolysis, and in all cases where a patient to be transfused.

In this paper I study the immunological status of many patients transfused, some politransfusions, Hateg Municipal Hospital.

Conclusions: Allogeneic transfusion is one of the most common lifesaving procedures. It is, however, a dangerous therapy that is associated with severe complications, some fatal.

The most severe transfusion reactions are immunological fracvenses.

They are triggered by the incompatibility of the different blood group systems. Thus, they can occur against erythrocytes (hemolysis intravascular or extravascular), leukocytes, platelets, immunoglobulins (Ig) or other plasma antigens. Therefore, transfusion is under strict control biological and immunological compatibility.