

apheresis

(ă-fēr'ē-sīs)

TRANSFUSION THERAPY

DEFINITION:

The removal of blood or other body fluids from a patient, separating certain elements (immunoglobulins, platelets, or red blood cells) and re-infusing the remaining elements into the patient.



KEEP IN MIND:

Automated cell-separator devices are used for both component preparation and therapeutic application of apheresis.

APPLICATION:

The patient undergoes *apheresis* once every 4 weeks as part of the blood banks plasmapheresis program.

NOTES:

febrile reaction

(fēb´ril rē-āk´shŭn)

TRANSFUSION THERAPY

DEFINITION:

Fever occurring as a result of immunological action of an antibody on a specific antigen.



KEEP IN MIND:

Temperature increase of 1°F or more occurring in association with transfusion.

APPLICATION:

The patient developed a *febrile reaction* to his first unit of packed cells with a spiked temperature from 98°F to 100°F.

NOTES:

hemolysis

(hē mŏl'ĩ-sĩs)

TRANSFUSION THERAPY

DEFINITION:

Alteration, dissolution, or destruction of red blood cells in such a manner that hemoglobin is liberated into the medium in which they are suspended.



KEEP IN MIND:

In tests for antibodies to red cell antigens, hemolysis is a positive result because it demonstrates the union of antibody with antigen that activates the complement cascade.

APPLICATION:

The *hemolysis* of the sample blood for typing indicated an antigen-antibody reaction.

NOTES:

thrombocytopenia

(thrŏm"bō-sī"tō-pē'nē-ă)

TRANSFUSION THERAPY

DEFINITION:

An abnormal decrease in the number of platelets.



KEEP IN MIND:

Normal platelet level is 150,000 to 300, 000/mcg/L.

APPLICATION:

The patient presented with a platelet count of of 10,000/ μ L, and symptomatic bleeding due to the thrombocytopenia.

NOTES:
