

## C12. TRASFUSION COMPATIBILITY IN MULTIPLE RED CELL ALLOIMUNIZATION

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**Background:** Posttransfusional antierythrocytic alloimmunisations depend on patient's immunological status, antigen's immunogenicity and on the number and frequency of transfused unities. The presence of multiple alloantibodies is most frequent in subjects undergoing a chronic blood transfusion and less frequent in unique massive transfusion or in transfusion for a special, acute event. For these patients is extremely complicated to find compatible red cells.

**Aim:** To perform the various immunohematological tests and methods for the selection of compatible red blood cells for the multiple alloimmunised patients.

**Materials, methods:** Reagents for the hemagglutination in liquid phase and in column, at 40C, 220C, 370C, in saline with enzymes (papain, ficin, bromeline) and with antiglobulinic serum.

**Case reports:** There are some patients with multiple alloimmunisations as: 1) anti c + Cw + s + Cob ; 2) anti Jk a + Lu a ; 3) anti S + Kp a, 4) anti E + Fy a + Le b; e. all. We present the techniques for the establishment of specificities, clinical significance of the alloantibodies and the selection compatible blood.

**Conclusions:** The presence of multiple antibodies in a patient is a problem, because it is extremely complicated to find compatible red blood cells, in order to prevent some acute or retarded haemolytic transfusion reactions.