SPECIFIC FEATURES OF BLOOD TRANSFUSION IN IMMUNOSUPPRESSED PATIENTS.

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Introduction: Patients hospitalized in hematology-oncology departments are immunosuppressed both by the nature of their disease, in general as it is a haematological malignancy, and as a consequence of their treatment. They usually require frequent blood transfusions, with special issues in selection of blood products, blood administration, transfusion surveillance and potential complications.
Matherials and methods: There will be presented aspects of ABO groupage difficulty in some patients with lymphoproliferative diseases due to absence / poor expression of agglutinins in the serum of these patients, clinical, prevention and treatment of post-transfusion graft versus host disease in patients treated with purine analogues, after transplantation of hematopoietic stem cells or some patients with lymphomas, aspects concerning the risk of transmission of bacterial infections or other infections, particularly cyto-megalovirus, via blood products transfused, with high potential for severe adverse events in immuno-suppressed patients, the risk of anaphylaxis reactions in patients with selective IgA deficiency.
There will also be presented the indications for transfusion of phenotyped in Rh / Kell systems blood products, leucocyte-depleted and irradiated blood products, and the role of nurses in providing transfusion safety and rigorous monitoring of immunosuppressed transfused patients.

Conclusions: Blood transfusion in immuno-compromised patients require special precautions in selecting blood products and ensuring blood transfusion safety and nurse involved in care of these patients must know and apply actively measures to prevent potential severe transfusion complications in this population.