

## **E5. INTERNAL QUALITY CONTROL IN IMMUNE-HEMATOLOGY LAB (BTC AND HOSPITAL TRANSFUSION UNITS)**

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**Introduction.** Quality management is an integrated system of quality assurance to influence individual and collective, each representing a component for quality assurance. Good laboratory practice, quality control and audits management program is about errors and accidents. Risk resulting from hemolysis immunological incompatibility anti-erythrocytic antibody present in the recipient and is the most common and serious. Prevent risk and transfusion safety requires immunohematology tests: determination of ABO blood group, Rh, RAI, direct and indirect Coombs test, direct compatibility.

**Purpose.** Internal quality control laboratory to detect anomalies and errors immunohematology be rectified immediately. It includes measures to verify all phases of activity and is composed of: -Control equipment -Control reagents -Control technique Elements involved in obtaining reliable results, the quality of this analysis are: -Selection of reagents and their validation techniques -Validation of their reception -Prepared secondary-control reagents (red test) -Internal-controls daily These internal quality checks are made daily. They are samples from the series similar work samples, standardized and delivered by specialized companies or performed in the laboratory. These internal controls are designed to detect anomalies due to equipment, reagents and difficulties of determining the ABO group and Rh, allo and autoantibodies in patients. The paper presents the main difficulty in determining the ABO Rh group.

**Conclusion.** Internal quality control system is part of haemovigilance and transfusion safety.