



HEALTH HOLDING

HAFER ALBATIN HEALTH
CLUSTER
MATERNITY AND
CHILDREN HOSPITAL

Department:	Laboratory and Blood Bank		
Document:	Internal Policy and Procedure		
Title:	Platelet Quality Control		
Applies To:	All Blood Bank Staff		
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1. PURPOSE:

- 1.1 To ensure that platelet concentrate bags are complying with the national and international standards.

2. DEFINITONS:

- 2.1 N/A

3. POLICY:

- 3.1 Monitoring the quality of platelet concentrate is important For the benefit of the patient and step of quality.
- 3.2 1% of the monthly platelet production-but not less than 4 units every month (expired units or at the time of issue) are checked for platelet count and pH to ensure the therapeutic efficiency of the products.
- 3.3 On the expiration date or at issue, 90% of the subjected units have a platelet count of 5.5×10^{10} platelets/unit or more and a minimum pH of 6.2.
- 3.4 For Leukocyte-Reduced Platelet concentrates (LR-PC) units: 1% of the quarterly production -but not less than twelve units every three months- are subjected to quality control testing. All tested LR-PC units have a platelets recovery rate of more than 85% and a residual WBC count of less than 8.3×10^5 WBC/unit.
- 3.5 Unacceptable Q.C results must be followed by immediate corrective action.

4. PROCEDURE:

- 4.1 Select 4 expired P.C. units (6th day of life).
- 4.2 All units demonstrate "swirl" effects.
- 4.3 Enter unit numbers on Q.C. worksheet.
- 4.4 Weigh each platelet unit, calculate volume (weight (in grams) divided by S.G of plasma (1.03)), and enter in QC worksheet.
 - 4.4.1 Deduct the weight of the empty bag from the total weight.
- 4.5 Place the chosen units on platelet shaker. Ensure that the contents of the platelet bags are well mixed.
- 4.6 Label Red Top tubes with the unit number.
- 4.7 For random platelet's bags, resuspend platelets; draw 7 ml from the bag's ports using plastic syringes, and dispense in 10 ml corresponding labelled Red Top tube.
- 4.8 Dispense 500 ul of the platelet in 5ml Red Top tube properly labelled and add 1000 ul normal saline to dilute 1:3, cap and mix and send to Hematology section for platelet count.
- 4.9 Check pH for each unit using PH meter or PH detection strip (use the undiluted platelets in the original tube).
- 4.10 Enter platelet count and pH for each unit in Q.C. worksheet.
- 4.11 Record component's identity, the date, and the identity of the person performing the testing. The result must be reviewed and signed by the supervisor of blood bank technicians.
- 4.12 Discard units in biohazard bags for disposal .
- 4.13 **Red cell contaminated platelet:**

- 4.12 Discard units in biohazard bags for disposal .
- 4.13 **Red cell contaminated platelet:**
 - 4.13.1 Draw 5 ml and dispense in CBC red top tube.
 - 4.13.2 Send to Hematology section for HCT.
- 4.14 **Calculation of total platelet bag:**
 - 4.14.1 Platelet count / bag = platelet count $\times 10^9/L \times 3$ (dilution) \times Volume / 1000
- 4.15 Calculation of Absolute Red Cells volume (ml):
 - 4.15.1 Red cells volume in unit = HCT% \times volume of unit
- 4.16 **Accepted value:**
 - 4.16.1 Random platelet count: 90 % of units must have:
 - 4.16.1.1 $\geq 5.5 \times 10^{10}$ platelet /bag
 - 4.16.1.2 pH of ≥ 6.2
 - 4.16.1.3 PRBC's must be less than 2ml/ bag
 - 4.16.1.4 For Leukocyte-Reduced Platelet concentrates (LR-PC) units:
 - 4.16.1.4.1 Platelet count/filtered bag: $\geq 4.7 \times 10^{10}$ platelet /bag. in at least 90% tested (recovery rate of more than 85%)
 - 4.16.1.4.2 Residual WBC count / bag: $< 8.3 \times 10^5$ WBC
- 4.17 **Corrective action:**
 - 4.17.1 In case of not accepted QC (i.e. more than one unit is not accepted), a corrective action should be implemented by supervisor after elucidating the cause. Recalibration of the centrifuge for platelet separation may be needed.
- 4.18 **Notes:**
 - 4.18.1 For results reported as cells/ μ L, change values to cells/mL by multiplying by 1000 (or 10^3).
 - 4.18.2 For results reported as cells/L, change values to cells/mL by dividing by 1000 (or 10^3).
 - 4.18.3 Multiply cells/mL by the volume of the component, in mL, to obtain total cell count in the component.
 - 4.18.4 Refer to manufacturer's directions for any additional requirements.
 - 4.18.5 For testing platelet recovery rate and residual WBC count, see 'Counting residual white cells in leukocyte-reduced blood and components and Cell Recovery after leucoreduction' chapters.
- 4.19 **Limitations of procedure:**
 - 4.19.1 Platelet product should be well mixed before sampling.
 - 4.19.2 Non-swirling platelets will not meet the QC requirements.

5. MATERIALS AND EQUIPMENT:

- 5.1 **Forms and Records:**
 - 5.1.1 Platelet quality control form.
- 5.2 **Materials:**
 - 5.2.1 10 ml syringes with needles.
 - 5.2.2 500 ul and 1000 ul pipettes with tips.
 - 5.2.3 Normal saline.
 - 5.2.4 Electronic scale. .
 - 5.2.5 Metal clips and hand sealer or dielectric sealer.
 - 5.2.6 Tubing stripper.
 - 5.2.7 Clean instruments (scissors, hemostats).
 - 5.2.8 5 and 10 ml red top collection tube.
 - 5.2.9 Cell-counting equipment.
 - 5.2.10 pH meter.

6. RESPONSIBILITIES:

6.1 Blood Bank technician/ specialist and supervisor of blood bank technicians to follow the detailed procedure and to follow corrective actions taken.

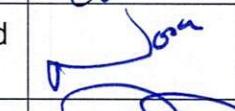
7. APPENDICES:

N/A

8. REFERENCES:

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- 8.2 The Standard Policy For Blood Banks In The Kingdom Of Saudi Arabia, 1st edition, 1435-2014
- 8.3 National Standards For Clinical laboratories and Blood Banks, 1st edition, 2015.
- 8.4 AABB Technical manual, 18th edition, 2014.
- 8.5 AABB Standards for Blood Banks and Transfusion Services, 30th edition, 2016.
- 8.6 Mollison's Blood Transfusion in Clinical Medicine; 12th edition, 2014.
- 8.7 Modern Blood Banking & Transfusion Practices, 6th edition, 2012.
- 8.8 U.S. Department of Health and Human Services; Food and Drug Administration (FDA), September 2012: Guidance for Industry; Pre-Storage Leukocyte Reduction of Whole Blood and Blood Components Intended for Transfusion.
- 8.9 Good Manufacturing Practice for Blood Establishments, Version 2.0, May 2019, Saudi FDA

9. APPROVALS:

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