



Journey of a Blood Bag- Blood Centre. Processing and Testing

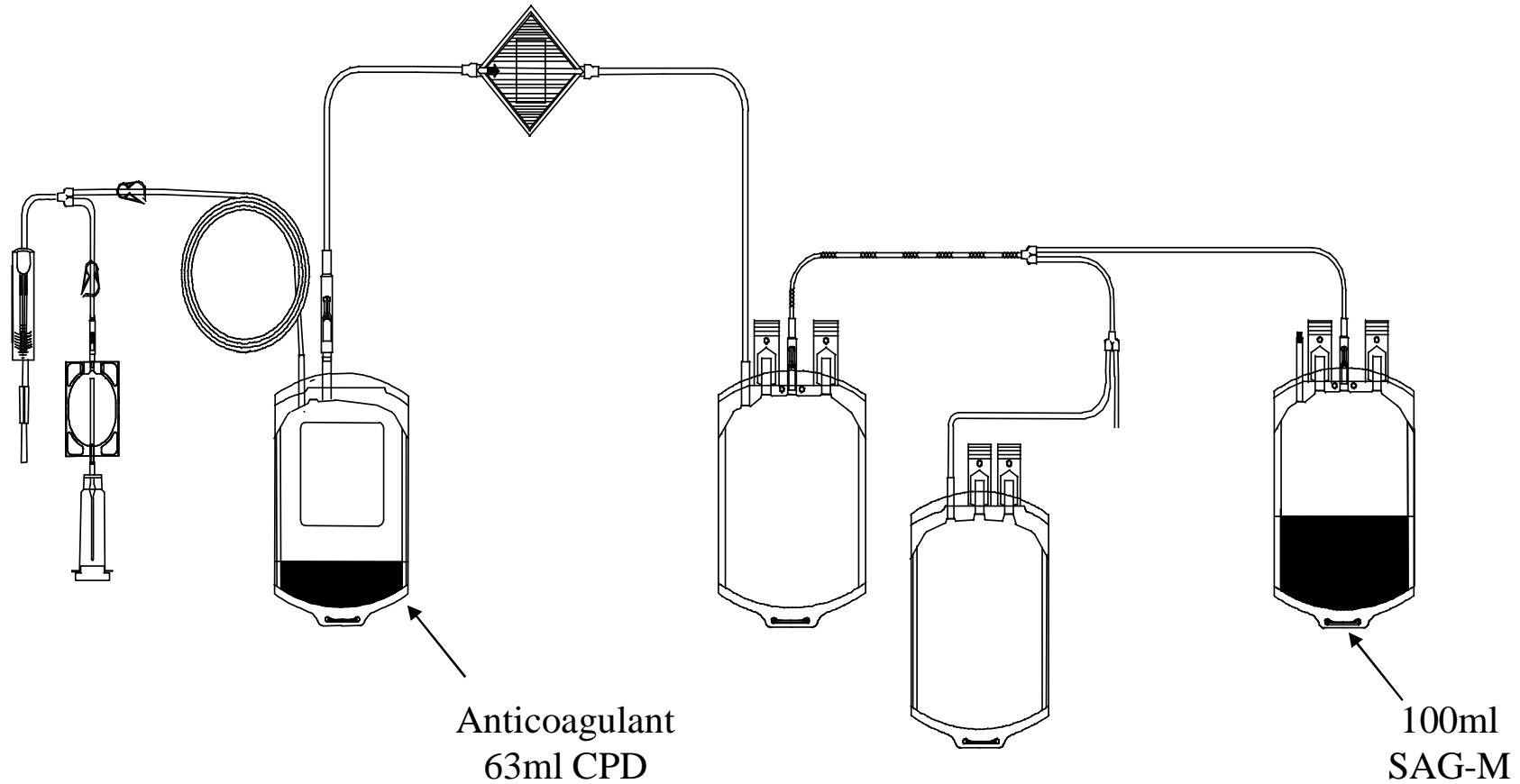
Ruth Evans,
OD Manager - Scientific and Clinical
NHSBT Filton

Why do we separate whole blood
into different components?

Whole Blood Pack Type

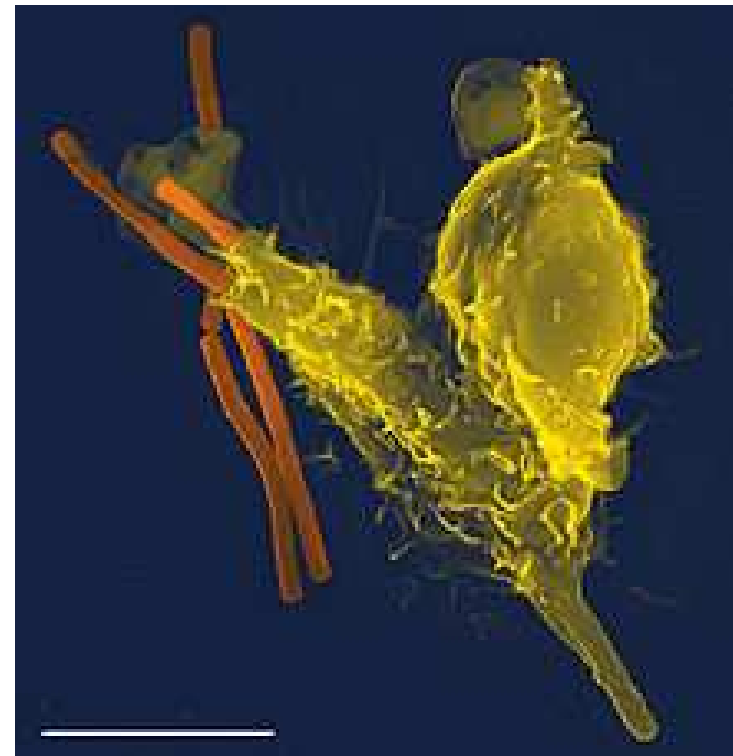
- Identified at donor session
- Determines components that can be produced:
 1. **Whole Blood Filtration** (Top and Top)
 - (red blood cells, plasma or cryoprecipitate)
 2. **Bottom and Top**
 - (red blood cells, and platelets; rarely-plasma and cryoprecipitate)

Whole Blood Filter (WBF) Pack



Overnight storage

- Regardless of bleed type most WB is stored overnight before processing
 - Phagocytes in product engulf bacteria







Leucodepletion of Whole Blood Donations



Centrifugation - fast (3800 rpm)

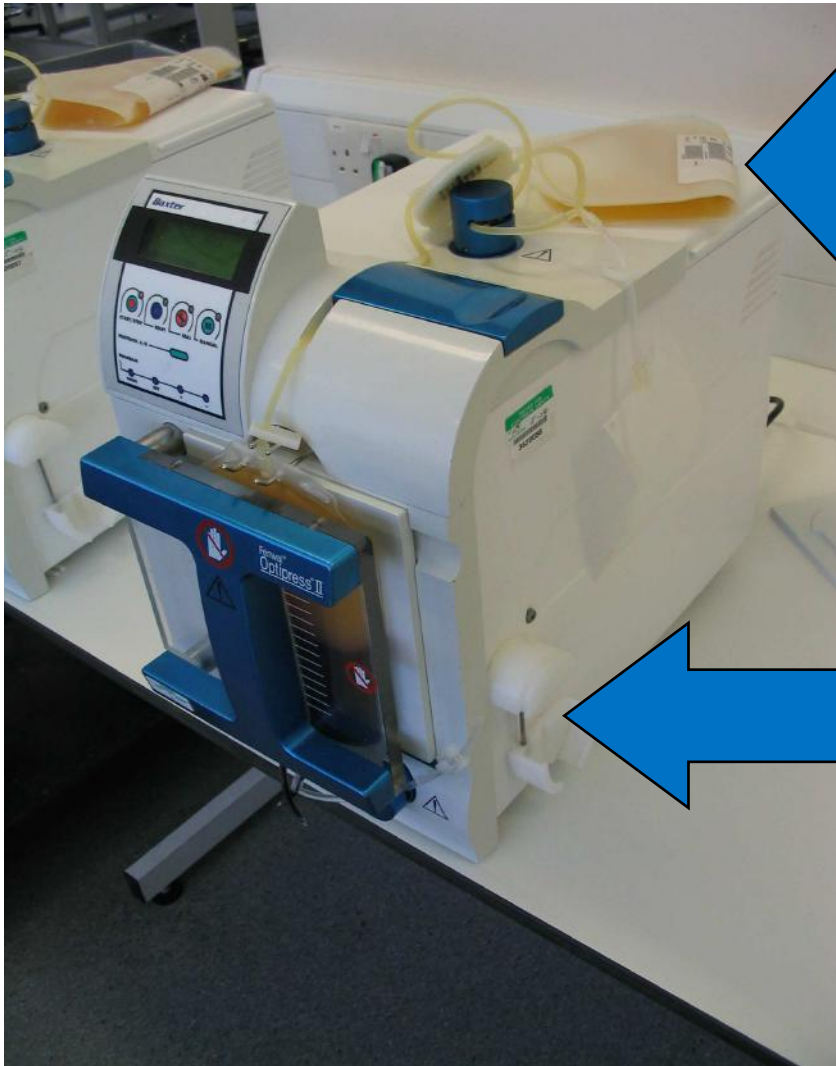




•Plasma

•Red Cells

Semi-automated press



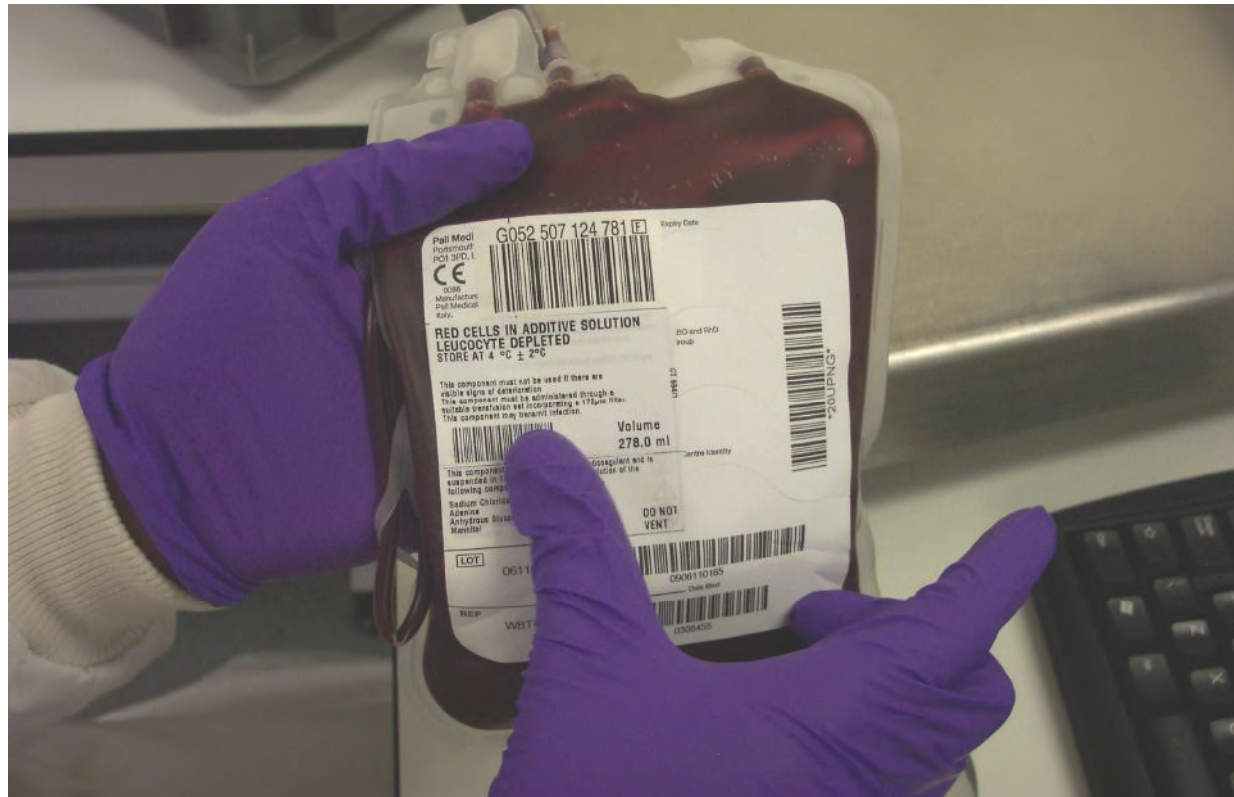
- Plasma

- Red Cells

Shine WBF Components

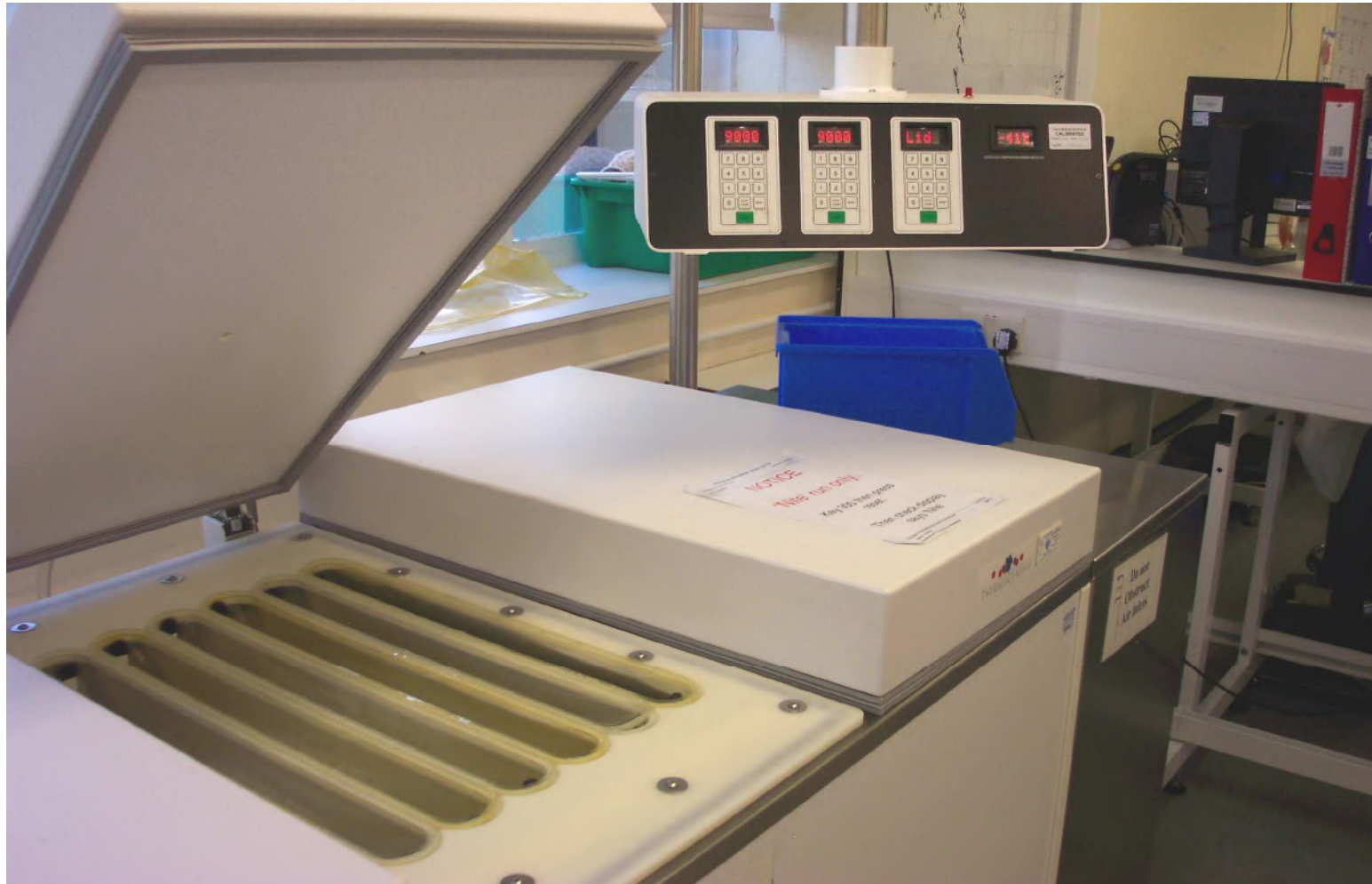
SCIENTIFIC AND CLINICAL
DEVELOPMENT

NHS
Blood and Transplant



SAG-M
additive
solution
added

Red Cells
4°C +/- 2
35 days



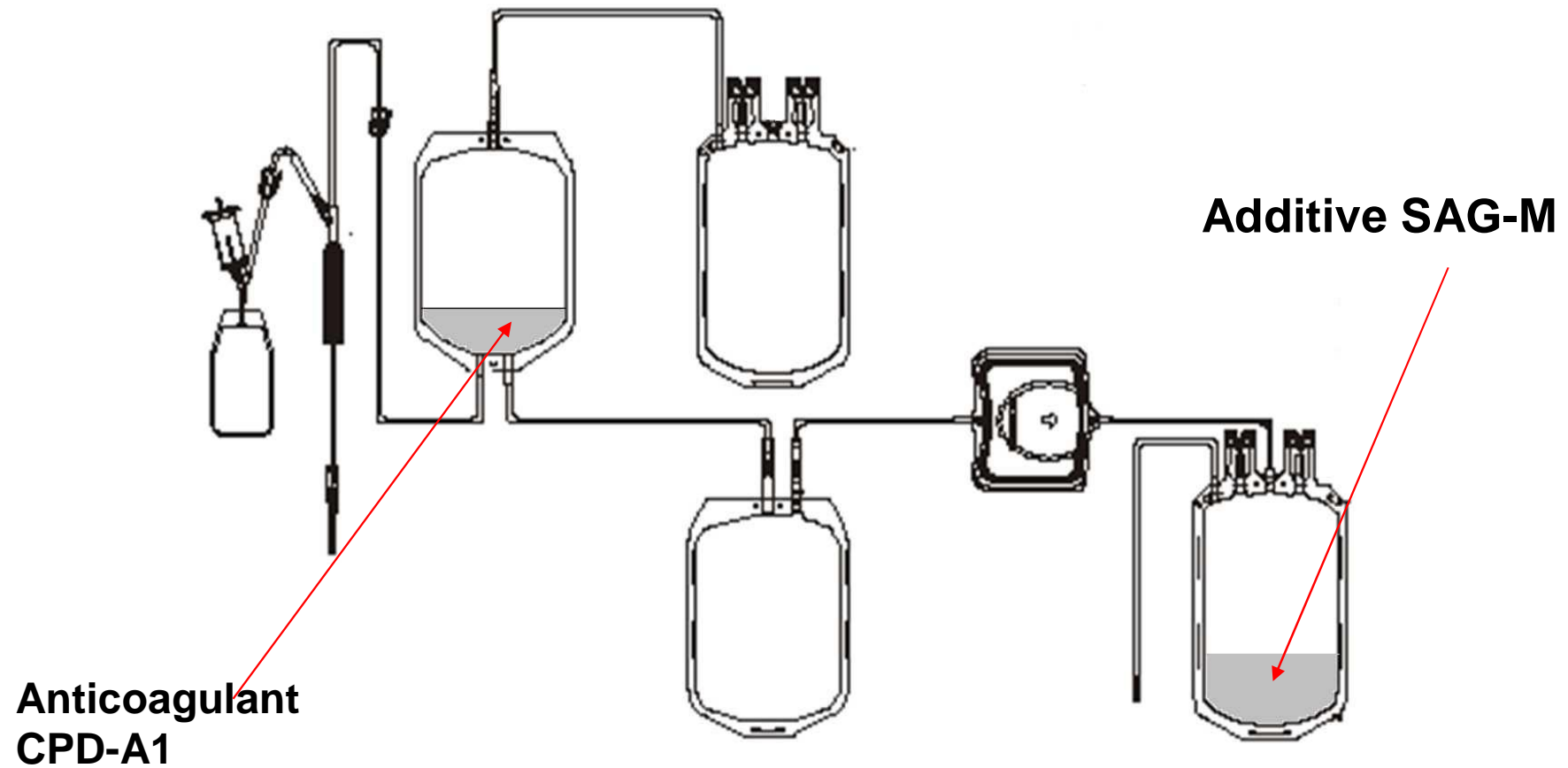




Fresh Frozen Plasma (FFP)

< -25°C
3 years

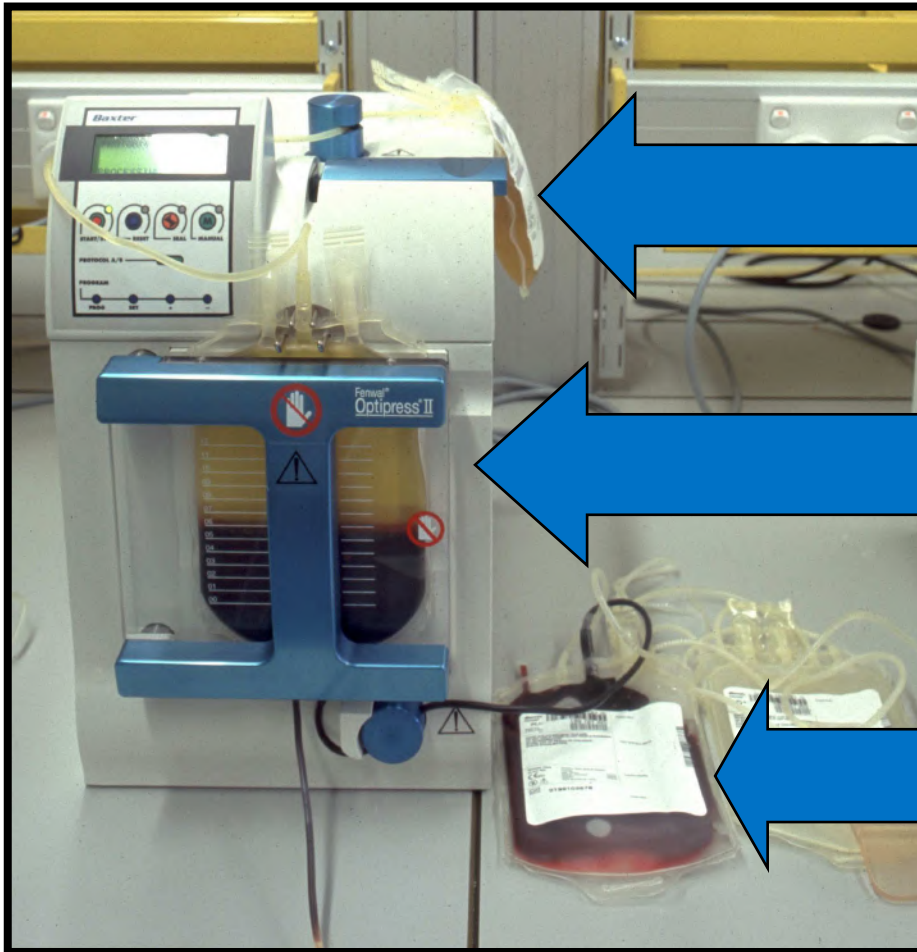
Bottom and Top (BAT) Pack



Centrifugation - fast



BAT Components



- Plasma

- Buffy Coat (for platelets)

- Red Cells

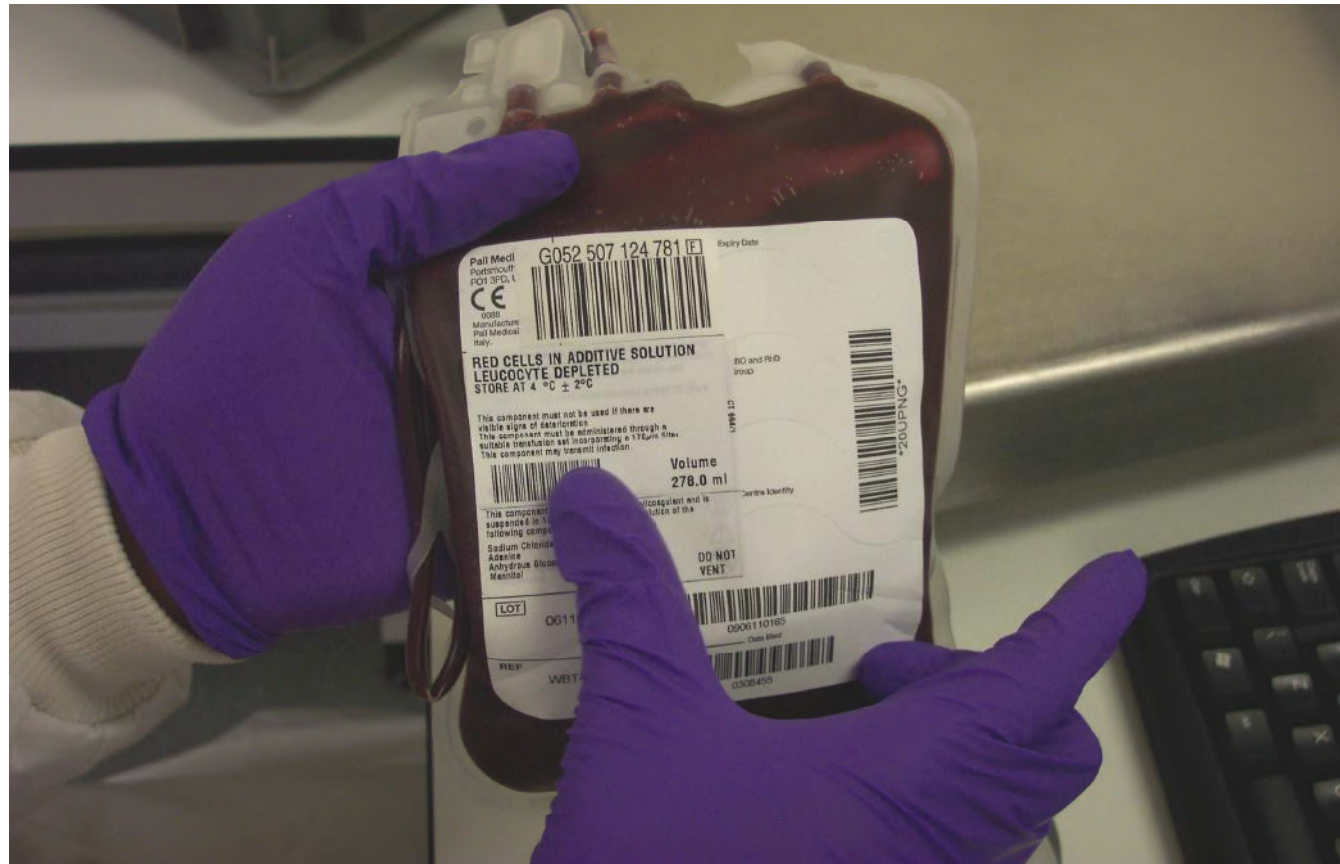


Leucodepletion of Red Cells



Shine Red Cells

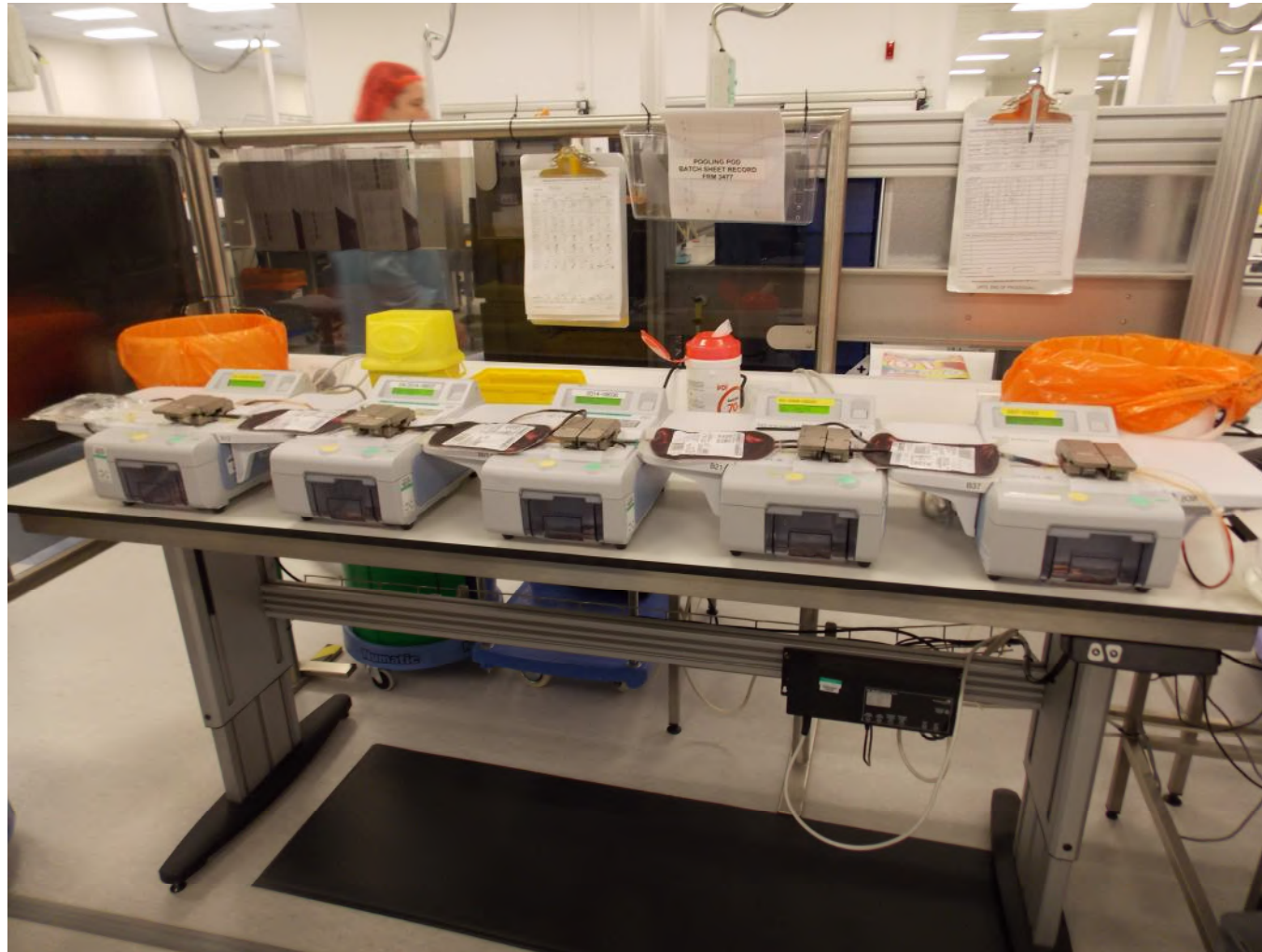
SCIENTIFIC AND CLINICAL DEVELOPMENT





- 4 BCs + 1 PAS
- Same ABO group
- Rh and CMV only neg if all neg
- Unique pool number generated

Platelet Pooling - Sterile Connecting Device (SCD)



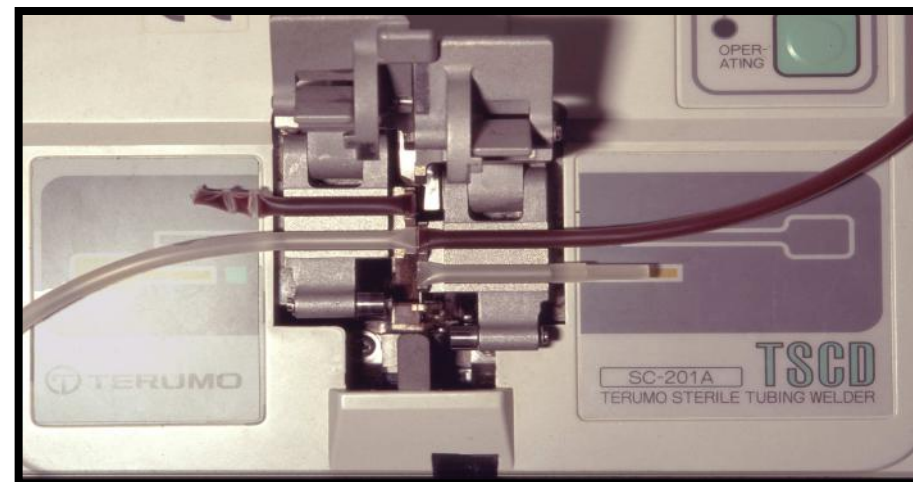
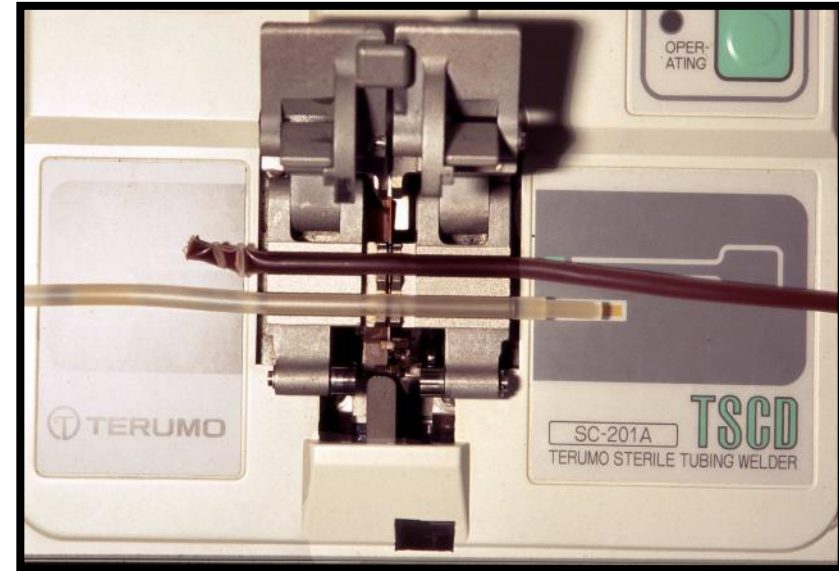
Shine Platelet Pooling - SCD

SCIENTIFIC AND CLINICAL
DEVELOPMENT

NHS
Blood and Transplant



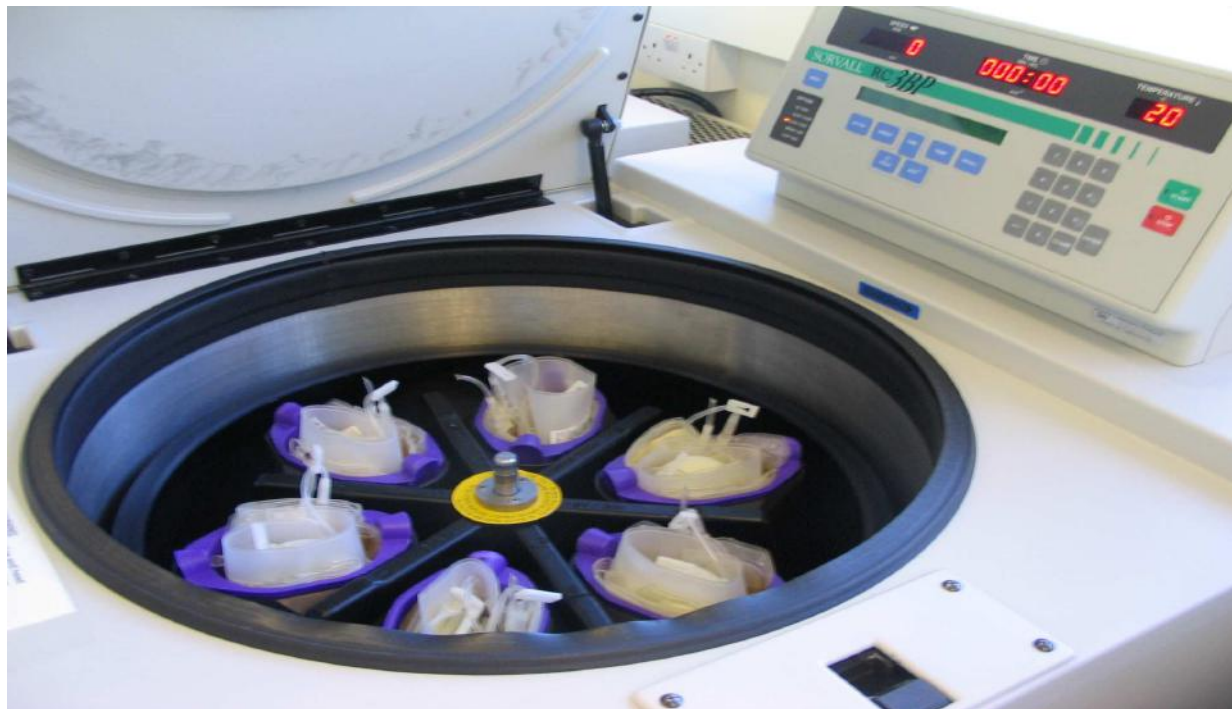
- Sterile Connection
- Joins tubing aseptically
- Disposable copper blade
- Creates a 'train'

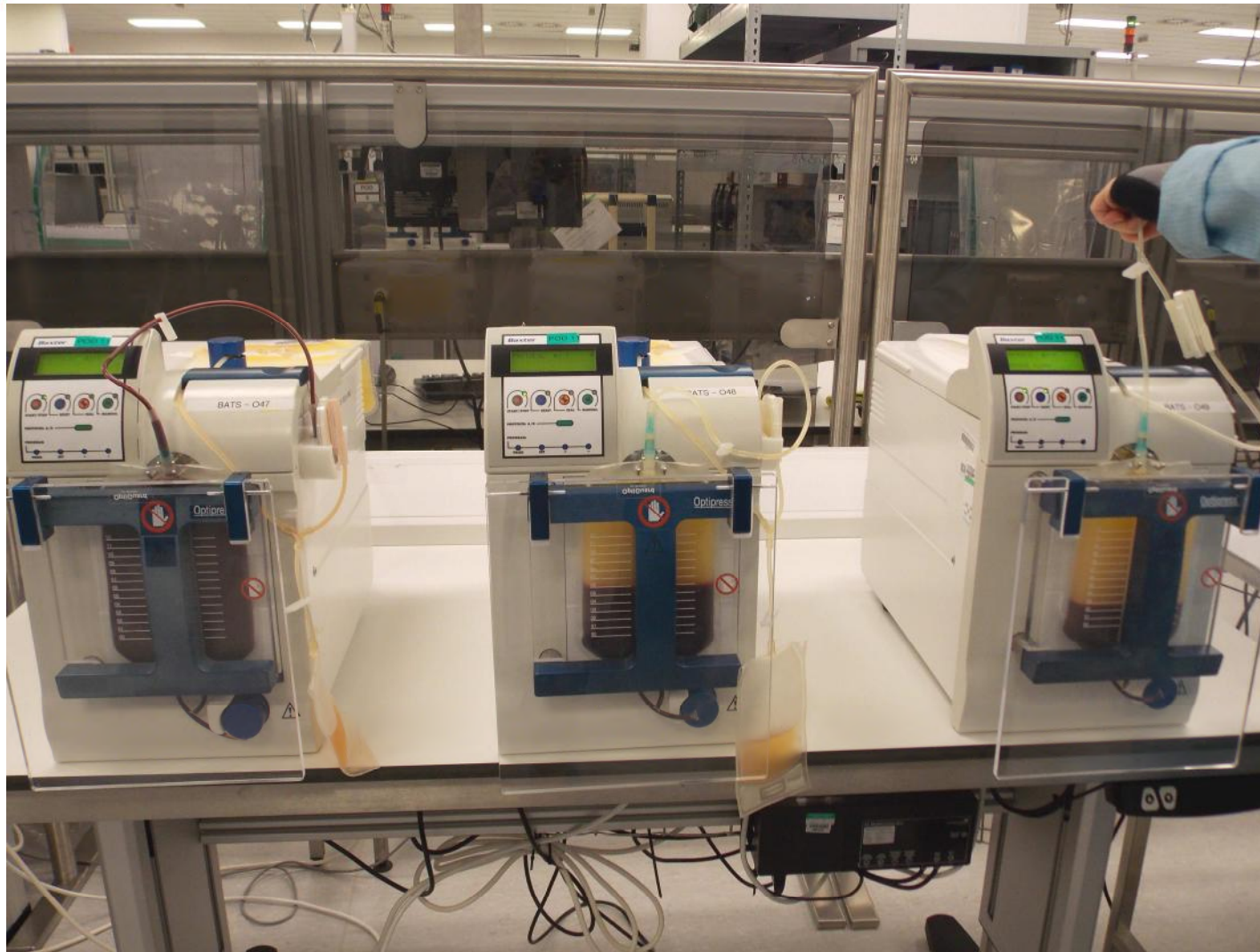




PAS is washed through the “train” of bags to pool together the contents of the 4 Buffy coat bags into the terminal bag

Centrifugation - slow (1300 rpm)



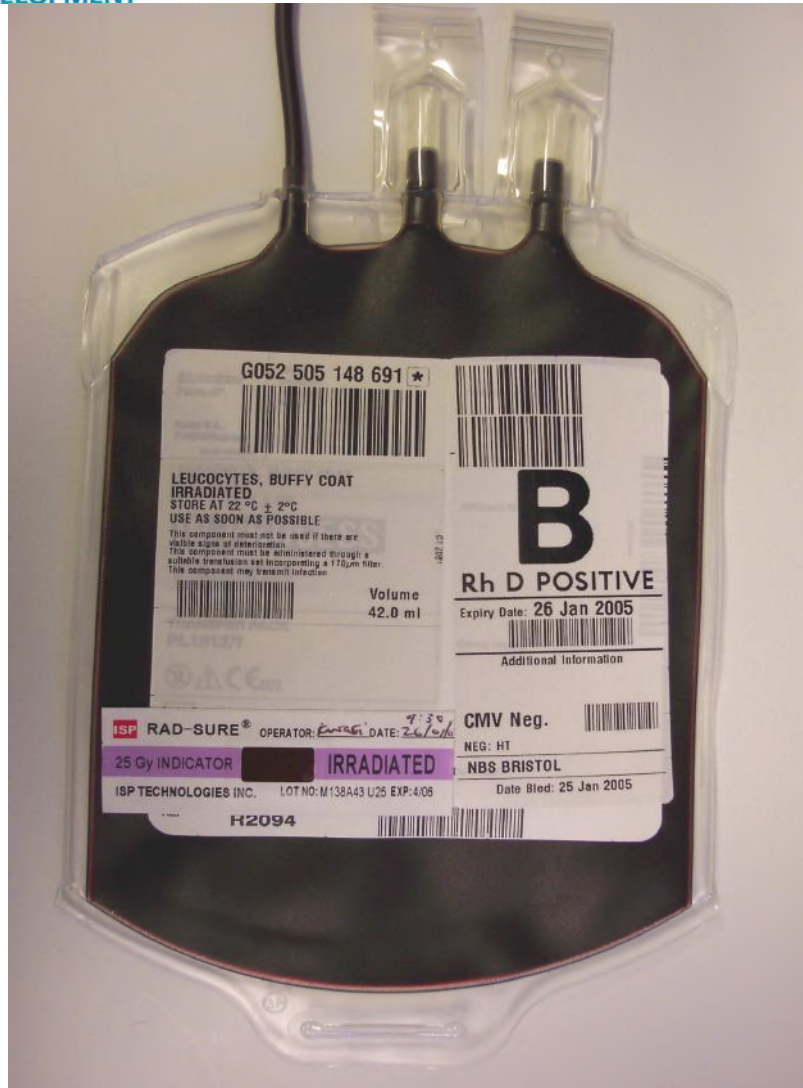




Pooled Platelet
22°C +/-2 gently
agitating
7 days (if bacterial
monitoring)

Special components: Cryoprecipitate





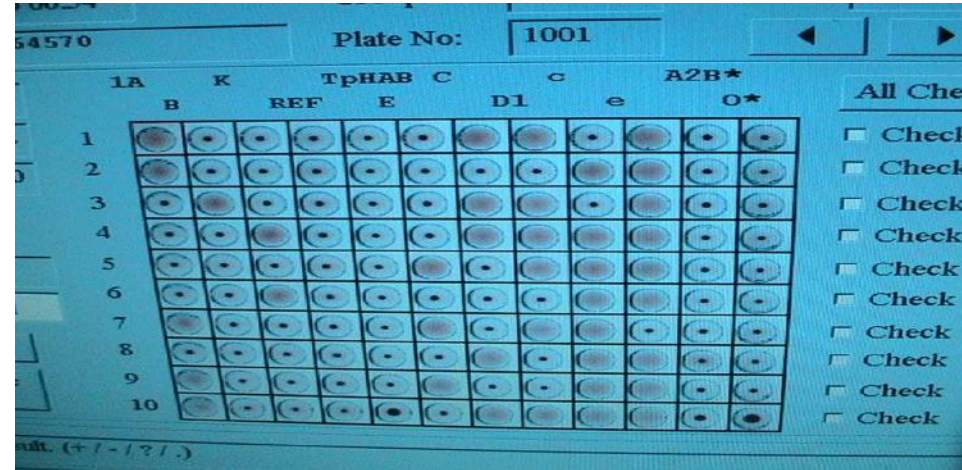
Stored 22°C without agitation for **24 hours only**

Must contain $>5 \times 10^9$ cells per unit

Must be CMV neg (if patient CMV neg)

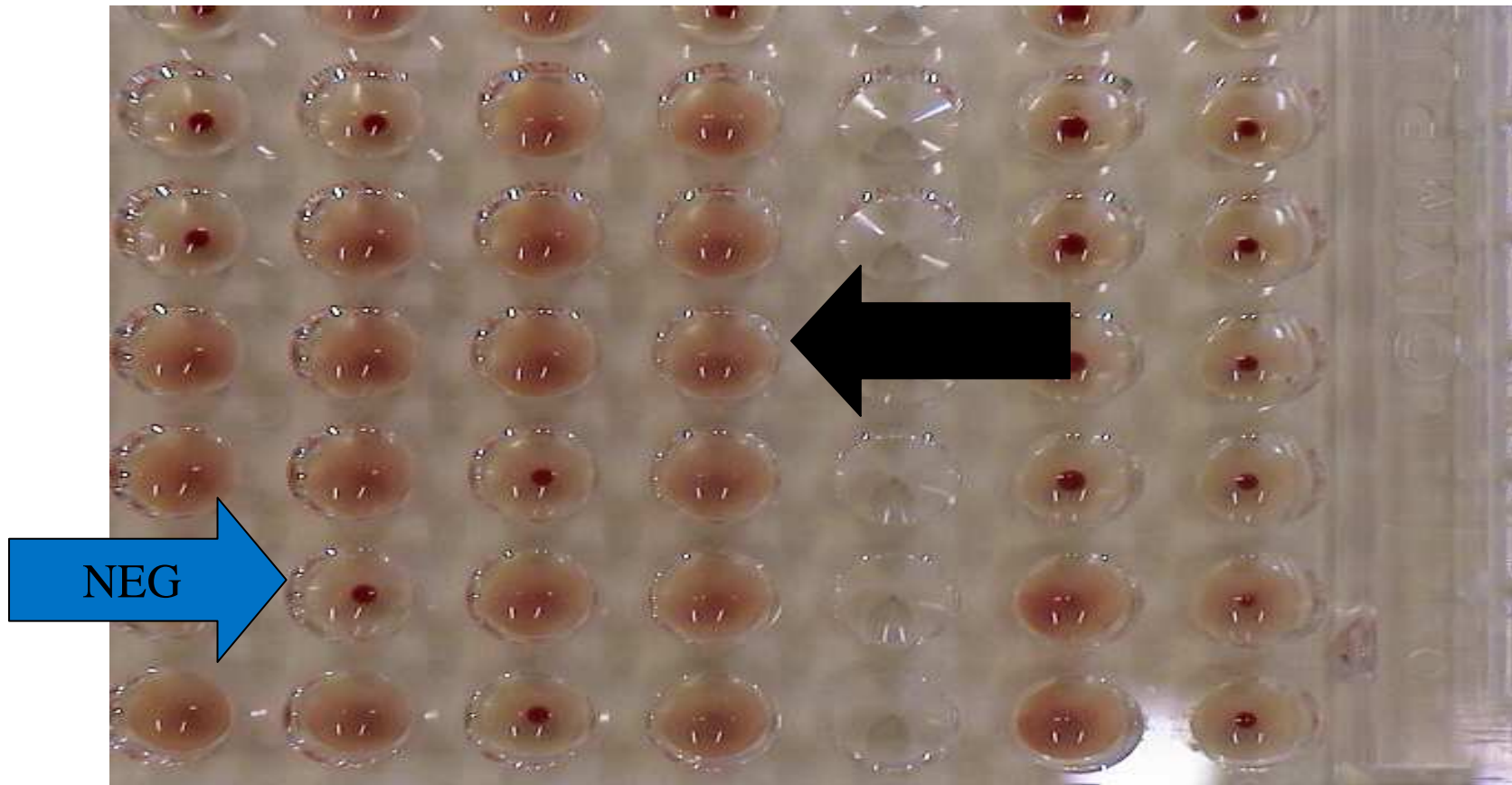
Donation Testing – Grouping

- Mandatory testing:
 - ABO / RhD grouping
 - antibody screening





Haemagglutination

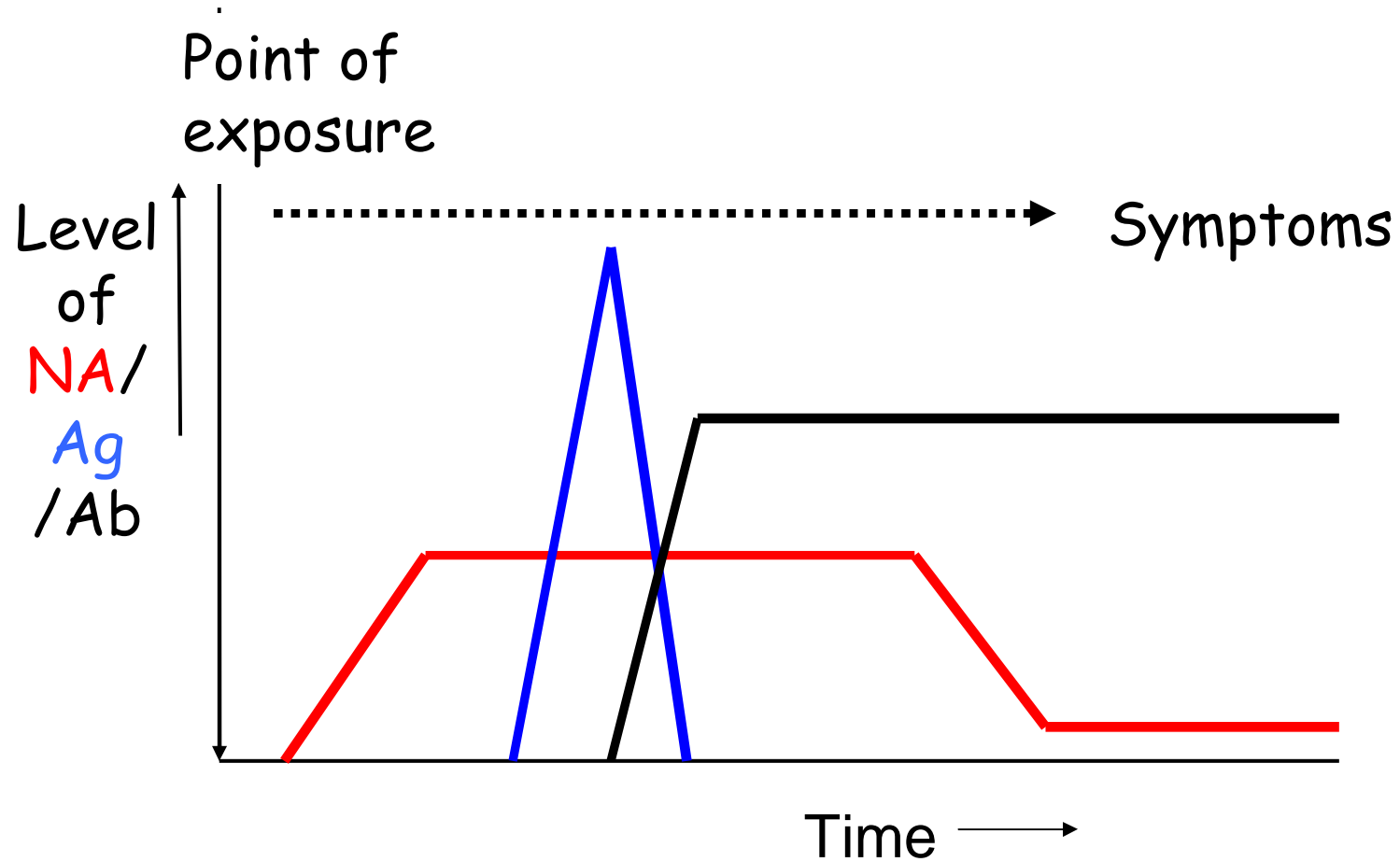




Mandatory/ discretionary testing

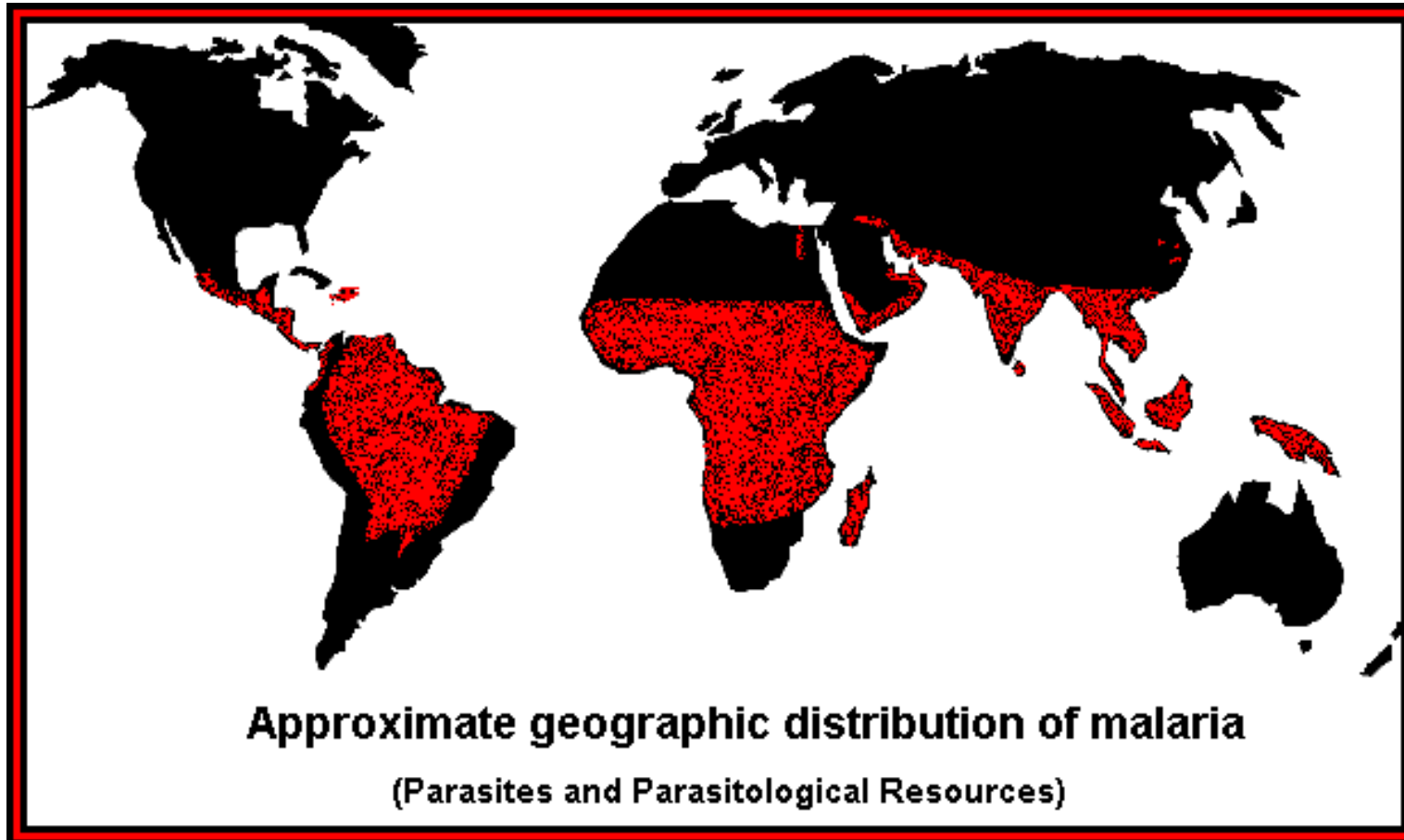
- Why do we test for what we do test for?
- Why don't we test for everything?

Agent/host/test interaction



Mandatory screening	
Hepatitis B virus	HBsAg, (+HBV DNA)
Hepatitis C virus	Anti-HCV, HCV RNA
HIV	Anti-HIV I & II (+HIV Ag, HIV RNA)
HTLV	Anti-HTLV I & II
Syphilis	Anti-treponemes (inc other endemic infections)
?HEV	?NAT
Discretionary tests	
Hepatitis B virus	Anti-HBc, anti-HBs*
Malaria	Anti-malaria
<i>T. cruzi</i>	Anti- <i>T. cruzi</i>
West Nile virus	Stopped 2006 (deferral in season). Restarted 2012

Malaria Distribution



Vector of Chagas' Disease

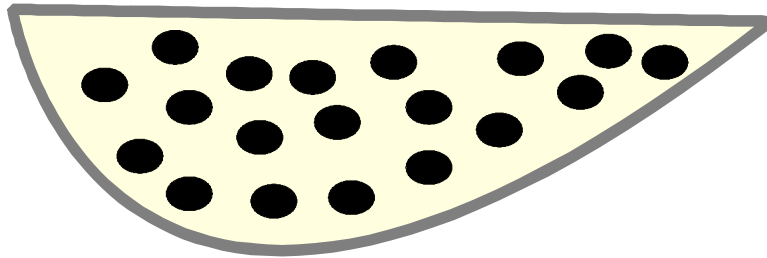


Adult Rhodnius prolixus, a kissing bug.
WHO/TDR/Stammers

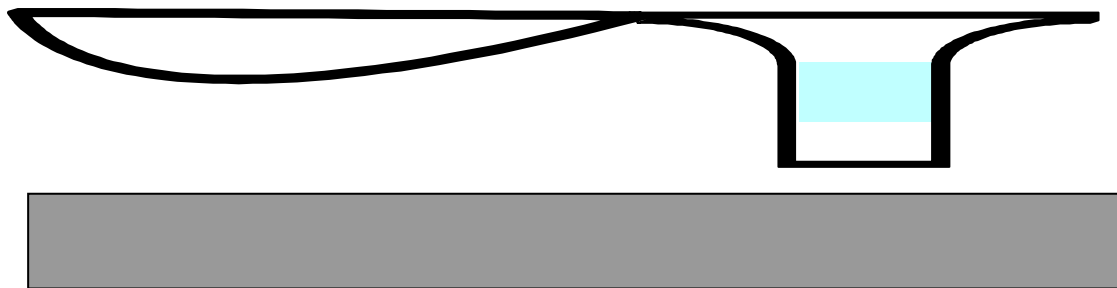
Donor Infection Rates

HCV	1:12150
HBV	1:20500
HTLV	1:30750
Syphilis	1:32200
HIV	1:65000

PRISM:- Principles of reaction HIV HBV HCV EIA



Latex microparticles



**Washed
through to
filter**

- Assay specific acridinium-labelled antibody (or antigen) conjugate added to reaction well



Nucleic Acid Amplification Technology (NAT)



Residual risks for NHSBT (blood) donations

Risk due to	HBV	HCV	HIV
Window period donation			
<i>No. (per million) entering the blood supply</i>	0.46	0.026	0.17
<i>1 per X million donations</i>	2.2	39	5.9

Contaminated Platelets



- **Bacterial Screening – 7 Day Platelets**

