台中市醫事檢驗師公會 106年度繼續教育研討會

講題:病人輸注儲存前減除白血球 血品的好處及應用

日期:2017.11.26 時間:14:00~14:50

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Leucodepletion is defined:

A blood processing step --- whole blood --- RBCs --- platelet

WBCs down to 5x10⁶ residual WBCs per unit of component





Adverse Effect of Contaminating Leucocytes

- HLA alloimmunization (Platelet refractoriness, graft rejection),
- Viral transmission(CMV, EBV, HTLV I and II),
 - Immune suppression(Post-operative infection, cancer recurrence),
- Transfusion reactions (NHFTR, GVHD)





Worldwide leucodepletion

	Donations	w/o LD	LD
Europe	21.1 Mn	4.8 Mn	16.3 Mn (80%)
USA	13.5 Mn	2.6 Mn	10.9 Mn (82%)
Asia	23.3 Mn	19.1 Mn	4.2 Mn (25%)

LD: leucodepletion w/o: without

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Achievable standards for leucodepletion

- AABB standards
 < 5x10⁶ WBC per unit, at least 1% of the product and 100% pass.
- European guidelines $< 1 \times 10^{6}$ WBC per unit, 90% pass.
- Tw standards $\leq 5 \times 10^6$ WBC per unit, $\geq 1/1,000$ units and 95% pass.





醫療財團法人台灣血液基金會台中捐血中心

減白之紅血球濃厚液 OC 紀錄表

製備單位: <u>成分課</u> 測試月份: <u>106 年 9</u>										
1 dir alle ett	411/011	At /tt. m Hm	總重	體積	WBC	WBC				
血浆號碼	10/20	- 彩備日期	(g)	(ml)	(/µl)	(x10 ⁶ /unit)				
0644454481	1U	106.09.08	213	168	0.5	0.08				
0644320977	1U	106.09.08	217	172	0.4	0.07				
0644090283 0644090290	2U	106.09.08	325	271	0.1	0.01				
0644090252 0644090269	2U	106.09.08	352	295	0.2	0.03				
0644266633 0644266640	2U	106.09.08	355	298	0.1	0.01				
0644090078 0644090085	2U	106.09.08	334	279	0.4	0.06				
0644321011 0644321004	2U	106.09.08	362	305	0.2	0.03				
0644253008 0644253015	2U	106.09.08	360	303	1	0.15				
0644454405 0644454412	2U	106.09.08	317	263	0.3	0.04				
0644266657 0644266664	2U	106.09.08	364	306	0.4	0.06				
測試結果:測試袋	數: <u>10</u> 袋	;合格袋數:	10 袋;合格率	≦: <u>100</u> %						
合格標準:白血球	殘餘量≦	5×10 ⁶ /unit								
量測儀器(名稱/編	錀號/校驗 交	文期):				ŝ.				
1.電子式磅秤/編號	1.電子式磅秤/編號 G103005/校驗效期 106.09.30									
2. Nageotte Chamber 血球計數玻片										
註:血袋廠牌 Haemonetics										
测試人員: <u>18季第</u> 9->7/5-34 服果 品保單位: <u>19-3/9-10</u> 黄耀腾 10.5/16-4×										
單位主管: 其常語 (0-11) (0-11										

表 QP-BB-032-6.2-001 (保存5年)



醫療財團法人台灣血液基金會台中捐血中心 (滅白)

分離術血小板 QC 紀錄表

測試月份: 106年9月

									and ned)	1 101 . 100	-1 2/4
採集 分離機		進機	採血	4 	1U	成品	血小板含量		白血	求含量	儲存末
單位	廠牌	編號	日期	日期		體積 (ml)	х10 ³ /µl	x10 ¹¹ /U	х10 ³ /µl	x10 ⁶ /U	期pH
中港	Fenwal (Amicus)	R106003	106.09.04	0646403951 0646403968	2U	448	1452	3.3	0.0002	0.04	7.3
中港	Terumo BCT (TRIMA)	R102002	106.09.05	0646404170 0646404187	2U	459	1638	3.8	0.0003	0.07	7.5
中港	Terumo.BCT (TRIMA)	R103001	106.09.05	0646404255 0646404262	2U	460	1648	3.8	0.0001	0.02	7.6
中港	Terumo BCT (TRIMA)	R098003	106.09.05	0646404156	2U	448	1330	3.0	0.0009	0.20	7.4
彰化	Terumo.BCT (TRIMA)	R103005	106.09.05	0646097723 0646097730	2U	459	1506	3.5	0.0002	0.05	7.5
三民	Terumo.BCT (TRIMA)	R100005	106.09.05	0646299448 0646299455	2U	458	1400	3.2	0.0002	0.05	7.5
豐原	Terumo.BCT (TRIMA)	R104003	106.09.05	0646174790 0646174806	2U	453	1550	3.5	0.0003	0.07	7.5
大里	Terumo BCT (TRIMA)	R106001	106.09.10	0646222316	2U	461	1706	3.9	0.0002	0.05	7.4
大里	Terumo.BCT (TRIMA)	R104002	106.09.11	0646222712	2U,	454	1642	3.7	0.0002	0.05	7.4
豐原	Haemonetics (MCS+ ED)	R103003	106.09.10	0646175636	2U	501	1280	3.2	0.0004	0.10	7.4
三民	Haemonetics (MCS+ ED)	R102001	106.09.10	0646300649	2U	510	1170	3.0	0.0003	0.08	7.5
中港	Haemonetics (MCS+ ED)	R104004	106.09.10	0646405658	2U	505	1304	3.3	0.0004	0.10	7.5
中港	Haemonetics (MCS+ ED)	R101004	106.09.10	0646405719	2U	497	1202	3.0	0.0002	0.05	7.5
中港	Haemonetics (MCS+ ED)	R103004	106.09.10	0646405955	2U	500	1320	3.3	0.0001	0.02	7.4
三民	Haemonetics (MCS+ ED)	R101001	106.09.10	0646300687	2U	514	1164	3.0	0.0002	0.05	7.5
大里	Haemonetics (MCS+ ED	R104005	106.09.10	0646222354 0646222361	2U	520	1188	3.1	0.0002	0.05	7.4









What is Log reduction?

Log reduction: 血品經過白血球減除動作後與未減除 前比較所殘留的相對數量。

1 Log:白血球數量比原來少10倍

2 Log:白細胞數量比原來少100倍

3 Log:白細胞數量比原來少1000倍

方法。

Log reduction,取決於血袋中白血球的原始數量,並 沒有指定白血球的最大數量為何,原始數量多者即 使log reduction值大,不見得白血球殘餘量低。因此

, Log reduction可能不是評估白血球去除率的正確



	Pre-storage leucoreduction	Post-storage leucoreduction
Time of leucoreduction	收集後不久,WBC即 從red cells 或 platelets 中 被移除,避免釋放發炎 性介質如 cytokines。	收集後幾天,WBC從 red cells 或 platelets 中被 移除,通常給患者之前 過濾,或在病床邊過濾。
Techniques used	Lab side filtration In-line filtration apheresis	Lab side filtration Bedside filtration
Advantage used	減少發熱性非溶血輸血 反應(FNHTR) 細菌及病毒傳播 HLA 同種異體免疫反 應	防止病毒傳播和HLA同 種免疫 但不一定能有效預防 FNHTR





Leucodepletion filtration 製備時機

 Beside during transfusion

🔶 In-Lab

before issue from blood bank

Pre-storage (捐中5-8 hrs)
 inline filtration before component preparation





Bedside filtration

Disadvantages

- --- reduced efficacy since slow filtration of warmed blood (?)
- --- cannot assess product quality
- --- control of factors difficult
- --- lack of consistency
- --- ineffective in preventing effects due to storage changes

Advantages

--- reduces cost as used only for selected patients





In-lab filtration

Disadvantages

- --- additional delay to filter issue
- --- adverse effects due to storage related change cannot be prevented



- Advantages
 - --- easy to standardize
 - --- quality can be assessed
 - --- reduces cost as used only for selected patients





Pre-storage/inline filtration

Disadvantages

--- cost escalation unless universal leucodepletion

Advantages

- --- easy to standardize and convenient
- --- quality can be assessed
- --- decreased NHFTR
- --- decreases allommunization and platelet refractoriness















Modern Leuko-reduction filters

Principle

- Hard or soft housing
- Non-woven material (cotton, wool, nylon, polyester polyurethane)
- Various
 - layers
 - pore size
 - bio compatibility
 - electric charge
 - wet ability etc...





Mechanism of action of leucodepletion filters





Schematic picture of Leuko-reduction filters

Inlet

											Pores
Gel/debris	С	С	С	С	С	С	С	С	С	С	Coarse
Aggregates	M	Μ	M	M	Μ	M	Μ	M	M	Μ	Middle
Leukocytes	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	Fine
Leukocytes	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	Fine
removed											

Flow in one direction Priming (wetting) Time for filtration Emptying (reduce loss of component in filter)

Outlet LR

Upstream layer





Downstream layer







Nageotte Countering Chamber













Clinical benefits of leucocyte reduction

- ◆ Proven relevant clinically 臨床實證
- ◆ Likely clinically relevant 可能相關
- ◆ Unproven clinically 有待證實





Proven relevant clinically

- Reduced frequency and severity of NHFTR (< 5 x 10⁸)
- Reduced risk of CMV transfusion ($< 5 \times 10^6$)
- Reduced risk of HLA alloimmunization and platelet refractoriness (< 5 x 10⁶)
- Reduced mortality and organ dysfunction in cardiovascular surgery patients





Likely clinically relevant

- Reduced infectious risk associated with immunomodulation.
- Reduced direct risk of transfusion transmission bacteria.





Unproven clinically

- Avoidance of variant creutzfeldt-Jacob disease(vCJD)
- Avoidance of HTLV- I, -II, and EBV etc.
- Reduced risk of graft versus host disease(GVHD)
- Reduced risk of transfusion associated acute lung injury(TRALI)





Adverse effect of leukoreduction

- The major disadvantages associated with leukocyte reduction is cost.
- It had been happened hypotension during the bedside filtration.
- It can occur even with the prestorage leukoreduction of blood products in which a defect in the metabolism of kinins may be a risk factor.









