LOW VARIANTS Rh STUDY AMONG BLOOD DONORS IN BTC BUCHAREST.

A.Zagrean
Immunhematology Laboratory, BTC-.Bucharest, Roumania

OBJECTIVE:
The aim of this study was to monitor and to compare the different RhD variants and their frequency during 6 monts in CTSMB and their transfusion implications.
MATERIAL/METHOD:
Equipments: fully automated system Qwalys (Diagast), semiautomatic Ortho BoiVue System, semiautomatic Dia Med System.
The negative test was carried out in comparison with ID DiaMed Anti Ig G cassette + Anti D weak serum, technique based on the Coombs test and DiaClon ABO/D test.
The A number of 24.436 samples were taken and processed for Rh, tested routinely with different monoclonal AntiD (Ig M and IgM + Ig) All negative or weak reactions (1+ - 3+) were confirmed with polyclonal anti D ser and DiaClon ABO/D test.
Samples were monitored by using informatic system and archives data study.
RESULTS:
- 135 samples (0,55 %) were D weak and D partial from different category, tested by DiaClon ABO/D test.
- 27,8 % DVI variant and 72,2% Du
- different variant fenotyping are identifying in RhD negative samples :
dd Cc ee kk 6,44 % // dd cc Ee kk 1,11 % //
dd cc ee KK 4,23 % // dd Cc ee KK 0,50 % //
dd CcEe kk 0,10 %
- the correlation ABO/ Rh weak: 50,37%A// 31,12%O // 14,07%B // 4,44%AB
- in 2 cases we detected antiD antibodies
CONCLUSION:
The RhD category is very important in order to establish the transfusion strategy
Using appropriate reagent and methods it is possible to detect the variants D weak confirmed by molecular biology.
No correlation can be made between blood group and occurrence of RhD variants weak
It is necessary to investigate the anti –D alloimunization rate of the variants to provide a better immune transfusion service