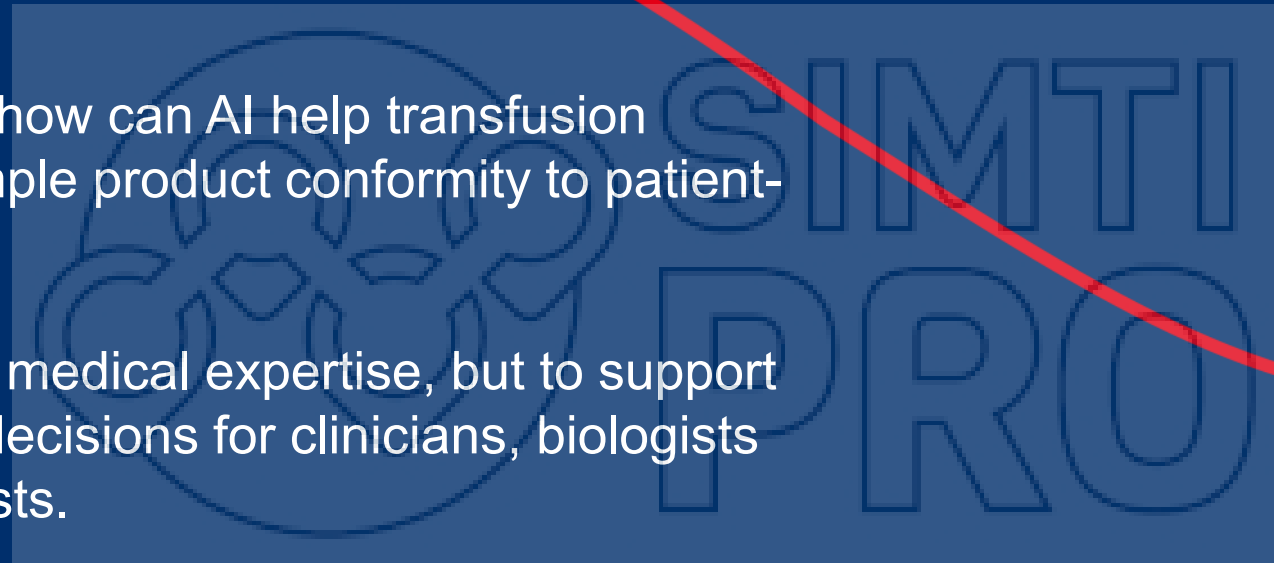


ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE IN TRANSFUSION MEDICINE: WHAT PERSPECTIVES FOR THE FUTURE?

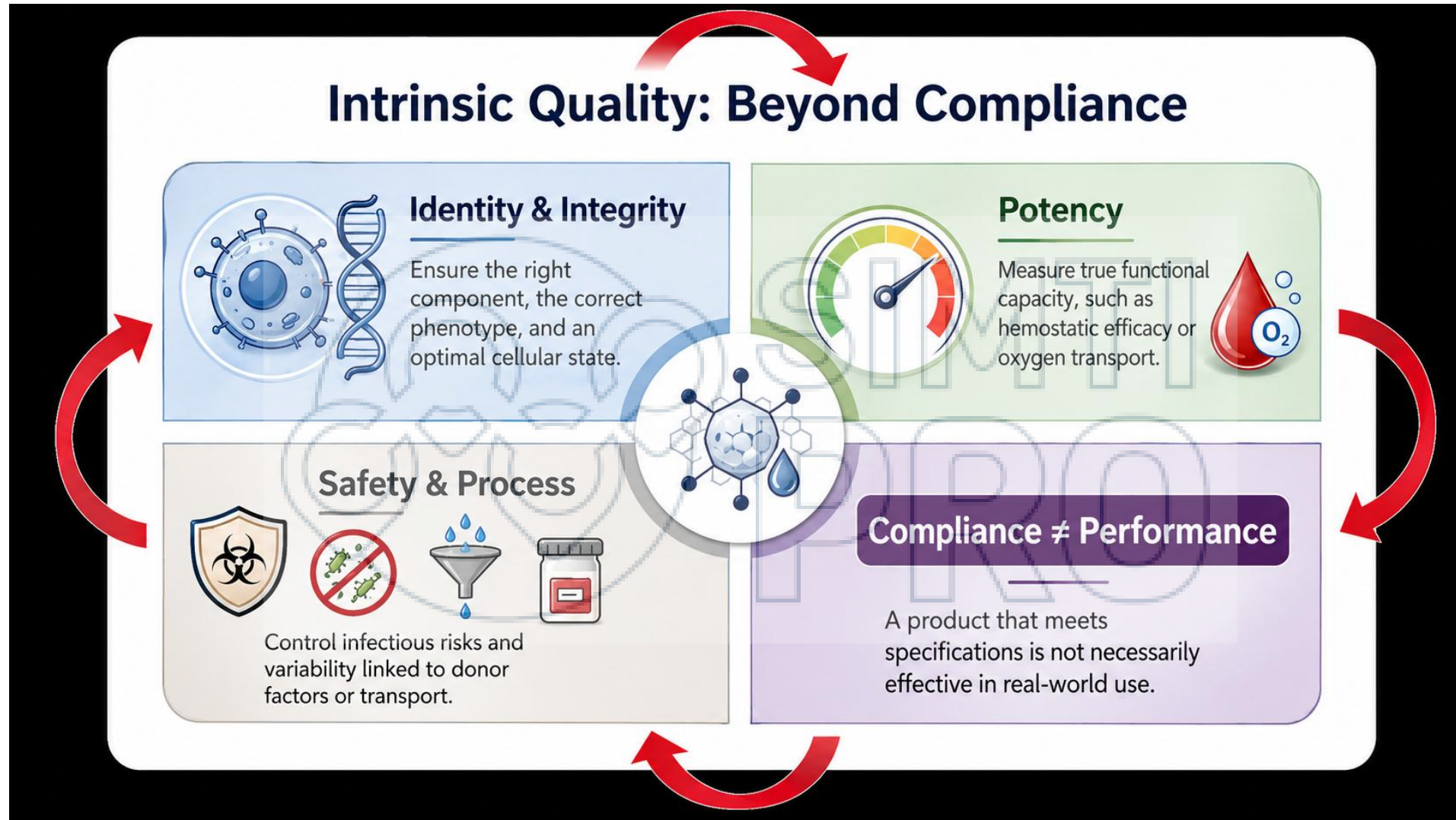


**Donnons
au sang**
Le pouvoir
de soigner

- The central question is: how can AI help transfusion medicine move from simple product conformity to patient-centred performance?
- AI is not here to replace medical expertise, but to support better, faster and safer decisions for clinicians, biologists and transfusion specialists.



Intrinsic quality goes beyond formal compliance.



For the future, we need to connect regulatory quality with clinical performance in specific patient contexts.

The future challenge: moving from “minimum regulatory” control to fit-for-purpose quality that predicts clinical efficacy

- **Define quality through clinical use:** the right component for the right indication (active bleeding \neq prophylaxis \neq immunological/inflammatory risk).
- **Move from “compliant” to “performing” quality:** complement regulatory criteria with functional and robustness indicators truly correlated with expected benefit.
- **Segment the offer and secure decisions:** accept several target qualities (e.g., haemostasis-oriented vs inflammation-oriented platelets; standard RBCs vs phenotyped/extended compatibility RBCs), with clear allocation rules.
- **Control variability (donor–process–storage):** manage the main sources of dispersion to optimise added value and reserve high-level products for situations where they change prognosis.
- **Create system value:** Fit-for-purpose means fewer losses, better continuity, and more clinical confidence, based on data.

What we measure today (Classical QC)... and What it does not tell us

French Official Journal No. 0136, 13 June 2025 – list and characteristics of labile blood components

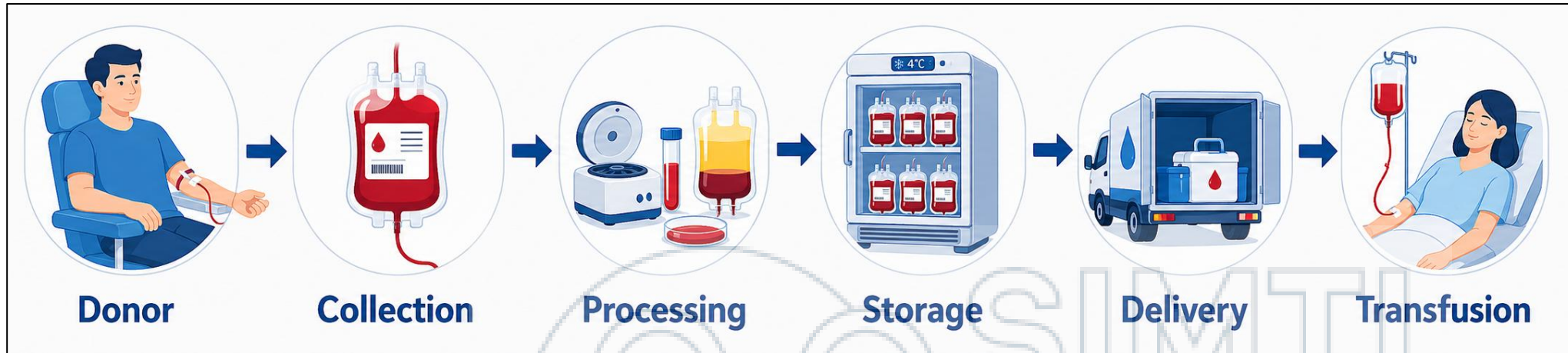
Product family	Product	Quality control: what is measured
RBC components	RBC concentrate / paediatric, volume-reduced, plasma-reduced, irradiated, thawed and specific additive-solution variants	Haemoglobin (g); haematocrit (%); residual leukocytes (/unit); haemolysis (%); residual proteins (g); residual glycerol (g)
Platelet components	Pooled or apheresis platelets, with additive solution, divided, thawed, volume-reduced, plasma-reduced, irradiated, pathogen-reduced and paediatric variants	Volume (mL); pH at 22°C at end of storage; platelet content; concentration (G/L); residual leukocytes; residual proteins; residual amotosalen; unit visual control (swirling, colour, absence of clots)
Plasma	Quarantined, apheresis, amotosalen/UVA-treated, pooled, thawed, lyophilised, fractionation and autologous plasma variants	Volume; factor VIII (IU/mL); fibrinogen (g/L); residual leukocytes, platelets and RBCs; residual amotosalen; residual moisture; reconstitution time; post-reconstitution FVIII/fibrinogen; total proteins

Regulatory QC is essential for conformity and safety, but it remains a “minimum vital standard”: it is not sufficient to predict clinical performance.

Concrete examples

- **RBCs:** correct Hb/Hct and haemolysis below threshold do not guarantee in-vivo survival, deformability, microcirculation or oxygen delivery.
- **Platelets:** content + pH + swirl reflect minimum viability, but imperfectly predict flow-dependent haemostasis, increment/CCI and pro-inflammatory/activation potential.
- **Plasma:** FVIII/fibrinogen and residual cells do not capture global function — pro/anti-coagulant balance, thrombin generation or endothelial effects.

Where Quality Is Gained or Lost: the Vein-to-Vein Chain



Donor variability and stress



Stress induced by component preparation



Storage lesions of blood components



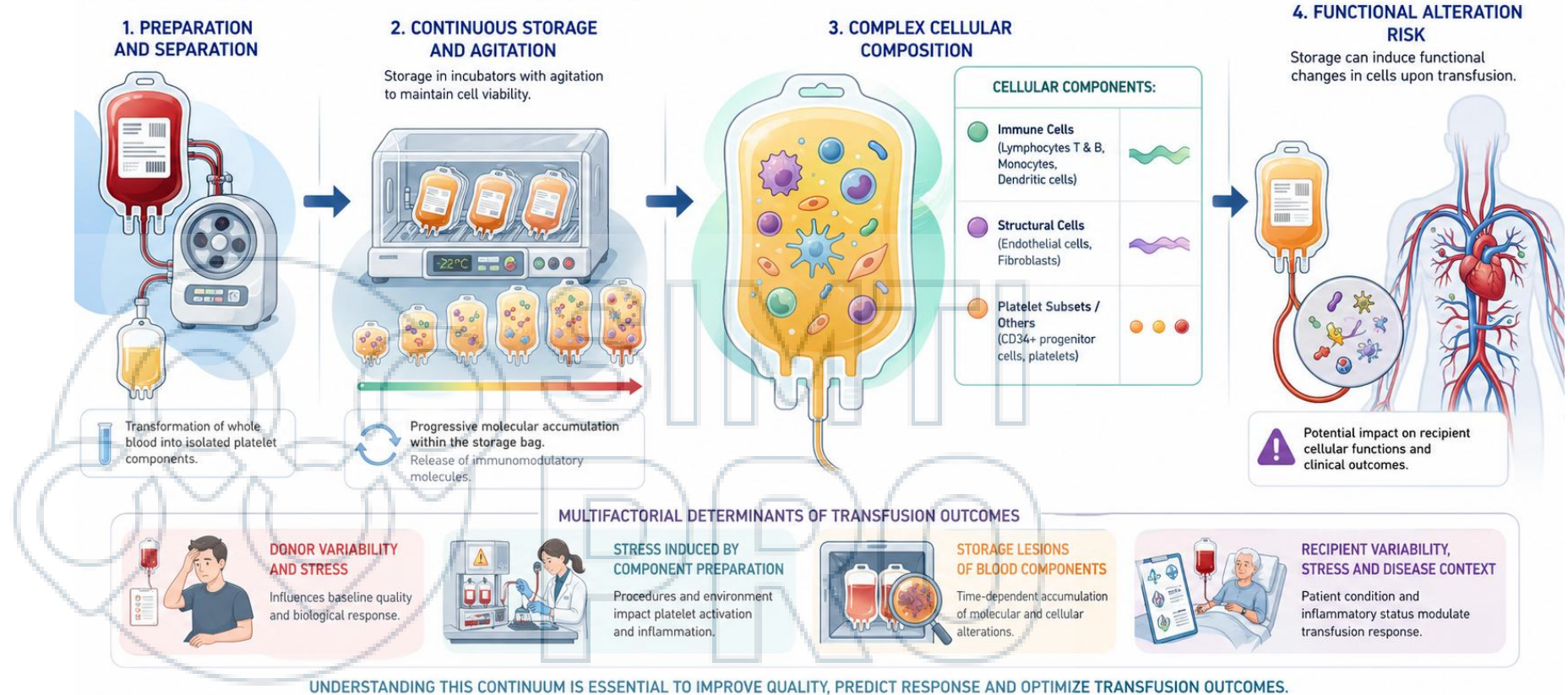
Recipient variability, stress and disease context

- A modern quality strategy must collect and integrate data across the entire process.
- AI becomes relevant when we want to combine these many weak signals into useful prediction.

LIFE CYCLE OF PLATELET CONCENTRATES: FROM PREPARATION TO BIOLOGICAL IMPACT AFTER STORAGE

A dynamic journey with cumulative alterations that shape transfusion outcomes.

COMPOSITION AND TRANSFUSIONAL IMPACT:
A COMPLEX CELLULAR MIXTURE



- Proteomic signature (soluble CD40 ligand / OX40L / IL-27 / HMGB1)
- Lipidomic signature
- Mitochondrial DNA / extracellular mitochondria
- Microparticles
- MicroRNAs

The challenge is to connect these markers with the recipient profile and clinical outcomes.

Proteomic signature (soluble CD40 ligand / OX40L / IL-27 / HMGB1)



blood

Platelet soluble CD40-ligand level is associated with transfusion adverse reactions in a mixed threshold-and-hit model

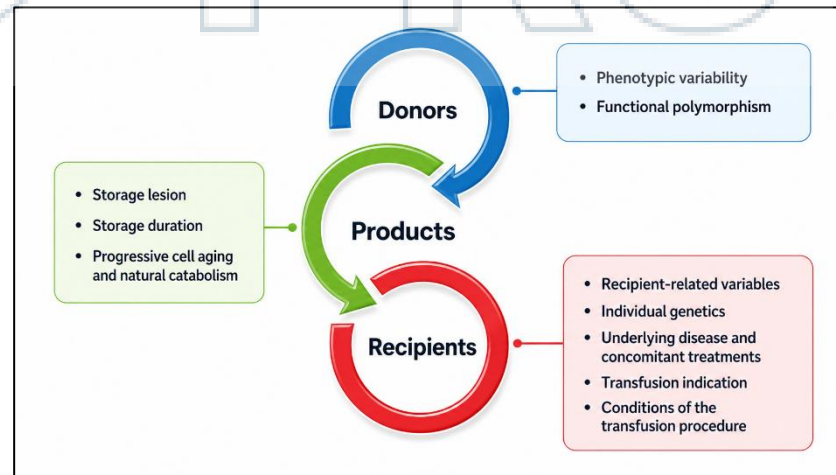
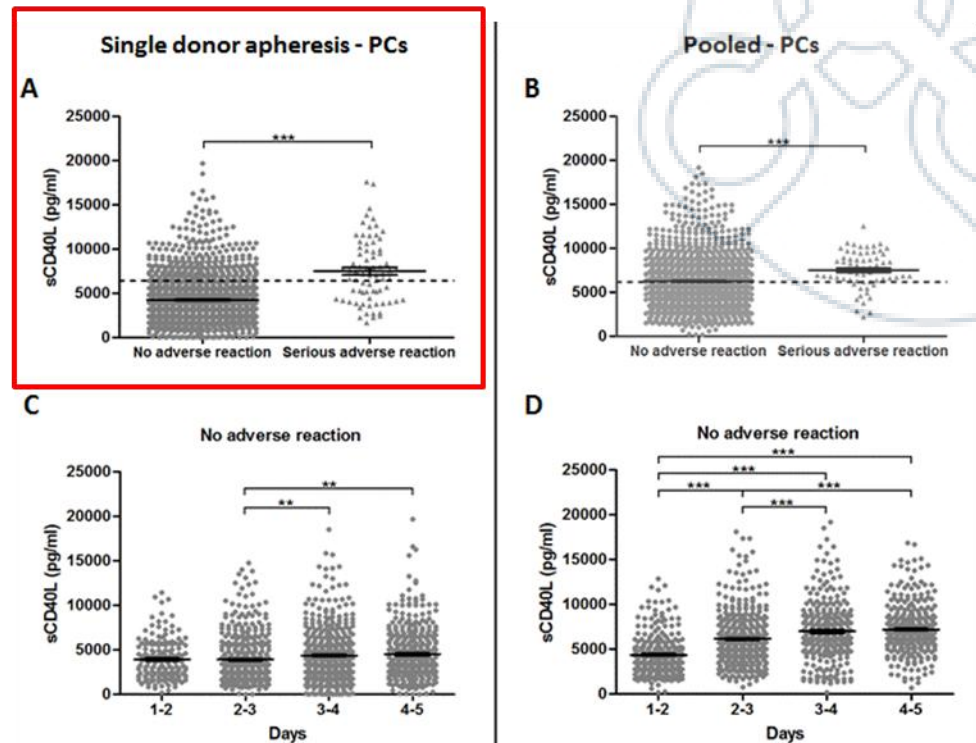
Fabrice Cognasse,^{1,2} Caroline Sut,^{1,2} Elisa Fromont,³ Sandrine Laradi,^{1,2} Hind Hamzeh-Cognasse,² and Olivier Garraud^{2,4}

BLOOD, 14 SEPTEMBER 2017 • VOLUME 130, NUMBER 11

¹Etablissement Français du Sang Auvergne-Rhône-Alpes, Saint-Etienne, France; ²Université de Lyon, GIMAP-EA3064, Saint Etienne, France; ³Laboratoire Hubert Curien - UMR CNRS 5516, Saint Etienne, France; and ⁴Institut National de Transfusion Sanguine, Paris, France

Days	No adverse reaction** (n=2710)		Serious adverse reaction*** (n=140)	
	Single donor apheresis-PCs ^o	Pooled-PCs ^{oo}	Single donor apheresis-PCs ^o	Pooled-PCs ^{oo}
[1-2[*	162	269	6	13
[2-3[402	395	15	12
[3-4[491	279	25	20
[4-5]	377	335	29	20
Total (n=2850)	1432	1278	75	65

- This study shows that sCD40L levels alone do not fully predict adverse transfusion reactions.
- It leaves open the possibility that recipient comorbidities, genetic susceptibility, pre-existing underlying disease, or combinations of these factors may contribute to severe adverse reactions.



The transfusion triad: “donors–products–recipients”.

Proteomic signature (soluble CD40 ligand / OX40L / IL-27 / HMGB1)

Received: 21 April 2022 | Revised: 22 July 2022 | Accepted: 24 October 2022
DOI: 10.1111/trf.17200

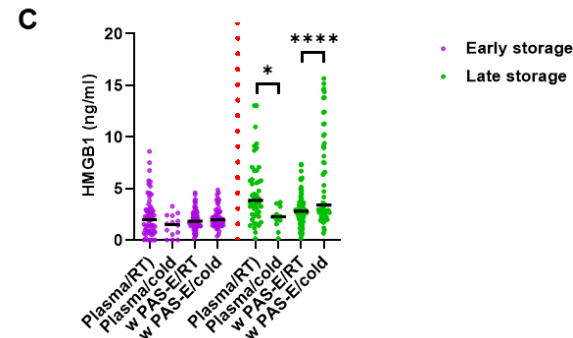
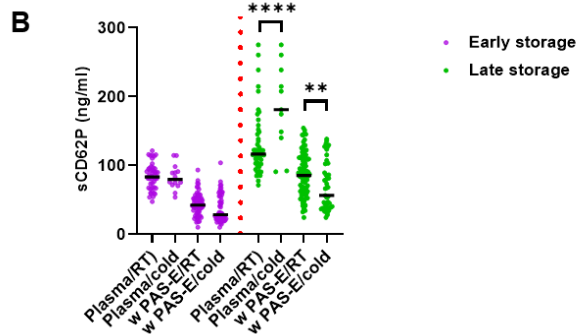
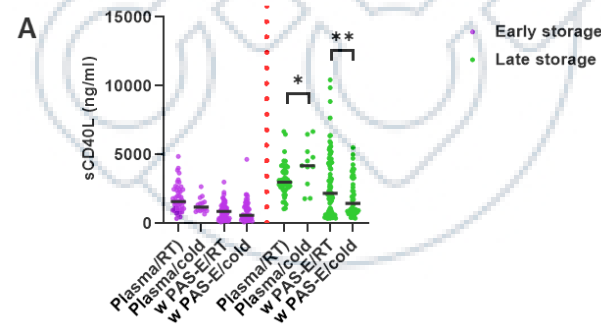
BLOOD COMPONENTS

TRANSFUSION



Assessment of the soluble proteins HMGB1, CD40L and CD62P during various platelet preparation processes and the storage of platelet concentrates: The BEST collaborative study

Fabrice Cognasse^{1,2} | Hind Hamzeh Cognasse² | Marie Ange Eyraud^{1,2} | Amélie Prier^{1,2} | Charles Antoine Arthaud^{1,2} | Pierre Tiberghien^{3,4} | Stéphane Begue³ | Dirk de Korte⁵ | Eric Gouwerok^{5,6} | Andreas Greinacher⁷ | Konstanze Aurich⁷ | Femke Noorman⁸ | Larry Dumont^{9,10} | Kathleen Kelly^{9,10} | Marc Cloutier¹¹ | Renée Bazin¹¹ | Rebecca Cardigan¹² | Sian Huish¹² | Peter Smethurst¹² | Dana Devine¹³ | Peter Schubert¹³ | Lacey Johnson¹⁴ | Denese C. Marks¹⁴ | Biomedical Excellence for Safer Transfusion (BEST) Collaborative



Letter to the Editor



Page 1 of 2

Platelet-derived HMGB1: critical mediator of SARs related to transfusion

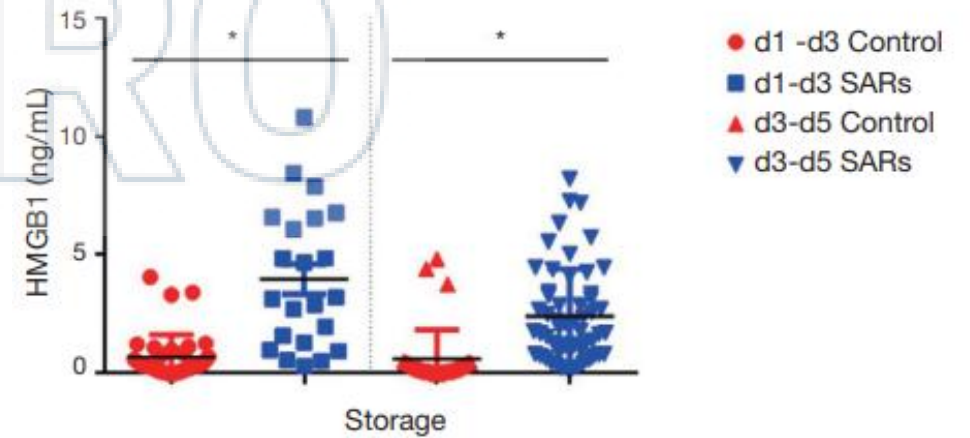
Fabrice Cognasse^{1,2}, Caroline Sut^{1,2}, Hind Hamzeh-Cognasse², Olivier Garraud²

¹Etablissement Français du Sang Auvergne-Rhône-Alpes, Saint-Etienne, France; ²GIMAP-EA3064, Université de Lyon, Saint-Étienne, France
Correspondence to: Dr. Fabrice Cognasse, PhD, Etablissement Français du Sang Auvergne-Rhône-Alpes and GIMAP-EA 3064, Université de Saint-Etienne, Etablissement Français du Sang Rhône-Alpes-Auvergne, 25 Boulevard Pasteur, 42100 Saint-Etienne, France.
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Submitted Nov 08, 2018. Accepted for publication Nov 11, 2019.

doi: 10.21037/atm.2019.11.81

View this article at: <http://dx.doi.org/10.21037/atm.2019.11.81>



Lipidomic signature

Bioactive lipids as biomarkers of adverse reactions associated with apheresis platelet concentrate transfusion

OPEN ACCESS
 EDITED BY Gerard Bannenberg, Global Organization for EPA and DHA Omega-3s (GOED), United States
 REVIEWED BY Irene Marini, Institut für Klinische und experimentelle Transfusionsmedizin (IKET), Germany; Sandrine Hornant, Université Catholique de Louvain, Belgium; Kimberly A. Thomas, Vitalant Research Institute, United States
 *CORRESPONDENCE Anne-Claire Duchez, Anne-Claire.Duchez@efs.sante.fr
 Anne-Claire Duchez^{1,2*}, Sébastien Fauteux-Daniel^{1,2}, Caroline Sut¹, Theo Ebermeyer², Marco Heestermans^{1,2}, Charles-Antoine Arthaud^{1,2}, Marie-Ange Eyraud^{1,2}, Amélie Prier^{1,2}, Estelle Audoux^{1,2}, Justine Bertrand-Michel^{3,4}, Bernard Payrastra^{1,5}, Olivier Garraud², Eric Boillard^{6,7}, Hind Hamzeh-Cognasse² and Fabrice Cognasse^{1,2}

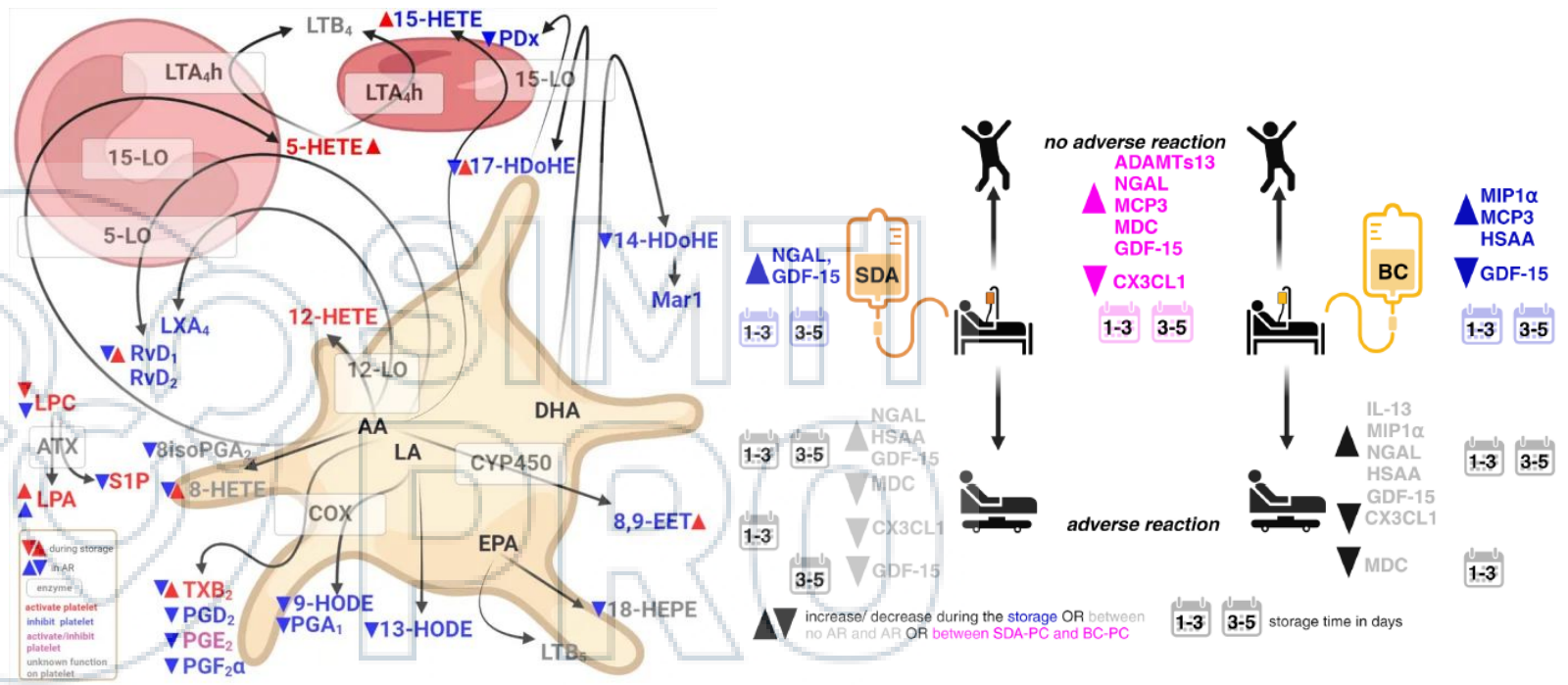
Lipidomic analysis of differently prepared platelet concentrates in additive solution during storage

Original article
 Anne-Claire Duchez^{1*}, Sébastien Fauteux-Daniel^{1*}, Theo Ebermeyer², Marco Heestermans^{1*}, Charles-Antoine Arthaud^{1*}, Marie-Ange Eyraud^{1*}, Amélie Prier^{1*}, Estelle Audoux^{1*}, Jean-Charles Portais^{4*}, Justine Bertrand-Michel^{1*}, Olivier Garraud^{1*}, Hind Hamzeh-Cognasse², Eric Boillard^{6*}, Fabrice Cognasse^{1,2*}

Available online at www.sciencedirect.com
 ScienceDirect
 ELSEVIER
 Current Opinion in Immunology
 Review
Inflammation induced by lipid mediators and protein from transfusion products*
 Chloe Heranney¹, Mailys Portier^{1,2}, Fabrice Cognasse^{1,2} and Duchez Anne-Claire^{1,2}

scientific reports

OPEN
Identification of new bioactive molecules in platelet preparation, storage, and transfusion reactions for improved transfusion management
 Anne-Claire Duchez^{1,2*}, Charles-Antoine Arthaud^{1,2}, Marie-Ange Eyraud^{1,2}, Amélie Prier^{1,2}, Marco Heestermans^{1,2}, Hind Hamzeh-Cognasse² & Fabrice Cognasse^{1,2}



- Platelet concentrate storage profoundly remodels lipid metabolism, with potential effects on platelet activation and inflammation.
- Depending on product type (SDA-PC vs BC-PC) and storage duration, some soluble biomarkers evolve differently and are associated with the occurrence or absence of post-transfusion adverse reactions.

Mitochondrial DNA / Extracellular mitochondria



blood[®]

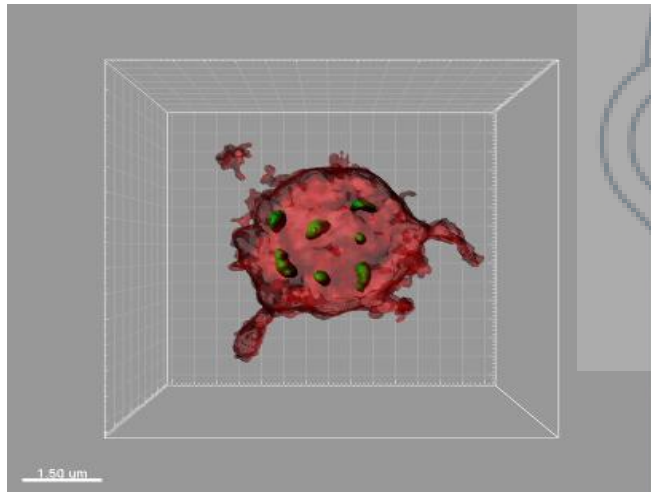
PLATELETS AND THROMBOPOIESIS

Platelets release mitochondria serving as substrate for bactericidal group IIA-secreted phospholipase A₂ to promote inflammation

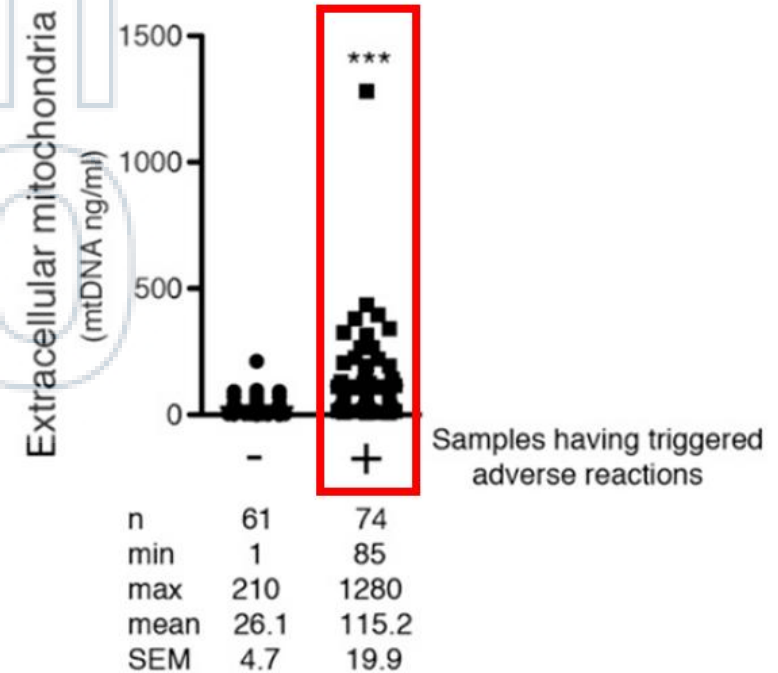
Luc H. Boudreau,¹ Anne-Claire Duchez,¹ Nathalie Cloutier,¹ Denis Soulet,² Nicolas Martin,³ James Bollinger,⁴ Alexandre Paré,² Matthieu Rousseau,¹ Gajendra S. Naika,⁴ Tania Lévesque,¹ Cynthia Laffamme,¹ Geneviève Marcoux,¹ Gérard Lambeau,⁵ Richard W. Farndale,⁶ Marc Pouliot,¹ Hind Hamzeh-Cognasse,⁷ Fabrice Cognasse,⁷ Olivier Garraud,⁷ Peter A. Nigrovic,⁸ Helga Guderley,² Steve Lacroix,² Louis Thibault,⁹ John W. Semple,¹⁰ Michael H. Gelb,⁴ and Eric Boilard¹

Extracellular mitochondria, produced by platelets, at the midpoint of a potent mechanism leading to inflammatory responses

Dr Boilard: Centre de Recherche du Centre Hospitalier Universitaire de Québec, Faculté de Médecine de l'Université Laval, Québec, QC, Canada

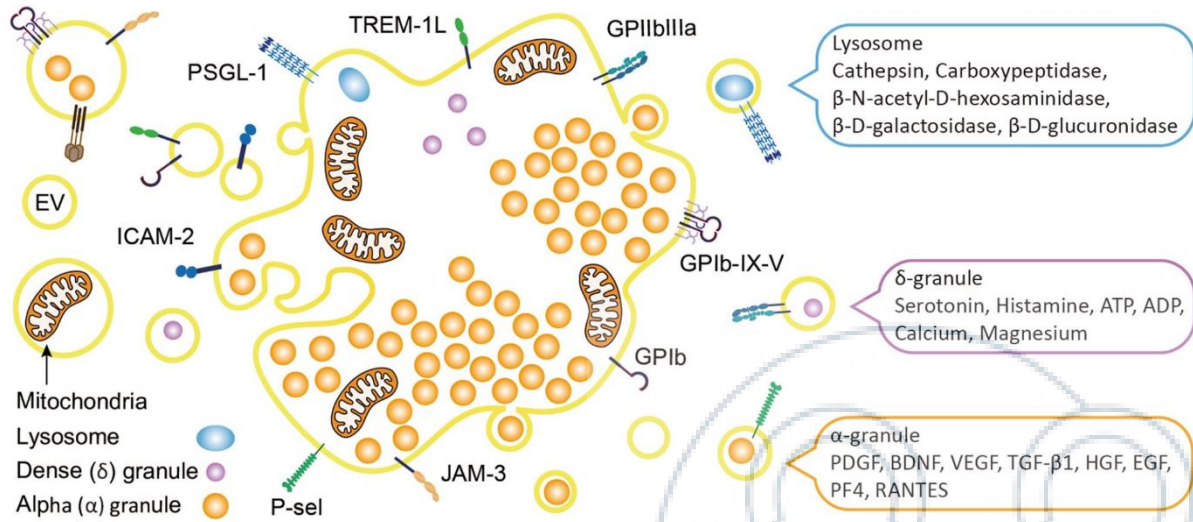


- This major Blood publication links extracellular mitochondria released by activated platelets to the initiation of inflammatory responses during transfusion.



- Extracellular mitochondria, correlated with platelet activation, could serve as biomarkers for predicting transfusion complications.

Platelet-derived vesicles and microparticles



Burnouf T et al., *Journal of Biomedical Science*, 2023

- Sphingolipids and microparticles regulate endothelial integrity.
- Platelet storage modifies the effect of platelet vesicles.

AMERICAN JOURNAL OF PHYSIOLOGY
LUNG CELLULAR AND MOLECULAR PHYSIOLOGY
Am J Physiol Lung Cell Mol Physiol 325: L327–L341, 2023.
 First published June 13, 2023; doi:10.1152/ajplung.00040.2023

REVIEW

Extracellular vesicles: effectors of transfusion-related acute lung injury

Wolfgang M. Kuebler,^{1,2,3,4} Nishaka William,⁵ Martin Post,^{4,6} Jason P. Acker,^{5,7} and Mark J. McVey^{4,6,8,9,10}

Extracellular Vesicles represent not only Biomarkers but likely Effectors of Transfusion-related Acute Lung Injury

Regular Article

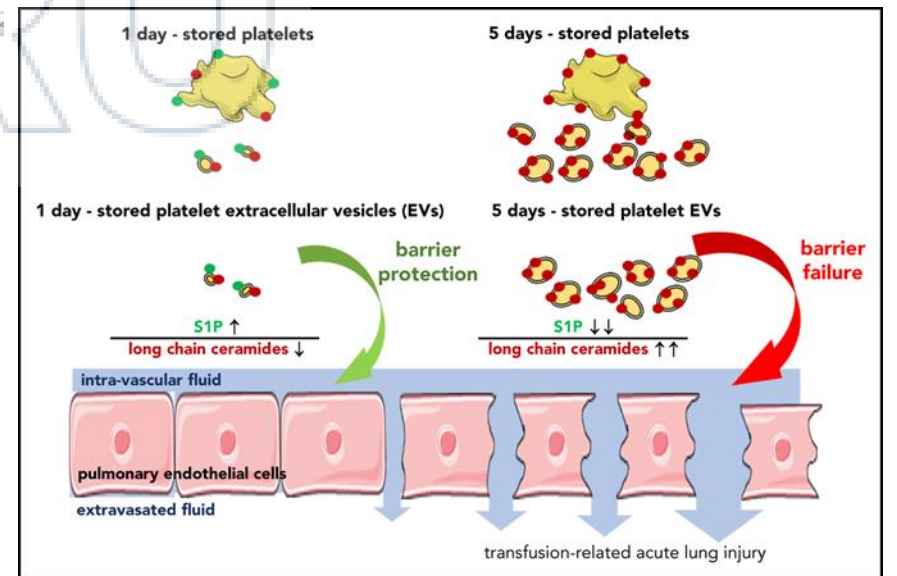
TRANSFUSION MEDICINE

Platelet extracellular vesicles mediate transfusion-related acute lung injury by imbalancing the sphingolipid rheostat

Mark J. McVey,^{1,5} Sarah Weidenfeld,⁴ Mazharul Maishan,¹ Chris Spring,¹ Michael Kim,¹ Arata Tabuchi,¹ Victoria Srbely,¹ Alisa Takabe-French,¹ Szandor Simmons,⁴ Christoph Arenz,⁷ John W. Semple,^{1,8,11} and Wolfgang M. Kuebler^{1,3,4,12}

¹Keenan Research Centre for Biomedical Science, St Michael's Hospital, Toronto, ON, Canada; ²Department of Anesthesiology and Pain Medicine, and ³Department of Physiology, University of Toronto, Toronto, ON, Canada; ⁴Department of Anesthesia and Pain Medicine, The Hospital for Sick Children (SickKids), Toronto, ON, Canada; ⁵Department of Physics, Ryerson University, Toronto, ON, Canada; ⁶Institute of Physiology, Charité-Universitätsmedizin, Berlin, Germany; ⁷Institute for Chemistry, Humboldt University, Berlin, Germany; ⁸Department of Pharmacology, ⁹Department of Medicine, and ¹⁰Department of Laboratory Medicine and Pathobiology, University of Toronto, Toronto, ON, Canada; ¹¹Division of Hematology and Transfusion Medicine, Lund University, Lund, Sweden; and ¹²Department of Surgery, University of Toronto, Toronto, ON, Canada

blood® 4 FEBRUARY 2021 | VOLUME 137, NUMBER 5



Platelet microRNAs



MicroRNA as Potential Biomarkers of Platelet Function on Antiplatelet Therapy: A Review

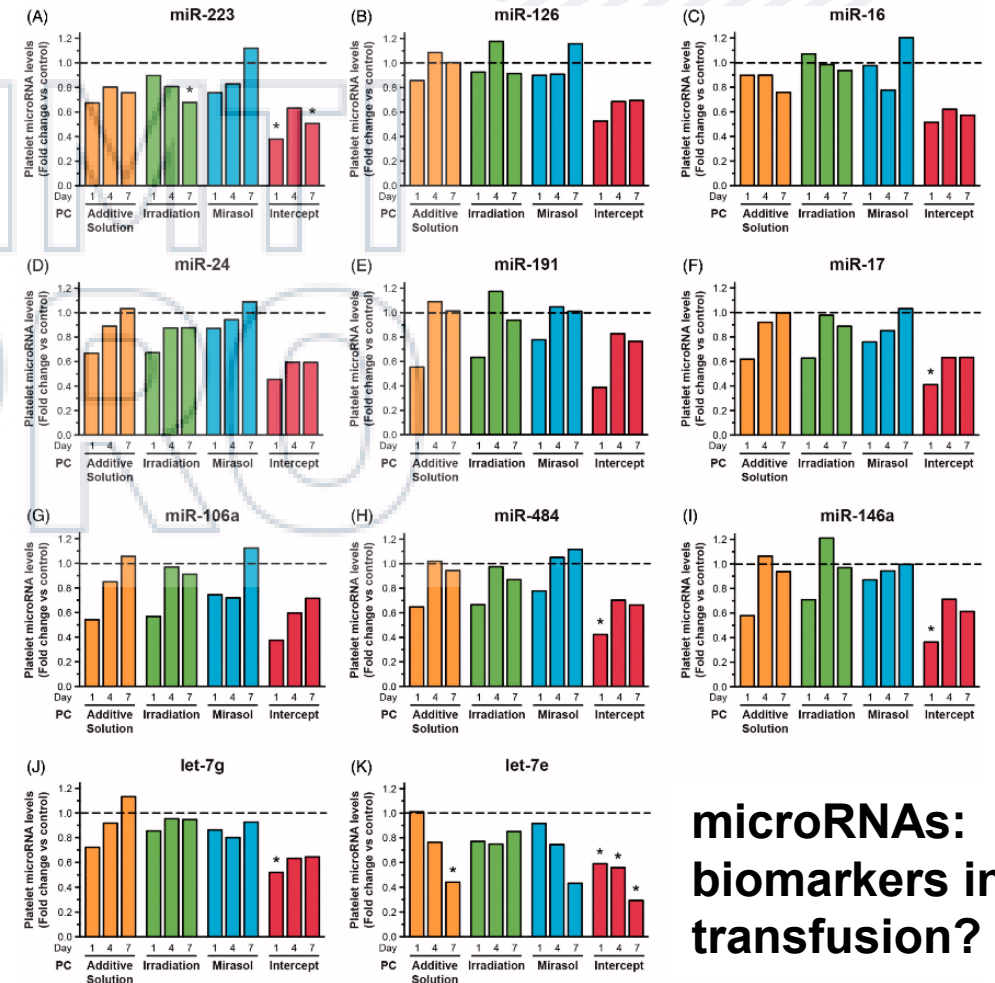
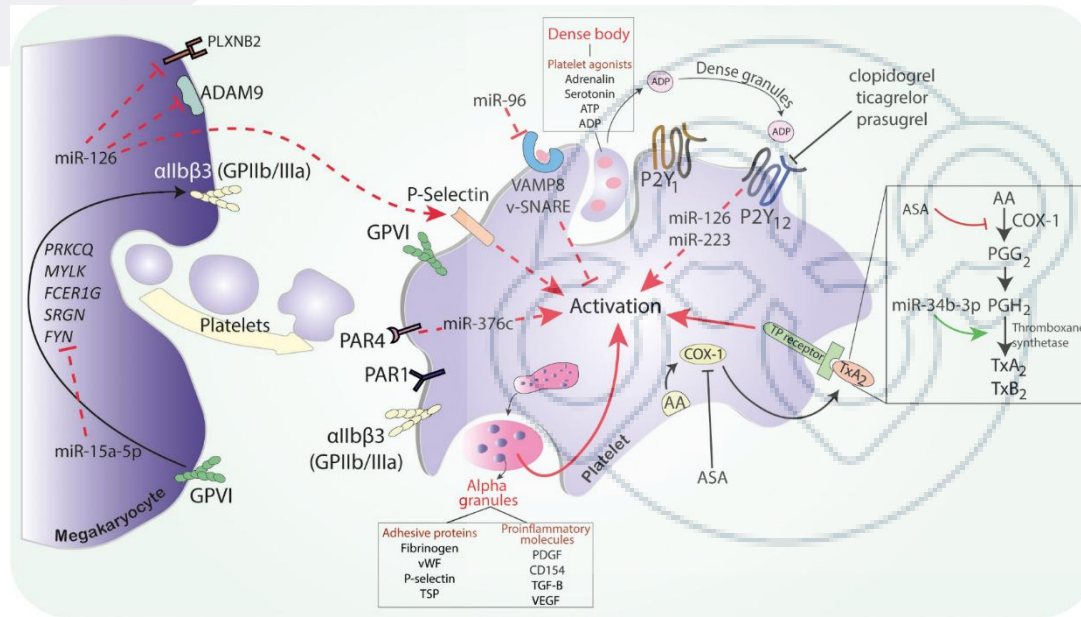
Pamela Czajka¹, Alex Fitas¹, Daniel Jakubik¹, Coran Eylleren¹, Aleksandra Gasocka², Zofia Wlacińska³, Jolanta M. Siller-Matula⁴, Krzysztof J. Filipiak¹ and Marek Postula^{1*}

¹ Department of Experimental and Clinical Pharmacology, Medical University of Warsaw, Center for Preclinical Research and Technology, Warsaw, Poland, ² First Chair and Department of Cardiology, Medical University of Warsaw, Warsaw, Poland, ³ Centro de Matemática, Computação e Cognição, Universidade Federal do ABC, São Paulo, Brazil, ⁴ Department of Cardiology, Medical University of Vienna, Vienna, Austria

ORIGINAL ARTICLE

Effects of pathogen reduction systems on platelet microRNAs, mRNAs, activation, and function

Abdimajid Osman¹, Walter E. Hitzler², Claudius U. Meyer³, Patricia Landry^{4,5}, Aurélie Corduan^{4,5}, Benoit Laffont^{4,5}, Eric Boilard^{4,5}, Peter Hellstern⁶, Eleftherios C. Vamvakas⁷, & Patrick Provost^{4,5}

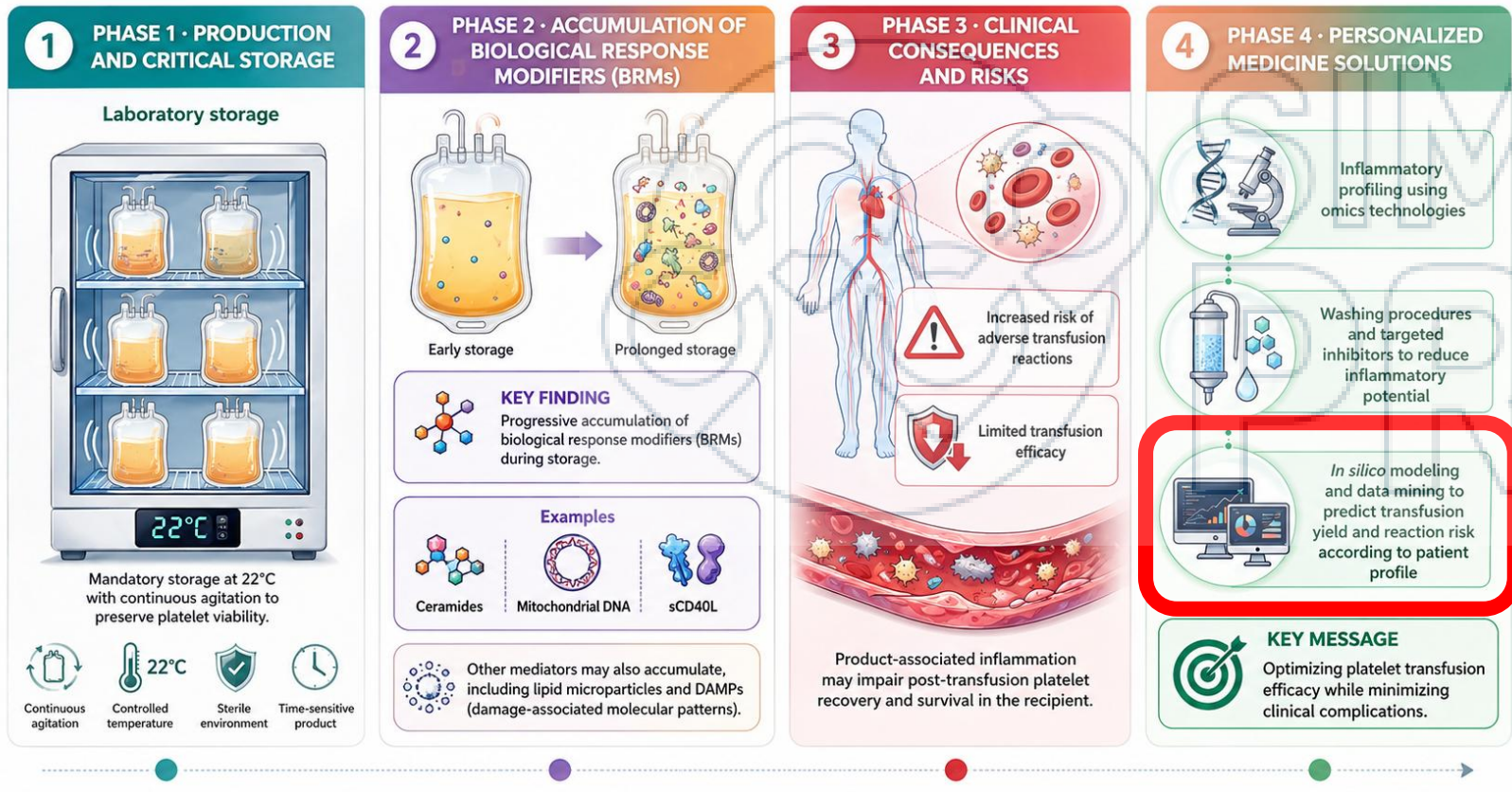


- microRNAs are small non-coding RNAs that regulate gene expression.
- Platelets release microRNAs that influence platelet reactivity.
- MicroRNAs could become biomarkers to guide personalised transfusion.

microRNAs:
biomarkers in
transfusion?

- Regulatory QC is essential for conformity and safety, but it is a “minimum vital standard”.
- Innovative parameters of blood components, especially inflammatory parameters, represent future biomarkers in transfusion.
- However, they are not sufficient on their own to predict clinical performance.

The Journey of Platelet Concentrates: From Storage Challenges to Personalized Medicine



Adapted from Fabrice Cognasse et al., *Blood Transfusion*, 2022 (PMID: 35302482).

ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE
DATA ANALYTICS
HEALTH INFORMATION SYSTEMS
CLINICAL DATA INTEGRATION
SECURE DATA EXCHANGE

HEASY_PLAT

Toward Personalized Transfusion Medicine Through AI

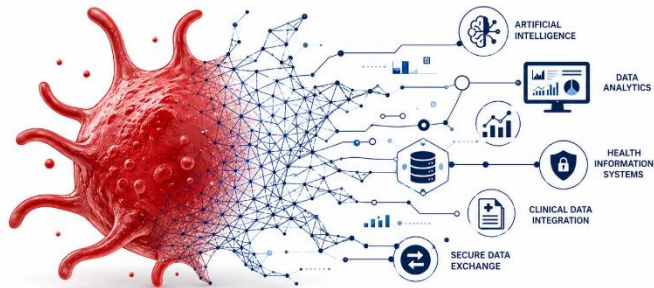
Data sharing across health information systems: Application to platelet concentrate transfusion

TRAIL:

Transfusion Revolution through Artificial Intelligence

Predict stress, prevent vasovagal reactions, and ensure blood product quality through multimodal AI

Data sharing across health information systems: application to platelet concentrate transfusion



HEASY_PLAT

Toward Personalized Transfusion Medicine Through AI

Data sharing across health information systems: Application to platelet concentrate transfusion

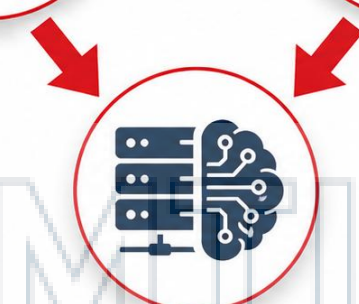
WP1: In Vitro

Biological Characterization



WP2: In Vivo

Physiological Validation



WP3 & WP4: In Silico

Data Intelligence

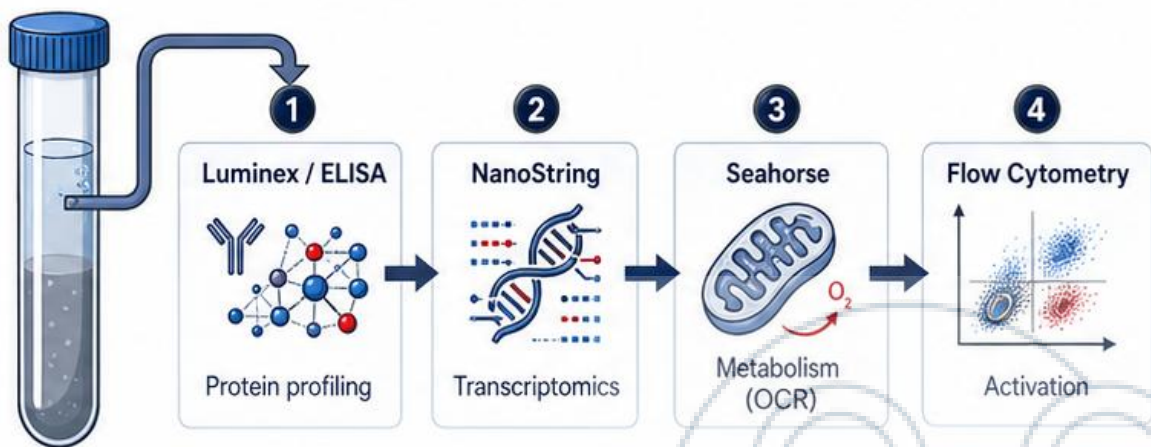


From bench to bedside through AI.



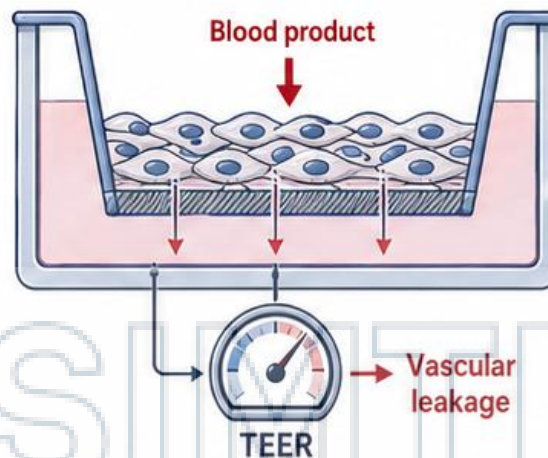
In Vitro Approach (1/2): Molecular Profiling

Supernatant analysis: what are we really transfusing?

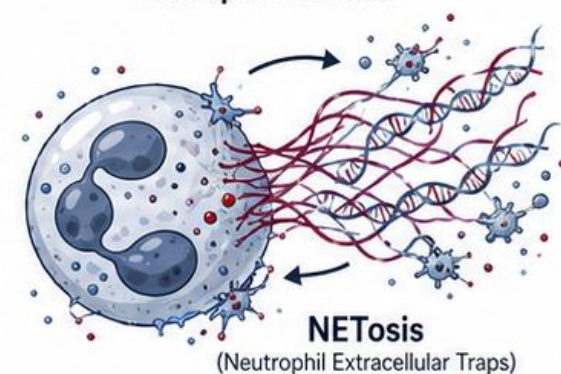


In Vitro Approach (2/2): Cellular and Vascular Impact

Endothelial Barrier Model (HUVEC)



Neutrophil Activation



Platelet-neutrophil interaction & thrombotic risk

WP2: In Vivo Approach — Physiological Validation

Objective:

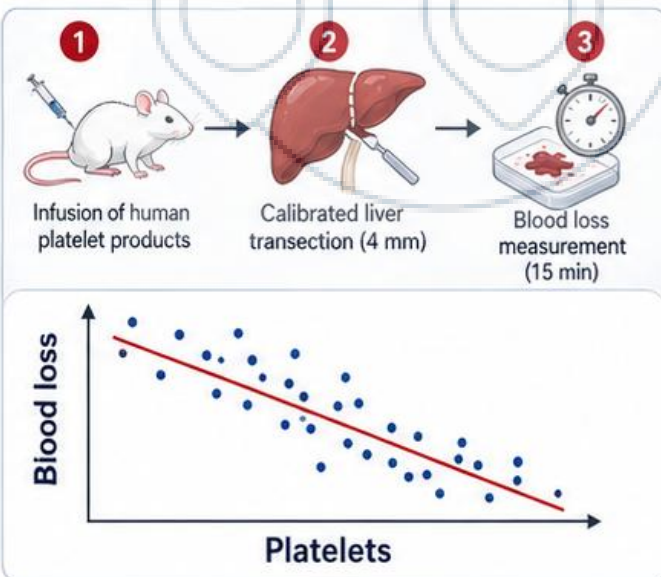
Validate the hemostatic and thrombotic impact of inflammation.

Model:

- Humanized mouse (NOD/SCID)
- Scenario: massive hemorrhage (liver transection)

Key question:

Does the inflammatory profile identified in WP1 affect the ability to stop bleeding?



WP3: Data Interoperability — Breaking Down Silos



EFS AuRA

Donor, preparation and storage data



INSERM 1059 / 1255 / 955

Thrombo-inflammatory data (WP1 cytokines)



PMSI (Hospital)

ICD-10 codes (e.g. Z51.30), comorbidities



Hemovigilance

Adverse event reports (e-FIT system)

Consolidation & Integration

- **Challenge:** linking heterogeneous databases that currently do not communicate.

TRAIL:

Transfusion Revolution through Artificial Intelligence

Predict stress, prevent vasovagal reactions, and ensure blood product quality through multimodal AI



Data sharing across health information systems: application to platelet concentrate transfusion



LABORATOIRE
DE PSYCHOLOGIE
CAEN NORMANDIE



TRAIL Project: Revolutionizing Blood Transfusion Through Artificial Intelligence

1 The Multimodal Donor Journey and Data Collection



A "Living Lab" to simulate donation
A controlled environment reproduces each step of blood donation to capture standardized, high-resolution data.

2 Physiological and psychological data capture

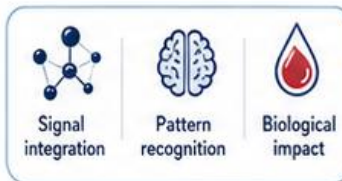
Thermal imaging, facial expression analysis, heart rate monitoring, and cognitive or behavioral measures are integrated to quantify donor stress in real time.

- Thermal imaging**
Detects peripheral vasoconstriction and temperature variations.
- Facial expression analysis**
Measures micro-expressions and affective state.
- Heart rate monitoring**
Tracks heart rate and heart rate variability.
- Cognitive & behavioral assessment**
Evaluates attention, reaction time, and reported stress.

3 AI analysis and biological impact



Machine learning integrates multimodal signals to identify stress patterns and relate them to biological alterations in blood products.



4 Association between stress and inflammatory biomarkers in donors

Linking stress to biomarkers
Stress modulates inflammatory mediators such as RANTES and sCD40L, which may influence the quality of labile blood products.

	Family stress	Donation-related stress	General stress
RANTES	↑	↑↑	↑
sCD40L	—	↑	—
Cortisol	↑	↑	↑

- Key observations**
- Higher RANTES levels in stressed donors.
 - sCD40L increases with donation-related stress.
 - Cortisol serves as a reference marker for real-time stress model validation.

5 Predictive models and biofeedback

AI-driven models can alert staff and support real-time interventions, including tailored relaxation strategies for donors.



6 Toward personalized transfusion



Improve recipient safety by matching blood products more precisely to the clinical context through data-driven decision support.

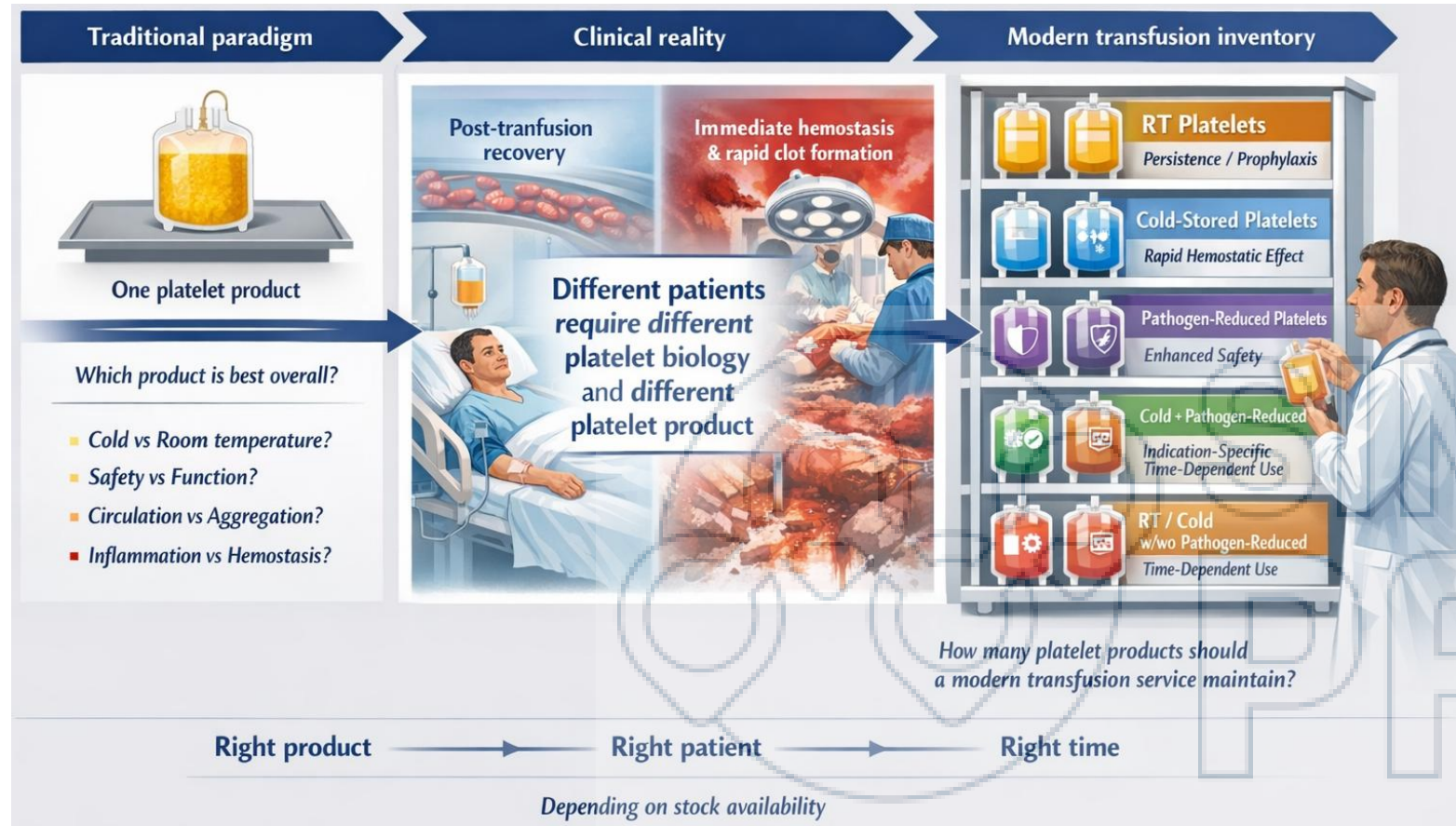
Standardized data across controlled conditions

Stress quantification in real time

Evidence-based models to improve blood quality

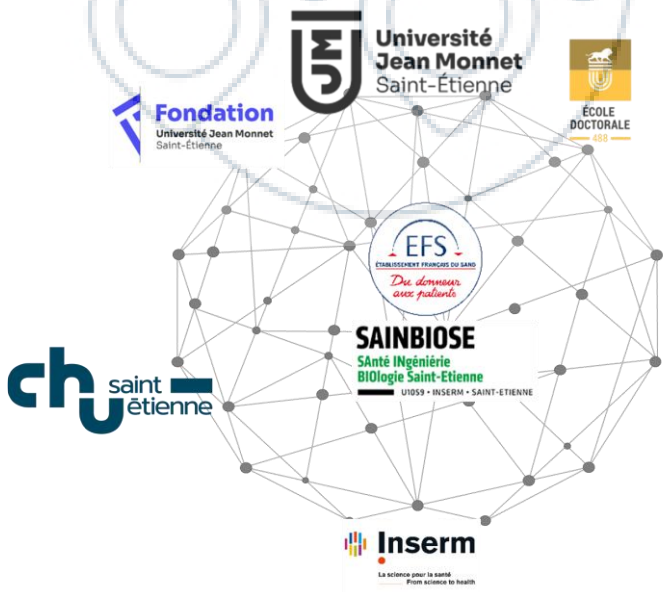
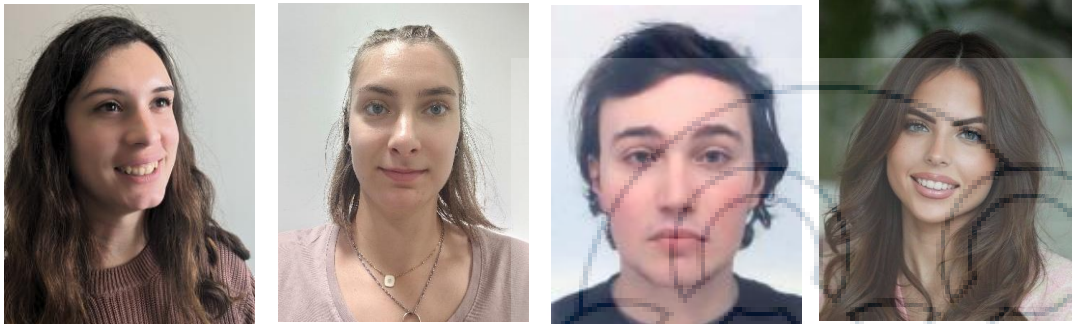
Better outcomes for donors and recipients

CONCLUSION



- That future is no longer theoretical.
- The question is no longer what the best platelet product is, but how many platelet products a modern transfusion service should maintain
- **Paradigm shift:** moving from a single platelet product approach to a diversified, indication-specific platelet inventory.

- **Limits of traditional thinking:** binary trade-offs (cold vs room temperature, safety vs function, etc.) are insufficient to meet varied clinical needs.
- **Patient-centered requirements:** different conditions demand distinct platelet functions (circulatory persistence vs immediate hemostatic action).
- **Modern transfusion strategy:** managing a range of platelet products (room temperature, cold-stored, pathogen-reduced, ...) with a focus on optimizing inventory rather than identifying one “best” product.



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SIMTI
PRO



Cathy Bliem (EFS Auvergne-
Rhone-Alpes Director)



Stéphane Avril
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