### Apheresis Platelet Products Offered by Versiti: A Side by Side Comparison

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description of Product</th>
<th>Pathogen Reduced (PR) Platelet</th>
<th>Large Volume, Delayed Sampling (LVDS) Platelet – 7D</th>
<th>Large Volume, Delayed Sampling (LVDS) Platelet – 5D</th>
<th>Conventional Platelet</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Apheresis platelet that undergoes pathogen inactivation process (INTERCEPT™ Blood System, Cerus Inc), within 24 hours of collection.</td>
<td>Apheresis platelet from which aerobic and anaerobic cultures (bioMerieux BACT/ALERT®) are obtained at a minimum of 48 hours after collection.</td>
<td>Apheresis platelet from which aerobic and anaerobic cultures (bioMerieux BACT/ALERT®) are obtained at a minimum of 36 hours after collection.</td>
<td>Apheresis platelet from which aerobic only culture (bioMerieux BACT/ALERT®) is obtained at a minimum of 24 hours after collection.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Proportion of Versiti Inventory Starting 3/1/21</td>
<td>50-70%</td>
<td>30-50%</td>
<td>0-1%</td>
<td>5-15%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Picture of Product</td>
<td><img src="image1.png" alt="Pathogen Reduced (PR) Platelet" /></td>
<td><img src="image2.png" alt="Large Volume, Delayed Sampling (LVDS) Platelet – 7D" /></td>
<td><img src="image3.png" alt="Large Volume, Delayed Sampling (LVDS) Platelet – 5D" /></td>
<td><img src="image4.png" alt="Conventional Platelet" /></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Limited quantity available.</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Availability will be ending September 1, 2021.</td>
</tr>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Bacterial Mitigation Process</strong></td>
<td>Psoralen plus UVA light treatment inactivates DNA in cells preventing replication of bacteria, viruses and protozoa, and donor lymphocytes.</td>
<td>Each apheresis platelet unit has 16 mL removed ≥48 hours after collection for aerobic and anaerobic cultures. Cultures are incubated for 12 hours prior to distribution of the product.</td>
<td>Each apheresis platelet unit has 16 mL removed ≥36 hours after collection for aerobic and anaerobic cultures. Cultures are incubated for 12 hours prior to distribution of the product.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Volume</strong></td>
<td>205 - 343 mL</td>
<td>183 – 346 mL</td>
<td>183 – 346 mL</td>
<td>199 – 350 mL</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Platelet Yield</strong></td>
<td>3.0 – 4.1 x 10¹¹</td>
<td>3.0 – 4.6 x 10¹¹</td>
<td>3.0 – 4.6 x 10¹¹</td>
<td>3.0 – 4.5 x 10¹¹</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* Stated ranges represent a majority of products
| **Expiration (day of collection = Day 0)** | 5 days | 7 days | 5 days | 5 days |
| **Earliest Product is Available for Release** | Day 2 | Day 3 | Day 2 | Day 2 |
| **Storage Conditions** | 20-24°C with agitation | 20-24°C with agitation | 20-24°C with agitation | 20-24°C with agitation |
| **Special Attributes/Modifications** | | | | |
| **CMV Seronegative** | Equivalent (Leukocyte-reduced & CMV inactivated by processing) Not Orderable | Leukocyte-reduced (considered CMV safe) Orderable | Leukocyte-reduced (considered CMV safe) Orderable | Leukocyte-reduced (considered CMV safe) Orderable |
| **Irradiation** | Equivalent (donor lymphocytes inactivated by processing) Not Orderable | Orderable | Orderable | Orderable |
| **Volume Reduction** | Orderable | To be determined/awaiting ISBT code | To be determined/awaiting ISBT code | Orderable |
| **Washing** | Orderable | To be determined/awaiting ISBT code | To be determined/awaiting ISBT code | Orderable |
| **Aliquot bags (on request)** | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes |
## Pathogen Reduced (PR) Platelet

### Advantages (compared to conventional platelets)
- Decreased risk of bacterial contamination compared to conventional platelets.
- Sooner availability post collection.
- No need to irradiate.
- No need to request CMV Negative for at-risk patients.
- Proactive approach to prevent potential infection from novel and/or unknown viruses, prions, and other infectious agents.

### Disadvantages
- Unclear effect on 1-hour post-transfusion platelet count increments and mean time to next transfusion.
- Potential supply constraints based on requirements for manufacture.
- May not reduce risk of bacterial contamination as much as PR platelets.
- Detection of bacteria, although increased with large volume sampling, is not guaranteed.
- Other infectious agents (such as viruses, prions or protozoa) are not detected.

### Product Administration
No change from current practice. Follow institutional policy.

### Cautions / Additional Information
- Avoid in patients with history of hypersensitivity reaction to amotosalen or other psoralens.
- Potential rare risk of erythema in neonates treated with phototherapy devices that emit a peak energy wavelength <425 nm or have a lower bound of emission bandwidth <375 nm.

## Large Volume, Delayed Sampling (LVDS) Platelet – 7D

### Advantages
- Decreased risk of bacterial contamination compared to conventional platelets.
- 7-day shelf life without need for additional bacterial testing.
- Similar properties and efficacy as conventional platelets.

### Disadvantages
- May not reduce risk of bacterial contamination as much as PR platelets.
- Detection of bacteria, although increased with large volume sampling, is not guaranteed.
- Other infectious agents (such as viruses, prions or protozoa) are not detected.

### Required substitute to meet patient needs.
- Expiration can be extended up to 7 days if secondary bacterial detection testing performed.

## Large Volume, Delayed Sampling (LVDS) Platelet – 5D

### Advantages
- Decreased risk of bacterial contamination compared to conventional platelets.
- Similar properties and efficacy as conventional platelets.

### Disadvantages
- May not reduce risk of bacterial contamination as much as PR platelets.
- Detection of bacteria, although increased with large volume sampling, is not guaranteed.
- Other infectious agents (such as viruses, prions or protozoa) are not detected.

### Required substitute to meet patient needs.
- Expiration can be extended up to 7 days if secondary bacterial detection testing performed.

## Conventional Platelet

### Advantages
- Decreased risk of bacterial contamination compared to conventional platelets.
- Similar properties and efficacy as conventional platelets.

### Disadvantages
- May not reduce risk of bacterial contamination as much as PR platelets.
- Detection of bacteria, although increased with large volume sampling, is not guaranteed.
- Other infectious agents (such as viruses, prions or protozoa) are not detected.

### Required substitute to meet patient needs.
- Expiration can be extended up to 7 days if secondary bacterial detection testing performed.

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