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Change Notification for the UK Blood Transfusion Services

Date of Issue: 26 November 2024 **Implementation:** to be determined by each Service

No. 48 - 2024

Haemolytic Anaemia

This notification includes the following changes:

| | BM-DSG | CB-DSG | GDRI | TD-DSG | TL-DSG | WB-DSG | Red Book |
|-----------------------|--|------------|---------------------------------------|--------------------------------|----------------------------|-----------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| | Bone Marrow & Peripheral Blood Stem Cell | Cord Blood | Geographical Disease Risk Index | Tissue – Deceased Donors | Tissue - Live Donors | Whole Blood & Components | Guidelines for the BTS in the UK |
| 1. Haemolytic Anaemia | | | | | | | |

July .

Dr Angus Wells Chair of Standing Advisory Committee on Care & Selection of Donors (SACCSD) 00000

Dr Stephen Thomas
Professional Director of JPAC

Changes are indicated using the key below. This formatting will not appear in the final entry.

original text «inserted text» deleted text

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1. Changes apply to the Whole Blood and Components DSG

Haemolytic Anaemia

(revised entry)

| «Includes | «Red cell disorders: Enzyme abnormalities e.g. G6PD deficiency, pyruvate kinase deficiency Membrane abnormalities e.g. hereditary spherocytosis, hereditary elliptocytosis Paroxysmal nocturnal haemoglobinuria Immune causes: Transfusion-related Drug-induced Autoimmune conditions Other causes: Infection Toxins Venom Trauma e.g. march haemoglobinuria Liver disease – e.g. cirrhosis, Wilson's disease, pregnancy-induced including HELLP syndrome Malignancy | | | | |
|------------------------|--|--|--|--|--|
| Excludes | «For sickle cell syndrome, thalassemia syndrome – see <u>Haemoglobin Disorders</u> » | | | | |
| Obligatory | Must not donate. | | | | |
| Discretionary | a) If there is a known cause for the haemolysis «that does not otherwise preclude donation» (e.g. an adverse reaction to a medicine, march haemoglobinuria or a venomous bite) and the individual is completely recovered, accept. b) Hereditary elliptocytosis not causing haemolysis or requiring splenectomy, accept. | | | | |
| See if Relevant | Autoimmune Disease Haemoglobin Disorders «Liver Disease» «Monoclonal antibody therapy and other Biological Modalities» Splenectomy «Steroid Therapy» Transfusion | | | | |
| Additional Information | «Causes of haemolytic anaemia include red cell and haemoglobin disorders.» Affected red cells are more likely to break down after collection. This could make the stored blood dangerous to transfuse. Most cases of hereditary elliptocytosis do not affect red cell survival and may be accepted. «Haemolytic anaemia can also be caused by immune reactions and other triggers. Care should be taken to establish the cause or associated condition and any treatment which | | | | |

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| ude donation or affect eligibility e.g. malignancy, splenectomy, transfusion, monoclonal antibody therapy. Only individuals who have otherwise had a bisode from which they have fully recovered, with no ongoing problems, no risk name and no ongoing specialist follow-up will usually be eligible.» Trequirement of the Blood Safety and Quality Regulations 2005. |
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| equirement of the Blood Safety and Quality Regulations 2005. |
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| of causes and associated conditions in a new 'Includes' section and into the levant' and 'Additional Information' sections with reference to treatments that affect eligibility. Addition of 'Excludes' section for clarification.» |
| n to obtain more information regarding a personal medical issue, please contact onal Help Line. o not contact this web site for personal medical queries, as we are not in a provide individual answers. |
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