

ANIMAL BLOOD RESOURCES

· INTERNATIONAL ·

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LEUKOREDUCED FRESH CANINE PLATELET CONCENTRATE

Product Description

Leukoreduced fresh canine platelet concentrate is produced by suspending a fresh platelet concentrate in plasma. The fresh platelet concentrate collection process results in a concentrated platelet product which contains negligible RBC and WBC contaminants and as such meets the standards for classification as leukoreduced by the American Association of Blood Banks (AABB). Specifically, there is less than 8.3 x 10⁵ of WBCs per 100 ml unit. This leukoreduction may reduce immunogenicity of the product and likelihood of platelet alloimmunization. Canine platelet concentrate does not contain DEA isoagglutins; therefore, no blood type or crossmatch is required prior to administration. The hematocrit of the platelet concentrate indiscernible by automated techniques and as such is less than < 1%.

Canine platelet concentrate is produced from in house donors who must meet infectious disease standards which includes donors free of Dirofilaria, Lyme, Babesia, Anaplasma, Ehrlichia, Rocky Mountain Spotted Fever, Hepatozoon, Leishmania, Neorickettsia, Bartonella Mycoplasmas and hemotropic (Mycoplasma <u>haemoca</u>nis and Candidatus mycoplasma haematoparvum.

Indications and Usage

Each 100 ml unit contains a minimum of 0.5 x 10¹¹platelets (50 billion) with a minimum concentration of 500,000 platelets/µL. Both in house and independent diagnostic laboratory testing have consistently demonstrated average platelet concentrations between 600,000-800,000 platelets/μL. There are no cryopreservatives present. This product is indicated for the replacement of platelets in clinical conditions where supplementation and the subsequent clinical effects may be beneficial. This ABRI canine platelet product is intended to serve the same function in the recipient dog as it served in the donor animal(s). Administration of this product is a temporary means of support and not intended permanently alleviate clinical conditions characterized by thrombocytopenia and/or thrombocytopathia. transfusions are intended to provide short-term hemostasis despite negligible measurable increase quantitative increase in platelet count post transfusion. When platelet transfusions are used for short term hemostasis in the actively hemorrhaging dog, there typically will not be an in circulating platelet increase concentrate post transfusion due to consumption of the transfused

platelets. Additional research has documented that as platelets are activated they release agents such as platelet-derived growth factor. growth factor, epidermal vascular endothelial growth factor, and insulin derived growth factor, which promote tissue repair and angiogenesis. Because of the unclear nature of platelet viability, function. and splenic sequestration, a quantitative posttransfusion platelet count in the patient cannot be predicted with accuracy.

Storage Conditions

The product varies from clear to ivory in color. This product must be stored at room temperature (20-25°Celsius). It may not be refrigerated nor frozen. It is recommended to keep the platelets on a rocker to provide gentle agitation.

Expiration

This product expires 5 days from the date of collection. As there are no preservatives present and the product must be kept at room temperature, there is an inherent risk of bacterial contamination. To mitigate this risk, the entire platelet infusion should be given within 4 hours of inserting the administration set.

Dosage and Administration

This product should be given at a dosage of one platelet concentrate unit per 10 kilograms (22 pounds). The total platelet infusion should be given within 4 hours of inserting the administration set. An in-line blood filter should be used for administration. Use of a fluid pump is not recommended due to damage to the platelets. Because there is no standard dose that treats all patients in all clinical settings, the clinician's careful judgment must dictate the appropriate dosage and administration on a case by case basis.

Adverse Reactions

As with any transfusion product both immunological and non-immunological transfusion reactions are possible. This risk has been mitigated by the leukoreduction of this platelet concentrate. Leukoreduction may reduce the immunogenicity of the product and likelihood of platelet alloimmunization. Transfusion reactions which may occur are fever, vomiting, and panting. If any of these occur stop the transfusion immediately, treat the patient appropriately, and notify ABRI of the adverse reaction.

References are available at www.ABRINT.net