



La titolazione degli anticorpi anti-AB e il trapianto ABO-incompatibile: stato dell'arte e aggiornamento

**La verifica esterna di qualità della titolazione degli anticorpi
anti-AB e la gestione della variabilità inter-laboratorio**

Antonella Matteocci

A.O. S. Camillo Forlanini - ROMA

La sottoscritta **ANTONELLA MATTEOCCI**, in qualità di Relatore

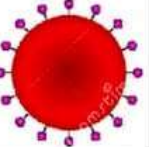
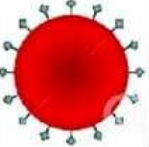
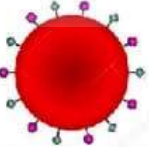




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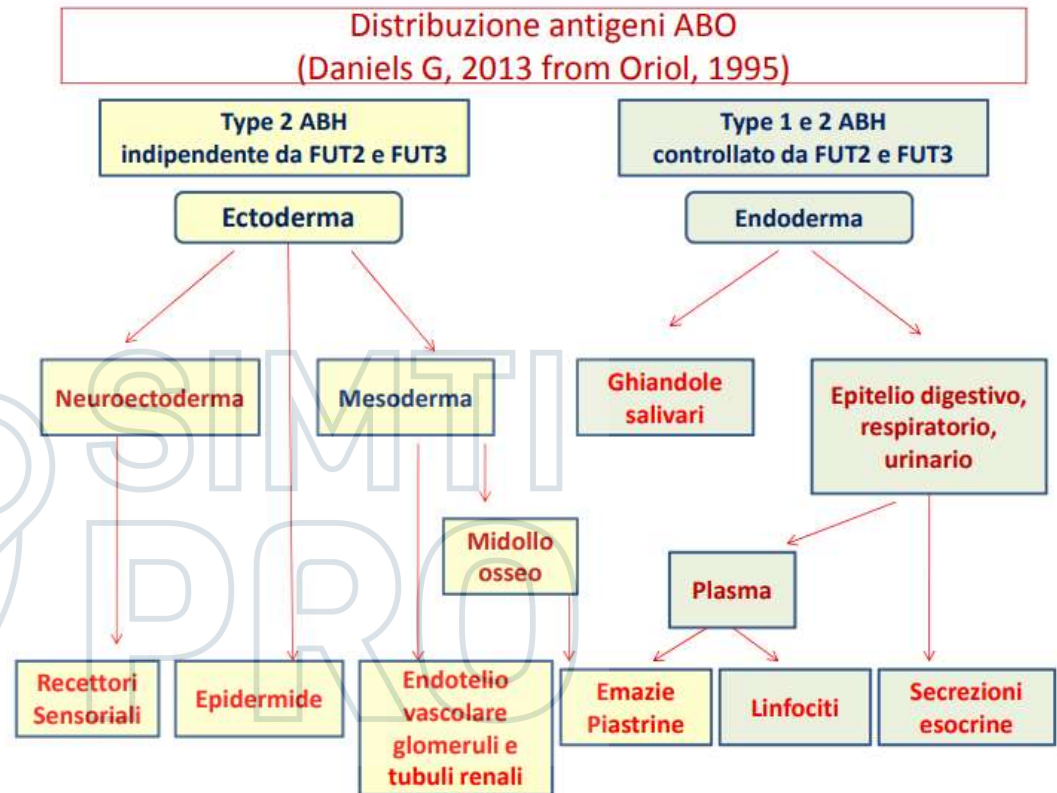
nell'esercizio della Sua funzione e per l'evento in oggetto, **NON**
È in alcun modo portatore di interessi commerciali propri o di terzi; e che gli eventuali rapporti avuti negli ultimi due anni con soggetti portatori di interessi commerciali non sono tali da permettere a tali soggetti di influenzare le mie funzioni al fine di trarne vantaggio.

INTRODUZIONE

Gli antigeni A e B sono oligosaccaridi presenti anche su cellule endoteliali ed epiteliali di rene, cuore, fegato, polmone e pancreas.

Le isoagglutinine naturali vengono prodotte a livello gastrointestinale da enterobatteri che sono costituiti da sostanze ABO-like.

Gruppo	A	B	AB	O
Tipo di globuli rossi				
Antigeni presenti	 Antigeni A	 Antigeni B	 Antigeni A e B	Nessuno



Gli anticorpi anti-A e anti-B sono clinicamente rilevanti in ambito trasfusionale e trapiantologico.

ANTICORPI ABO

IgM ABO naturally occurring and immune antibodies can be traced to studies from the 1960s and 1970s.

ABO antibodies develop within 3 to 6 months of life, likely a result of microbial exposure, and peak by the fifth to seventh year of life.

Studies performed on blood donors revealed that these antibodies wane by midlife and can significantly decrease or may be absent in adults 65 years of age or older.

Naturally occurring ABO antibodies typically react at “room temperature” or lower and can be a single class or a mixture of classes: IgM, IgG, and IgA.

Among group O individuals, anti-A titers are often higher than anti-B titers.

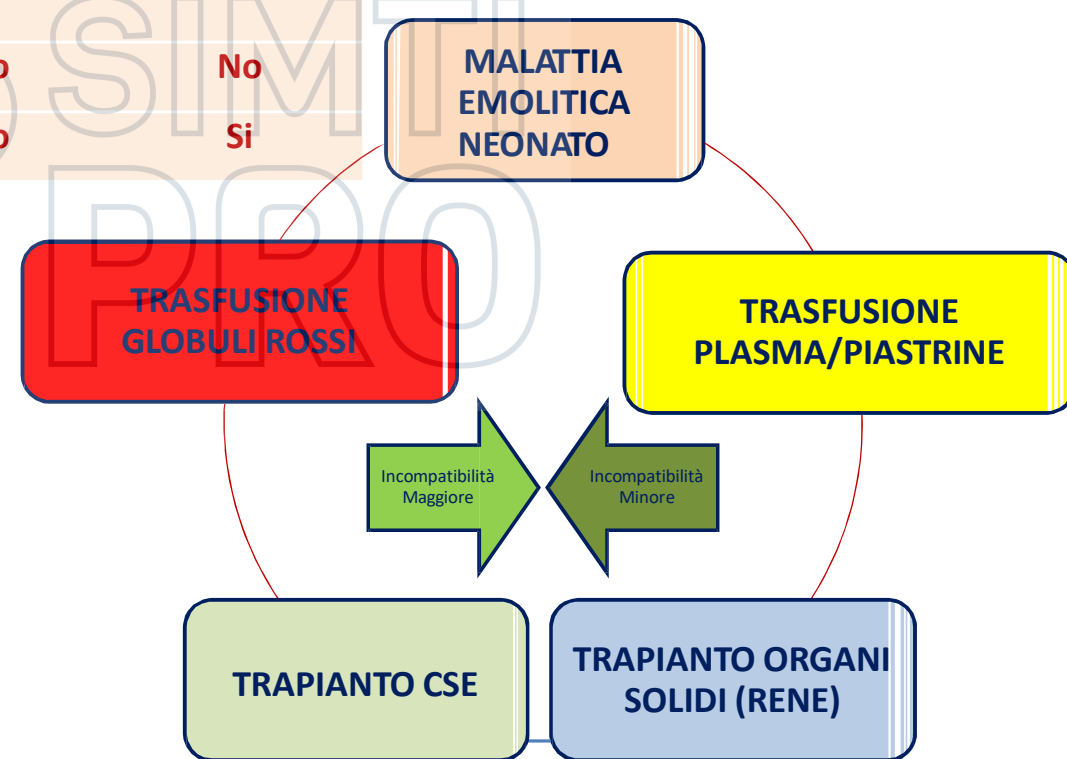
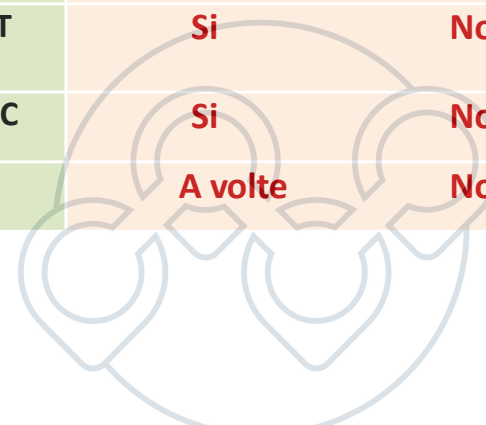
**ABO titers: harmonization and identifying clinically relevant
ABO antibodies**

TRANSFUSION 2020;60;441–443

Caratteristiche	IgM	IgG	IgA
Donatori non immunizzati	Si	A volte	Raramente
Donatori immunizzati	Si	Di solito	Di solito
Agglutinazione emazie	Si	Si	Si
Attività emolitica	Si	Si	No
Legame con il complemento	Si	Si	No
Incremento del titolo con TAI	No	Si	Si
Optimum termico	4°C	4-37°C	-
Attività distrutta da 2-ME o DTT	Si	No	Parzialmente
Attività distrutta dal calore a 56°C	Si	No	No
Presenza nel colostro	A volte	No	Si

CARATTERISTICHE ANTICORPI ABO

SIGNIFICATO CLINICO ANTICORPI ABO



ABO e trapianto CSE

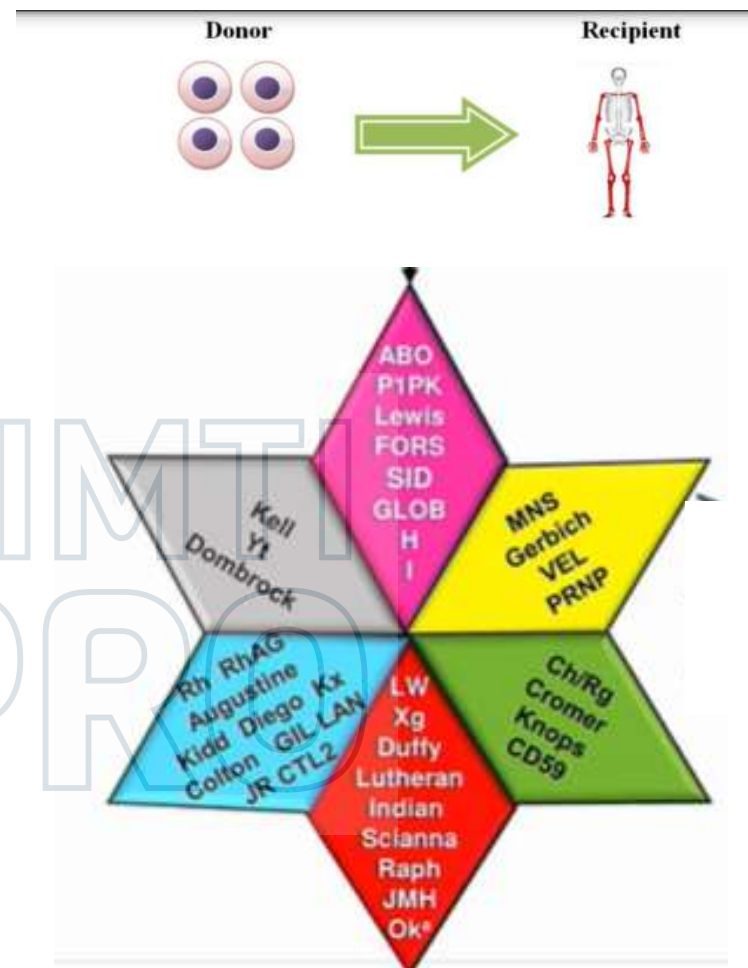
L'incompatibilità ABO non è una barriera nel trapianto di CSE allogeniche.

Antigeni	Cromosoma
HLA	6p21
ABO*	9q34
Rh	1
Kell	7
Duffy	18
Kidd	1
Lewis	19
MNS	4

Antigeni ABO sono espressi anche su tessuti, endoteli, cellule epiteliali e nei fluidi corporei.

Dopo l'attecchimento di un trapianto ABO incompatibile si modifica l'espressione degli antigeni ABO sulle cellule provenienti dal donatore, mentre l'espressione tissutale rimane del ricevente.

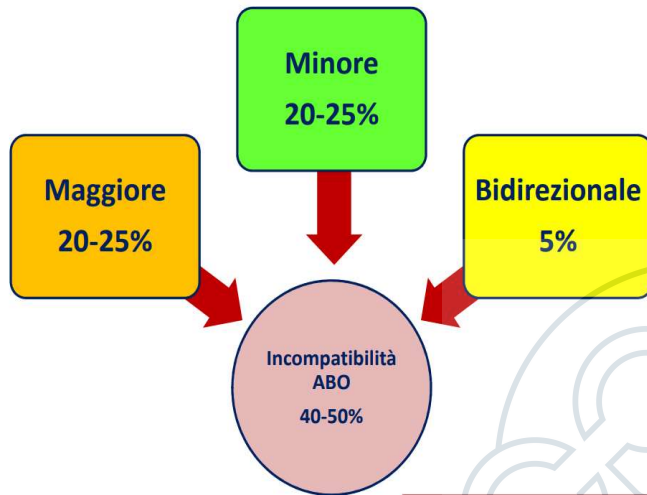
Dopo trapianto con incompatibilità ABO minore si instaura un fenomeno di tolleranza immunologica.



45 sistemi gruppo-ematici
360 antigeni
(ISBT NOVEMBRE 2023)

Complicanze immunoematologiche nel trapianto CSE

3 TIPI DI INCOMPATIBILITA' ABO



30% donatore related
50% donatore unrelated

10-15% casi di emolisi

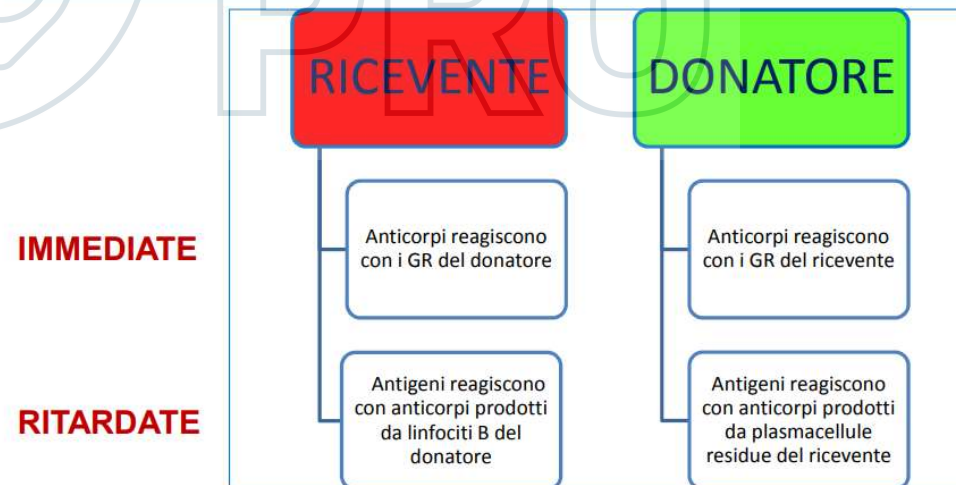
E' di rilevanza clinica nel trapianto di CSE da midollo osseo, rispetto al trapianto da sangue periferico o da sangue cordonale (GR>20ml)

Dati della letteratura discordanti su:

- Incidenza del rigetto del trapianto
- Incidenza della GVHD acuta e cronica
- Incidenza sulla sopravvivenza globale

Tuttavia può causare:

- 1) complicazioni immunologiche immediate o ritardate
- 2) ritardato attecchimento della linea eritroide
- 3) aplasia eritroide pura (PRCA)



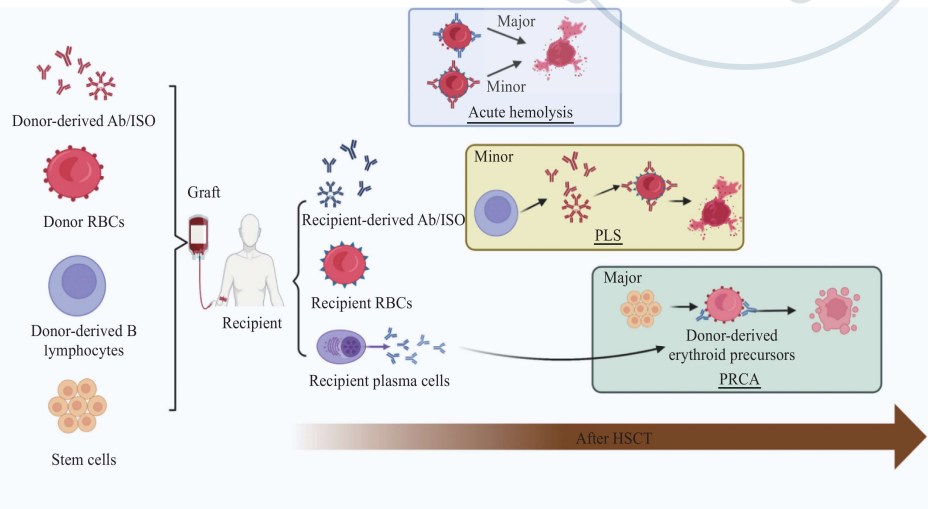
Non-ABO mismatch in circa 10%

INCOMPATIBILITA' ABO



- Inquadramento immunoematologico donatore-ricevente (TITOLAZIONE anti/A-B)
- Monitoraggio e follow up ricevente (giorno 0, +1, +7, +14, +30, ogni 15gg fino +100)
- Supporto trasfusionale appropriato

	Ricevente	Donatore
ABO MAGGIORE	O	A
	O	B
	O	AB
	A	AB
	B	AB
ABO MINORE	A	O
	B	O
	AB	O
	AB	A
	AB	B
ABO BIDIREZIONALE	A	B



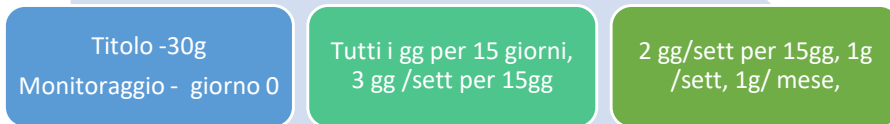
- titolo 32 del ricevente per la rimozione dei GR dal graft e procedure di PEX
- titolo 256 del donatore come soglia per la rimozione del plasma

Non esistono linee guida specifiche per la gestione del valore critico del titolo del trapianto ABO incompatibile

Incompatibilità ABO nel trapianto di rene

Gruppo ABO ricevente	Gruppo ABO donatori compatibili	Gruppo ABO del donatore	Gruppo ABO riceventi compatibili
O	O	O	O,A,B,AB
A	A,O	A	A,AB
B	B,O	B	B,AB
AB	AB,A,B,O	AB	AB

- IDENTICI 37,5%
- COMPATIBILI 26,75%
- INCOMPATIBILI 35,75%



TITOLO SICURO: ANTI-A/B ≤ 8

Titolo anti-A1 e anti-B: ≥ 128 (bassa sopravvivenza)

Incompatibilità per antigene A2: a rischio minore

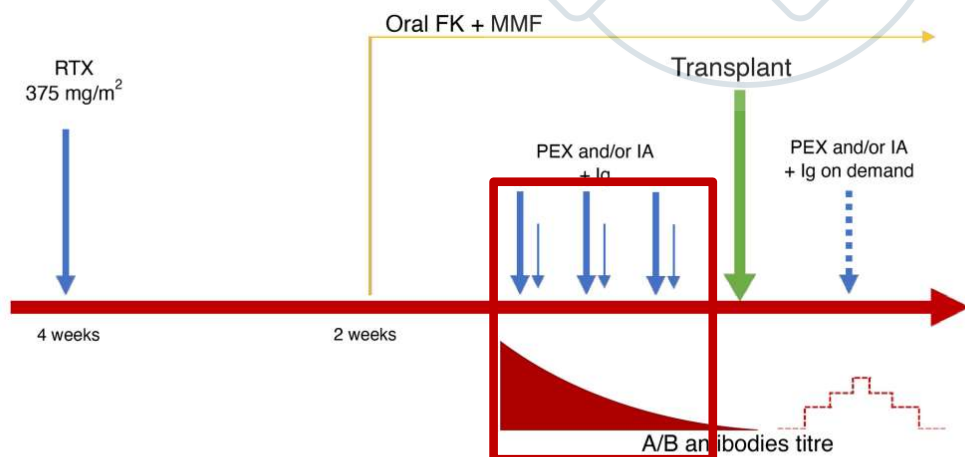
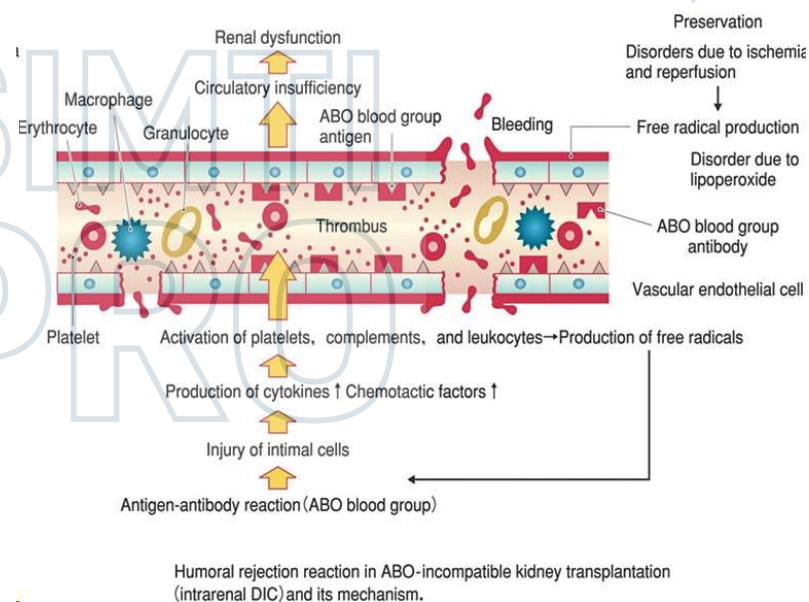


Figure 2 The desensitization strategy performed in ABOi kidney transplant patients. A single infusion of rituximab 375 mg/mq is administered four weeks before kidney transplant. Two weeks before kidney transplant, patient starts oral immunosuppressive therapy (tacrolimus and mycophenolate mofetil). A variable number of immunoabsorption and/or plasma exchange (PEX) sessions is performed before kidney transplant, until a titer $\leq 1:8$ is achieved. The isoheماغglutinin titer is measured every day after ABOi kidney transplant and further PEX sessions are performed on demand.



Plasmaferesi o immunoassorbimento, anti-CD20, immunosoppressori
Fenomeno dell'»accommodation«

J Inflamm Res. 2022

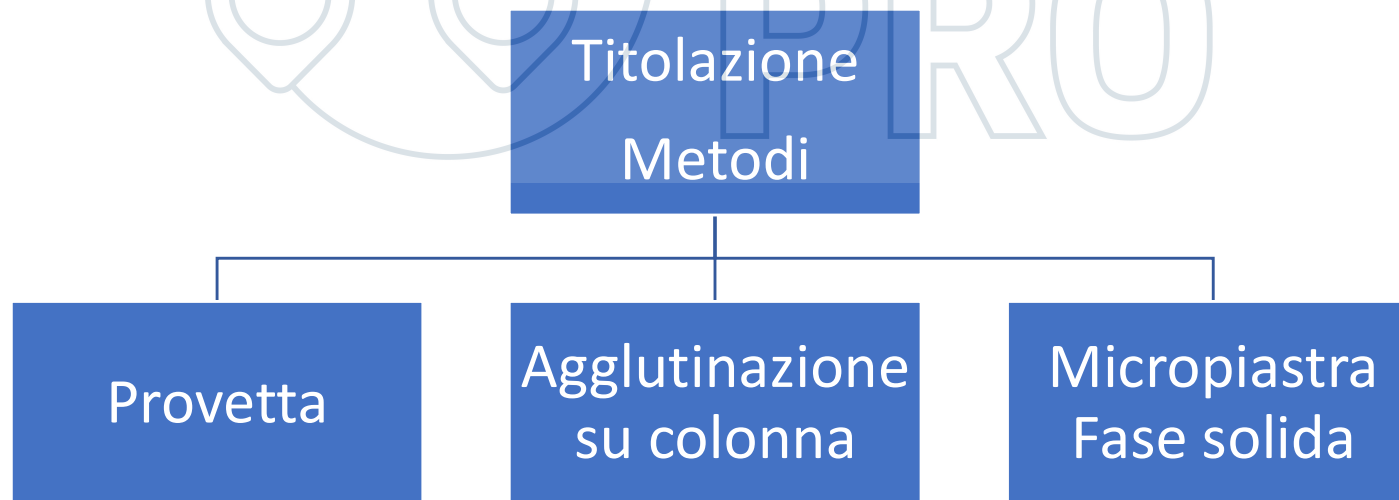
LA TITOLAZIONE ABO: DEFINIZIONE E METODI

E' una tecnica semiquantitativa per misurare la concentrazione di un anticorpo nel siero.

Tecnica di diluizione al raddoppio (diluizioni seriali)

Il titolo è espresso come fattore di diluizione (es.2, 4, 8, 16, 64...)

Il titolo è l'inverso della diluizione alla quale è raggiunto l'endpoint di agglutinazione (1+/weak)



LE DILUIZIONI

Campioni: Siero sul quale titolare gli anticorpi.

Reagenti: Globuli rossi, in soluzione salina al 3-5%, che esprimono gli antigeni verso i quali sono diretti gli anticorpi.

Procedimento: Dispensare 1 volume di fisiologica in tutte le provette, eccetto che nella prima (dove vi è siero non diluito). Aggiungere un uguale volume di siero alle prime due provette (siero non diluito e siero diluito 1 su 2). Trasferire 1 volume nelle provette successive. Eseguire TAI con ogni diluizione e leggere fino all'ultima provetta con score debole e poi al microscopio.

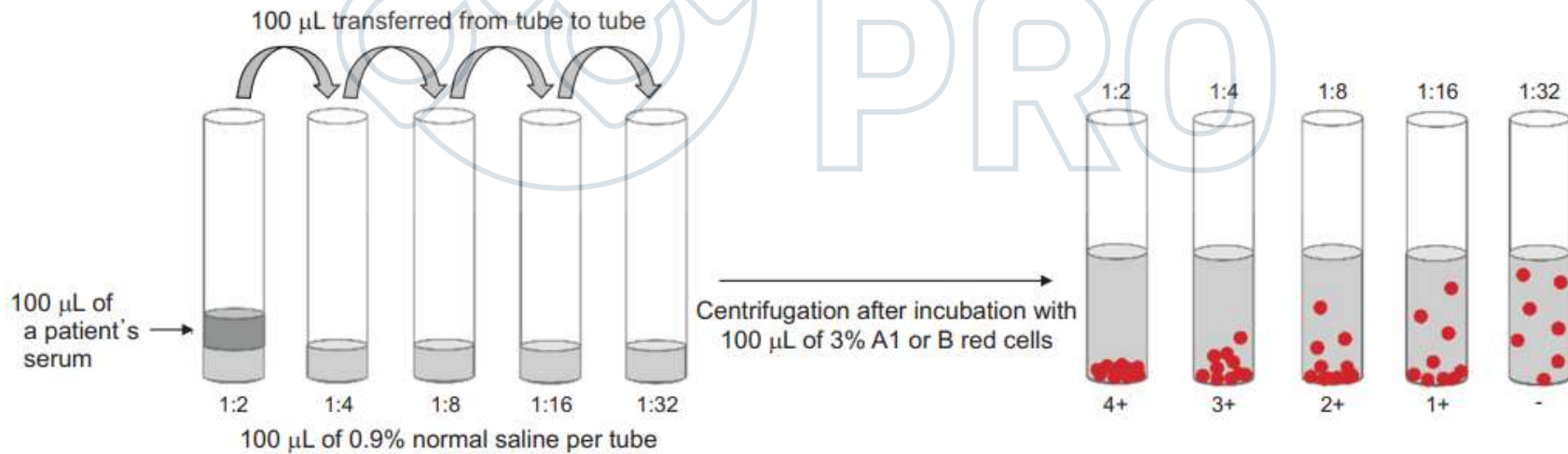
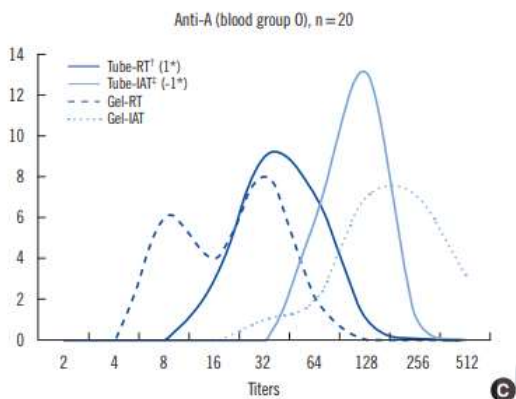
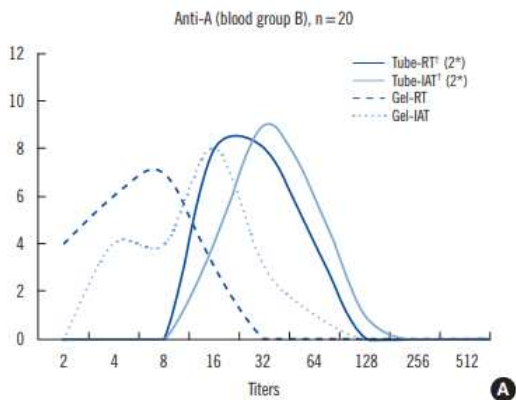
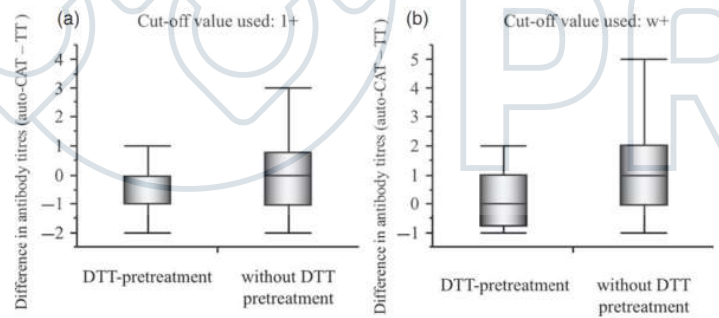
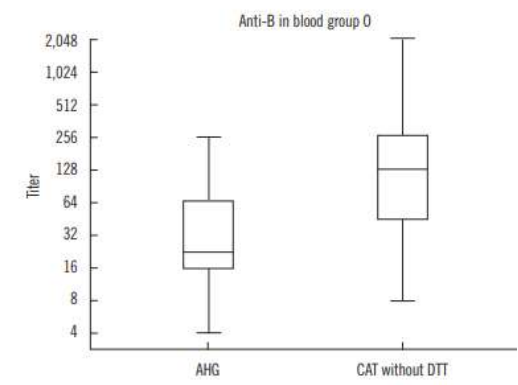
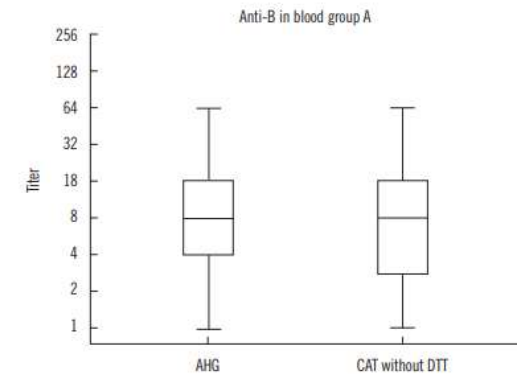
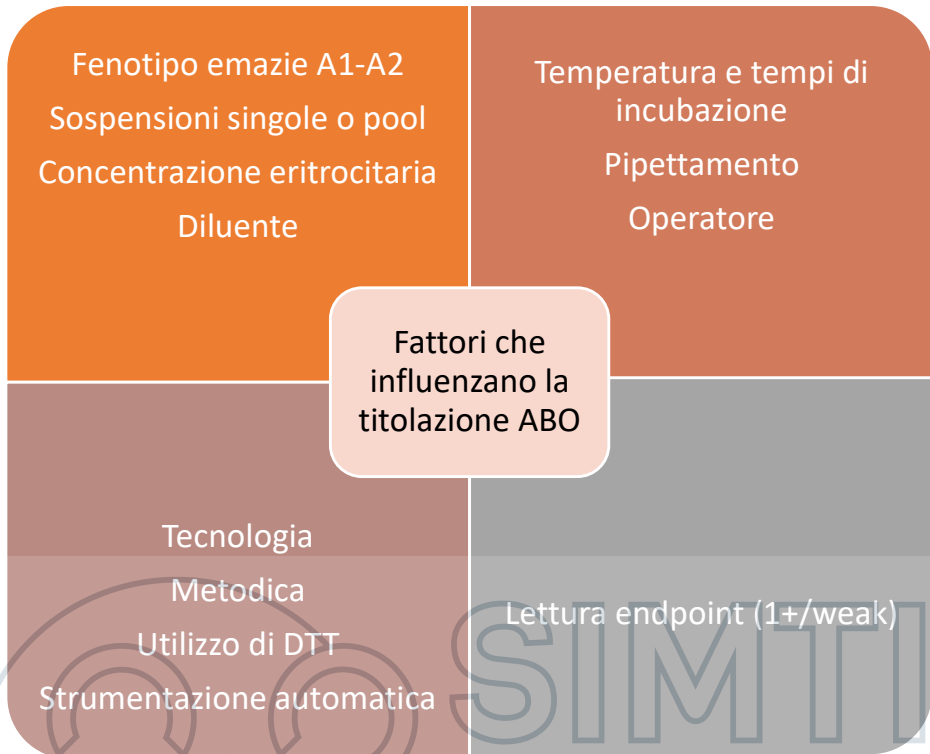


Fig. 1. A schematic description of isoagglutinin titer measurement using the conventional tube method. The isoagglutinin titer is determined as the end-point that shows agglutination with two-fold dilution. Each laboratory sets its own cutoff (trace or 1+) according to the titration protocol.



A

B



TT, tube test; CAT, column agglutination technique; DTT, dithiothreitol

REFERTAZIONE: RIPORTARE LA METODICA, VALORI DI RIFERIMENTO DEL TITOLO E L'INTERVALLO PER IL CONTROLLO SUCCESSIVO

QUALSIASI METODICA DEVE ESSERE CONVALIDATA PER:
-ACCURATEZZA
-PRECISIONE
-RIPRODUCIBILITA'

PROGRAMMI EQA

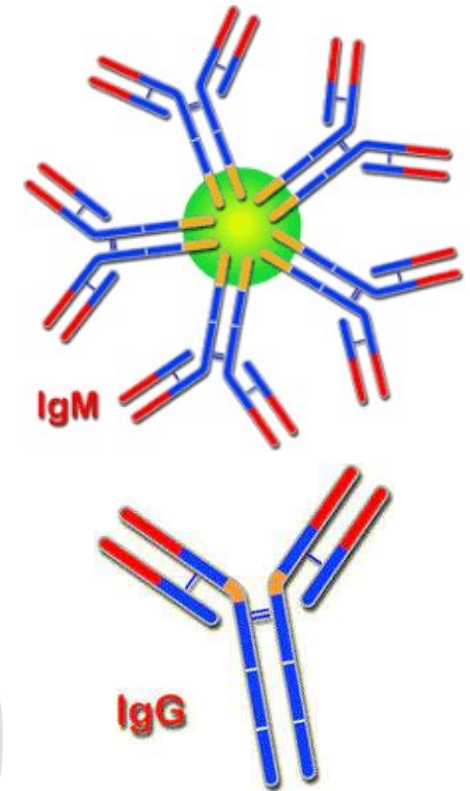
TITOLAZIONE: MISURAZIONE IgM e IgG

TAI misura IgG (+IgM)

Fase solida misura soltanto IgG

TL misura IgM (+IgG)

TAI con DTT misura soltanto IgG

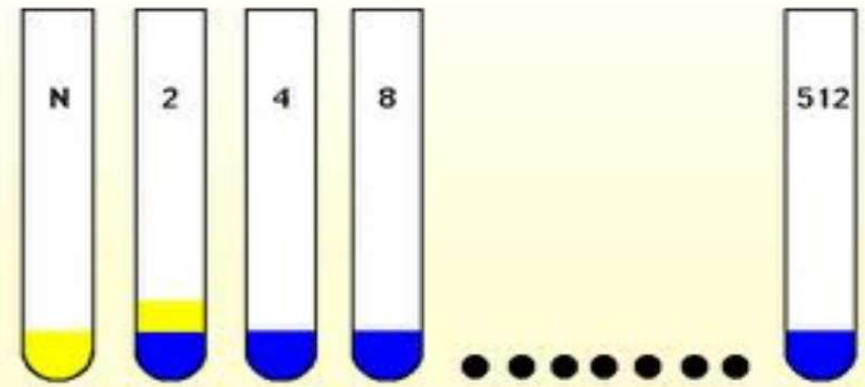


Specimen 2 mL of serum or plasma to be treated.

Reagents

1. Phosphate-buffered saline (PBS) at pH 7.3.
2. 0.01 M dithiothreitol (DTT) prepared by dissolving 0.154 g of DTT in 100 mL of pH7.3 PBS. Store at -18 C or lower.

Step	Action
1	Dispense 1 mL of serum or plasma into each of two test tubes.
2	To one tube (labeled dilution control), add 1 mL of pH 7.3 PBS.
3	To the other tube (labeled test), add 1 mL of 0.01 M DTT.
4	Mix and incubate at 37 C for 30 to 60 minutes.
5	Test the DTT-treated and dilution control samples in standard procedures.



Original Article

**Comparative Evaluation of Five Different Methods of Anti-ABO
Antibody Titration: An Aid for ABO-Incompatible Organ
Transplants** 2019

48 donatori di gruppo O



TL
Provetta

TAI
Provetta

CAT

CAT+DTT

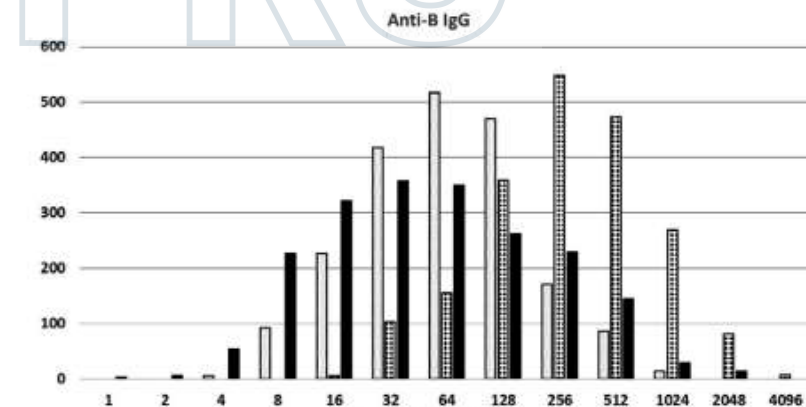
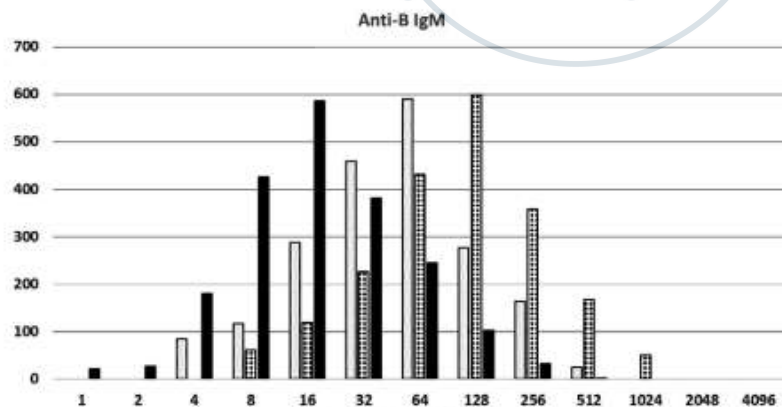
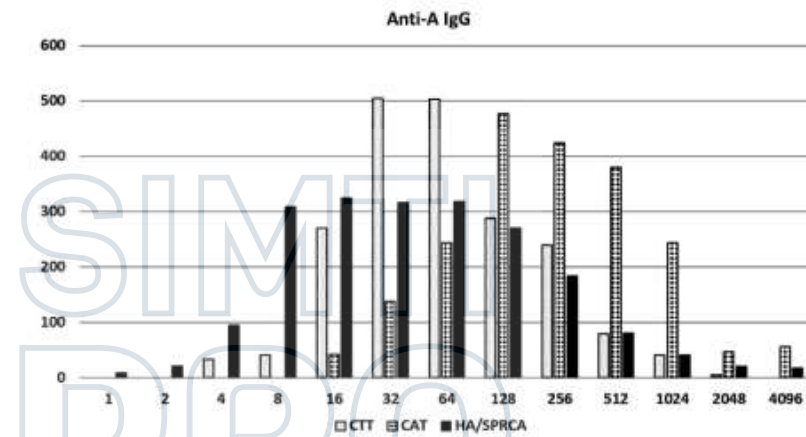
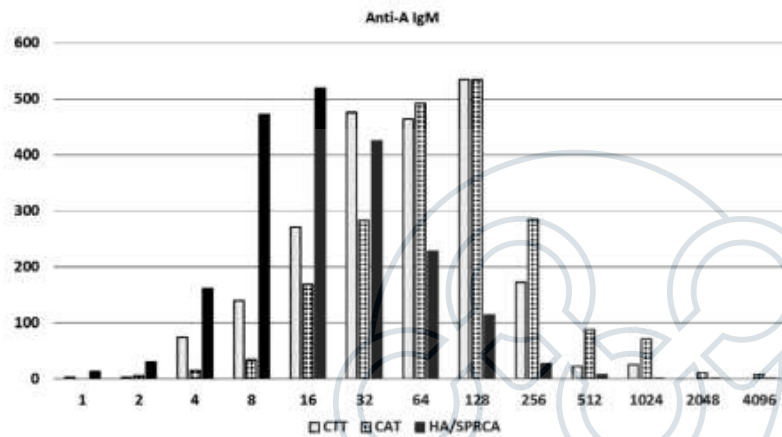
Fase
solida

Titers were reduced by **DTT treatment** in nearly 50% samples tested for both anti-A and anti-B titers. Average agreements between the DTT-applied AHG phase gel card titers and the solid phase red cell adherence (SPRCA) titers was observed for anti-A and anti-B.

The AHG phase tube and gel cards titers showed poor agreements.

There are differences in the interpretability of the ABO antibody titer among different techniques.

Comparison of ABO isoagglutinin titres by three different methods in group O blood donors prospective, observational study, 2005 donors

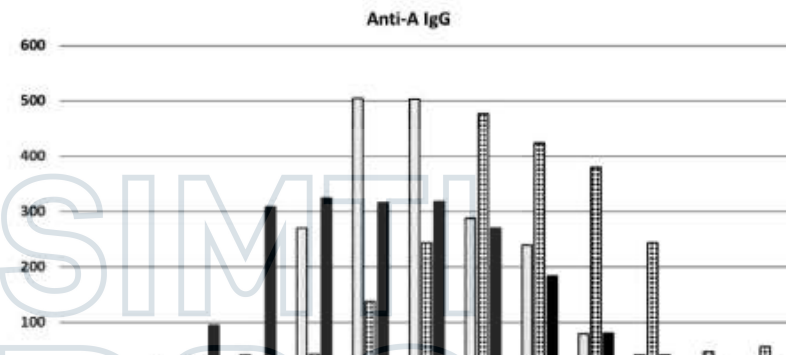
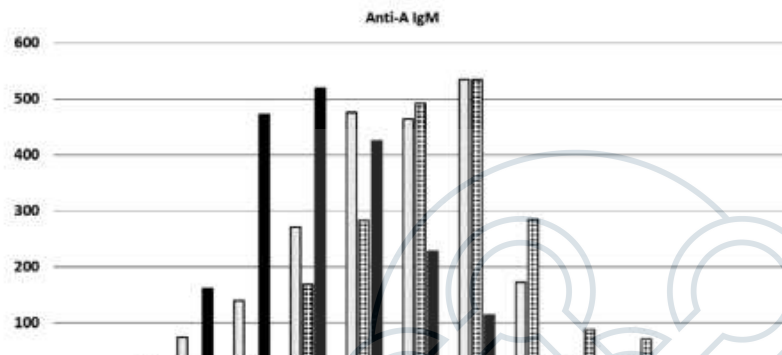


CAT results were stronger than those of CTT across all categories and HA/SPRCA results were weaker than those of CTT

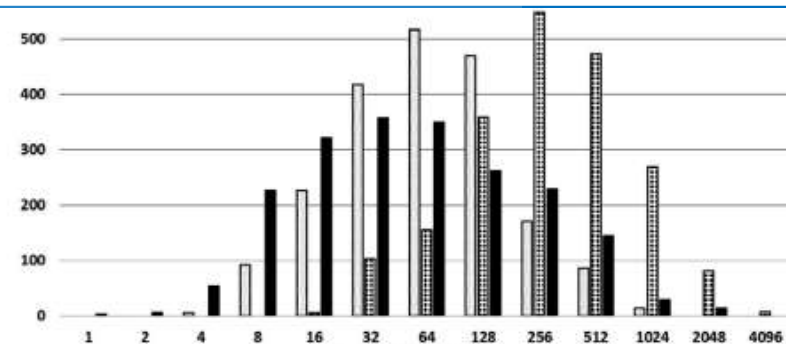
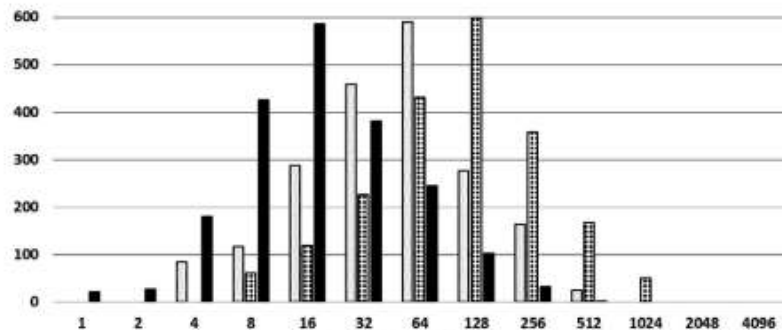
ORIGINAL ARTICLE

Comparison of ABO isoagglutinin titres by three different methods in group O blood donors **prospective, observational study, 2005 donors**

*For blood group O, mean titres of CAT were higher than those of CTT.
There was no statistically significant difference for blood group A and B (Park et al)*



A strong correlation was found between CTT (1+ strength) and CAT (1+, 2+ strengths) for both IgM and IgG measurements of anti-A and anti-B isoagglutinins, the correlation between CTT (1+ strength) and HA/SPRCA (1+, 2+ strengths) was found to be weak.



CAT results were stronger than those of CTT across all categories and HA/SPRCA results were weaker than those of CTT

Challenges in antibody titration for ABO-incompatible renal transplantation

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Abstract

Background and Objectives: Accurate and regular monitoring of anti-A and anti-B titres pre- and post-transplantation plays a crucial role in the clinical management of patients receiving ABO-incompatible renal transplants. There is no standardized protocol or an external quality assurance program (EQA) currently available for this testing in Australia. The aim of this study was to investigate the diversity of techniques, test platforms and reagents that were currently in use in various laboratories with the aim of developing an EQA.

Materials and Methods: An online survey was sent to the participants enrolled with the Royal College of Pathologists of Australasia Quality Assurance Program (RCPAQAP) to assess their interest in participation in the pilot study. A total of 24 participants who expressed interest were sent the group O plasma, A₁, A₂ and B cells to perform ABO titration using their own methods.

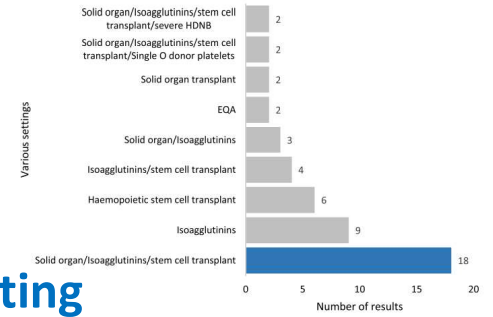
Results: Participants reported a wide range of titre results, from 8 to 1024 for the anti-A titre using A₁ cells, from 2 to 128 for anti-A titre using A₂ cells and from neat to 32 for anti-B titre using B cells.

Conclusion: There was a wide variation in titre results between and within different technologies. These findings demonstrate the need for an ABO titration EQA. Development of a standard technique and participation in an EQA program should, over time, reduce variation and enable transferrable results across testing centres, which will assist in consistent clinical interpretation and better outcomes for patients.

KEYWORDS

ABO, external quality assurance, renal transplantation, titration

Challenges in antibody titration for ABO-incompatible renal transplantation



setting

FIGURE 1 ABO titration results obtained under various settings from 24 participants. Fourteen of these laboratories performed ABO titration, using more than one method in multiple settings. The highest number of participants performed ABO titration in solid organ, isoagglutinin detection and stem cell transplant settings.

Tube test
CAT 1
CAT 2
CAT 3

Endpoint 1+

Method platforms and titre values

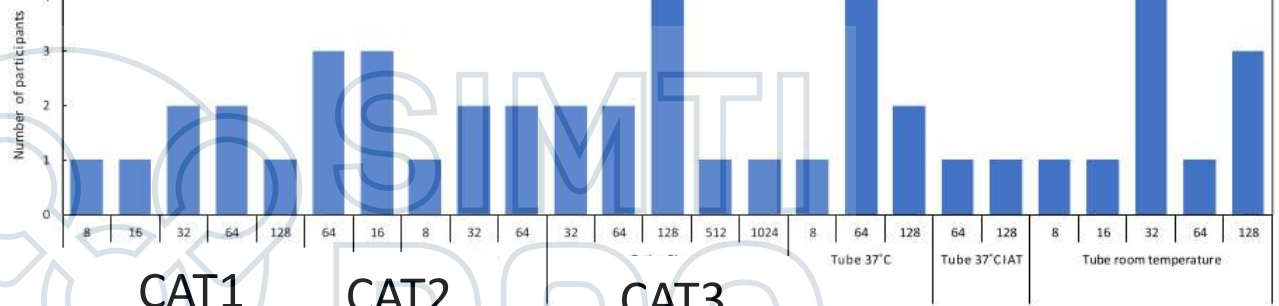


FIGURE 5 Anti-A₁ titre results using A₁ cells. Comparison of various method platforms and diluents. The figure demonstrates variation in titre results within and between methods.

12 different diluents

Diluents and titre values

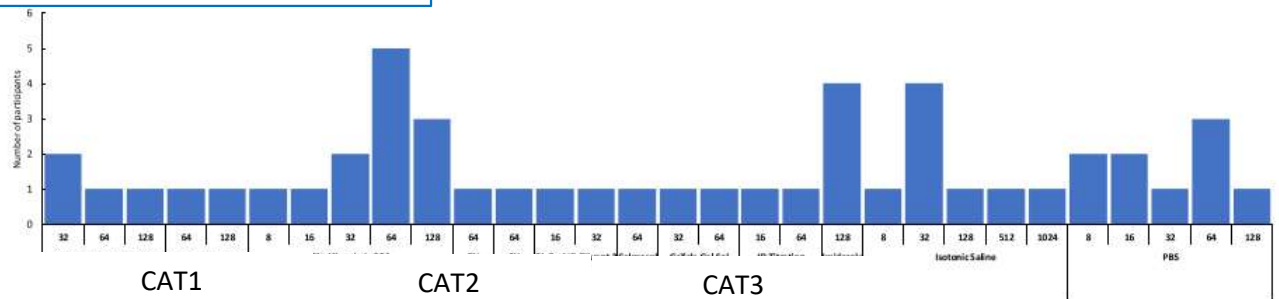
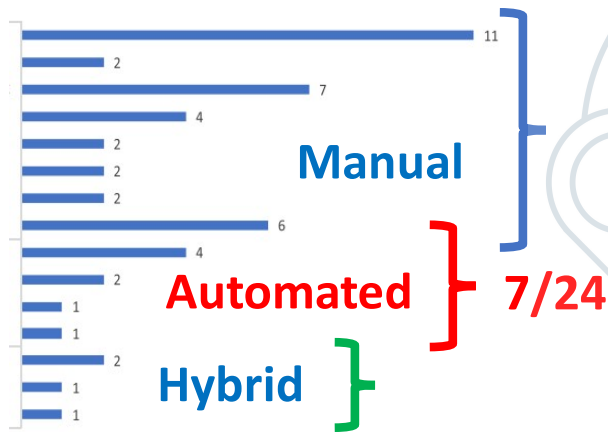


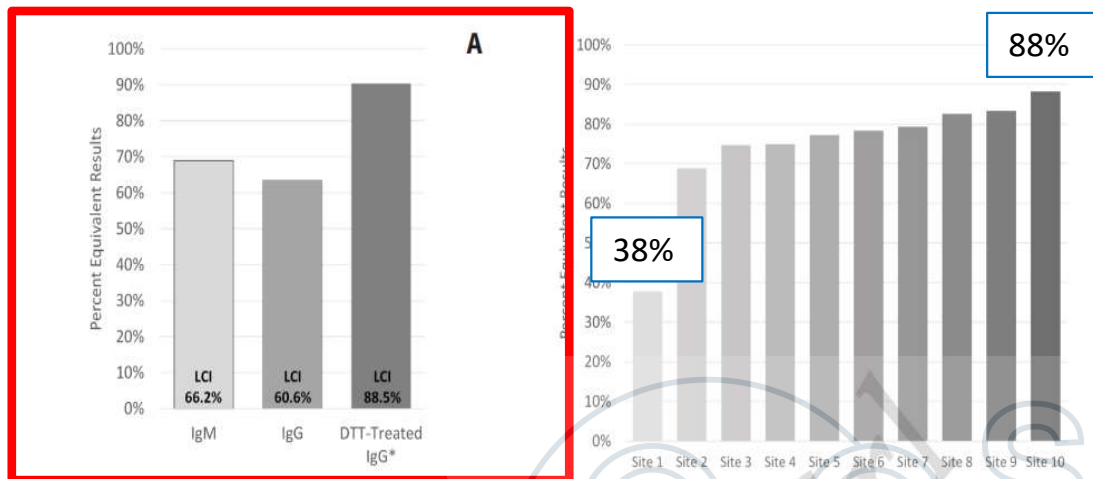
FIGURE 6 Anti-A₁ titre using A₁ cells. Comparison of various diluents. There is a difference in titre results even when the same diluent is used by different laboratories.



7/24

24 labs
14 labs use more than one method

TITOLAZIONE ABO: EQUIVALENZA E RIPRODUCIBILITA'



ABO antibody titres: a multisite comparative study of equivalency and reproducibility for automated solid-phase and haemagglutination titration, and manual dilution with gel column agglutination technology

Blood Transfus 2022; 20: 329-337

Figure 4 - Equivalency results

Table I - The number of samples with 0 to 10 doubling dilutions difference between the automated and manual titre results. A difference of 10 doubling dilutions was the highest observed in this study

Antibody Isotype	Doubling dilutions difference between the automated and manual titre results										% Equivalency (One-sided lower 95% confidence interval)	
	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9		10
IgM	81	229	270	160	75	16	5	4	1	0	0	68.9% (66.2% CI)
IgG	105	225	201	150	70	48	27	3	3	3	2	63.4% (60.6% CI)
DTT-Treated IgG*	327	276	153	63	12	4	1	0	1	0	0	90.3% (88.5% CI)

70 random samples (197 Group O, 231 Group A, 244 Group B) at ten labs: equivalence study
30 samples (10 Group O, 10 Group A, and 10 Group B) at ten labs: reproducibility study

TITOLAZIONE ABO: EQUIVALENZA E RIPRODUCIBILITA'

Blood Transfus 2022; 20: 329-337

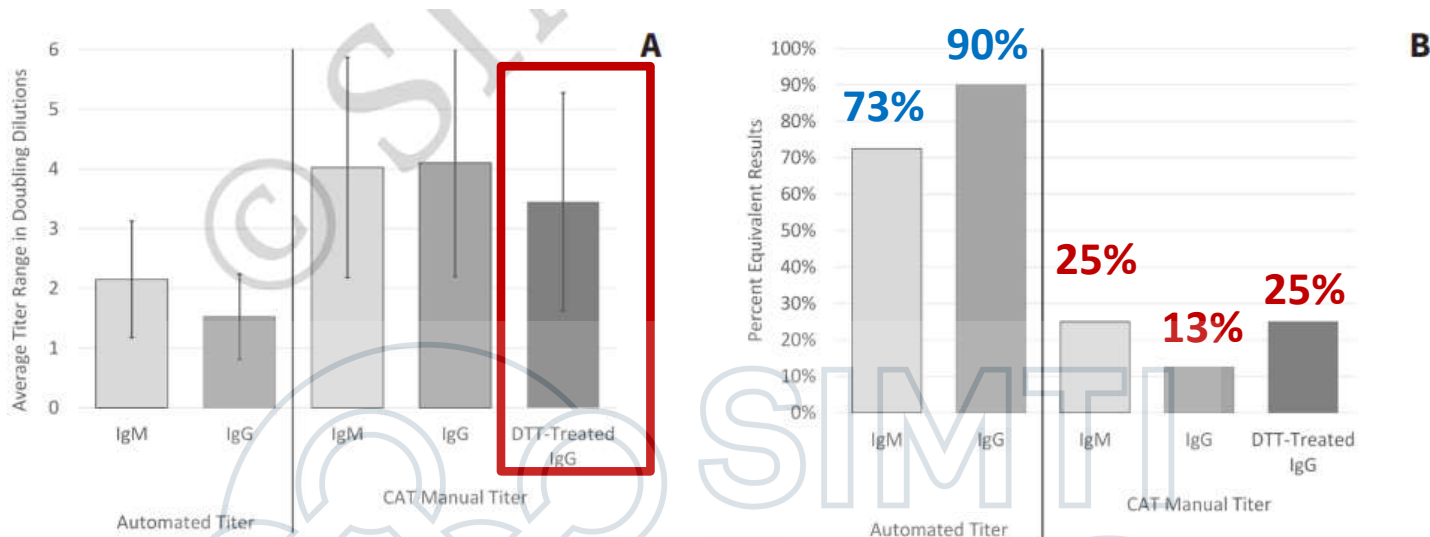


Figure 5 - Reproducibility results

(A) Average range of titre results across sites. The titre range was calculated as the number of doubling dilutions between the highest and lowest titre results for each sample. (B) Percent equivalent results across all 10 sites (i.e., a titre range of two or less doubling dilutions as defined in the equivalency study).

The **reproducibility** study evaluated the titre variation of each sample obtained from the **10 sites**. The average titre ranges (in doubling dilutions) for the automated and manual methods, respectively, **were 2.15±1.0 and 4.03±1.8 for IgM, and 1.53±0.7 and 4.10±1.9 for IgG**; for the manual **DTT-treated IgG**, the average titre range was **3.45±1.8** doubling dilutions.

DTT treatment increased equivalency and reproducibility of manual CAT IgG titre results.

TITOLAZIONE ABO E AUTOMAZIONE

Adkins B D et al. An exploration of the advantages of automated titration testing: low inter-instrument variability and equivalent accuracy for ABO and non –ABO antibody titres relative to tube testing. Vox Sang. 2020; 115(4):314-322.

Lally K et al. Isohemagglutinin titering performed on an automated solid-phase and hemagglutinin-based analyzer is comparable to results obtained by manual gel testing. Transfusion 2020;60(3): 628-636.

Onpuns S et al. Comparative study of ABO antibody titers using conventional tube technique and automated column agglutination technique. J Hematol Transfus Med 2020; 30(2): 147-155.

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Matsuura H et al. Feasibility of the automated column agglutination technique for titration of anti-A/B antibodies in ABO-incompatible living kidney transplantation. Ther Apher Dial 2022 Aug;26(4):827-835.

TITOLAZIONE ABO E AUTOMAZIONE

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Maggiore
variabilità
provetta

Necessità
utilizzo DTT

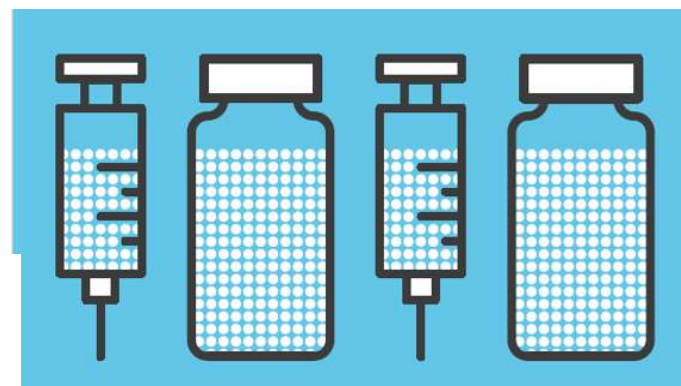
Onpuns S et al. Comparison of automated titration technique and manual tube testing. Transfus Med 2020; 30(2): 147

Pandey P et al. Comparative evaluation of DTT treated ABO isoagglutinin titres performed by two methods with solid phase red cell adhesion (SPRCA) titres. Tranfus Clini Biol 2021 May;28(2):199-205

Matsuura H eta al. Feasibility of the automated column agglutination technique for titration of anti-A/B antibodies in ABO-incompatible living kidney transplantation. Ther Apher Dial 2022 Aug;26(4):827-835.

Standard di Medicina Trasfusionale

La ST **deve** garantire la sistematica partecipazione a programmi di Valutazione Esterna di Qualità (VEQ), al fine di valutare le performance dei sistemi e processi analitici gestiti, attraverso il confronto dei risultati ottenuti con un significativo numero di altre Strutture che effettuano gli stessi test e che utilizzano gli stessi sistemi diagnostici o sistemi analoghi



SCHEMA ABO TITRATION (ABOT)

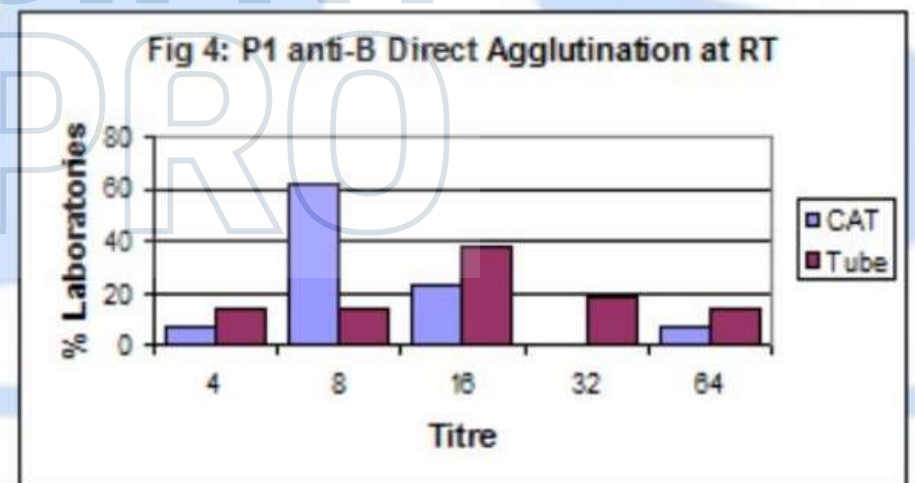
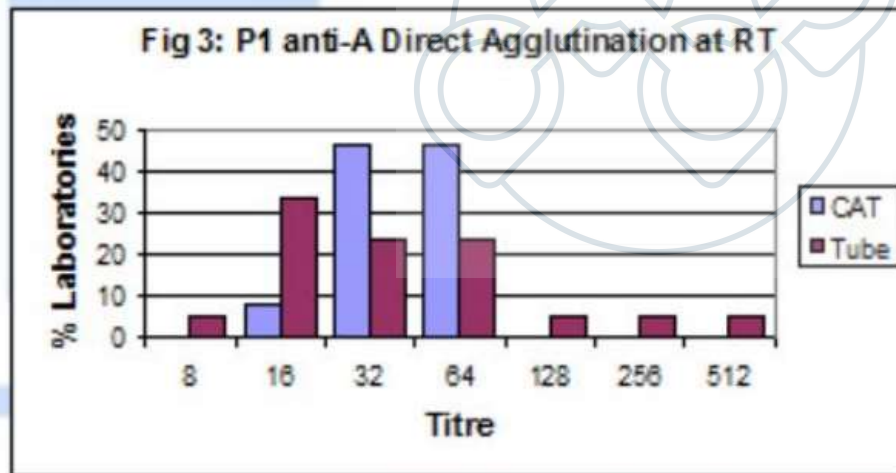
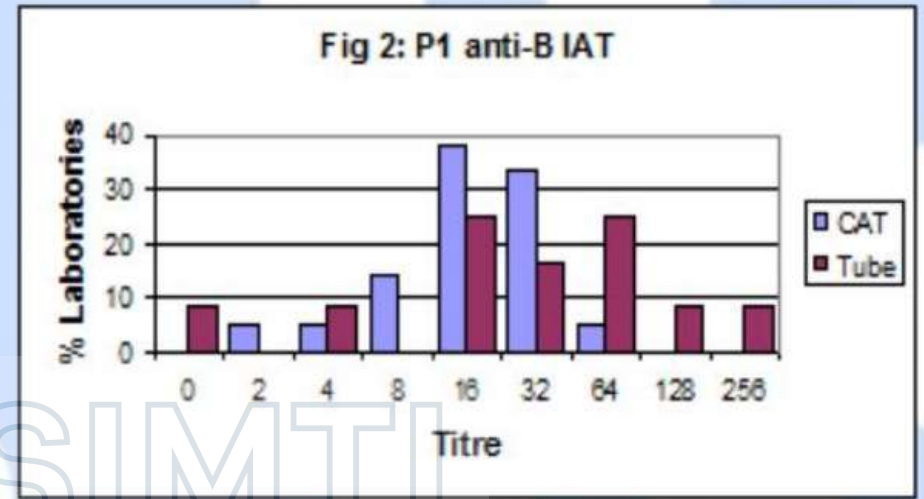
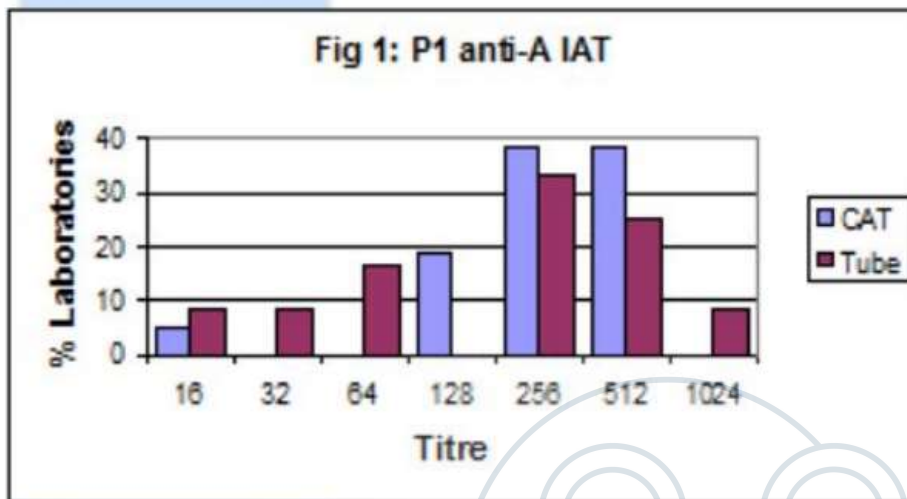
UK NEQAS

International Quality Expertise

Offre un protocollo di esercizi educazionali che permettono di valutare l'intero ciclo diagnostico, fino all'interpretazione clinica dei risultati e alla condivisione di protocolli terapeutici.

I sistemi EQA aiutano quindi a identificare e ottimizzare i sistemi diagnostici con le migliori prestazioni, che contribuiscono alla continua crescita professionale di tutto lo staff.

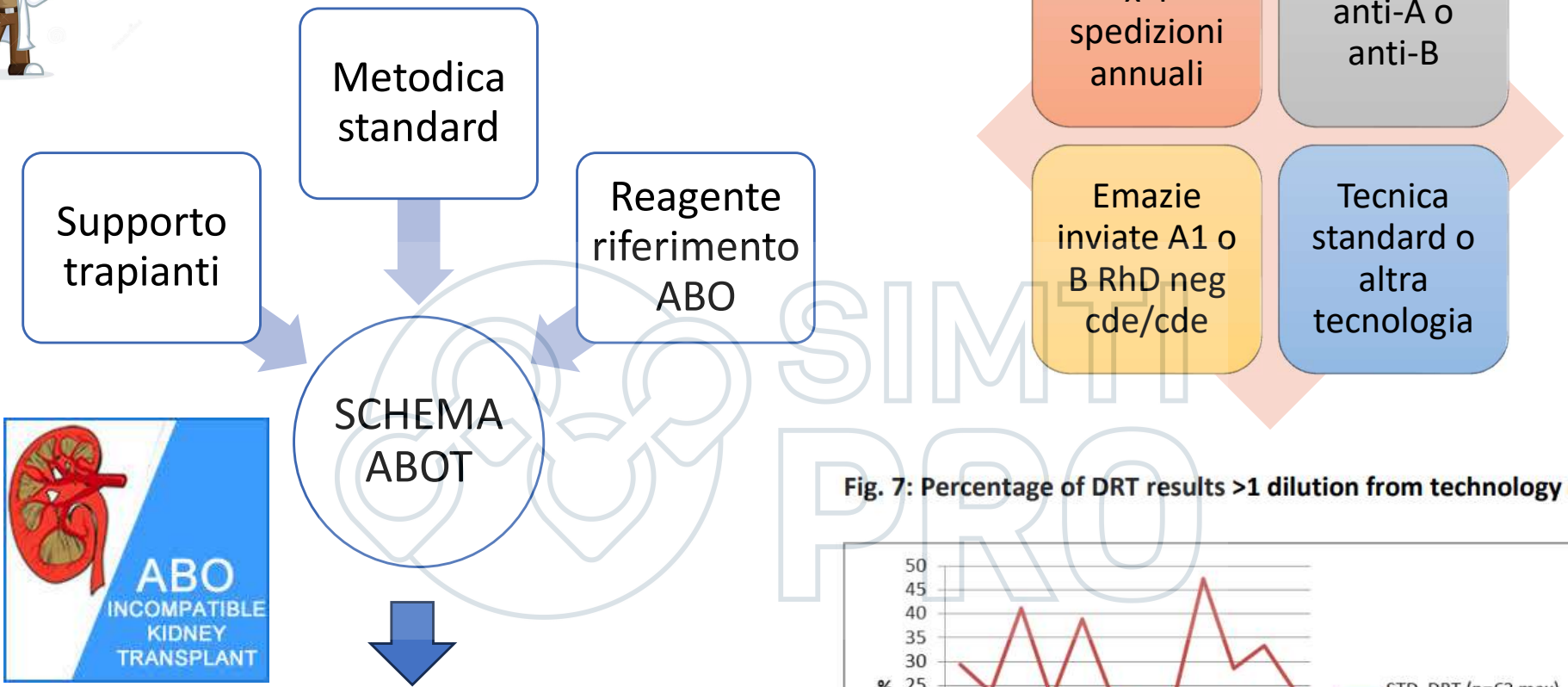
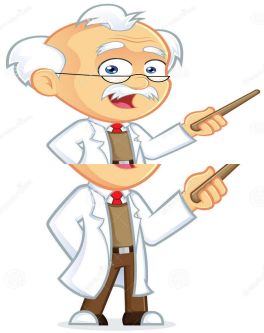
ESERCIZIO PRE-PILOTA ABOT UKNEQAS - 2009



12 laboratori : Provetta

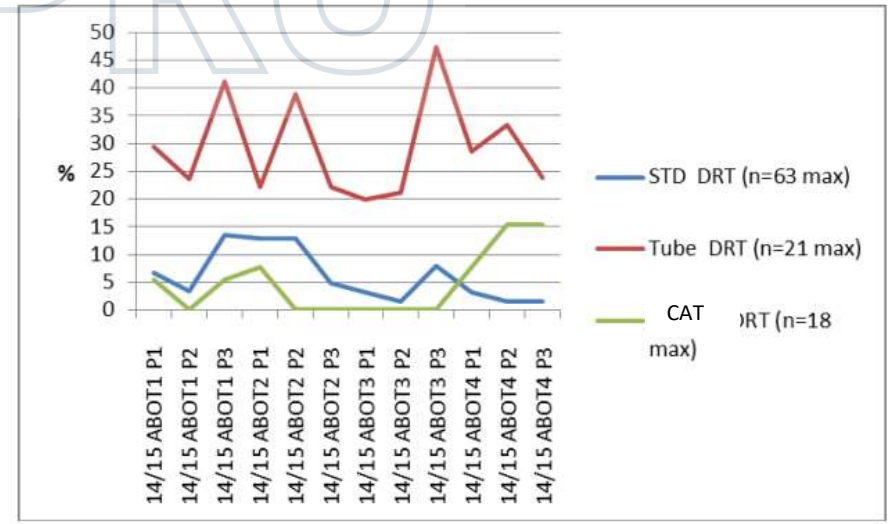
21 laboratori: Microcolonna

....NASCE L'IDEA DELLO SCHEMA ABOT UKNEQAS



2010: schema pilota
2018: schema completo accreditato ISO 17043

Fig. 7: Percentage of DRT results >1 dilution from technology median



Introduzione

I partecipanti sono stati invitati a titolare l'anti-A in tre campioni di plasma da testare contro globuli rossi di gruppo A₁ rr forniti con l'esercizio. Le titolazioni dovevano essere eseguite con metodiche e tecniche di routine (utilizzando quelle per valutare l'idoneità del paziente da sottoporre a trapianto di organo ABO incompatibile da vivente, ove appropriato nella pratica clinica), e utilizzando anche la tecnica standard laddove le risorse necessarie fossero disponibili.

Erano inclusi tre campioni di globuli rossi paziente per la tipizzazione A₁, per i laboratori che effettuano questo test nella pratica clinica.

Materiale

È stato fornito il seguente materiale:

- Campioni Paziente 1 e 3 (plasma di gruppo B) preparati dallo stesso pool di materiale con un piccolo volume di anti-c ad alto titolo aggiunto al Paziente 3
- Paziente 2 (plasma di gruppo O)
- Cellule di gruppo A₁ rr per la titolazione
- Tre campioni di globuli rossi in soluzione di Alsever (Paziente W, Y e Z) per la tipizzazione A₁.

Tutti i campioni di plasma sono stati preparati da plasma fresco congelato filtrato.

Tecniche Standard

- > Preparare diluizioni di plasma in soluzione salina (PBS o NaCl) usando il metodo della diluizione al raddoppio. Fare le diluizioni con un minimo di 200µl, usando una pipetta automatica. Usare un nuovo puntale per dispensare ciascuna diluizione.
- > Preparare una sospensione di globuli rossi allo 0.8 - 1% in diluente specifico
- > Leggere il risultato della titolazione come l'ultima reazione debole.

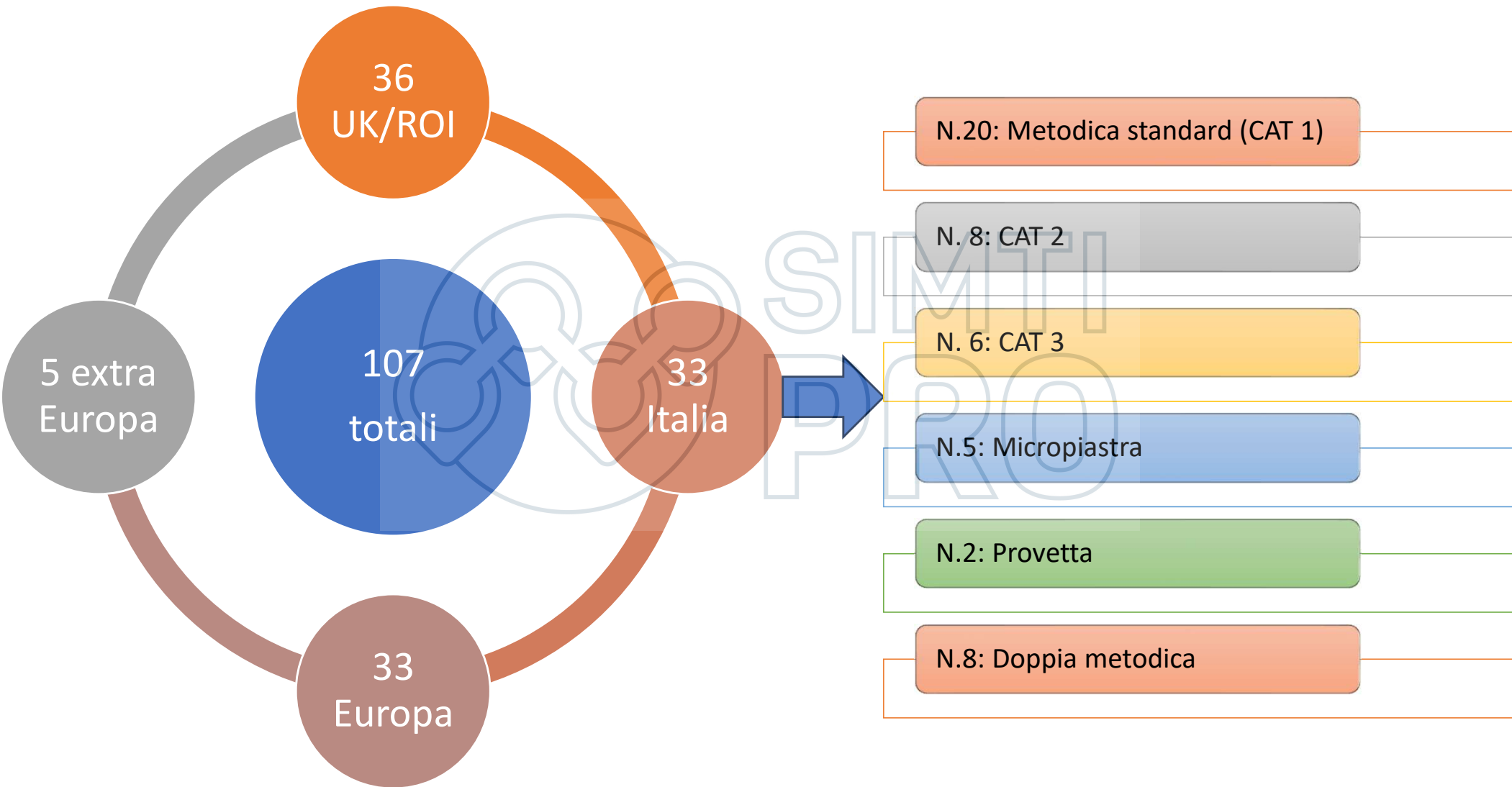
Test all'antiglobulina indiretto (TAI) con LISS con schedine IgG o polispecifiche

- > Dispensare 50ul di sospensione cellulare in ciascun micropozzetto
- > Aggiungere 25ul di ciascuna diluizione di plasma al corrispondente micropozzetto
- > Incubare a 37°C per 15'
- > Centrifugare 10'
- > Endpoint: ultima reazione debole

Agglutinazione diretta a temperatura ambiente (TL/TA) con schedine NaCl

- > Dispensare 50ul di sospensione cellulare in ciascun micropozzetto
- > Aggiungere 50ul di ciascuna diluizione di plasma al corrispondente micropozzetto
- > Incubare a temperatura ambiente per 15'
- > Centrifugare 10'
- > Endpoint: ultima reazione debole

SCHEMA ABOT: LABORATORI PARTECIPANTI E TECNOLOGIE IN ITALIA





Strutture



29
banche dei
tessuti



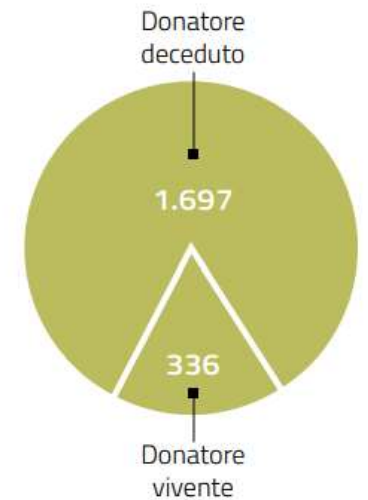
284
centri donatori e poli
di reclutamento di
cellule staminali
emopoietiche



19
centri regionali o
interregionali trapianto



115
unità cliniche di
cellule staminali
emopoietiche



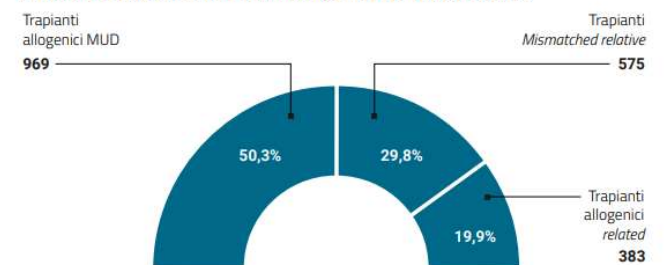
TOTALE TRAPIANTI CSE
AL 31 DICEMBRE 2022



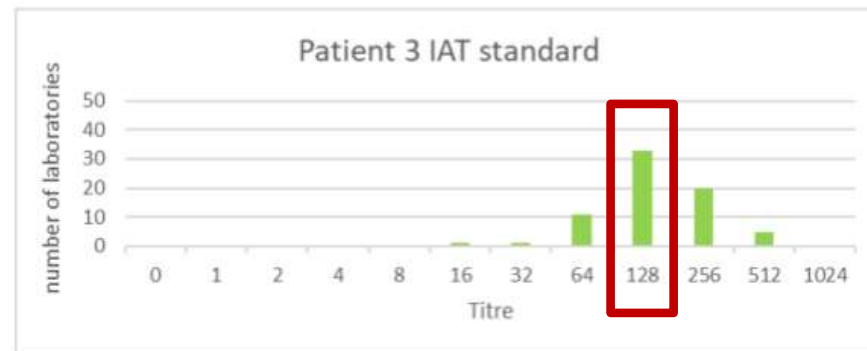
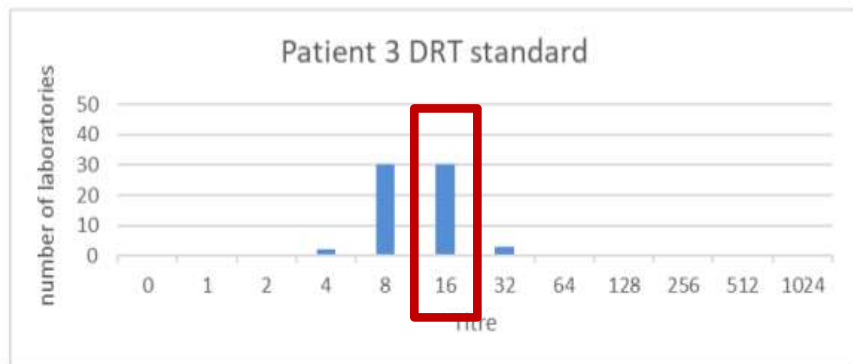
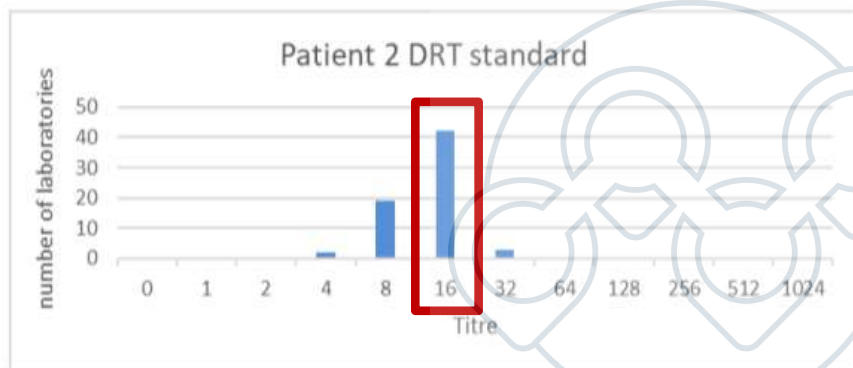
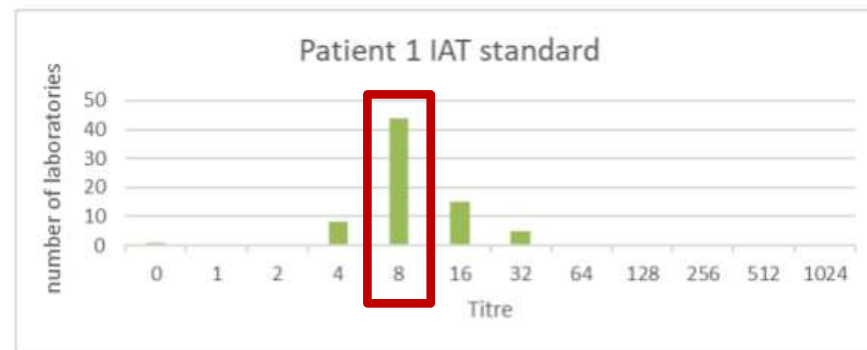
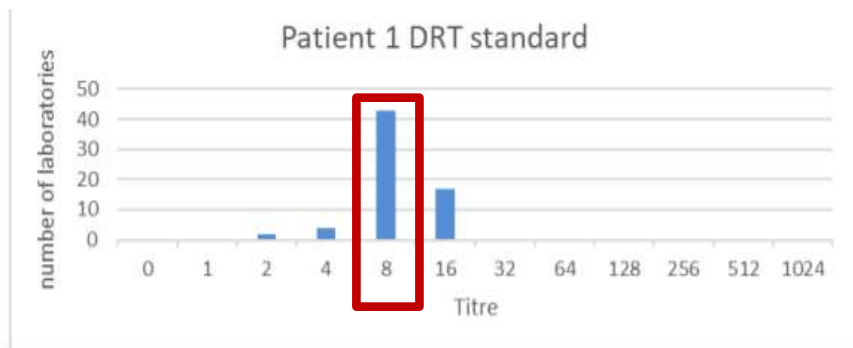
TRAPIANTI CSE
NEL 2022



I TRAPIANTI ALLOGENICI PER TIPOLOGIA DI DONATORE NEL 2022

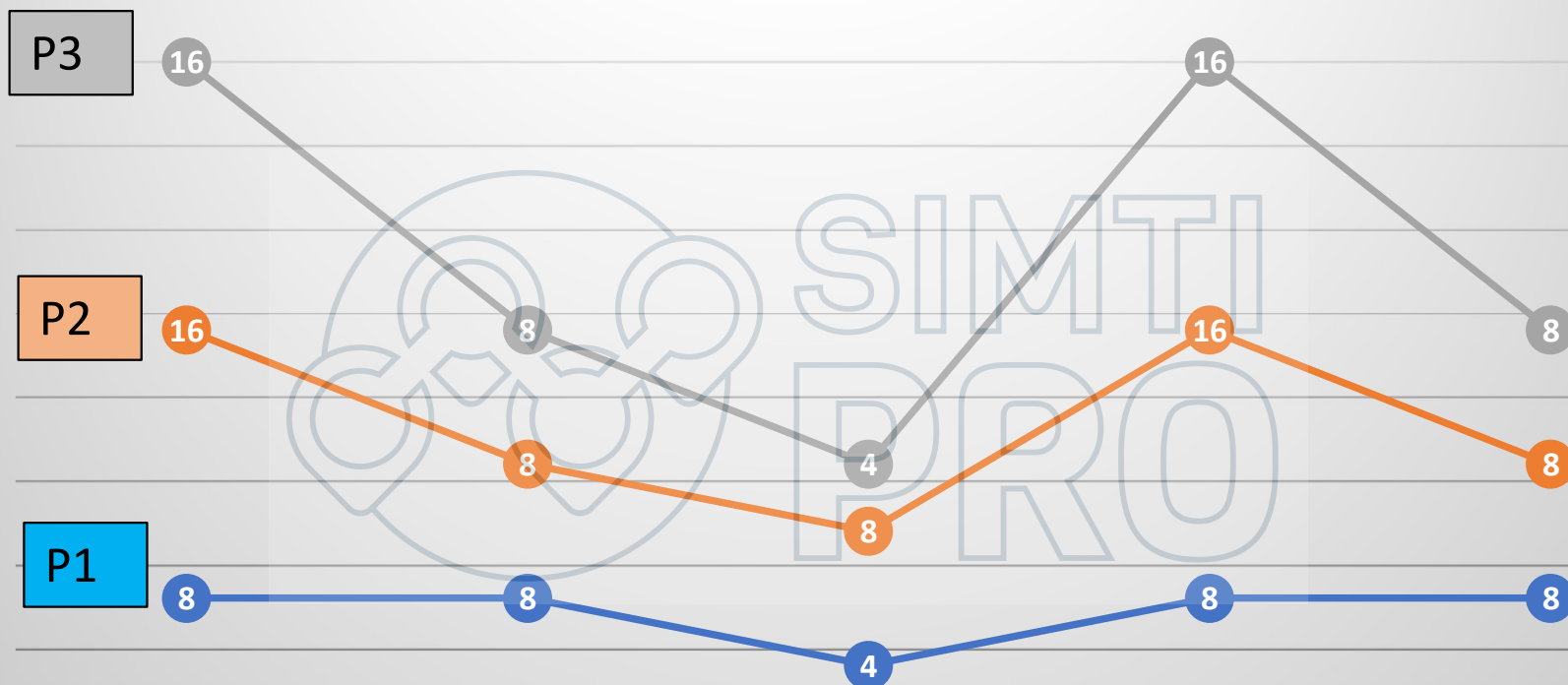


REPORT ESERCIZIO 23ABOT3: MEDIANA TITOLO ANTI-A



ESERCIZIO 23ABOT3: MEDIANA TITOLO IgM ANTI-A

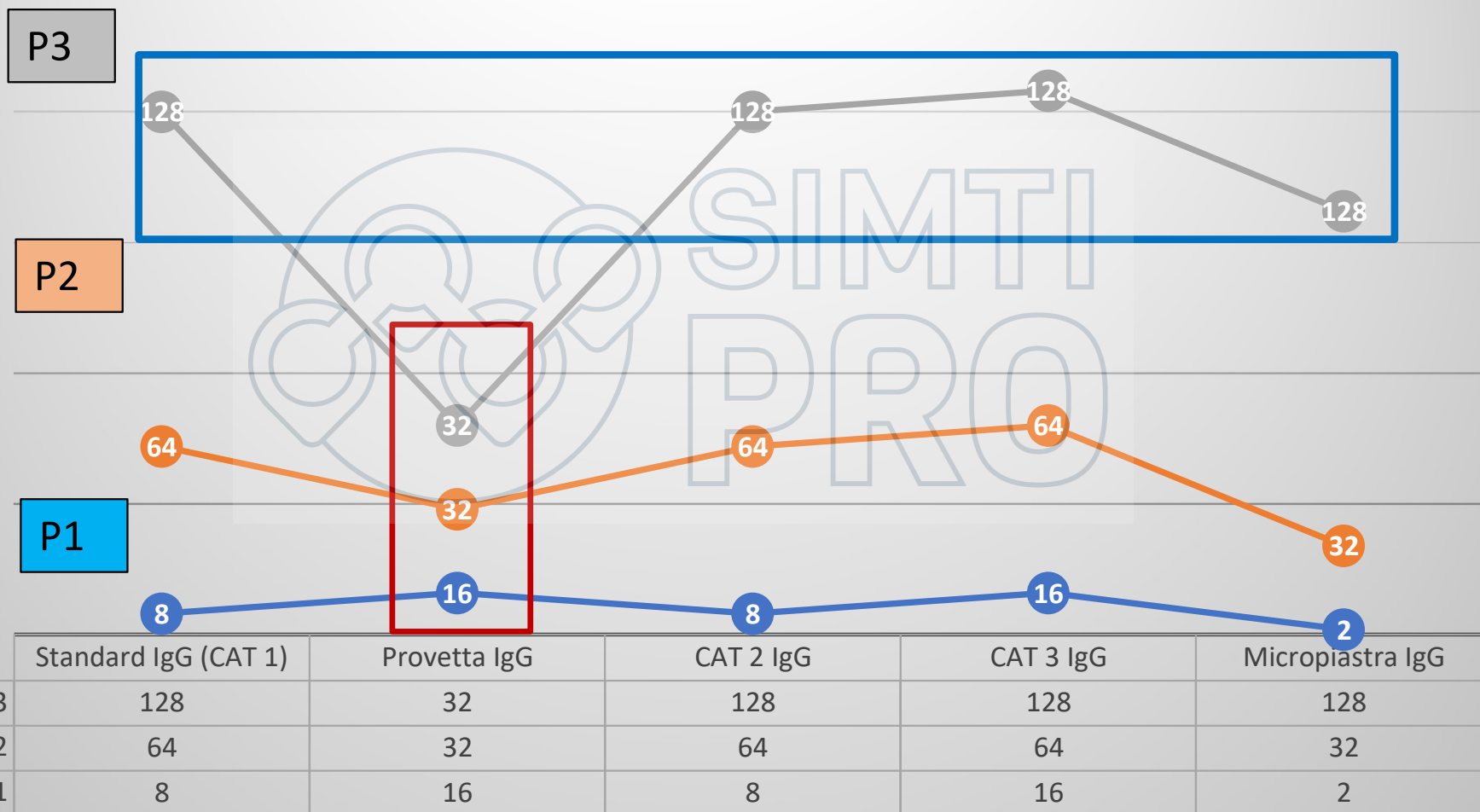
TUTTE LE METODICHE



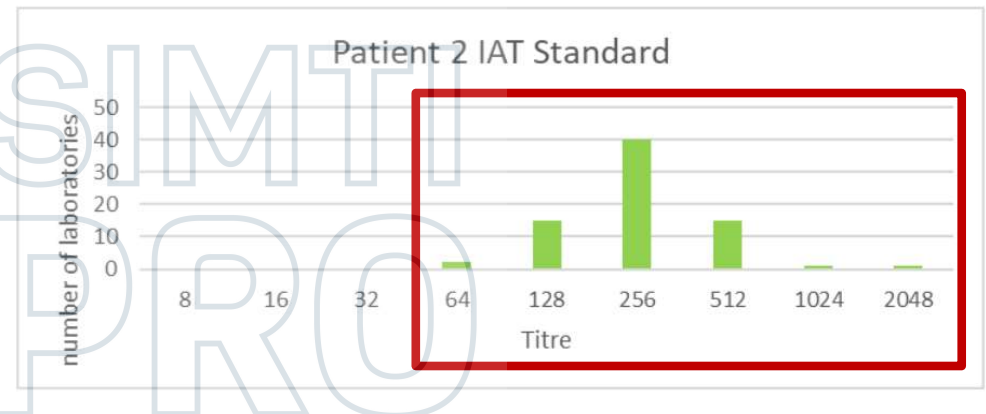
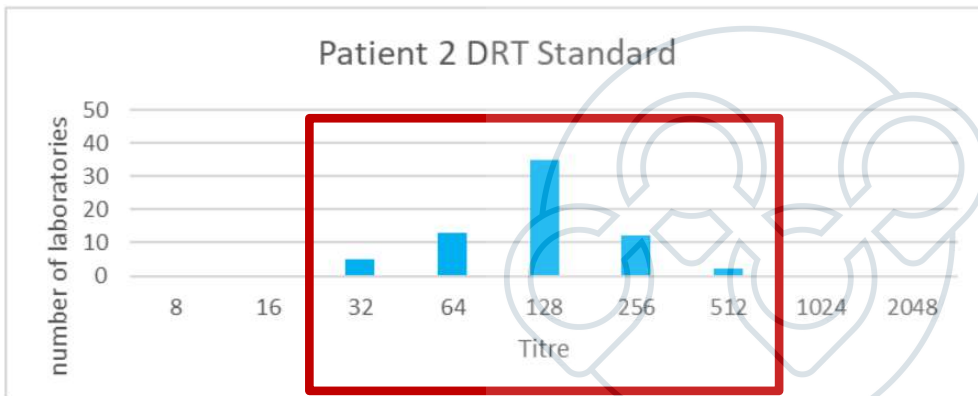
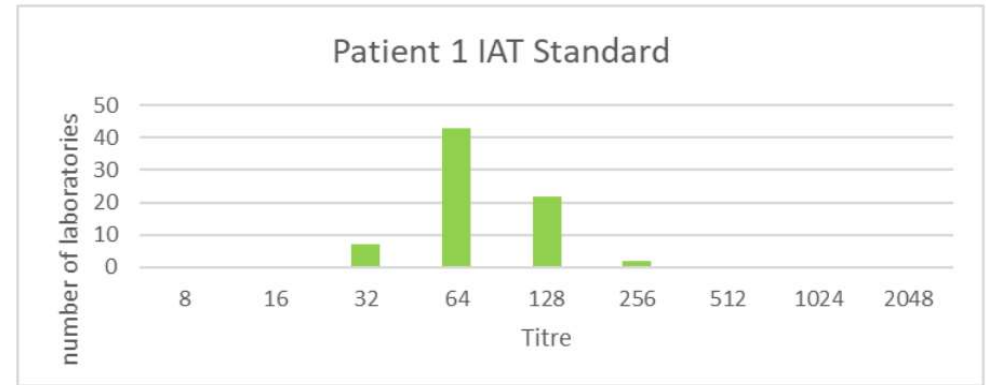
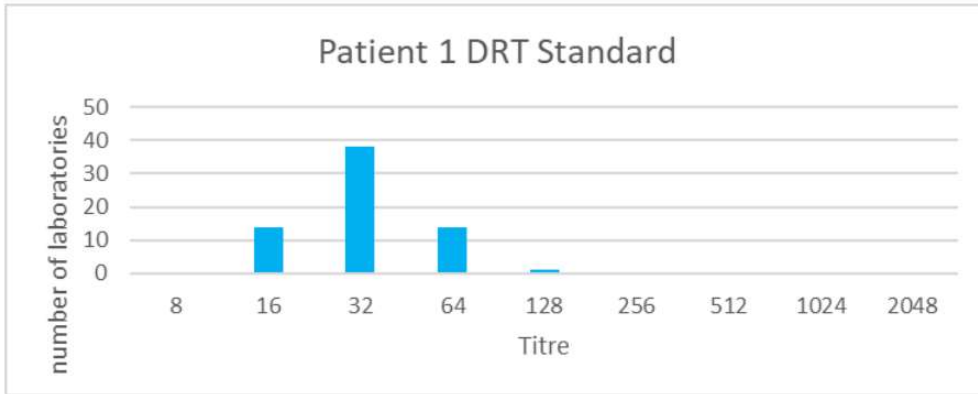
	Standard IgM (CAT1)	Provetta IgM	CAT 2 IgM	CAT 3 IgM	Micropiastra IgM
P3	16	8	4	16	8
P2	16	8	8	16	8
P1	8	8	4	8	8

ESERCIZIO 23ABOT3: MEDIANA TITOLO IgG ANTI-A

TUTTE LE METODICHE

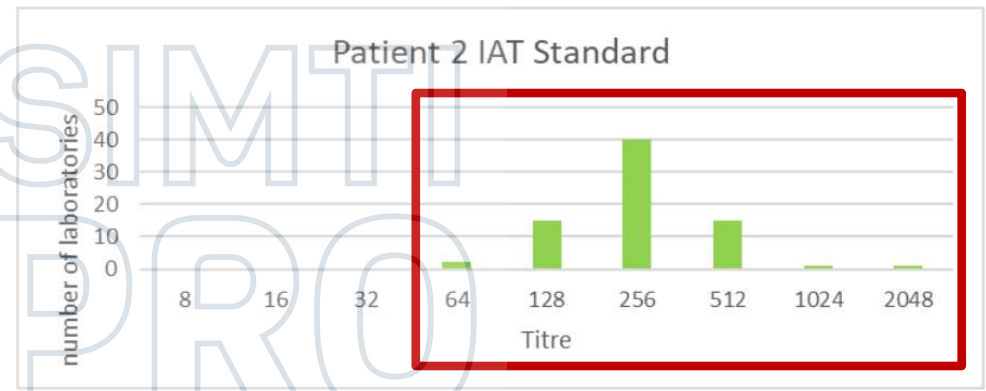
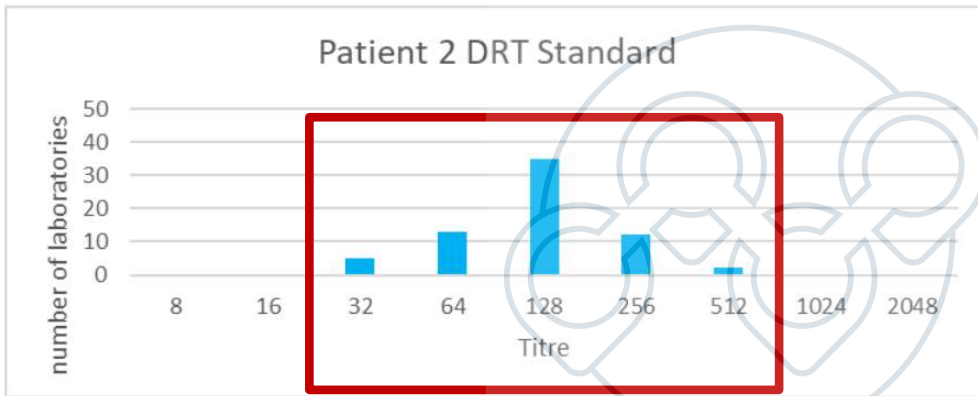
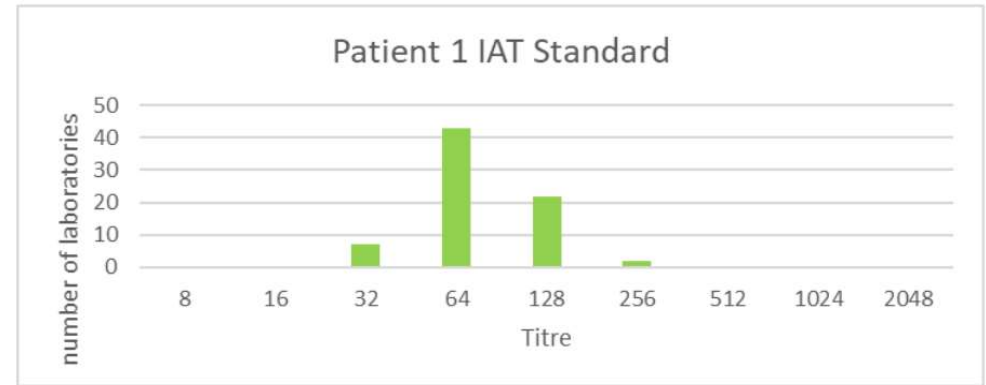
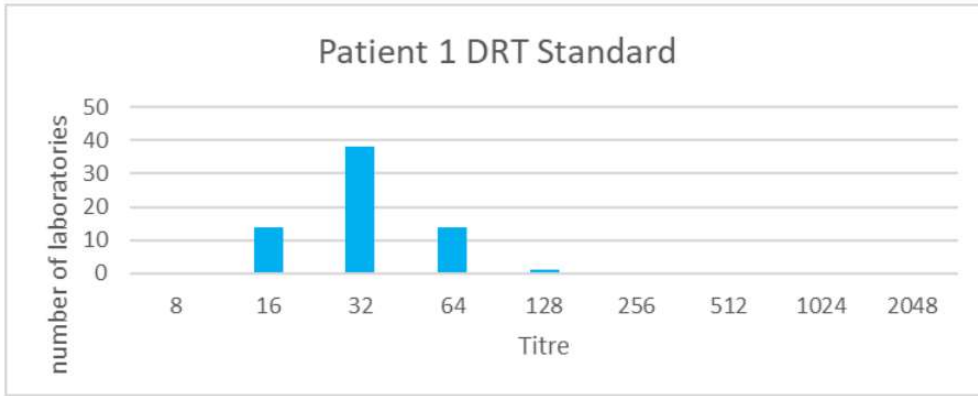


ESERCIZIO 23ABOT4: MEDIANA TITOLO IgM e IgG ANTI-A



Technique	Titration result (range)					
	Patient1 number of results	Patient1 median (range)	Patient2 number of results	Patient2 median (range)	Patient3 number of results	Patient3 median (range)
DRT Standard	67	32 (16-128)	67	128 (32-512)	67	32 (16-256)
IAT Standard	74	64 (32-256)	74	256 (64-2048)	74	64 (16-512)

ESERCIZIO 23ABOT4: MEDIANA TILOLO IgM e IgG ANTI-A



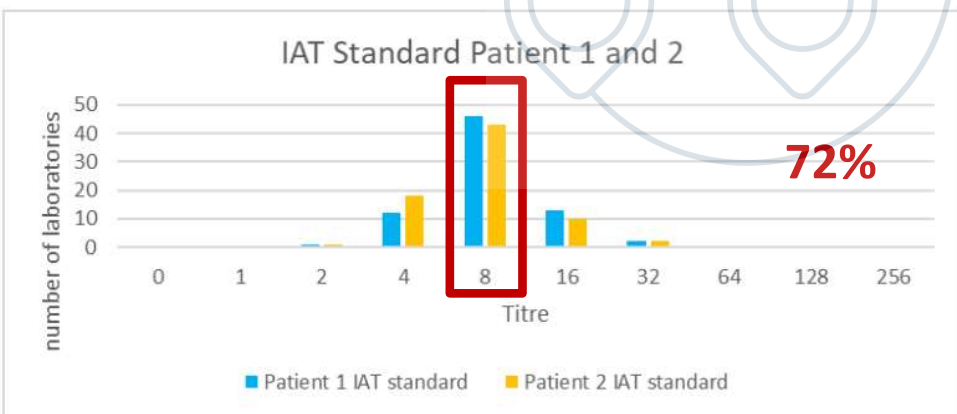
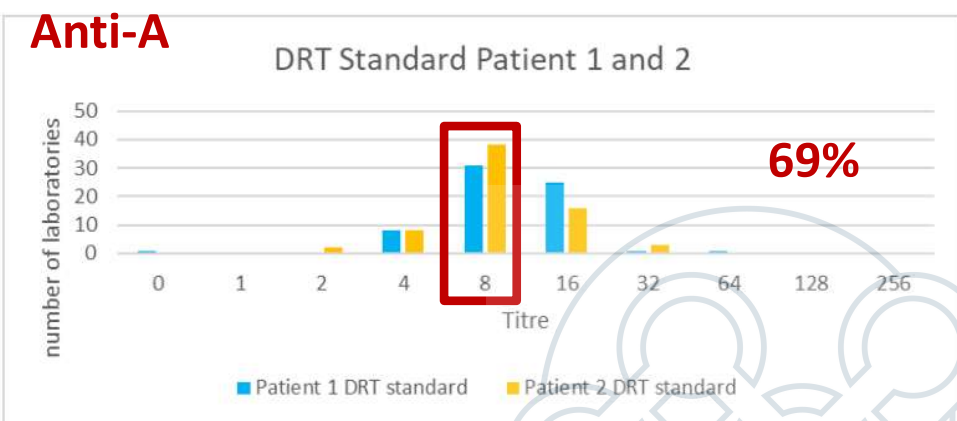
Technique	Titration result (range)					
	Patient1 number of results	Patient1 median (range)	Patient2 number of results	Patient2 median (range)	Patient3 number of results	Patient3 median (range)
DRT Standard	67	32 (16-128)	67	128 (32-512)	67	32 (16-256)
IAT Standard	74	64 (32-256)	74	256 (64-2048)	74	64 (16-512)

Technique	Titration Result		
	Patient1 (Patient 1)	Patient2 (Patient 2)	Patient3 (Patient 3)
DRT Standard	32	128	64
IAT Standard	64	256	64
DRT In-house Tube	32	64	32
IAT In-house (untreated) Tube	128	256	64

RIPETIBILITA' INTRA-LABORATORIO - TITOLAZIONE ABO

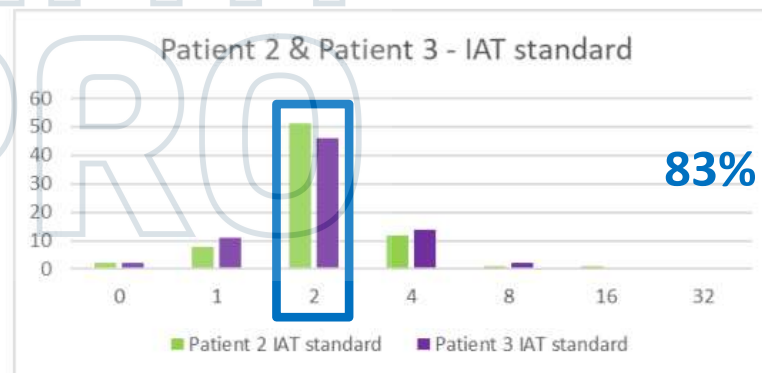
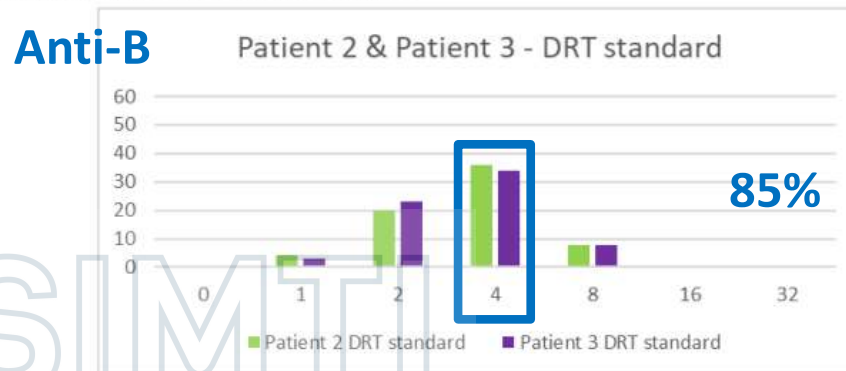
REPORT 23ABOT1 – 23ABOT2

I pazienti 1 e 2 sono stati preparati dallo stesso pool. I grafici seguenti confrontano i titoli DRT e IAT ottenuti per i pazienti 1 e 2 per la tecnica standard.



La maggior parte dei laboratori che utilizzano le tecniche standard ha registrato titoli identici per i Pazienti 1 e 2; 46/67 (68,7%) per il DRT standard e 53/74 (71,6%) per lo standard IAT. Tra i laboratori che hanno riportato risultati non identici, tutti, tranne uno, hanno registrato una differenza di una sola diluizione tra i Pazienti 1 e 2 per la tecnica standard DRT, mentre per la tecnica standard IAT tutti i risultati erano compresi entro una diluizione.

Patient 2 and Patient 3 were prepared from the same pool. The charts below compare the DRT standard and IAT standard titres obtained for Patients 2 and 3 for the standard technique.



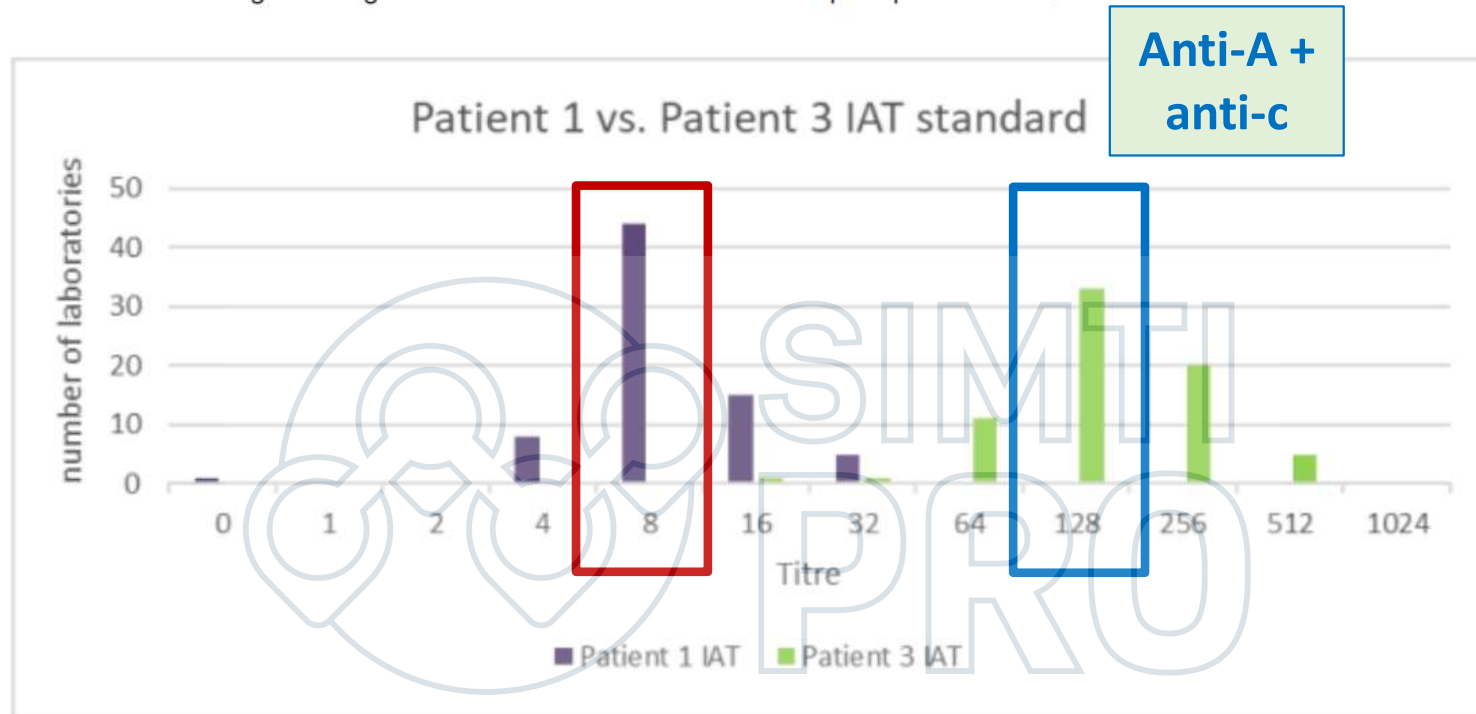
The majority of laboratories using the standard techniques recorded identical titres for Patients 2 and 3; 58/68 (85.3%) for the DRT standard and 62/75 (82.7%) for the IAT standard. Of the laboratories recording non-identical results, all were within one dilution except for two laboratories (one IAT and one DRT) who both recorded two dilutions different for Patient 2 vs. Patient 3.

Patient 2 and 3 were prepared from group A plasma. The median result for DRT was higher than by IAT suggesting more IgM anti-B than IgG present in the samples. Those using DTT treatment, intended to denature IgM molecules, saw a lower median result than those using column agglutination technologies, and those using (which only detects IgG) all reported a titre of zero for Patients 2 and 3.

Fase solida=0

TITOLAZIONE ABO : RICERCA ANTICORPI IRREGOLARI ERITROCITARI (RAI) REPORT 23ABOT3

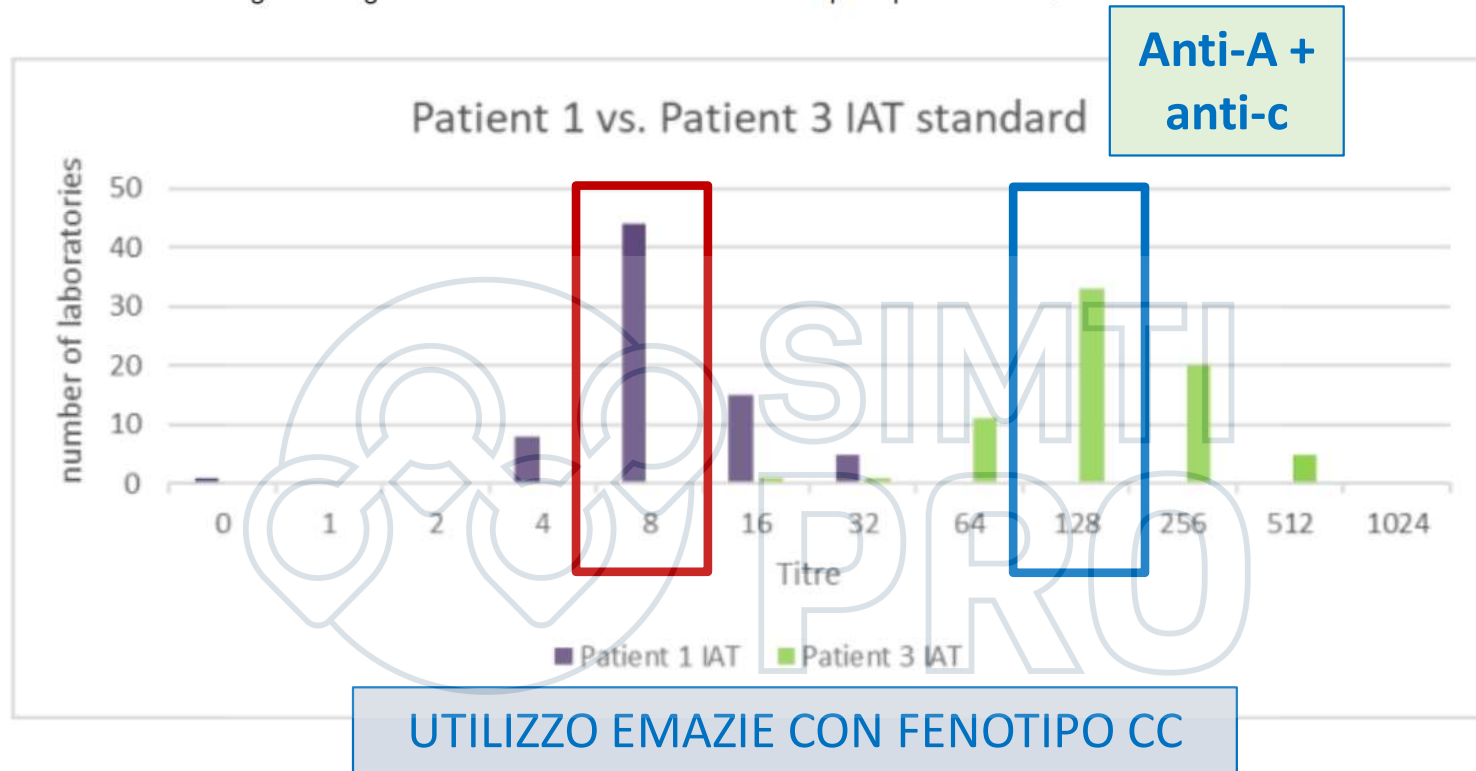
I Pazienti 1 e 3 sono stati preparati inizialmente dallo stesso pool, ma al Paziente 3 è stato aggiunto un piccolo volume di anti-c ad alto titolo. I grafici seguenti confrontano i titoli IAT ottenuti per i pazienti 1 e 3.



Milkins C et al. A UK NEQAS pilot exercise demonstrates the importance of including an antibody screen when undertaking ABO titration to support ABO incompatible renal transplantation. Vox Sang. 2016; 111(Suppl.1) 69.

TITOLAZIONE ABO : RICERCA ANTICORPI IRREGOLARI ERITROCITARI (RAI) REPORT 23ABOT3

I Pazienti 1 e 3 sono stati preparati inizialmente dallo stesso pool, ma al Paziente 3 è stato aggiunto un piccolo volume di anti-c ad alto titolo. I grafici seguenti confrontano i titoli IAT ottenuti per i pazienti 1 e 3.



- 7% dei laboratori non eseguono la RAI pre-titolazione ABO
- 1 ogni 3 mesi, 1 ogni 7 giorni, 1 su richiesta del trapiantologo, 1 in caso di richiesta trasfusionale.
- Un titolo anti-A falsamente elevato potrebbe escludere un paziente dal programma trapianti o sottoporlo a terapie desensibilizzanti inappropriate

Milkins
antiboc
transpl

ng an
renal

Punteggio per la titolazione ABO

Categorie di monitoraggio delle performance

Differenza dal risultato della mediana per risultati ottenuti da:

1. Standard IAT
2. Standard DRT
3. Ogni altra tecnologia in house con più di 20 laboratori con test in IAT o DRT

Definizione di risultati soddisfacenti

Valore di titolazione entro 1 diluizione al raddoppio sul 'target', con il metodo della mediana.

Punteggi per i risultati 'outlying'

- Un punto per ogni diluizione al raddoppio > 1 dal 'target', ad esempio se il target era 32, un punto viene dato per risultati di 8 o 128, due punti per 4 o 256, tre punti per 2 o 512, etc.
- I punti saranno accumulati all'interno di ciascuna categoria, all'interno di ciascun esercizio.
- I punti saranno accumulati tra gli esercizi, anche per categoria.

4	8	16	32	64	128	256
2	1	0	0	0	1	2
Score						

A WHO reference reagent to standardize haemagglutination testing for anti-A and anti-B in serum and plasma: international collaborative study to evaluate a candidate preparation

S. J. Thorpe,¹ B. Fox,¹ G. Sharp,¹ J. White² & C. Milkins²

¹National Institute for Biological Standards and Control (NIBSC), Medicines and Healthcare Products Regulatory Agency, Potters Bar, Herts, UK

²UK NEQAS Blood Transfusion Laboratory Practice, Watford, UK

24 laboratori in 13 paesi (Italia)

WHO Reagent Reference: 14/300
Alto titolo anti-A e anti-B

Metodica	Anti-A	Anti-B	Anti-A	Anti-B
TL standard	128	128	-	-
TAI standard	-	-	256	256

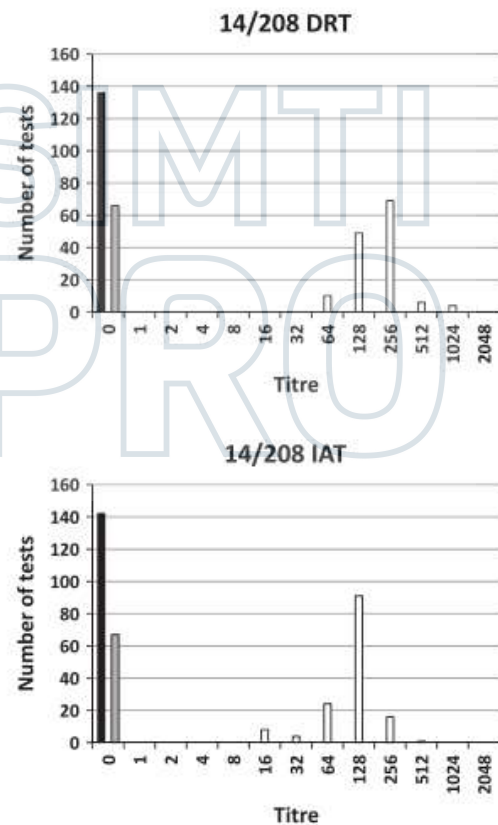
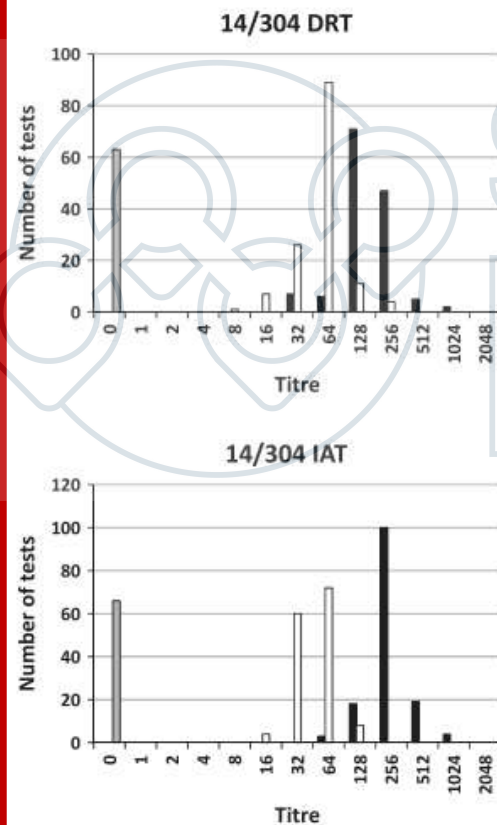
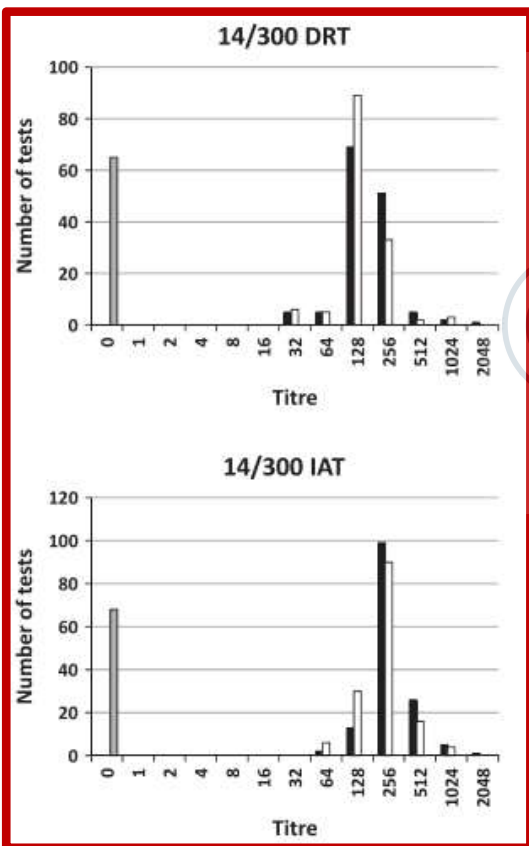


Fig. 1 Histograms showing the number of individual tests resulting in a particular titre against group A, B and O red cells for the candidate Reference Reagent 14/300 and the reserve preparations 14/304 and 14/208, using DRT and IAT haemagglutination methodology. ■, A cells; □, B cells; ▤, O cells.

ORIGINAL PAPER

A WHO reference reagent to standardize haemagglutination testing for anti-A and anti-B in serum and plasma: international collaborative study to evaluate a candidate preparation

S. J. Thorpe,¹ B. Fox,¹ G. Sharp,¹ J. White² & C. Milkins²

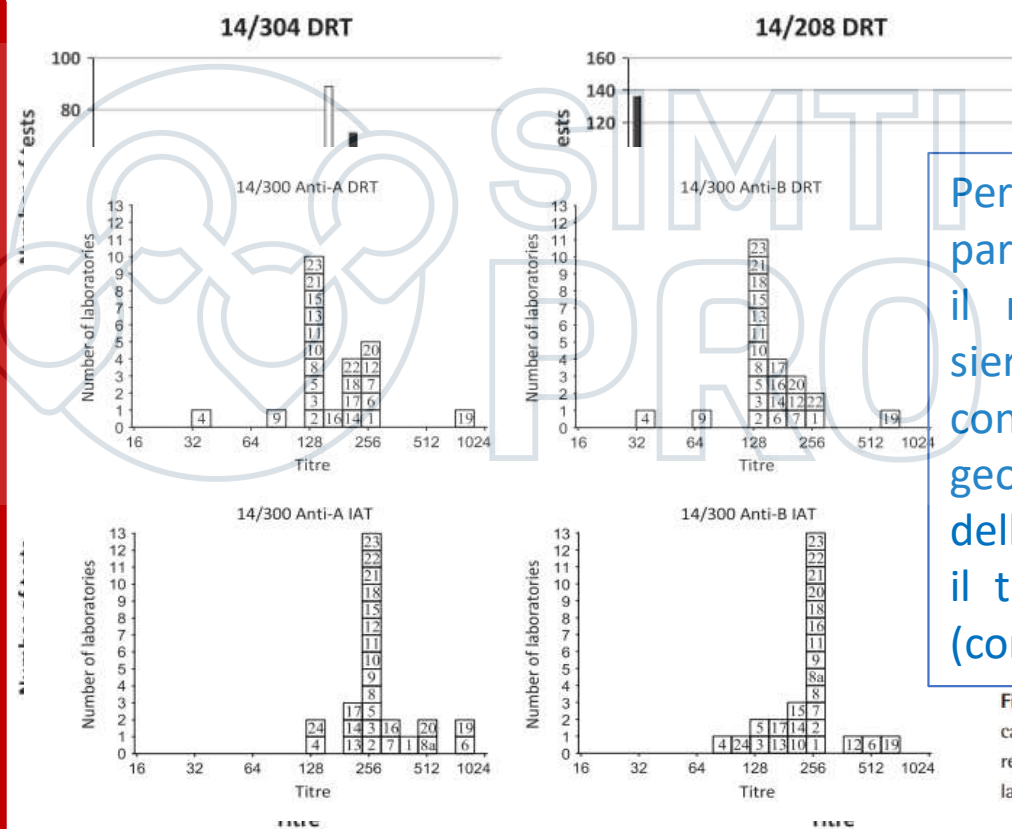
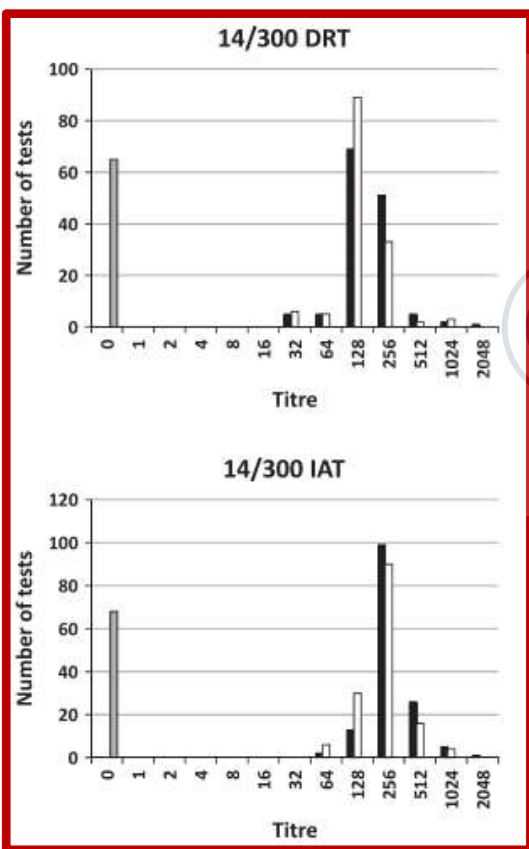
¹National Institute for Biological Standards and Control (NIBSC), Medicines and Healthcare Products Regulatory Agency, Potters Bar, Herts, UK

²UK NEQAS Blood Transfusion Laboratory Practice, Watford, UK

24 laboratori in 13 paesi (Italia)

WHO Reagent Reference: 14/300 Alto titolo anti-A e anti-B

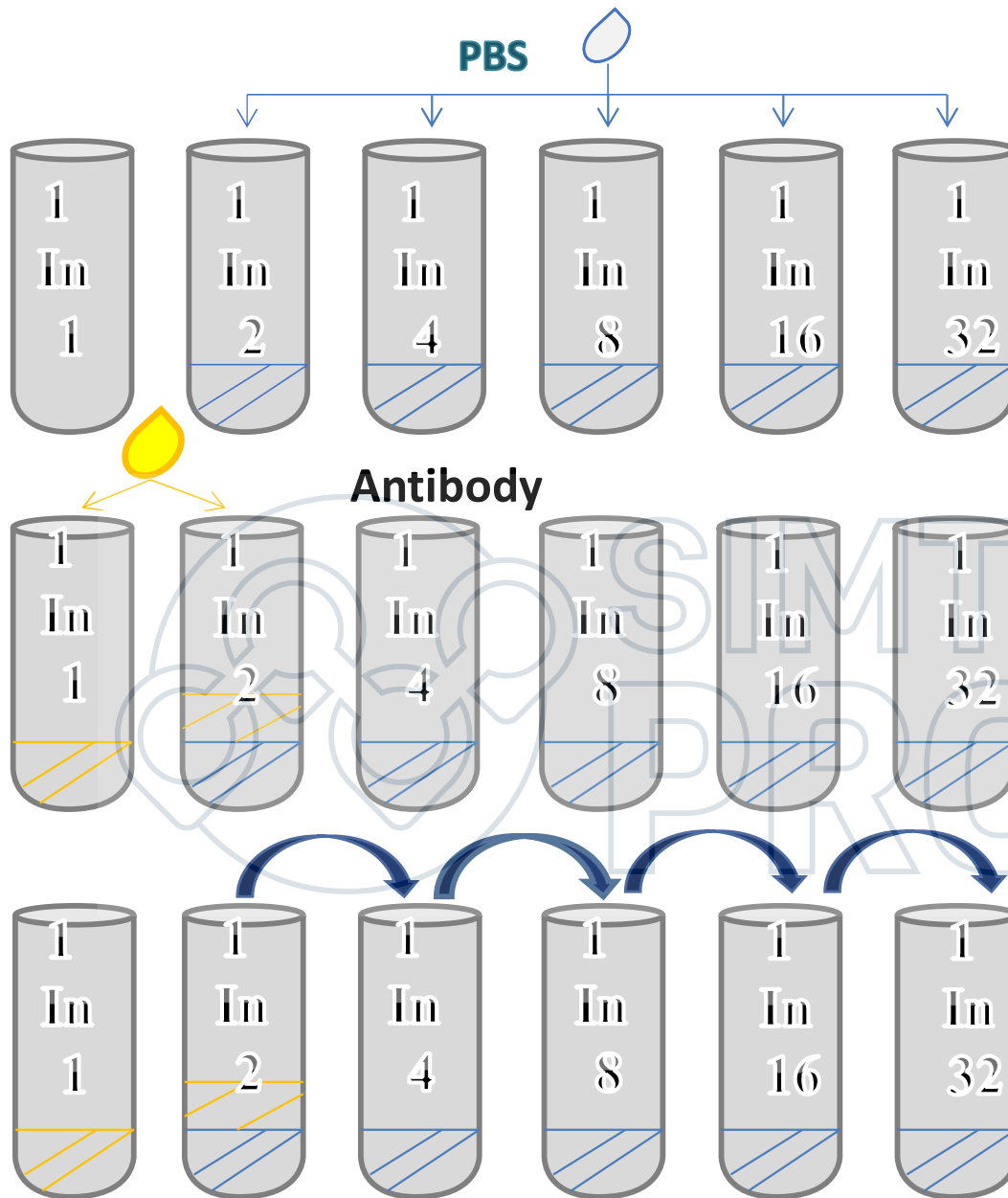
Metodica	Anti-A	Anti-B	Anti-A	Anti-B
TL standard	128	128	-	-
TAI standard	-	-	256	256



Permette di eseguire in parallelo la titolazione con il reagente 14/300 e il siero/plasma del paziente con il calcolo della media geometrica dei titoli e della ratio moltiplicata per il titolo nominale 14/300 (come da istruzioni).

Fig. 2 Laboratory geometric mean titres of the candidate Reference Reagent 14/300. Each box represents a laboratory and is labelled with the laboratory code.

Fig. 1 Histograms showing the number of individual tests resulting in a particular titre against group A, B and O red cells for the candidate Reference Reagent 14/300 and the reserve preparations 14/304 and 14/208, using DRT and IAT haemagglutination methodology. ■, A cells; □, B cells; ▤, O cells.



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La titolazione ABO non mostra la completa equivalenza e riproducibilità dei risultati tra le diverse metodiche e i programmi EQA sono uno strumento di controllo del processo diagnostico.

Dagli studi emerge una discreta variabilità della provetta.

Il monitoraggio della titolazione degli anticorpi anti-A/-B è cruciale per i protocolli terapeutici nei trapianti ABO incompatibili di organi solidi e CSE

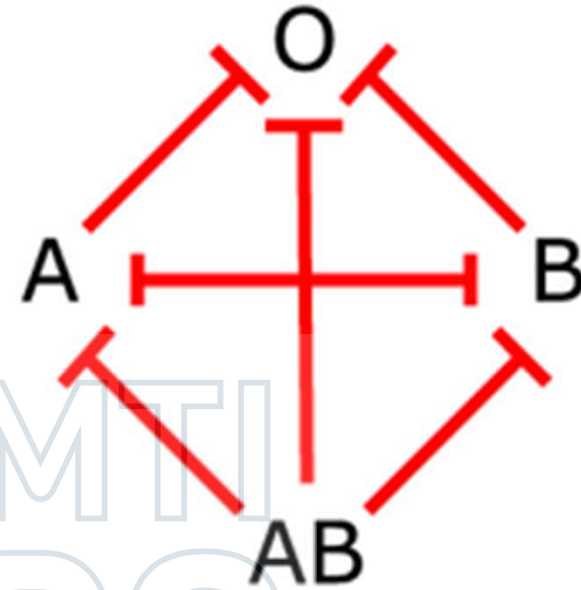
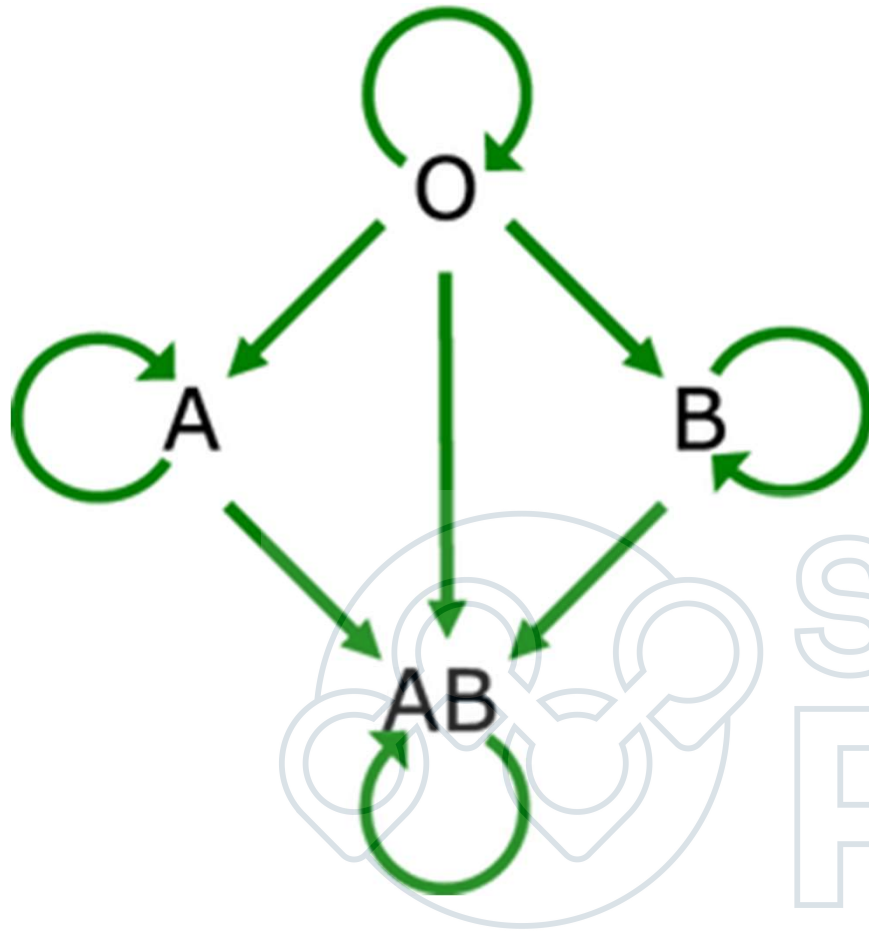
L'automazione e l'utilizzo del DTT possono ridurre i margini della variabilità intra e inter-laboratorio dovuta ai metodi manuali e alle IgM

L'utilizzo della tecnica standard e del reagente WHO rappresentano punti di riferimento per convalidare e tenere sotto controllo la procedura in uso con la normalizzazione del titolo per ridurre la variabilità intra e inter-laboratorio

La standardizzazione prevede anche: utilizzo della stessa tipologia di campione, stessa metodica, stessa zigosità dei GR, stesso endpoint

Prima della titolazione deve essere eseguita la ricerca degli anticorpi eritrocitari.

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GRAZIE PER L'ATTENZIONE!