### First Seminar on Delayed Hemolytic Transfusion Reaction in Sickle Cell Disease Patients

12/17/2018

# Recurrent DHTR in a SCD child

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### 10-year-old girl

# **Medical history**

#### • Family

- Unrelated parents originating from Gabon
- 1 sister: homozygous SCD

#### Patient

- Homozygous SCD diagnosed at the age of two (Gabon)
- G6PD: heterozygous for variant A-
- Basal hemoglobin: 7.5 g/dL (6g/dL before splenectomy)
- High frequency of VOC in early childhood
- Hydroxycarbamide started in Gabon at the age of seven (23mg/kg/d)
- Arrival in France at the age of nine for cardiac surgery (mitral valve prolapse)

### **Medical history**

#### <u>Transfusions</u>

- Multiple RBC transfusions in Gabon for repeated splenic sequestrations (details not available)
- Arrival in France at the age of nine (January 2015)
- Phenotype: D+C-E-c+e+K-Fya-Fyb-Jka+Jkb-M-N+S-s+Doa-Dob+VS+Jsa+Jsb+
- Polyalloimmunization discovered at arrival in France: anti-C, anti-S
- + autoantibody against an antigen of high prevalence (DAT: ++)
- Mitral plasty, splenectomy and cholecystectomy (February 2015): 5 RBC units (extended phenotype-matched and crossmatch-compatible)

### First episode

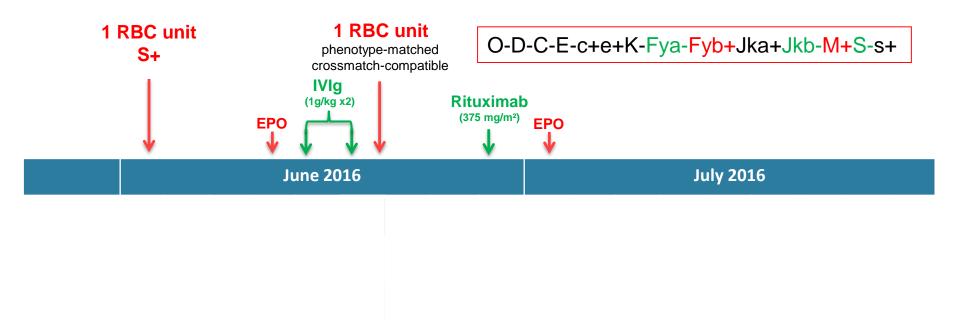
#### • June 2016 (10.5 yrs)

- Hospitalization in another Paris region hospital for a severe VOC
- Hospital registration under an incorrect name due to misspelling
- Negative antibody screen
- RBC transfusion for Hb 7.2 g/dL (no reticulocyte count) despite no sign of ACS
- **06/19**: **1 RBC unit** phenotypically matched for D, C/c, E/e and K

O+D-C-E-c+e+K-Jka+Jkb+Fya-Fyb+<mark>S+</mark>s-



06/22: generalized pain, fever and poor transfusion efficacy





### First episode

#### Immunohematology testing

- DAT was initially negative but elution was positive for anti-S
- Antibody screen (CNRGS) allowed the identification of three « new » alloantibodies: anti-Fy3 (anti-public), anti-Jkb and anti-M
- Antibody screen was negative 1 year after DHTR
- ⇒ undetectable alloantibodies are still present but at infraserologic level

#### <u>RBC Genotyping</u>

- No partial antigen for Rh blood group system
- Identity vigilance +++

### Second episode

- <u>September 2018 (12.5 yrs)</u>
  - Painful limping without fever

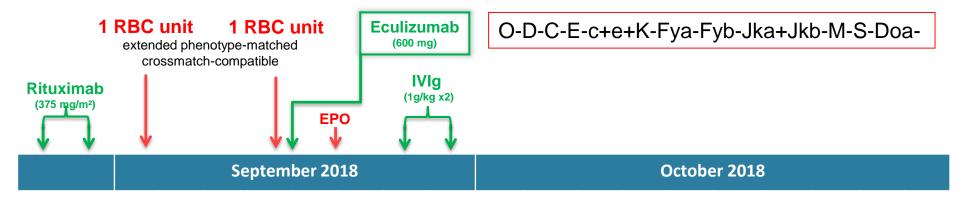


# Second episode

#### • <u>September 2018 (12.5 yrs)</u>

- Painful limping without fever
- Diagnosis: osteonecrosis of the femoral heads
- Initial management: traction
- Decision of **bilateral proximal femoral osteotomy** (starting with the left hip)
- Preparation for high bleeding risk surgery
  - **Rituximab**: 2 perfusions , 2 weeks and one week before surgery
  - Convocation of 4 blood donors by the EFS: collection of two RBC units
- <u>Surgery</u>
  - Triple pelvic osteotomy (left hip)
  - Transfusion during surgery: 1 extended phenotype-matched and crossmatch compatible RBC unit: O-D-C-E-c+e+K-Fya-Fyb-Jka+Jkb-M-S-Doa-

day 7: acute low back/chest pain, respiratory distress, macroscopic hemoglobinuria



DAT: negative Elution: negative

Antibody screen: negative

### Key messages

- Importance of identity vigilance
- > Beware of **undetectable alloantibodies**: infra-serologic but very dangerous
- > Extended phenotype-matched transfusion in case of DHTR
  - $\Rightarrow$  RBC units that are matched for: the concerned antigens
    - D, C/c, E/e and K
    - Fya, Fyb, Jka, Jkb, M, S and s
- Limitation of transfusions: 2 avoidable transfusions in 2016 - Femoral osteotomy if history of DHTR ?
- > Inefficacy of **Rituximab** in preventing DHTR for this patient
- Efficacy of Eculizumab in treating DHTR