C11. **CLINICAL CASES OF TRANSFUSION DEADLOCK RESOLVED AT THE DEVA HUNEDOARA CTSJ.**

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Introduction: The notion of deadlock transfusion relates to:
- the risk of reaching a blood transfusion refractory status making therapeutic act ineffective or
-occurrence of transfusion reactions may even have serious consequences for the patient.

It is a rare but not exceptional as frequently encountered to the pacient with multriple transfusions, multiparous pregnant women or patients with certain pathologies.

If the main cause is the order Immuno-hematology, the complexity of this phenomenon comes from the fact that it is very hard to find, then, a labile blood product compatible with the recipient of immunologically.

Purpose, matherial and method: Risk management deadlock transfusion

The interface between the prescriber, the doctor responsible for the UTS and the CTS (Blood Transfusion Centre) is fundamental to risk management impasse transfusional.The specific management of transfusion risk is restricted to patients requiring transfusion therapy in a time. You must follow the patient continuously from the correct indication of labile blood component.
The paper described three cases of deadlock resolved transfusion at our center.

Deadlock transfusion could be generated by several situations:
a) autoimmune hemolytic anemia
b) rare blood group
c) statements of comprehensive immunization
d) patients with immunoglobulin shortage
e) patients with malignancy

Conclussions: Transfusion AHAI can be problematic because the presence of autoantibodies in serum free or erythrocyte surface interferes with achieving pretransfusionale routine tests such as erythrocyte antibodies detection, extensive phenotype, compatibility testing direct and these must perform additional tests to transfuse the patient.

The main risk for transfusion in autoimmune hemolytic anemia, especially in the warm autoantibody is potential masking of interest transfusion alloantibodies by autoantibodies, the latter often recognizing the increased frequency red cell antigen.