Mitigation Strategy for Potential Transfusion Transmitted Diseases

Purpose

To outline the Versiti Wisconsin, Inc. policy for mitigation strategies associated with potential transfusion transmitted diseases.

Background (TRALI)

Transfusion-Related Acute Lung Injury (TRALI) is a serious non-hemolytic transfusion reaction. TRALI reactions are most commonly associated with transfusion of blood components containing antibodies in their plasma to Human Leukocyte Antigens (HLA) class I, HLA class II, and/or Human Neutrophil Antigens (HNA).

Operational Policies (TRALI)

Plasma, platelet and whole blood products for allogenenic transfusion shall be from males, females who have not been pregnant, or females with a current HLA status as negative.

On the Blood Donor Record (BDR) for allogeneic donations, all female donors will be asked if they have ever been pregnant and if they have been pregnant since their last donation.

Plasma and platelet pheresis donors who have been pregnant, and do not have a current HLA antibody status since last pregnancy will be screened for the presence of HLA class I and Class II antibodies.

Donors who have been pregnant and test positive for either HLA Class I or HLA Class II are restricted to donating only whole blood or dual RBC donations. Fresh frozen, liquid, or cryo-poor plasma from these whole blood donations will not be used for transfusion.

Routine screening tests will not be performed for the presence of HNA antibodies on any donor.

Donors involved in TRALI events will be investigated for eligibility in future donations.

Imported products will meet TRALI Mitigation Strategy requirements.

Background (Babesia)

Babesiosis is a tick-borne malaria-like illness caused by species of the intraerythrocytic protozoan Babesia. Human Babesiosis is a zoonotic infection in which ticks transmit Babesia organisms from a vertebrate reservoir to humans; the infection is incidental in humans.

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Operational Policies (Babesia)

All products containing red cells must be tested for Babesia.

Donors found positive are indefinitely deferred.

Imported products from those centers collecting blood in the Babesia endemic states (CT, DE, MA, MD, ME, MN, NH, NJ, NY, PA,RI, VA,VT WI) and Washington D.C) must be tested for Babesia.

**** Note: Medical Director approval must be obtained to import products collected in an endemic state and not tested for Babesia.**

Background (Zika)

ZIKV is an arbovirus in the *Flaviviridae* family, genus *Flavivirus*. It is transmitted to humans primarily by the *Aedes aegypti* mosquito, but it may also be transmitted by the *Aedes albopictus* mosquito. In addition, cases of intrauterine, perinatal, sexual, laboratory-acquired and transfusion-associated transmission of ZIKV have been reported.

Operational Policies (Zika)

All imported products must be tested for Zika.

Medical Director approval must be obtained to import products not tested for Zika.

References

Association Bulletin #14-02. TRALI Risk *Mitigation for Plasma and Whole Blood for Allogeneic Transfusion,* Bethesda, MD, AABB, 2014.

Circular of Information for the Use of Human Blood and Blood Components, current version.

BBTS Standards, AABB, current edition.

Blood Products Advisory Committee, May 13.2015 “Meeting Summary Minutes”.

Related Documents

Document Name	Number
Policy and Process for Importing Blood Products	BCW.HS.POL-0003