

REVIEW KOMPONEN DARAH



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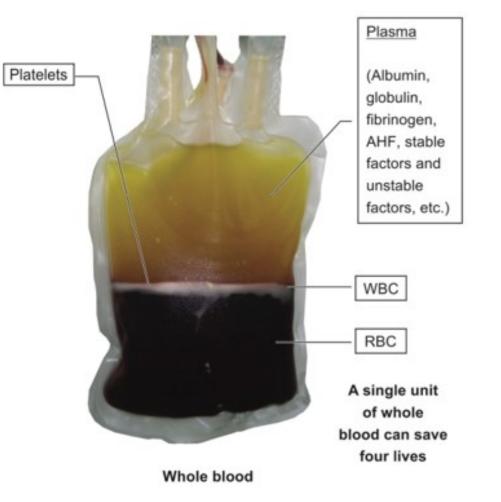
Mengapa Harus Komponen?

- Dapat digunakan untuk beberapa pasien
- Pasien hanya menerima komponen yang memang dibutuhkan
- Mengurangi risiko reaksi transfusi
- Penyimpanan dapat optimal
- Keuntungan logistik, etik, dan ekonomi

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Komposisi Darah

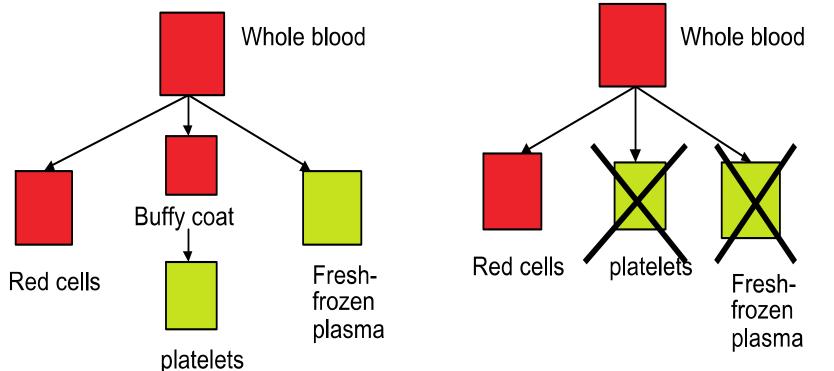


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Suhu simpan-preparasi komponen

Day of blood collection <8 hours or after 24 hours at 22°C After storage at 4°C for 24–72 hours



Transfusion Alternatives in Transfusion Medicine 10, 92–101

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Bag System

- A wide variety of PVC (plyvinyl chloride) plastic bag is available
- Sterile and pyrogen-free
- Storage of platelet requires a plastic with increased oxygen permeability.



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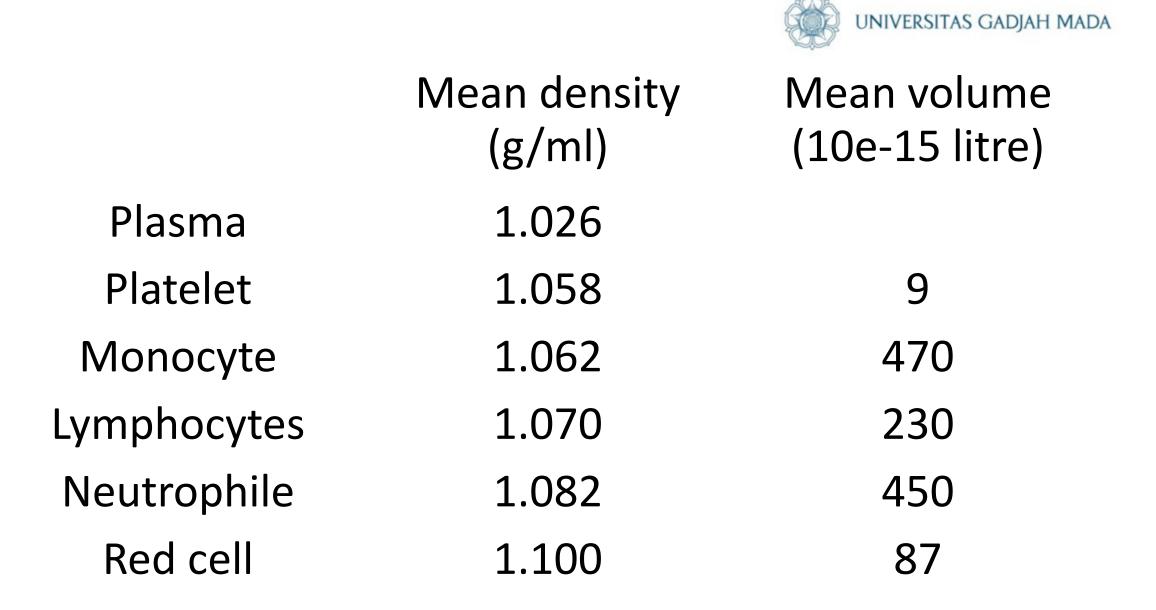
Prinsip Sentrifugasi

- Ukuran, berat jenis
- Viskositas medium, fleksibilitas sel
- Kecepatan dan waktu



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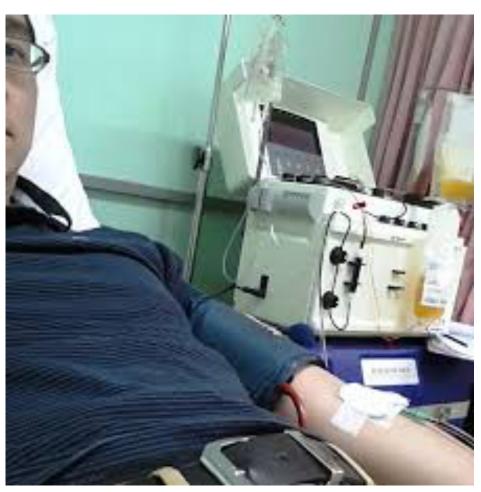
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Prosedur Preparasi





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Pemisahan Plasma





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Basic Blood Components

- Red Blood Cells
- Platelets
- Fresh Frozen Plasma (FFP)
- Cryoprecipitated Anti-hemophilic Factor
- Granulocytes.

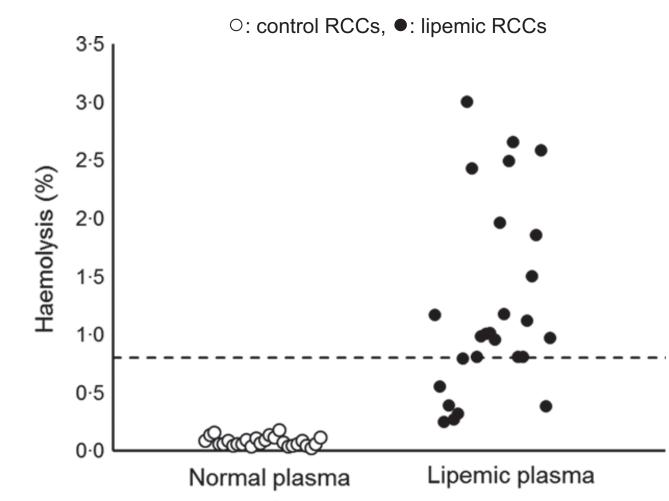
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Normal plasma

Lipemic plasma



PRC DISIMPAN 42 HARI



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Cryopreserved-RBCs

• Frozen RBCs

- Glycerol is added to cryoprotect the unit
- Glycerol prevents cell lysis (dehydration, intracellular ice)
- Why? Freezing RBCs preserves rare units or extends to life of autologous units.



Courtesy LifeSouth Community Blood Centers, Gainesville, Fla.

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Washed-RBCs

- •Not effective in reducing WBCs
- •For patients (with anti-IgA) that may react with plasma proteins containing IgA
- •Reactions may be allergic, febrile, or anaphylactic.



Irradiated-RBCs

- Prevents T-cell proliferation that may cause transfusion-associated graft versus host disease (GVHD)
- Used for:
 - Donor units from a blood relative
 - HLA-matched donor unit
 - Intrauterine transfusion
 - Immunodeficiency
 - Premature newborns
 - Chemotherapy and irradiation
 - Patients who received marrow or stem cells.

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Wholeblood-derived Platelets

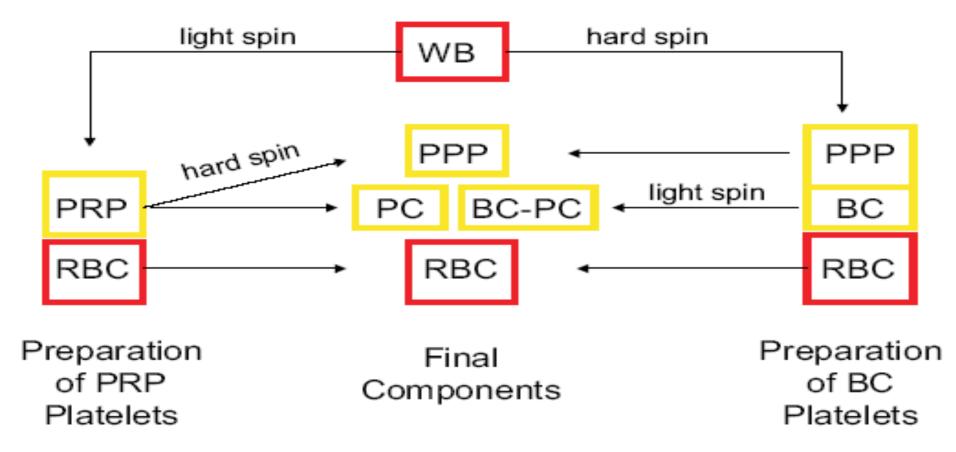


Figure 13-1. Preparation of whole-blood-derived platelets. WB = whole blood; PRP = platelet-rich plasma; PPP = platelet-poor plasma; PC = platelet concentrate; BC = buffy coat; RBC = red blood cell.

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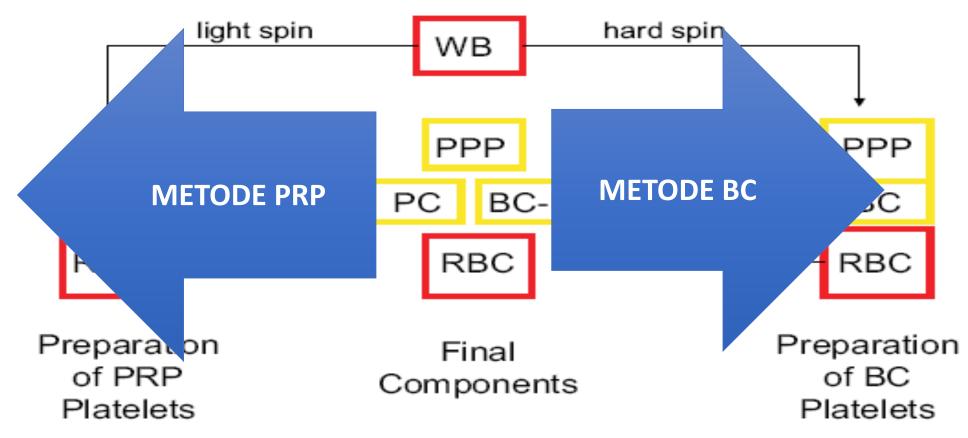


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Pooling of Buffycoat







Estimation of the residual risk of a leukocyte-depleted component being issued containing residual leukocytes above defined levels

$> 1 \times 10^{6}/U$ $> 5 \times 10^{6}/U$ $> 100 \times 10^{6}/U$

Apheresis platelets	1:175	1:1352	1:6381
Pooled platelets	1:202	1:2028	< 1:22304
Red cells in additive	1:160	1:1522	1:7250
Fresh-frozen plasma	1:1072	1:18251	< 1:14783

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Characteristics of Plasma Products

- FFP
- Plasma Frozen within 24 hours
- Plasma cryoprecipitate reduced or cryopoor plasma
- Thawed plasma
- Liquid plasma
- Cryoprecipitae AHF
- Source plasma

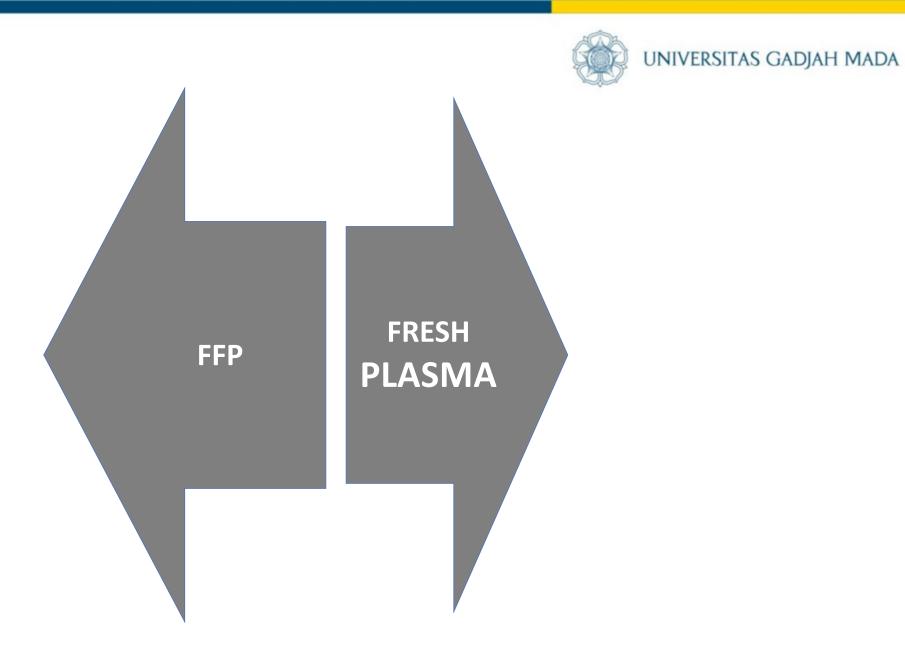
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Fresh Frozen Plasma (FFP)

- Plasma that is frozen within 8 hours of donation
 - -18°C or older for 1 year
- Method of freezing
 - Should bring the core temperature down to -30C or below within 60 minutes
 - Should be presented in a regular configuration to maximize exposure to the freezing process
 - If a liquid environment is used, container cannot be penetrated by the solvent

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Cryoprecipitate

- Cryoprecipitated antihemophilic factor (AHF) or "Cryo" is the precipitated protein portion that results after thawing FFP
- Contains:

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- von Willebrand's factor (plt. adhesion)
- Fibrinogen
 - 150 mg in each unit
- Factor VIII
 - About 80 IU in each unit
- Fibrinonectin



Granulocytes

- Neutrophils are the most numerous, involved in phagocytosis of bacteria/fungi
- Although rare, it is useful for infants with bacteremia
- Prepared by hemapheresis
- ≥ 1.0 x 1010
- Maintained at room temp for 24 hours.

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AUTOMATISASI: Gen 1-2-3



Vox Sanguinis (2014) 107, 10–18

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TERIMA KASIH

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