

輸血常見問題的探討

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病人輸了4袋Packed RBC與2袋FFP，
血品裡的Citrate？

JMS "杰斯"血袋 BLOOD BAG

Blood Bag for human blood. Do not use if there is any visible sign of deterioration. Avoid excessive heat and direct sunlight. Store at room temperature less than 30°C, relative humidity less than 90%. Do not use blood bag more than 10 days after the breakage of the aluminum foil package.

CPDA-1

REF 811-2579

SINGLE

250 ml 17G TAIWAN

35 ML CPDA-1 U.S.P

Each 100ml CPDA-1 contains: 0.299g Citric Acid (anhydrous), 2.63g Sodium Citrate (dihydrate), 0.222g Monobasic Sodium Phosphate (monohydrate), 3.19g Dextrose (monohydrate), 0.0275g Adrenaline.

LOT 140218006

2014-02 A

2017-02

250
ml Collection

10

CODE: 90-12-964-01

0110

STERILE NON-PYROGENIC

Manufactured by
JMS SINGAPORE PTE LTD
440 Ang Mo Kio Industrial Park 1 Singapore 569620

Distributor:
住醫健康事業股份有限公司
新北市中和區中正路880號17樓
電話: (02) 22251888
衛署醫器輸字第009252號

250-6148

JMS CPDA-1 - 35 ml
FOR COLLECTION OF 250 ml BLOOD

DONOR NO.	Do not use unless solution is clear and container is intact and undamaged. Do not supply air into bag. Store filled pack in refrigerator at 2-6°C. CPDA-1 Solution U.S.P. Each 100ml CPDA-1 contains: Citric Acid (anhydrous) 2.299 g Sodium Citrate (dihydrate) 2.63 g Monobasic Sodium Phosphate (monohydrate) 0.222 g Dextrose (monohydrate) 3.19 g Adrenaline 0.0275 g Water for injection q.s.
COLL. DATE	
EXP. DATE	
ABO BLOOD GROUP	
Rh TYPE	Manufactured By JMS SINGAPORE PTE LTD 440 Ang Mo Kio Industrial Park 1 Singapore 569620

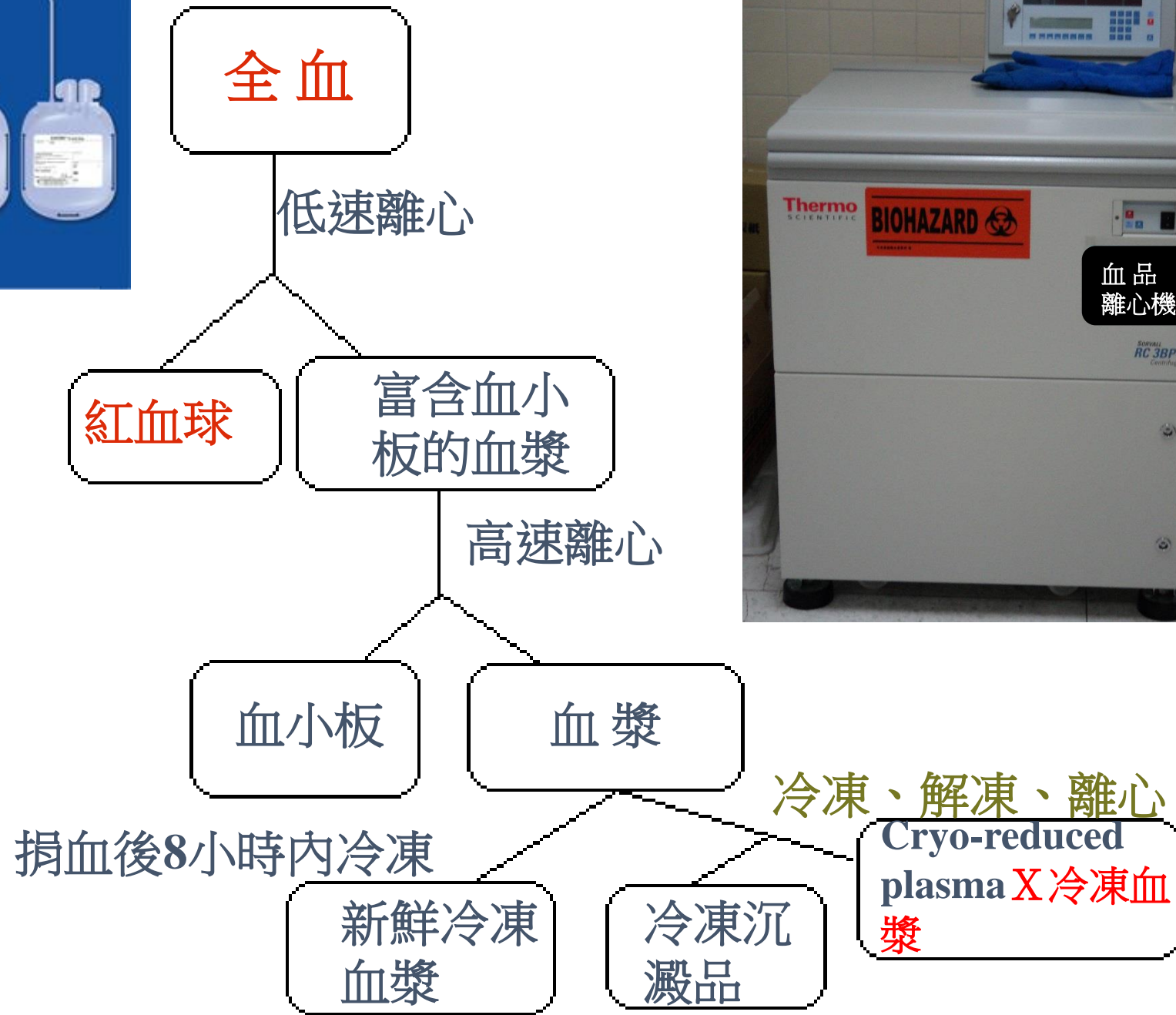
SEROLOGY: NON-REACTIVE TEST TO	REF 811-2579 2014-02 2017-02 LOT 140218006 A
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0479

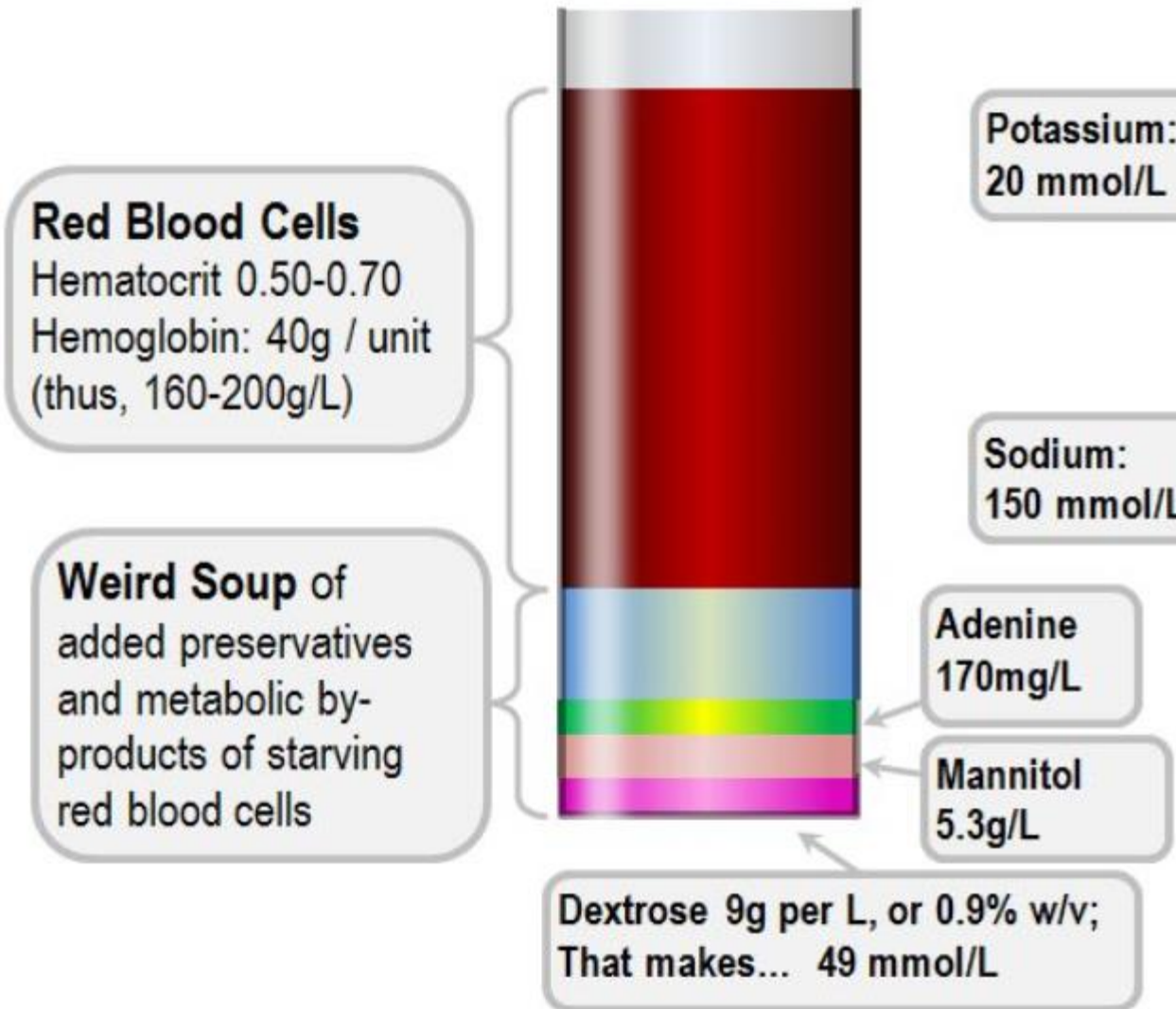
Table 8-1. Anticoagulant-Preservative Solutions (mg in 63 mL)

	CPD	CP2D	CPDA-1
Ratio (mL solution to blood)	1.4:10	1.4:10	1.4:10
FDA-approved shelf life (days)	21	21	35
Content			
Sodium citrate	1660	1660	1660
Citric acid	188	188	188
Dextrose	1610	3220	2010
Monobasic sodium phosphate	140	140	140
Adenine	0	0	17.3

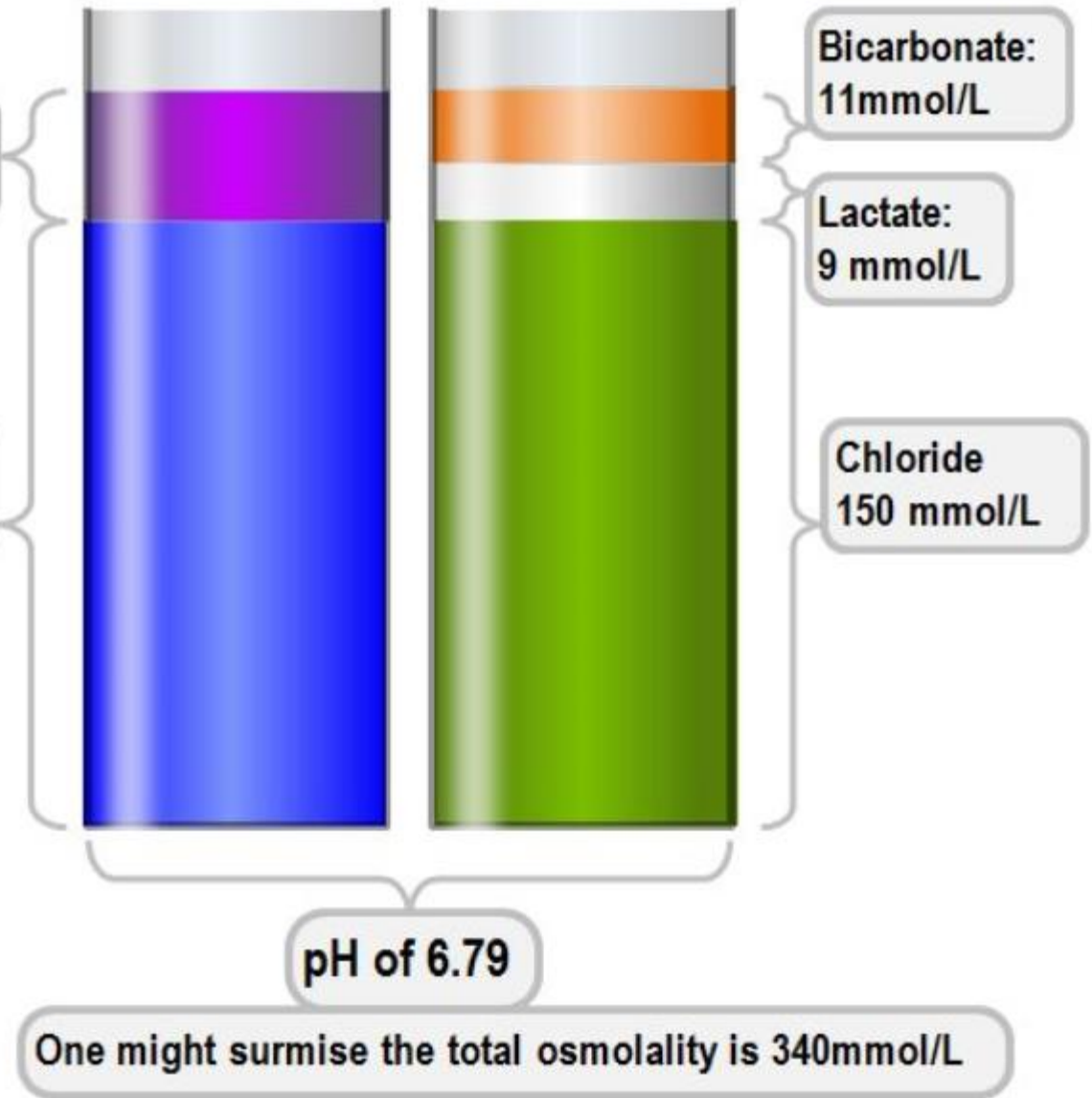
捐血量: 美國1單位 500mL, 臺灣1單位 250mL



Total Volume of Packed Red Blood Cells (2 Units)



The non-cellular contents Packed Red Blood Cells



Packed Red Blood Cells

- How much citrate remains in there?

Who knows.

血品重量多少？每袋血都一樣嗎？

品名		每單位容積 (mL)	保存溫度及 有效期限	成分
全血 (Whole blood, WB)		約 285	1-6°C , 35 天	紅血球、血漿、白血球、功能差之血 小板
紅血球濃厚液 (Packed RBCs, PRBC)	CPDA-1*	110-193	1-6°C , 35 天	紅血球、減量血漿、白血球、功能差 之血小板
	SAGM**	343-492 (2 單位)	1-6°C , 42 天	
洗滌紅血球 (Washed RBC, WRBC)		200-350 (2 單位)	1-6°C , 製備後 24 小時	紅血球、 $<5 \times 10^8$ 白血球、無血漿
減除白血球之紅血球 (Leukocyte-reduced RBC, LR-RBC)		200-350 (2 單位)	1-6°C , 製備後 24 小時	紅血球、 $<5 \times 10^6$ 白血球、無血漿
冷凍去甘油紅血球 (Frozen, thawed, deglycerolized RBC)		200-350 (2 單位)	-65°C 以下 , 10 年 洗滌製備後存於 1-6°C , 24 小時	紅血球 (減除 99 % 以上之白血球、 血小板及血漿)

CPDA-1 : citrate-phosphate- dextrose-adenine-1; **SAGM : saline-adenine-glucose-mannitol

品名	每單位容積 (mL)	保存溫度及 有效期限	成分
白血球濃厚液 (WBC concentrate)	20-30	20-24°C， 製備後 24 小時	約 1.0×10^9 白血球 (含 $>0.7 \times 10^9$ 白血球或 $>0.3 \times 10^9$ 顆粒球)
分離術顆粒球 (Apheresis granulocytes)	200-250	20-24°C， 製備後 24 小時	4.0×10^{10} 白血球 ※僅由本院製備
血小板濃厚液 (Platelets concentrate)	30-40	20-24°C 振盪， 5 天	$>2.75 \times 10^{10}$ 血小板，含少量白血球及紅血球
分離術血小板 (Platelets pheresis = apheresis platelets, PH)	200-300	20-24°C 振盪， 5 天	$>3 \times 10^{11}$ 血小板，含少量白血球及紅血球 相當於 8~12 單位血小板濃厚液
新鮮冷凍血漿 (Fresh frozen plasma, FFP)	80-140	-20°C 以下，1 年	血漿、各種凝血因子
冷凍血漿 (Frozen plasma, FP)	80-140	-20°C 以下，5 年	血漿、各種凝血因子 (V, VIII 較少)
冷凍沉澱品 (Cryoprecipitate, CRYO)	10-15	-20°C 以下，1 年	Fibrinogen 125 mg, VIII 40 U, XIII 25U(20-30%), von Willebrand factor 40U(40-70%), Fibronectin 23mg

分離術血小板所含的凝血因子
是否可以取代FFP?

Table 1 Haemostasis parameters in plasma following thawing and storage at 4°C and during storage of platelets at 22°C

Parameter	Plasma				Platelets			
	Baseline	Day 4	Day 6	<i>P</i> -value	Baseline	Day 5	Day 7	<i>P</i> -value
PT ratio	1.05 ± 0.11	1.06 ± 0.20	1.09 ± 0.21	0.3435	0.96 ± 0.05	1.16 ± 0.07***	1.24 ± 0.07***	<0.0001
APTT ratio	1.14 ± 0.10	1.24 ± 0.10***	1.23 ± 0.10***	<0.0001	1.08 ± 0.13	1.15 ± 0.13***	1.16 ± 0.12***	<0.0001
Fibrinogen (Clauss, g/l)	2.48 ± 0.40	2.50 ± 0.40	2.48 ± 0.41	0.6257	2.76 ± 0.40	2.68 ± 0.41	2.63 ± 0.36	0.2383
FII (U/ml)	0.96 ± 0.14	0.95 ± 0.16	0.93 ± 0.15*	0.0206	1.03 ± 0.11	0.98 ± 0.11	0.98 ± 0.11	0.0792
FV (U/ml)	0.85 ± 0.23	0.77 ± 0.18*	0.76 ± 0.18**	0.0004	1.11 ± 0.13	0.73 ± 0.12***	0.57 ± 0.10***	<0.0001
FVII (U/ml)	0.94 ± 0.27	0.84 ± 0.37	0.79 ± 0.38*	0.0317	1.01 ± 0.13	0.71 ± 0.10***	0.63 ± 0.09***	<0.0001
FVIII (U/ml)	0.72 ± 0.19	0.49 ± 0.13***	0.48 ± 0.13***	<0.0001	0.85 ± 0.17	0.64 ± 0.14***	0.63 ± 0.13***	<0.0001
FIX (U/ml)	0.85 ± 0.11	0.81 ± 0.10***	0.80 ± 0.10***	<0.0001	1.07 ± 0.14	1.00 ± 0.15	1.00 ± 0.16	0.0543
FX (U/ml)	0.94 ± 0.22	0.93 ± 0.25	0.91 ± 0.23	0.3274	1.05 ± 0.18	0.95 ± 0.14*	0.91 ± 0.13***	0.0007
FXI (U/ml)	0.71 ± 0.16	0.71 ± 0.16	0.71 ± 0.15	0.4784	1.05 ± 0.15	0.99 ± 0.15***	0.98 ± 0.15***	<0.0001
FXII (U/ml)	0.94 ± 0.27	0.92 ± 0.27*	0.92 ± 0.27*	0.0142	1.10 ± 0.23	1.22 ± 0.25***	1.28 ± 0.27***	<0.0001
Antithrombin (U/ml)	0.92 ± 0.14	0.92 ± 0.14	0.91 ± 0.14	0.4386	0.98 ± 0.07	0.97 ± 0.07	0.96 ± 0.07	0.8626
Free protein S (U/ml)	0.85 ± 0.19	0.84 ± 0.20	0.83 ± 0.20	0.1346	0.86 ± 0.07	0.66 ± 0.06***	0.59 ± 0.07***	<0.0001
Protein C (U/ml)	0.95 ± 0.06	0.94 ± 0.05	0.94 ± 0.06	0.4722	1.00 ± 0.12	0.95 ± 0.12***	0.94 ± 0.12***	<0.0001

Baseline is immediately following thawing for plasma and the day of production for platelets (day 1). Data are given as mean with SD, $n = 10$ for plasma, $n = 20$ for platelets (except for platelet concentrates (PC), protein S and ATIII where $n = 10$ for PC). Units were an equal number of groups A and O. *P* value is from one way ANOVA with repeated measures. *P* values from Dunnett's post test comparing day 5 or 7 with baseline are given as * <0.05 , ** <0.01 , *** <0.005 . Bold = *P* value <0.05 from one way ANOVA.

病人血管很細，
可以用24號針頭輸血嗎？

- Passage through 18-ga and 20-ga needles caused no hemolysis, but **rapid** passage through 23-ga, 24-ga, and 25-ga did.

Miller MA. TRANSFUSION 2004;44:373-381.

The rapid passage of blood through the various gauge needles resulted in a trend of increasing **needle-associated hemolysis** with decreasing needle size (i.e., the smaller the needle, the greater the hemolysis).

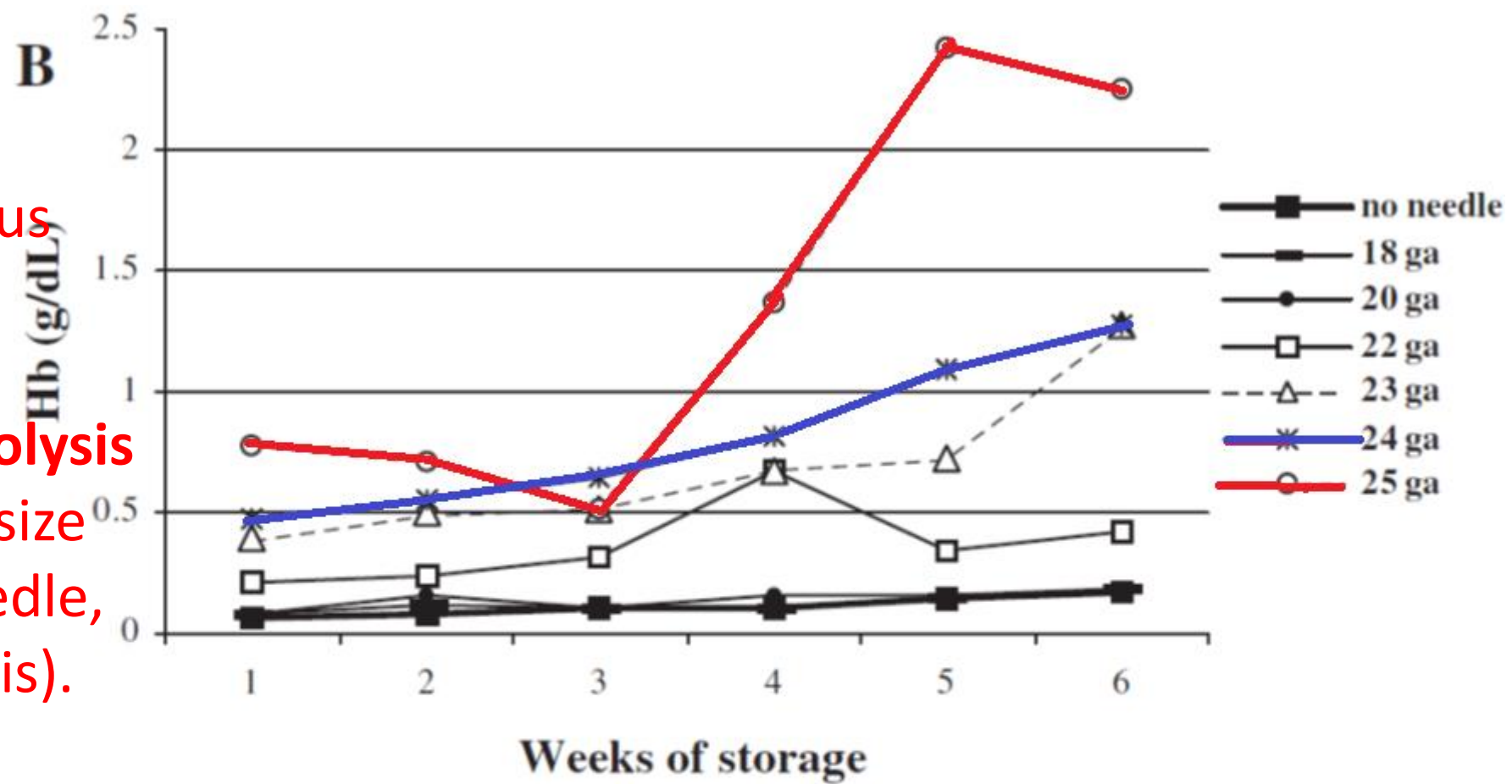


Fig. 1. Effect of needle gauge on Hb release (hemolysis) due to the passage of RBCs through needles. The horizontal axis indicates the storage time of the RBCs before analysis. “No needle” (■) is the age-related spontaneous Hb release. Total Hb levels (spontaneous Hb release + NAH) are represented on the vertical axis. Data points represent the average values from two units analyzed daily for the first 7 days of storage (A) and three units analyzed weekly until expiration (B). Note the different vertical axis scales used in panels A and B.

TABLE 2. Gentle passage of RBCs through 18-, 20-, 22-, 23-, 24-, and 25-ga needles results in minimal hemolysis

Needle size (ga)	NAH* (g/dL)
18	0.06 ± 0.05
20	0.06 ± 0.04
22	0.06 ± 0.05
23	0.06 ± 0.05
24	0.07 ± 0.05
25	0.06 ± 0.05

* NAH is the free Hb concentration in the supernatant released by gentle and slow passage through a specified needle. The values shown are averages from the three units analyzed after 6 weeks of storage. **NAH = needle-associated hemolysis.**

Table 2. Findings from the Literature

Synthesis of findings related to posttransfusion hemolysis
<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. No significant or clinically important hemolysis occurred when blood was infused through catheters of varying gauge sizes (27,¹⁸ 25,^{18,20} 24,¹² 23,^{17,18} 22,^{12,13,16} 21,¹⁸ 20,^{12,13,16} 18,^{13,17} 16¹³) or aspirated through needles of various sizes (25, 22, and 20 gauge¹⁹).2. Varying the flow rate^{12,16-18} from 20 mL/hr to as much as 999 mL/hr did not significantly affect hemolysis as long as blood was not outdated (more than 9 days old or designated “expired”).^{12,14,20}3. The amount (the number of studies) and strength of support showing no adverse hemolysis effects when using a 22-gauge catheter to infuse blood^{12,13,16} are comparable to the amount and strength of support for using 20-gauge^{12,13,16} and 18-gauge^{13,17} catheters.4. Across studies, infusion technique (syringe pump,²⁰ continuous infusion pump^{12,16}) did not increase hemolysis; however, external bag pressure did increase hemolysis.¹³

Synthesis of findings related to posttransfusion hyperkalemia

1. No clinically significant increase in potassium occurred when a syringe infusion pump was used to infuse blood through a 25-gauge thin-walled needle at rates of 70 mL/hr, 20.5 mL/hr, and 10.6 mL/hr.²⁰
2. There was mild variability (–8% to +18%) in potassium levels when packed RBCs were infused through 22-, 20-, 18-, and 16-gauge catheters at varying pressures (0 mmHg, 150 mmHg, 200 mmHg) and dilutions (0 mL, 100 mL, 250 mL normal saline).¹³
3. No significant increase in potassium level occurred in fresh blood or old blood using different needle gauges (16, 18, 20, and 22 gauge) under different external pressures (0 mmHg, 150 mmHg, 300 mmHg).¹⁴

Summary of findings from authoritative sources

1. “The nurse should be aware that a short peripheral catheter of 14-24 gauge for adults and 22-24 gauge for pediatric[s] or neonates can generally be used for administration of blood or blood products.”²²
2. Blood and blood components can safely be transfused through a 22-to-24-gauge short peripheral catheter.²³

Table 3. New Recommendations for Catheter Size in Blood Transfusion

Catheter size (gauge)	Clinical application related to blood transfusion
14, 16, 18	Reserve for rapid infusion of blood
20	Preferred for routine blood transfusion (if vein will accommodate)
22	May be used for blood transfusion to accommodate vein size or patient preference
24	May be used for blood transfusion (small vein)

紅血球血品：

成人建議使用**18 ~ 20**號針頭；

兒科病人或靜脈通路難以建立之成人，可使用**21~24**號針頭

非紅血球血品：可以**21~25**號針頭輸注。

血發了沒？

中正1 [REDACTED] - 1 [REDACTED] [REDACTED]072-[REDACTED] F NHI 091 [REDACTED] 06/15/15 1723

請由下列醫囑中，點選所需之醫囑

序號	項目	REQ	生效日期	時間	狀態
0002	ANTIBODY SCREENING	-PLASMA	4693919	06-10 09.36#	正式報告
0011	PACKED RBC	-BLOOD	4713618	06-11 15.36#	正式報告
0023	ANTIBODY SCREENING	-PLASMA	4742908	06-15 16.01#	正式報告
0024	PACKED RBC	-BLOOD	4744228	06-15 16.51#	正式報告

1. 請問共有幾種輸血set?各有何差異?
何種血品可使用?
2. Y型輸血器的哪個接頭是扎血袋的?

◎ Y 型輸血器

Y 型雙插頭，臨床輸血時可一端接血袋，另一端接生理食鹽水，以配合輸血需求。

醫囑品項	輸血器（一般標準型）	Y-SET WITH PUMP（大量可加壓）
現用廠牌型號	Y 型輸血套（普惠, Taiwan)	Y-Type Set with Pump (Hospira, Costa Rica)
說明	<ul style="list-style-type: none">■ 每付可提供 2~3 單位紅血球血品輸注。■ 適用於少量輸注紅血球血品，或單獨輸用血漿、冷凍沉澱品及血小板等血品。	<ul style="list-style-type: none">■ 每付可提供 10 單位紅血球血品輸注。■ 含供徒手加壓之幫浦，可加速血品滴速。建議緊急、大量、或需快速輸血時使用。■ 幫浦容量為 38 毫升，經 8-10 次手掌壓縮後，便可排空 250 毫升血量。

標準輸血器

- 輸血器（transfusion set）使用前先要用生理鹽水充滿。
- 所有成分輸血時，均須使用輸血器。
- 輸血器均須依廠商的說明使用與操作，其合理的使用時間限制為4小時，超過時間必須更換新輸血器。
- 於輸完血品後若需輸注其他溶液，必須更換靜脈輸注器。

"PERFECT" DISPOSABLE TRANSFUSION SET



"普惠" 輸血套

Y type

Caution :

1. To use by or on the order of a physician.
2. Prevent package damage from transportation & storage.
3. Do not store in direct sunlight or pollution.
4. Prevent damage from bugs.
5. Prevent damage from getting wet, high temperature, harmful radiation and chemicals.
6. This is FOR SINGLE USE. Discard after use.
7. Do not use if package is open or damaged.
8. Term of validity: 3 years

Direction of Use :

1. Close all clamps.
2. Remove protector over one spike of coupler. Insert full length of spike into outlet tube of blood bag.
3. Suspend bag.
4. Open clamp below blood bag. Then open clamp on unused line of coupler and close it after filter chamber is filled with blood.
5. Gently squeeze and release drip chamber to fill it about half full with solution.

6. Remove protector over unused spike length of spike into outlet tube of blood bag.
7. Suspend bag and open clamp between spike in the case of blood only.
8. Attach vein needle and remove the spike.
9. Open lower control clamp gradually and solution to flow through set and drip chamber.
10. Close lower control clamp tightly.
11. Regulate rate of administration by clamp.

注意事項：

1. 遵照醫師指示使用。
2. 運送或儲藏過程中，須防止包裝破損。
3. 露天存放須避免強光照射及污染。
4. 須預防青蟲之侵襲。
5. 須防止潮濕、高熱、有害輻射及化學藥劑等之侵害。
6. 本產品限用一次，不可重覆滅菌使用。
7. 包裝如有破損，請勿使用，並即丟棄。
8. 有效期限：三年。

Manufacturer:

Perfect Medical Industry (VN) Co., Ltd.
Address: Block D7/1, No.1B Road, Vinh Loc Industrial Zone, Binh Tan Dist, Hochiminh City, Vietnam
藥商：普惠醫工股份有限公司
地址：彰化縣北斗鎮新一路100號

衛署醫器輸字第014356號

STERILE EO cGMP
0434

批號：標示於封口處

LOT NO. as shown on seal

製造日期：標示於封口處

MFD date as shown on seal

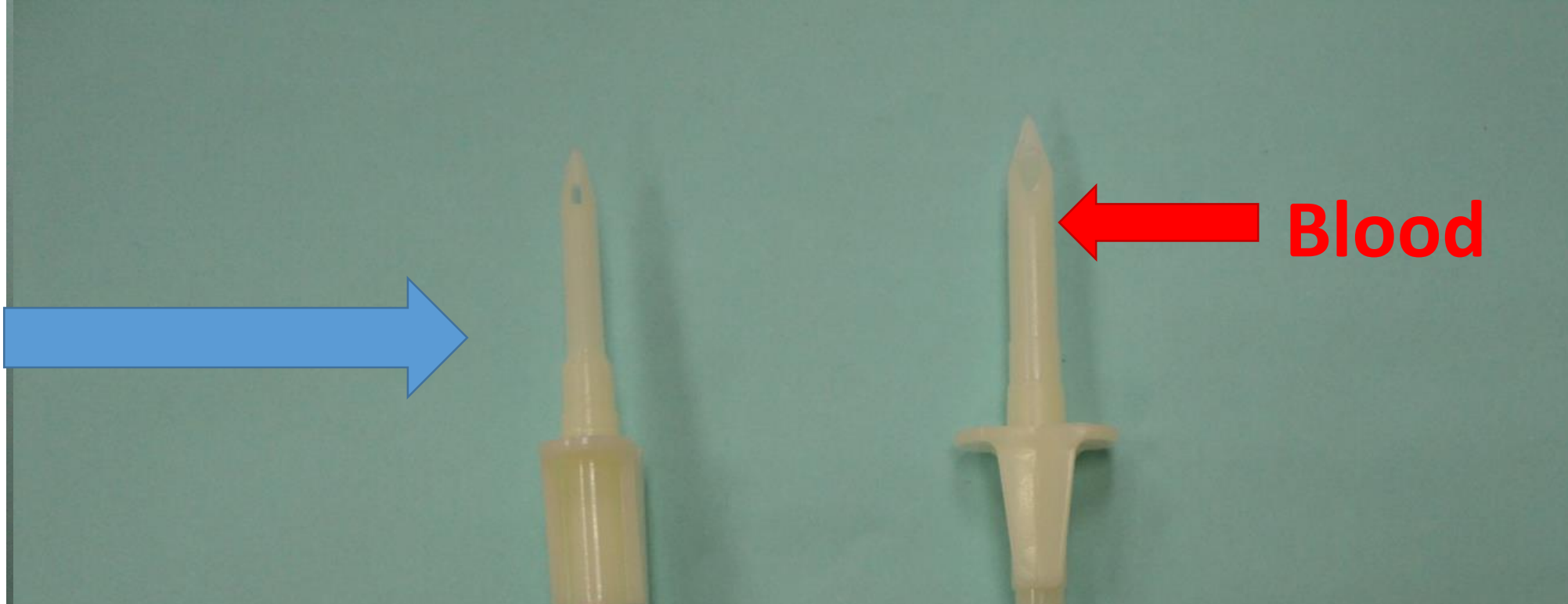
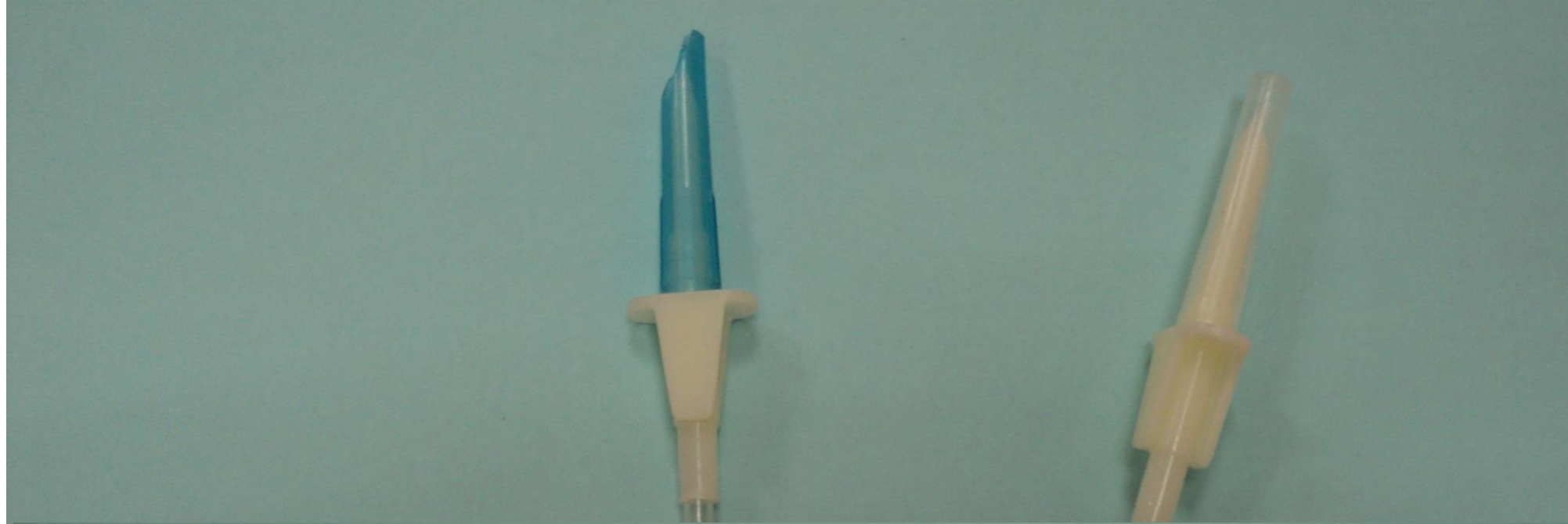
有效日期：自製造日期起三年

EXP Date Three years from MFD



15滴 = 1 mL

Normal Saline



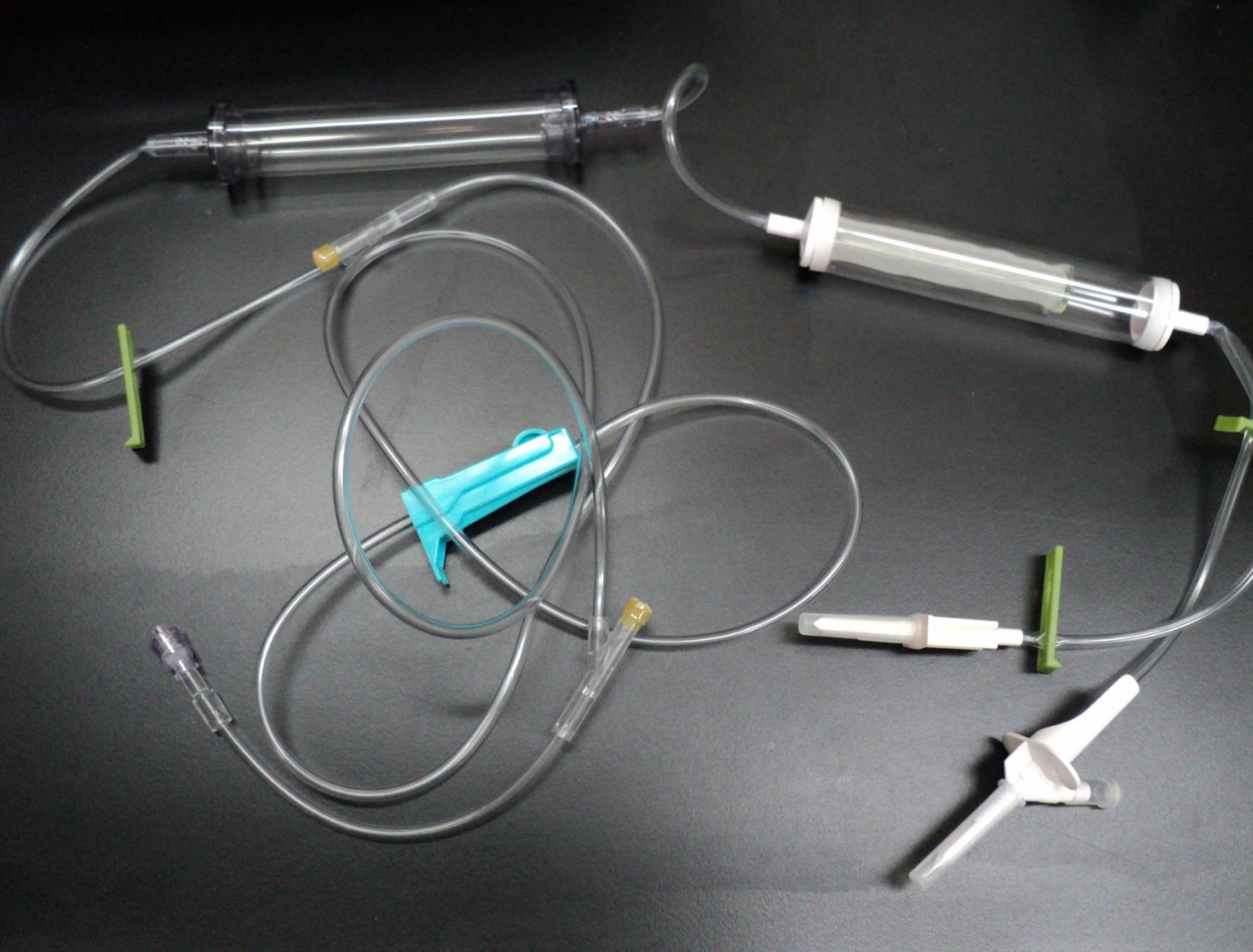
Blood



10滴 = 1 mL

15滴 = 1 mL

CONTAINS PHTHALATES:
Bis(2-ethylhexyl)phthalate (DEHP)
Reuse may result in infections and allergic reactions. Reuse may also result in inaccurate flow rates. Do not use if package is damaged.
10 drops is equal to approximately 1 mL.



**Normal
Saline**

Blood

輸血速度

- 全血及紅血球濃厚液：75 – 100mL/hr.
- 避免循環超載(circulatory overload)。
- 血漿：15 to 20mins/U
- 血小板及冷凍沉澱品：快速輸注。
- 經常監看輸注速度。

為何D5W不能與血品同時輸用， D5W輸入人體是OK的？

- ◆ 除了生理鹽水，勿加其他溶液或藥物至血品。
- ◆ 5% 葡萄糖溶液會造成溶血，
- ◆ Lactated Ringer's(含鈣)溶液會使血品凝固。

- Normal saline (0.9% sodium chloride) solution for IV use may be added to red blood cells or if the administration set requires priming for blood components.

- **NOTE:**

- **The Dextrose in D5W can cause the breakdown of the RBC's membrane and it will no longer be effective in carrying hemoglobin and thus oxygen.**

- Lactated Ringer's may cause clotting due to calcium content.

1. 可不可以用白血球過濾器順便把血漿輸完？
2. 若需輸不同血品可否用NS沖乾淨set後接著使用？還是需換新set?(如FFP輸完沖NS一陣子，接著輸PRBC)

- Administration sets shall be **changed** between the administration of different blood components and blood products.
- Platelets should always be administered using a **new** blood administration set to prevent platelets from becoming trapped in the used filter.

Amounts of WBC and Platelets in FFP before and after Filtration

- **The mean number of WBCs in the prefiltration FFP: $1 - 3.2 \times 10^6$.**
- **After leukoreduction, the mean number of residual WBCs was 0.19×10^6 . The mean number of platelets was 16.57×10^6 .**

1. Willis J. Transfusion 38:645-649, 1998.

2. Bernvil S. Vox Sang 67:405, 1994.

3. Wieding JU. Transfusion 34:185-186, 1994.

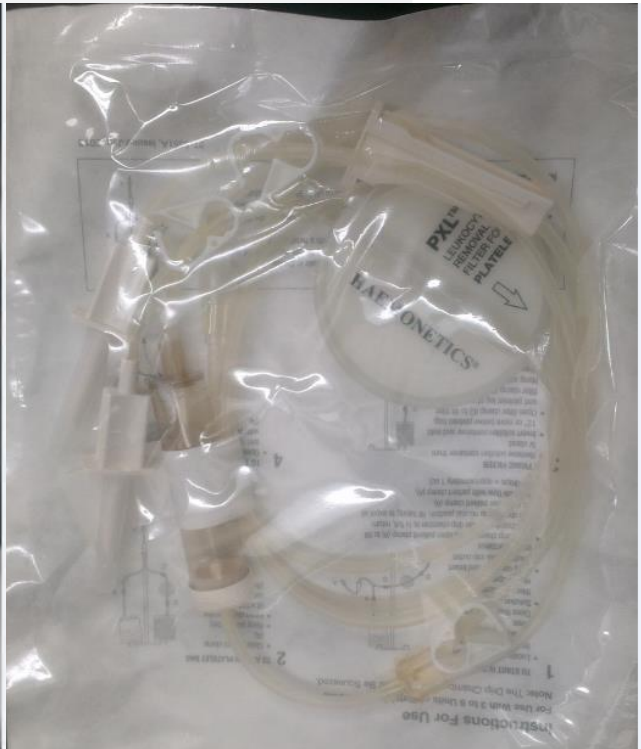
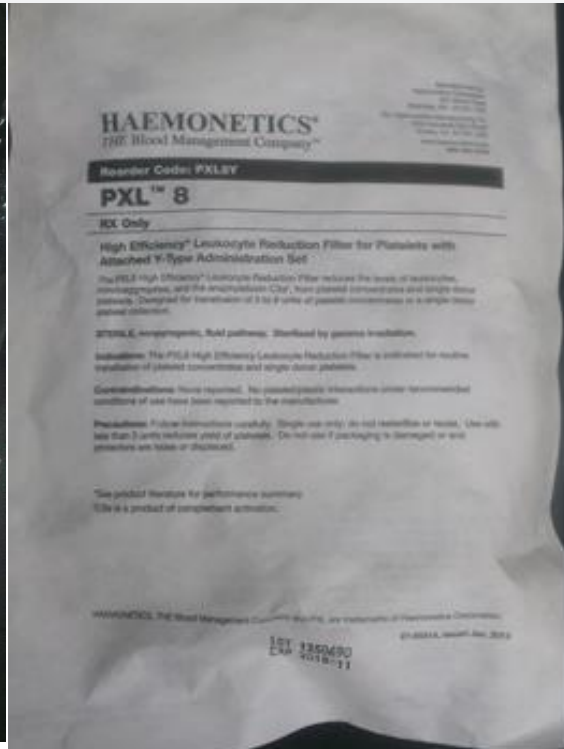
4. CURRENT ISSUES IN TRANSFUSION MEDICINE 2004; 12, (1). The University of Texas M. D.

Anderson Cancer Center, Houston, Texas

Filter	Where used?	Filter hold-up volume (mL)	# Units of WDPs and/or SDP per filter	Residual leukocytes per unit (consistently averaging)
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EZ Prime™ Self-Priming High-Efficiency Leukocyte Reduction Filter	Bedside	23	1 RBC or WB = 2 Taiwan units	$<2 \times 10^5$
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PXL8 High-Efficiency Leukocyte Reduction Filter for Platelets	Bedside	10	3-8 WBDP or 1 SDP = 6-16 u Taiwan Plt concentrates	$<5 \times 10^5$
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醫囑品項	紅血球專用減白過濾器（圓形）
現用廠牌型號	HAEMONETICS®
說明	■ 每付可過濾 2 單位紅血球血品。

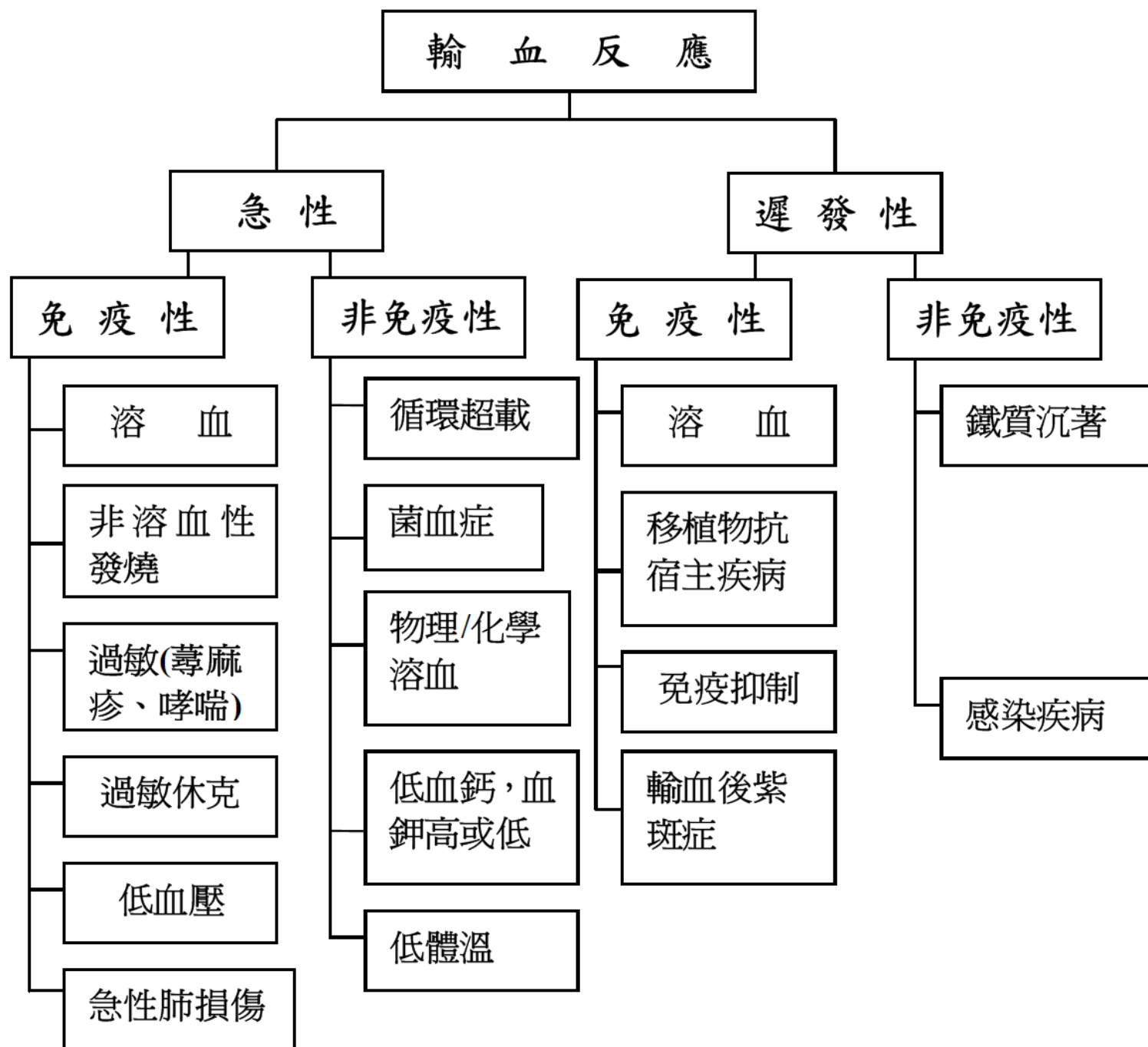
醫囑品項	血小板專用減白過濾器（圓形）
現用廠牌型號	HAEMONETICS®
說明	■ 每付可過濾 1 單位分離術血小板 或 16 單位血小板濃厚液。

紅血球專用的白血球過濾器



減除白血球血品(Leukocyte-Reduced Components)適應症

- 需長期輸血的病人，為避免或延遲HLA抗體之產生，如：再生不良性貧血、嚴重海洋性貧血、陣發性夜間血色素尿症、急性白血病或其他惡性腫瘤接受化學治療而抑制骨髓者。
- 對於器官移植或骨髓移植之受血者，新生兒及免疫不全的受血者，避免因輸血引起CMV感染。
- 因白血球引起之發燒輸血反應兩次以上需再次輸血者。



各種輸血反應之發生率：

急性免疫性反應種類 (24小時內發生)	發生率	遲發性免疫性反應種類 (24小時後發生)	發生率
急性溶血性輸血反應	3萬8千至7萬分之一	遲發性溶血性輸血反應	2千5百至1萬1千分之一
非溶血性發燒反應	紅血球：0.5% 血小板：1-38%	產生紅血球抗體	1%
過敏(蕁麻疹、哮喘)	1-3%	產生組織抗原抗體	10%
過敏休克	2萬至5萬分之一	移植物抗宿主反應	罕見
輸血相關的急性肺損傷	5千至19萬分之一	輸血後紫斑症	罕見
急性非免疫性反應種類	發生率	遲發性非免疫性反應種類	發生率
低血壓反應	依臨床情況而定	B型肝炎病毒感染	22萬分之一
循環超載	<1%	C型肝炎病毒感染	180萬分之一
非免疫性溶血	罕見	HIV病毒感染	230萬分之一
低血鈣	依臨床情況而定	血鐵沉著	輸200單位紅血球以上
低體溫	依臨床情況而定	新型庫賈氏症 (nvCJD)	罕見
細菌感染	紅血球： 25萬分之一 血小板： 3萬7千分之一	人類嗜T細胞病毒感染 HTLV-I, II	299萬分之一

減白血品標準 及時機

- **標準:**

根據美國血庫協會(American Association of Blood Banks , AABB)規定需要達到血品內的白血球至每單位含量小於 5×10^6 , 歐洲標準為每單位血品的白血球含量低於 1×10^6

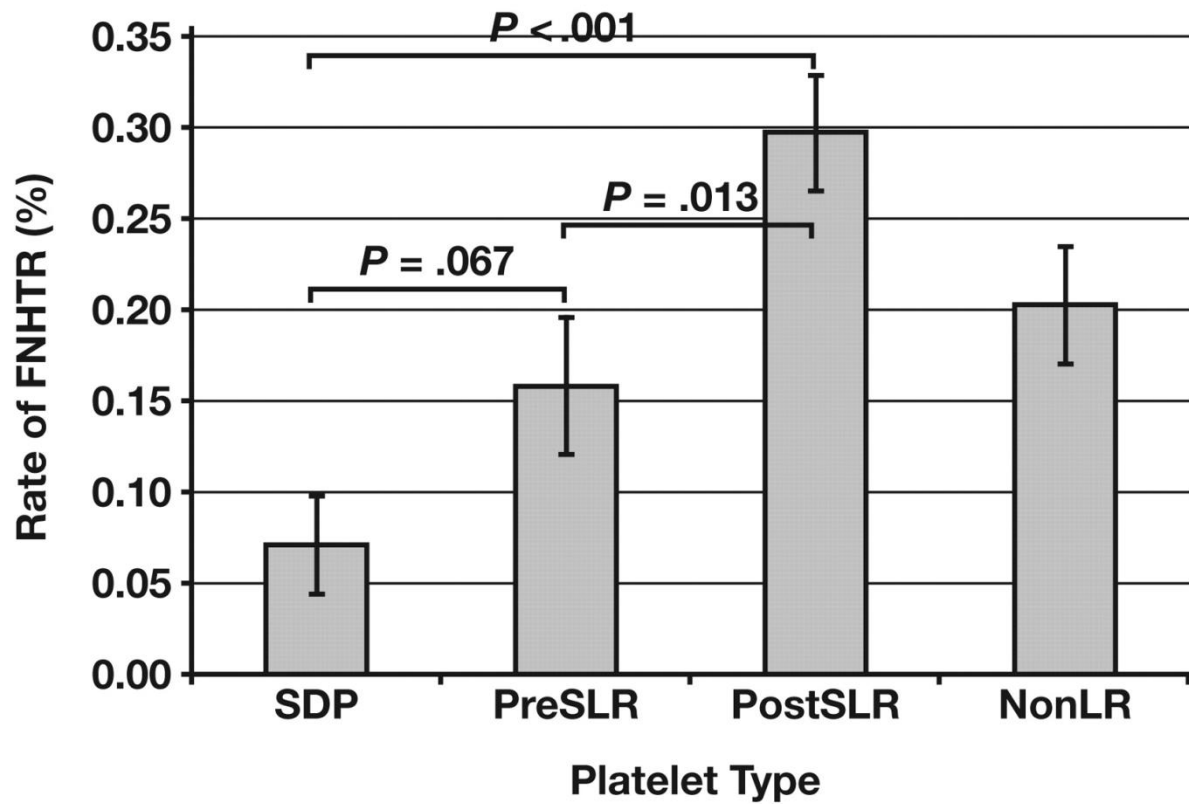
- **時機:**

血品儲存前白血球減除(Prestorage-leukoreduction)

血品儲存後白血球減除(Poststorage-leukoreduction)

發燒非溶血性輸血反應(febrile nonhemolytic transfusion reaction, FNHTR) 的機轉

- 病人的抗體(HLA抗體, 血小板特異性抗體, 顆粒球特異性抗體)介導。
- 於血品儲存期間細胞激素(cytokines)累積所介導。
- 病人抗體與捐者細胞抗原形成的免疫複合體, 活化病人的單核球而釋出細胞激素。
- 細胞激素使肝和肺的macrophage及腦部endothelial cells lining venules的prostaglandin E2 (PGE2)製造增加, 提升下視丘體溫調節中樞(thermoregulatory center)的體溫設定(thermostatic set point)而發燒。



[Wang RR](#) Am J Clin Pathol. 2012;138(2):255-9

FNHTR = febrile nonhemolytic transfusion reaction

SDPs were collected through apheresis and leukoreduced at the time of collection (Trima, CoridianBCT, Lakewood, CO).

PreStorage LeukoReduction pooled platelets were manufactured from whole blood platelets within 36 to 48 hours after the donation.

PostStorage LeukoReduction pooled whole blood platelets were leukoreduced using the PXL8c filter (Pall Medical) in the blood bank immediately before issue.

Table 2: Comparison of FNHTRs in PrSLR and nonleukoreduced RBCs in various studies

Author	PrSLR RBC %	Nonleukoreduced RBCs %
Bhattacharya <i>et al.</i> ^[15]	0.19	0.33
Kumar <i>et al.</i> ^[16]	0.18	0.34
Shantala Devi and Gaikhonlungpou ^[17]	0.19	0.37
Present study	0.05	0.24

PrSLR: Prestorage-leukoreduced, RBC: Red blood cell, FNHTRs: Febrile nonhemolytic transfusion reactions

預防發燒非溶血性輸血反應

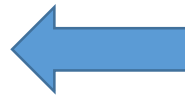
- 儲存前將白血球濾少的紅血球發生反應率比輸血前才濾少白血球的低。
- 儲存前減白分離術血小板也較有效於預防之。
- 有些人輸了白血球減少之血球仍然發燒，可於輸血前給類固醇預防。若仍無效，使用洗滌血球。
- 輸血前給抗組織胺不能預防發燒反應。
- 若有兩次以上「非溶血性發燒輸血反應」可使用減白血品或白血球過濾器。

這次備血三天內都未輸血，
為何不能延長備血？

血型測定 (住院期間僅能申請一次)

備血申請 (僅含抗體篩檢)

申請延長備血



備血申請 (不備檢體 - 血漿 血小板 冷凍沈澱品)
(若三天內備過檢體勿點此項, 可直接領血)

領血申請 (有效期間內未備之成份亦可領)

急救領血申請單列印
(未行配合試驗)

退血申請

血液分袋
無菌血漿減除 (自費)
手術前自體儲血
治療性放血

血液照光

輸血器 (快速加壓含幫浦)

輸血器 (一般標準型)

紅血球專用減白過濾器 (圓形)

血小板專用減白過濾器 (圓形)

“延長備血申請” 必須符合下列條件：

1. 已有備血檢體送達輸血醫學科(血庫)。
2. 此病患於三個月內未曾輸過任何血液成分。
3. 必須於該檢體的效期內提出申請。(最好在**第3天**)
如: 6/1任何時間備血，要在6/3的23:59以前提出申請。
3. 該檢體的延長備血僅限一次。

病人晚上才要輸血，為什麼血庫說
出庫超過30分鐘不給我寄放？

輸血檢驗（查）規範

附件8

（第1頁，共3頁）

103年11月21日輸血醫學科制訂

- 3.8 血品應於領取4小時內輸注完畢，若因故未立即輸用血品，須送回輸血醫學科寄存，不可任意置於室溫或病房冰箱內。
- 3.9 血品離開輸血醫學科後超過30分鐘則不得退回，輸血醫學科對臨床於時限內退回之血品，須經仔細檢視後才可再發出，**但下列狀況不接受退血：**
 - 3.9.1 出庫後血品保存溫度不適當，例如溫度超過10°C以上之紅血球，或經冷藏之血小板成分。
 - 3.9.2 血品外觀破損不完整或受污染。
 - 3.9.3 無血段（segment）之含紅血球成分血品。
 - 3.9.4 分袋血、洗滌紅血球、冷凍沉澱品、顆粒球等特定血品。

- Blood component administration should **begin within 30 minutes** from the time the product is released from temperature controlled storage and shall not exceed **four** hours from the time of issue from temperature controlled storage.
- Blood components that have **been out of temperature controlled storage greater than 30 minutes** shall not be returned to inventory or re-issued and shall be discarded by the Transfusion laboratory.

血液貯存之溫度



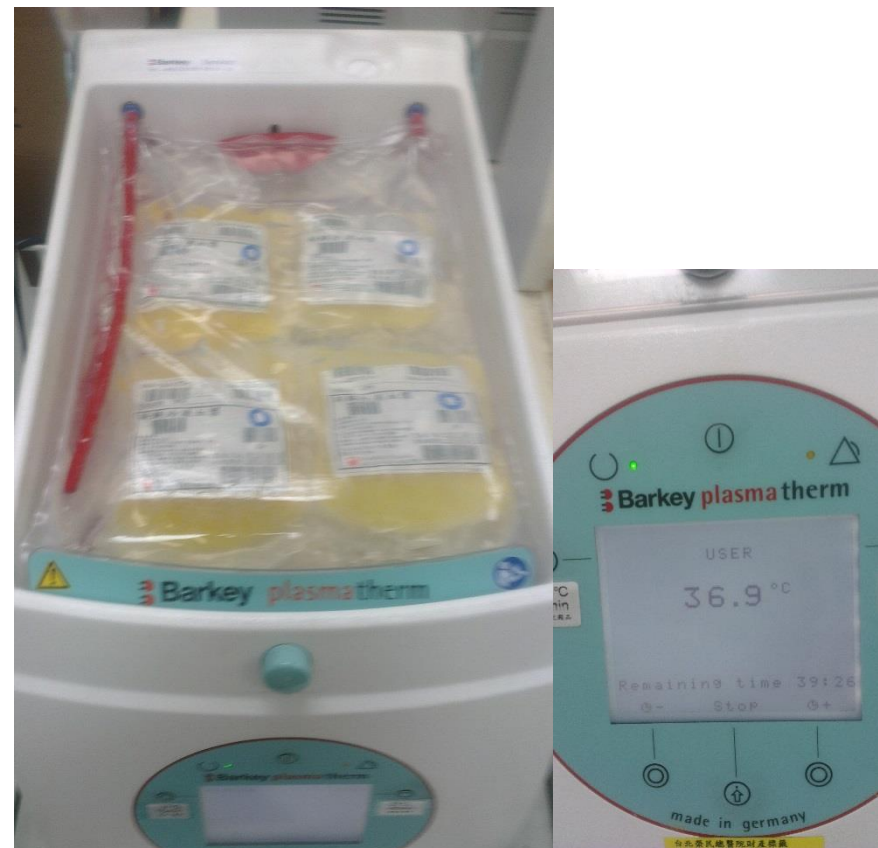
•紅血球：貯存之溫度為 $4 \pm 2^{\circ}\text{C}$ 。

•血小板：於恆溫震盪箱中貯存之溫度為 $22 \pm 2^{\circ}\text{C}$ 。



血漿貯存於零下-20°C 以下。

- 發血時已使用儀器於37°C解凍。
- 儲存於 4 ± 2 °C 冰箱中。



FFP 以 37 °C 解凍後儲存於 1 to 6 °C
凝血因子會減少多少？

TABLE 1. Effect of thawing FFP at 37 and 45°C on the clotting activity of FV, FVII, and FVIII*

Days after thawing	FV			FVII			FVIII		
	37°C	45°C	p value†	37°C	45°C	p value†	37°C	45°C	p value†
Day 0	93.0 ± 12.4	91.3 ± 12.1	0.756	102.3 ± 18.5	101.2 ± 18.3	0.895	98.2 ± 13.4	102.2 ± 17.5	0.574
Day 5	69.6 ± 13.8	72.7 ± 7.1	0.666	122.0 ± 42.2	128.2 ± 39.0	0.737	59.8 ± 8.1	58.2 ± 12.2	0.723
p value‡	0.0001	0.0019		0.0904	0.0178		<0.001	<0.0001	
Day 10	61.7 ± 14.1	62.0 ± 15.8	0.909	116.7 ± 31.6	114.9 ± 28.4	0.894	64.3 ± 12.4	61.1 ± 18.1	0.654
p value‡	0.1157	0.0492		0.6376	0.2058		0.0518	0.5453	
Day 15	48.0 ± 9.1	46.6 ± 13.4	0.939	112.6 ± 31.1	117.6 ± 78.1	0.853	47.3 ± 8.5	48.8 ± 17.1	0.815
p value‡	0.0001	0.0084		0.2423	0.8908		<0.0001	0.2085	
Day 20	39.8 ± 9.0	45.2 ± 10.3	0.237	117.1 ± 35.8	128.6 ± 44.7	0.533	44.1 ± 21.6	45.6 ± 9.3	0.846
p value‡	0.0066	0.6498		0.4884	0.5792		0.6460	0.5981	

* Data are presented as the mean percent activity ± SD. Reference ranges: FV, 34-108; FVII, 28-104; and FVIII, 50-178.

† Comparison of residual factor activity levels for samples thawed at 37°C vs. 45°C.

‡ Comparison of factor activity levels on that day versus the day of the previous measurement.

- Although levels of plasma clotting factors are reduced in storage, therapeutic levels of FV and FVIII are maintained in thawed plasma stored for up to 10 days at 1 to 6°C.
- Thawing of FFP at 45°C decreases thawing time but does not affect the activity of FV, FVII, and FVIII.

紅血球血袋內有好大凝塊喔，
那是什麼，這血還能用嗎？

- **Clots** may appear as small to large dark red or purple masses that do not dissipate with gentle manipulation in red cells.
- Clots and fibrin strands result from the activation of the clotting processes and can be a mixture of clotting proteins (including fibrin) and platelets.
- **Cold agglutinins** form large red blood cell masses that do not dissipate with gentle manipulation.
- Blood components containing cold agglutinin masses should not be transfused.

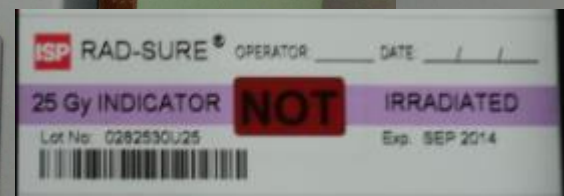
早上開的單子（血小板），
為什麼到快11:00才發血？

因庫存不足，而捐血中心於
上午**10:30**左右才送來血品



血品要不要照光?

血品照光 γ -irradiation



照放射線血品 (γ -Irradiated Blood)

- 當輸含有具功能之 T 淋巴球的血給嚴重免疫不全患者時，這些 T 淋巴球不會被受血者所除移，反而會攻擊受血者的細胞，輸血後 4 to 30 天發生「輸血相關移植體抗宿主疾病(transfusion-associated graft-versus-host disease)」。
- 此輸血反應臨床症狀有：發燒、皮膚炎或紅疹、肝炎、黃疸、腸炎、水瀉、各種血球減少、骨髓細胞減少、免疫不全。

- 血品照放射線可以抑制 T 淋巴球, 而能防止 輸血所引起之移植物抗宿主反應, 但不會影響紅血球、血小板和顆粒球之功能。
- 白血球過濾器並不能有效預防之。
- 新鮮冷凍血漿、冷凍沉澱品不必照放射線。
- 下列情形輸含有具功能之 T 淋巴球的血(包括: 全血、紅血球濃厚液、顆粒球、新鮮血漿、血小板) 須申請血品照放射線。

表二：各國血品輻射線處理臨床適應症

美國	英國	日本	台灣
需要照光			
1. 來自親屬的血品	1. 來自親屬的血品	1. 來自親屬的血品	1. 血緣關係之親屬捐血
2. HLA 相容的血品	2. HLA 相容的血品	2. HLA 相容的血品	2. 子宮內輸血
3. 子宮內輸血	3. 子宮內輸血	3. 子宮內輸血	3. 新生兒輸血或換血
4. 新生兒置換性輸血	4. 新生兒置換性輸血	4. 新生兒置換性輸血	4. 早產而輸血
5. 先天性 T 細胞缺損症候群	5. 顆粒球輸注	5. 先天性 T 細胞缺損症候群	5. 免疫力效能不足、受損、減弱者
6. 異體骨髓或是周邊幹細胞移植	6. 先天性 T 細胞缺損症候群	6. 異體骨髓或是周邊幹細胞移植	6. 骨髓或周邊血液細胞及其他器官移植者
7. 異體骨髓或是周邊細胞移植	7. 自體骨髓或是周邊幹細胞移植	7. 自體骨髓或是周邊幹細胞移植	7. 其他可能因輸血而幹引起之移植物對抗宿主疾病者
8. 何杰金氏淋巴瘤	8. 自體骨髓或是周邊幹細胞移植	8. 收集小於三天的紅血球	
9. 接受 fludarabine 或是相關嘌呤類似物的病患	9. 何杰金氏淋巴瘤	9. 冷凍去甘油紅血球或是新鮮血漿輸注於具有風險的病患	
	10. 接受 fludarabine 或是相關嘌呤類似物的病患	10. 心臟血管手術	
	11. 接受 alemtuzumab 者	11. 腫瘤手術	
	12. 再生性不良貧血有機會接受幹細胞移植或接受抗胸腺細胞抗體	12. 免疫缺損病患接受器官移植	
		13. 病患大於 65 歲	
		14. 大量血液流失或是創傷	
		15. 需考慮照光： 白血病、淋巴瘤或其他血液惡性疾病或是接受高劑量化療的實質固態腫瘤	

表二：各國血品輻射線處理臨床適應症

美國	英國	日本	台灣
不建議照光			
1. 新鮮冷凍血漿	同美國 AABB 建議	1. 新鮮冷凍血漿	
2. 冷凍去甘油紅血球			
3. 心臟血管手術			
4. 實質固態腫瘤			
5. 實質固態器官移植			

陳鴻明 邱宗傑 內科學誌 2014;25：342-9

接受自體或異體骨髓或週邊血液幹細胞移植者， 血品須照光

- ◆ 收集自體週邊血液幹細胞前及收集期間所輸血品須照放射線。
- ◆ 建議血品照放射線的期限：
 - a. 接受異體骨髓或週邊血液幹細胞移植者，至少到停用免疫抑制藥物，且免疫功能恢復為止。
 - b. 接受自體骨髓或週邊血液幹細胞移植者，至少到移植後3個月，且免疫功能恢復為止。

下列情形須申請血品照光

- ◆ 顆粒球輸血。
- ◆ 接受近親捐血。
- ◆ 接受子宮內輸血之胎兒或曾接受子宮內輸血之新生兒。
- ◆ 早產兒(<1500公克)。
- ◆ 先天性細胞免疫不全者。
- ◆ 血液系統癌症(Hematologic malignancies) 接受高劑量化學治療或放射治療後暫時免疫力差者；或病人之骨髓受到抑制，淋巴球少於500/cumm者。
- ◆ 接受HLA相合(HLA-matched)或交叉配合試驗相合(crossmatch-compatible)之血小板輸血者。



曇花 VS 永生



林焯熙分享