

# Platelets: Always Bugging the Blood Bank

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# Objectives

- Describe the background/principle of Verax testing
- Explain why we made to the decision to move forward with testing
- Describe how we implemented testing into our workflow
- Describe what we experienced after implementation

# Verax Workstation



# Background of Verax Platelet PGD<sup>®</sup> Test

- Rapid, qualitative immunoassay that detects the presence of bacteria in platelets for transfusion
- Detects aerobic and anaerobic Gram-positive and Gram-negative bacteria
- Platelets are tested within 24 hours of transfusion
- Must follow testing with a growth-based QC test cleared by the FDA
- Added safety measure for platelet components

# Principle of Testing

- Single test device to detect both GP and GN organisms
- Tests for Lipotechoic acid (LTA) and Lipopolysaccharide (LPS) stripped from bacterial cell wall
- Detection is based on specific antibodies to LTA and LPS in a sandwich antibody-antigen-antibody reaction
- Allows for detection of the bacterial species most frequently seen in contaminated platelets

# Principle of Testing

**Platelet PGD® Test Illustrated Summary**

VERAX BIOMEDICAL INCORPORATED

**1**

Pipette 500µL platelet sample into Microfuge Tube.

Add 8 drops of Reagent 1.

Cap and gently invert 2 to 3 times. The sample will turn green.

Centrifuge 5 minutes ± 30 seconds @ 9,000 to 11,000 RCF.

A pellet Must be visible.

Decant and confirm pellet remained in Microfuge Tube.

**2**

Add 8 drops of Reagent 2. The solution must be blue. Do not vortex.

Tap pellet with Disposable Pipette to partially dislodge and break it into 3-4 fragments.

Carefully aspirate and dispense 3 to 4 times to break-up pellet. Minimize forming bubbles or foam. Do not vortex.

The pellet may go into solution or break down into small fragments. Proceed directly to the next step without pause.

**3**

Add 4 drops of Reagent 3.

Recap and vortex solution until pellet fragments dissolve. The solution must be a pale yellow / straw color.

Incubate approximately 20 minutes at 15 - 30°C and ≥ 20% relative humidity until Procedural Controls turn blue / purple and Test Result Windows clear to white or pale pink. Then interpret results.

Pour entire processed Sample into the Platelet PGD Test Device Sample Well.

Non-reactive

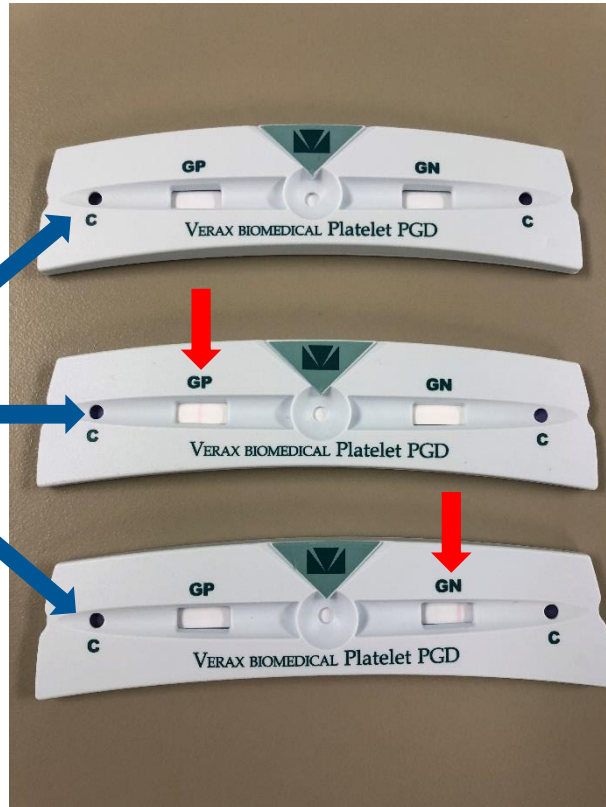
Reactive

Invalid

\*This summary is NOT for use in lieu of the product package insert. Refer to current package insert for procedure, WARNINGS AND PRECAUTIONS and additional information.

# Reactions

Internal Controls



Negative

GP Reactive

GN Reactive



# Why Test?

- Approximately 1 in 100,000 transfused apheresis platelet units is implicated in transfusion associated bacterial infection
- Routine QC detects bacteria in approximately 1 in 6000 apheresis platelet donations
- Current screening methods miss detection of some bacterial contaminated apheresis platelet units due to low level of bacteria just after collection



# FDA Draft Guidance

## **Bacterial Risk Control Strategies for Blood Collection Establishments and Transfusion Services to Enhance the Safety and Availability of Platelets for Transfusion**

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### **Draft Guidance for Industry**

# FDA Draft Guidance

## FDA RECOMMENDATIONS FOR TESTING DAY FOUR AND DAY FIVE PLATELETS

Surveillance data on platelets stored for up to five days have shown that 95 percent of platelet transfusion-related septic reactions and 100 percent of associated fatalities have occurred with transfusion of day four and day five stored platelets, with an almost even distribution between these two days.<sup>2</sup>

The FDA draft guidance, in Section VII, recommends implementing secondary testing of previously cultured apheresis platelets and pre-storage pooled platelets to enhance platelet safety through day five of storage in one of two ways:

# Options

- Rapid assay to detect bacterial contamination on Day 4 and 5
- Culture of platelets on Day 4
- Pathogen Reduction

# Why Start Before Final Guidance?

- It's for the kids!!!
- Patient population:
  - Oncology
  - BMT

# Implementation

- Plan, plan, plan!
- When?
- How many?
- Which type?
- How often?



# CMH Special Considerations

- Volume
  - Approximately 170 transfused platelets/month
  - 6% of shipped platelets are 4-5 days old
- Inventory Rotation
- CMH Platelet Requirements
- ECMO

# Our Plan

- Only test 4 and 5 day old platelets
- Batch test right after midnight including QC
- Test as needed for STATS that arrive throughout the day



# Our 1<sup>st</sup> Week



# What Did We Change?

- Moved QC to day shift
- Night shift only responsible for one batch of 6 platelets
- Group B and AB platelets will only be tested on an “As Needed” basis
- Partial platelets will only be tested on an “As Needed” basis

# All Good Now, Right?

- Improved, but still not where we want to be
- More tweaks:
  - Night shift only test 1 group A and 1 group O platelet for batch
  - When a tested platelet is used, another can be tested
  - No batch testing on weekends

# Reactive Platelets

- Three Repeat Reactive platelets
  - Two were from same donor
  - Culture negative on all three
- 0.6% false positive rate



# What's Next?

- FDA Final Guidance???
- Date extension



# Special Thanks

Robert Murzyn and Pat Rasmusson from  
Verax Biomedical

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City

# References

- Verax Biomedical Platelet PGD® Test package insert
- Fung, Mark K., Anne F. Eder, Steven L. Spitalnik, and Connie M. Westhoff. *Technical Manual*. Bethesda, MD: American Association of Blood Banks, 2017. Print.
- FDA Draft Guidance



