C4. QUALITY CONTROL OF LABILE BLOOD PRODUCTS, THE FINAL HAEMOLYSIS RED CELL CONCENTRATES

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Introduction

The purpose of quality control of labile blood products in terms of measuring hemolysis seeks compliance labile blood products, offering accurate data processing and storage of products containing erythrocytes correct them, by studying free hemoglobin released into plasma at the end of life, with meeting the limits of the standard values.

Material and methods

This method was applied in laboratory hematology control for labile blood products. Low hemoglobin value was determined in plasma bags reached its expiry by hemoglobin device Hold / Low Hb Photometer, HemoCue. They controlled 1% of each type of labile blood product or at least 4 units per product type / month. Erythrocyte concentrates resuspended reached expiry date were checked before being removed from circulation and destroyed after harvesting work samples directly from the bag. Resuspended red cell concentration was evaluated at the end of storage hemolysis and red cell concentrate resuspended leukocytes depleted, hemolysis after the filtration step, the fresh frozen plasma was evaluated in plasma free hemoglobin (samples were obtained from randomly selected bags)

CER.UA were studied 40, 30 CE.DL, 30 PPC. Free plasma Hb free in CER.UA and CE.DL must be <0.8% of total Hb. Free plasma Hb in PPC must be <0.05g/dl. Only if this condition is met, resuspended red cell concentrate / leukocytes depleted can be labeled "conform" selection and processing, as well as PFF, processing and selection. Residual values over Low Hb; Hb> 0.8% show a deficit defective processing and preservation products. The results are not included in this limit sun labeled as non-conform.

Results

In all the 100 products studied was found compliance hemolysis was below 0.8%.

Conclusions

Processing and storage of labile blood products for the period studied was in accordance with European standards.