

### **E3. KEY ELEMENTS IN TRANSFUSION SECURITY: REAGENTS QUALITY AND THE TECHNIQUES USED IN RED CELLS IMMUNOHEMATOLOGY.**

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Immunohematological califications for the blood donors and for the blood compatibility are done by the immunohematological tests.

Imunohematological qualification is ensured by quality of reagents, techniques, as well as the specific methodology applied in each situation.

The imunohematological reagents must be in accordance with the characteristics and international and national rules laid down, and all of the techniques used must be validated for a reagent and for a special equipment.

The reagents used for both haemagglutination techniques in liquid phase and solid phase are those for the detection of erythrocyte antigens (0AB, RH s.a.), red blood cells for the group 0AB and for research of irregular anti-erythrocyte antibodies 0AB and reagents for making antibodies anti-A and anti-B immune.

The quality of immunohematology reagents may be or may become inadequate, originally from the producer, or subsequently by improper transport or storage, or obsolescence, by overcoming the Terms of Use. Therefore, these reagents should be initially confirmed by the producer and certified by a national or international institute, and then the user will perform validation receipt and then will conduct daily internal quality control.