

# DHTR CASE REPORTS

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CENTRE DE RÉFÉRENCE MALADIES RARES  
« SYNDROME DREPANOCYTAIRES MAJEURS »  
**HÔPITAL HENRI MONDOR – ALBERT CHENEVIER , AP-HP**

# CASE REPORT N 1

26 years old woman with Homozygot Sickle Cell Disease and a history of :

- Hb at steady state at 8 g / dl
- 4 Acute Chest Syndromes with intensive care admission and thrombosis
- Bilateral hip osteonecrosis
- No hydroxurea treatment

## TRANSFUSION HISTORY

This patient has done several episodes of DHTR since 2008

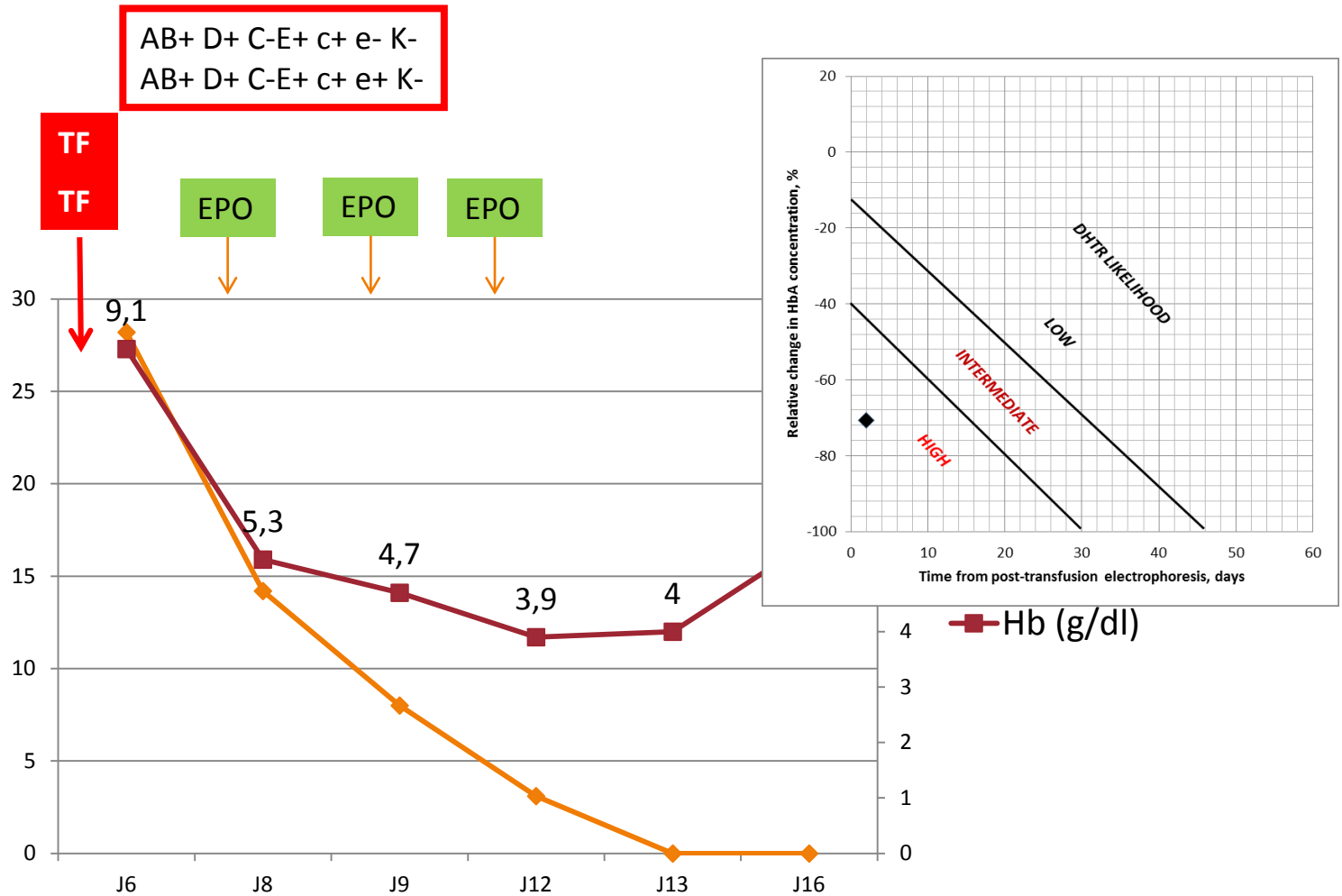
Since the first diagnosis of DHTR in 2008, she received a total of 19 RCB Units,

Probably other DHTRs have occurred previously and undiagnosed

Allo antibody known : anti LeA, anti Hi, anti Cw

AB+ C-E+c+e+K-**Fya-Fyb**-Jka+Jkb+**M**- N+S+s+**Lea**-Leb-P1

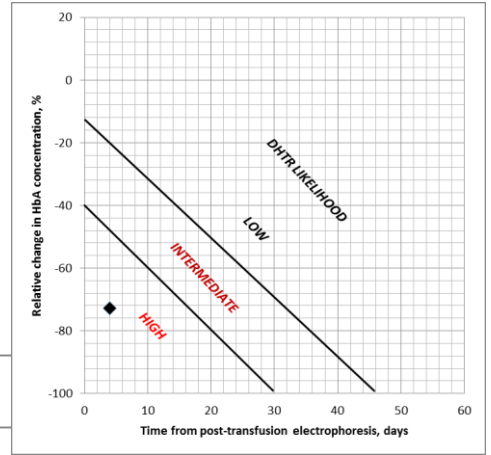
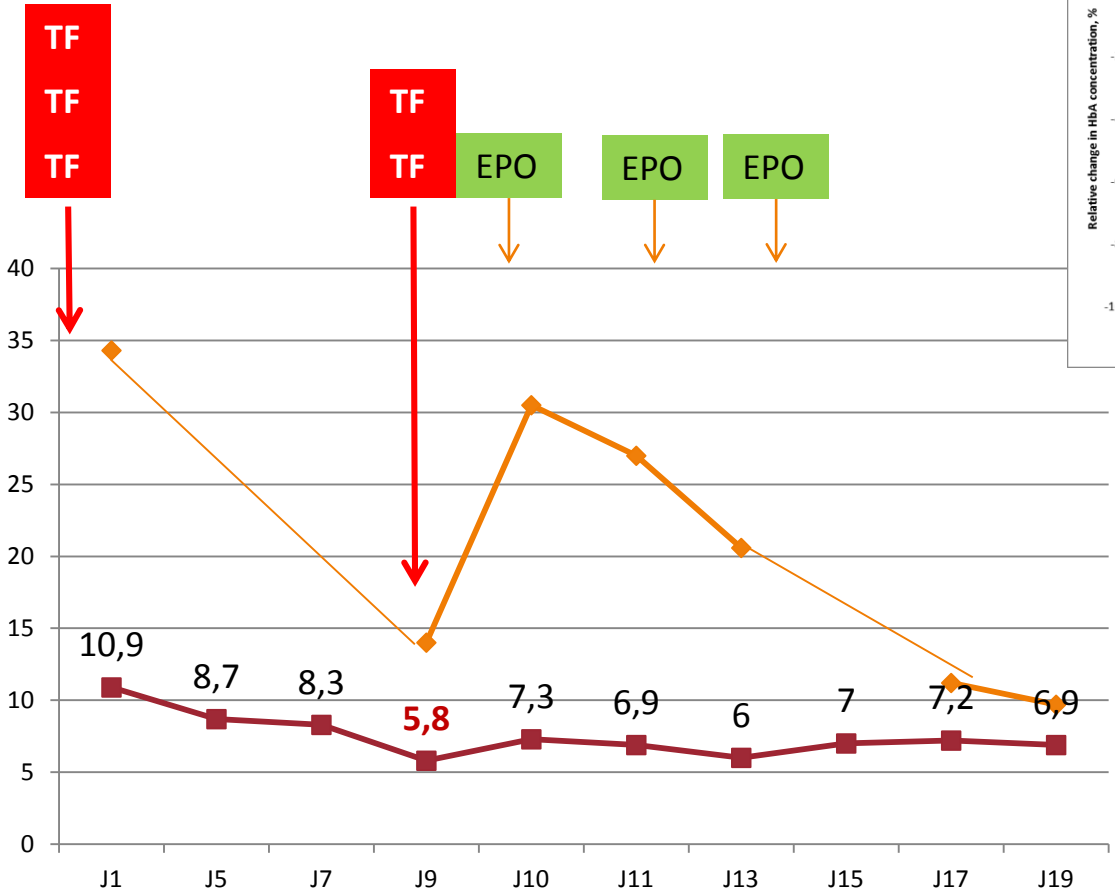
2010



The patient was transfused during the surgical procedure  
At Day 6 post surgery she has a ACS, dark urine and anemia.  
Transferred in ICU, she received only EPO and symptomatic treatment

2011

M, Lea and Leb was not matched



### Surgery of Hip Prothesis.

It required the transfusion of 3 RBC units during the procedure. Occurrence of vaso-occlusive crisis with dark urine but the surgeon transfused the patient before her transfer.

2013

Rituximab

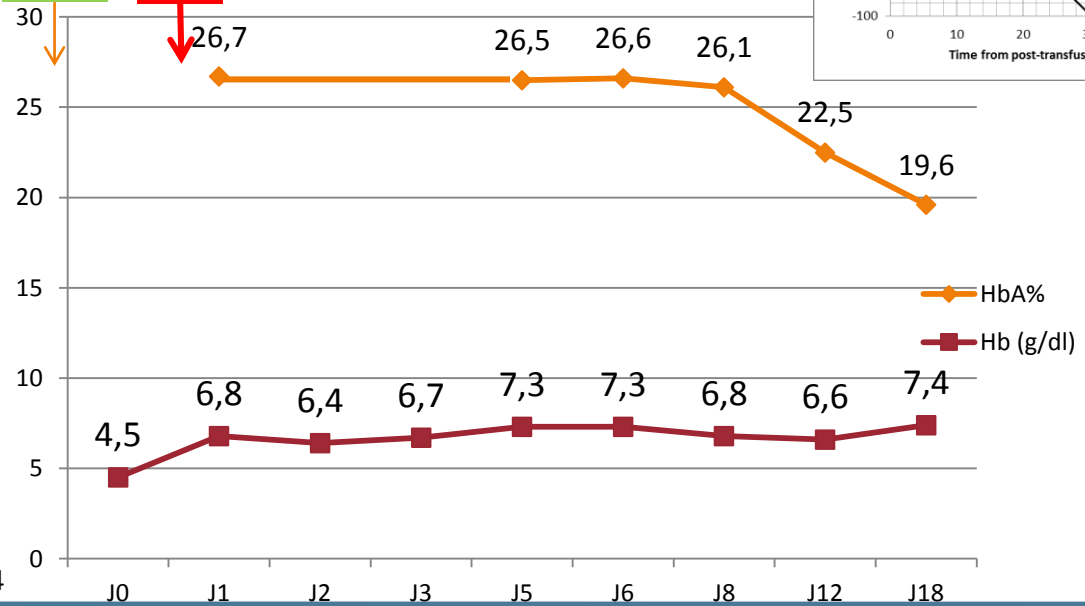
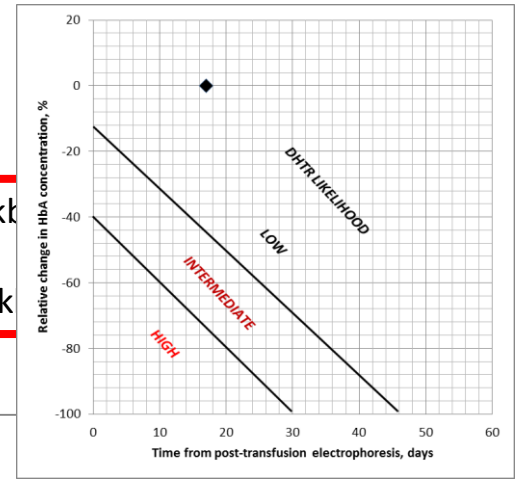
EPO

EPO

EPO

TF  
TF

A+D+C-E+c+e+K- Fya- Fyb- Jka+Jkb  
B+D+C-E+c+e+K- Fya- Fyb- Jka+ Jkb



Patient admitted for ACS with severity criteria and HTP in ICU

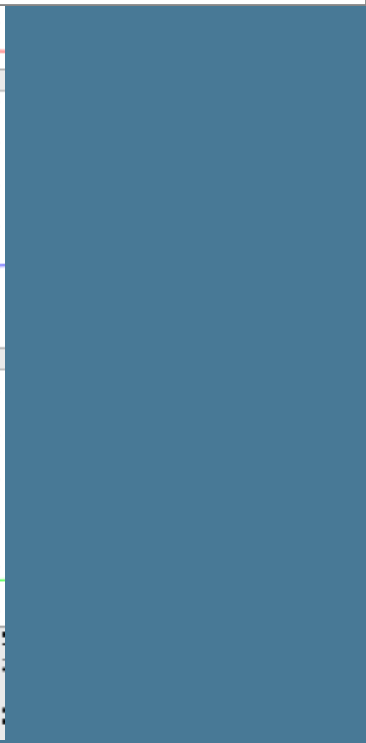
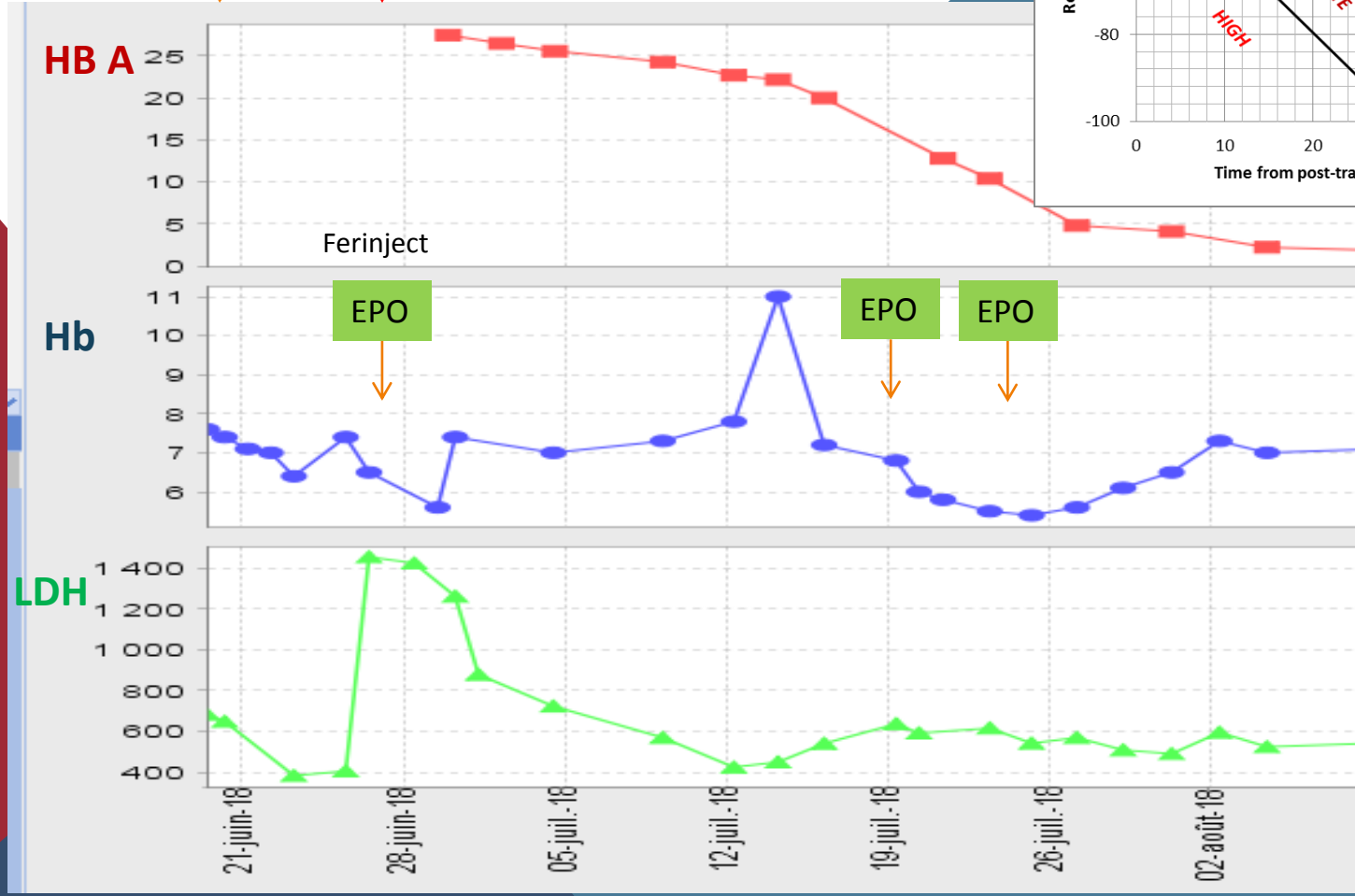
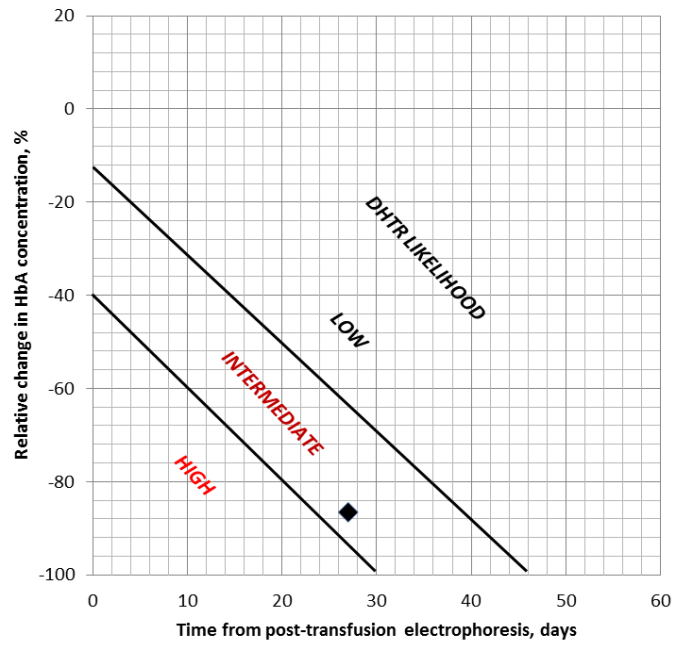
2018

TF A+D+C-E- c+e+K- Fya- Fyb- Jka+Jkb- **M+** N-

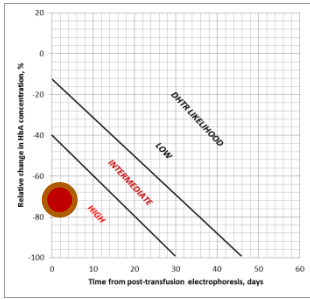
TF B+D+C-E- c+e+K- Fya- Fyb- Jka+ Jkb+ **M+** N-

Rituximab

Steroids

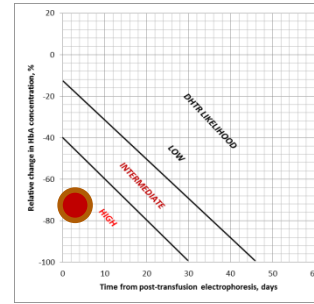


2010



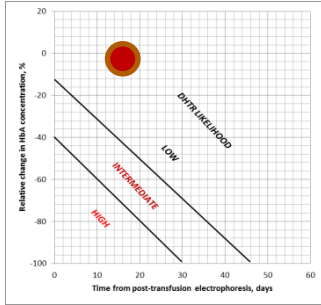
AB+ D+ C-E+ c+ e- K-  
 AB+ D+ C-E+ c+ e+ K-

2011



AB+ D+ C-E+ c+ e- K-  
 AB+ D+ C-E+ c+ e+ K-

2013

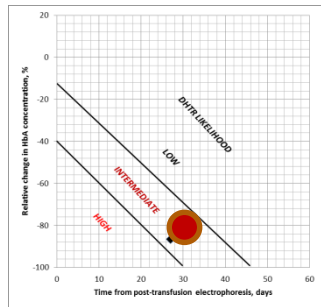


A+D+C-E+c+e+K- **Fya- Fyb-** Jka+Jkb-**M+** N+ S+ s+ Lea-**Leb+**

B+D+C-E+c+e+K- **Fya- Fyb-** Jka+ Jkb+ **M+** N+ S- s+ Lea-**Leb-**

**Rituximab**

2018



A+D+C-E- c+e+K- **Fya- Fyb-** Jka+Jkb-**M+** N- S- s+ Lea-**Leb+**

B+D+C-E- c+e+K- **Fya- Fyb-** Jka+ Jkb+ **M+** N+ S- s+ Lea-**Leb-**

**Rituximab**

AB+ C-E+c+e+K-**Fya-Fyb-**Jka+Jkb+**M-** N+S+s+**Lea-Leb-P1**

DAT: anti LeA, anti Hi, anti Cw

Since 2011 DAT are negative



# CASE REPORT N°2

25-year-old woman, with Homozygous Sickle Cell Disease, is admitted in emergency unit for a vaso-occlusive crisis and chest pain

In her history :

- Hb at steady state : 9,5 g /d
- 5 ACS and multiple Crisis
- Splenectomy
- Number of transfusions: 40 Unites since 2000
- Prior screening test was positive in 2000 and since then negative
- Non History of transfusion problem
- Treatment by Hydroxycarbamid and folic acide

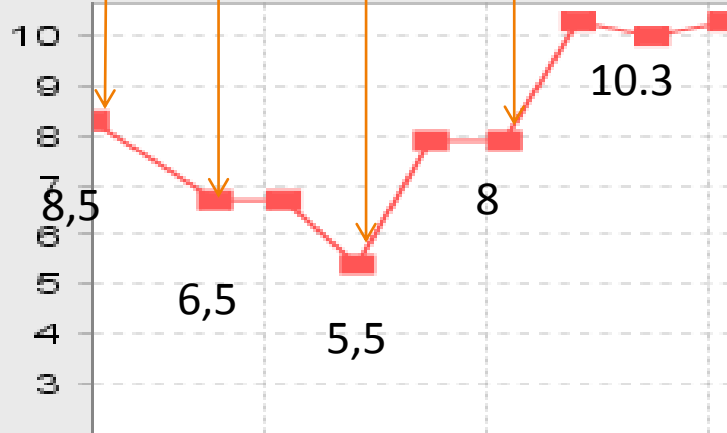
Emergency Room

ICU

2 RBC Units

2 RBC Units

Hb



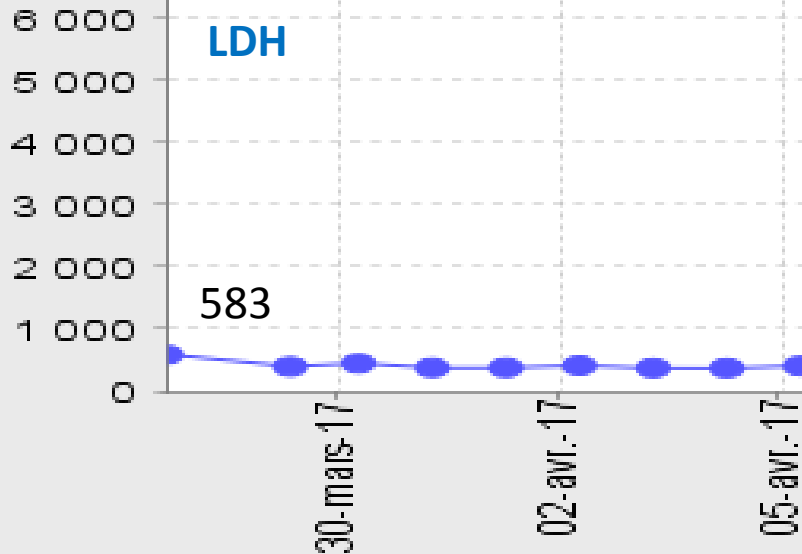
**RBC Units** : O-D-C-E-c+e+K-  
extended phenotype-matched  
crossmatch-compatible

post TF Hb : 10.3

post TF Hb A : 42.3%

post TF LDH :300

LDH



The clinical course was favorable after 3 days of treatment and two TF exchanges and the patient was transferred to internal medicine unit.

At Day 7 after the transfusion ,  
reappearance of pain localized at both knees, without  
any other clinical sign or modification of the clinical  
examination.

Blood sampling on Day 9:

- anemia at 6.6 g / dL
- increase of LDH to 2800 UI/l

**Suspicion of DHTR**

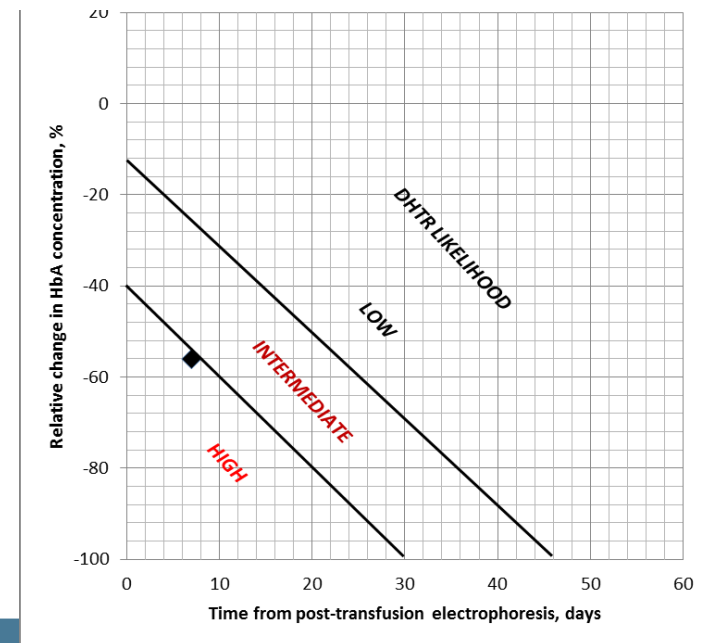
**Transfer to intensive care for  
monitoring and treatment**

# A diagnostic nomogram for delayed hemolytic transfusion reaction in sickle cell disease

Armand Mekontso Dessap,<sup>1,2</sup> France Pirenne,<sup>3,4</sup> Keyvan Razazi,<sup>1,2</sup> Stéphane Moutereau,<sup>5</sup> Shariq Abid,<sup>1</sup> Christian Brun-Buisson,<sup>1,2</sup> Bernard Maitre,<sup>1,6</sup> Marc Michel,<sup>7</sup> Frederic Galacteros,<sup>4,8</sup> Pablo Bartolucci,<sup>4,8</sup> and Anoosha Habibi<sup>4,8\*</sup>



	1 <sup>st</sup> assessment (AFTER the index transfusion)	2 <sup>nd</sup> assessment (at DHTR suspicion)
Date	30/03/2017	07/04/2017
Total Hb, g/dL	10,3	6,6
HbA percentage, %	42,3	29,0



## High risk of DHTR

TF TF  
TF TF

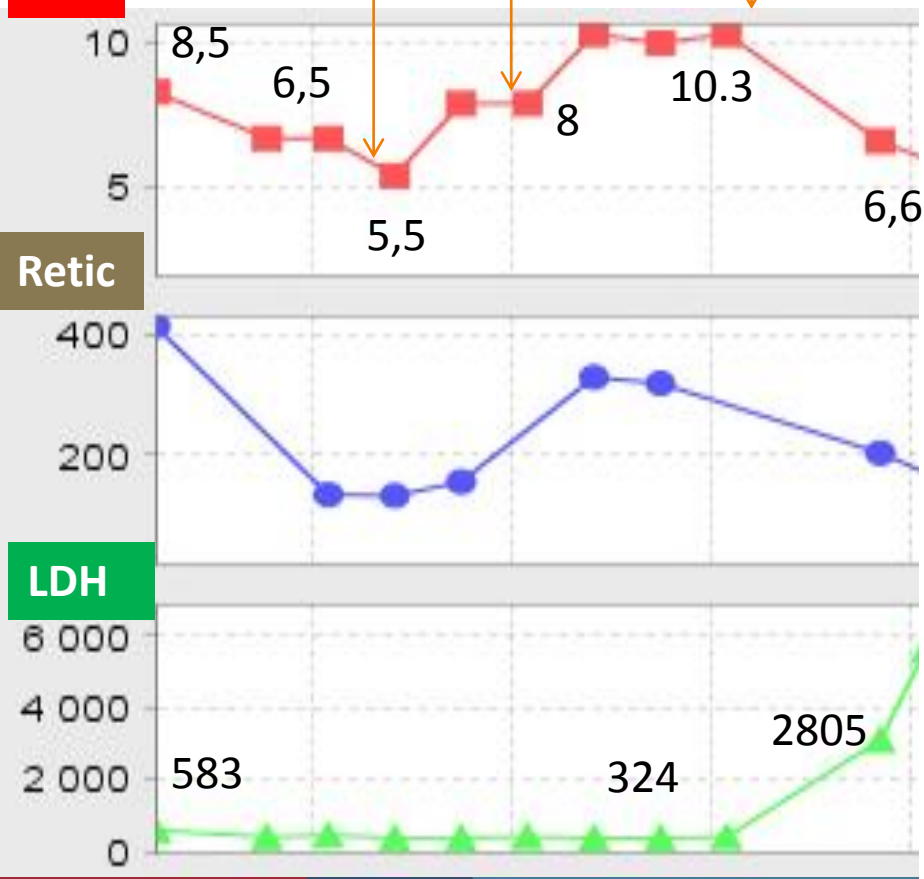
1st clinical sign

Reappearance of pain in knee  
High risk in Nomogram

**Hb**

**Retic**

**LDH**



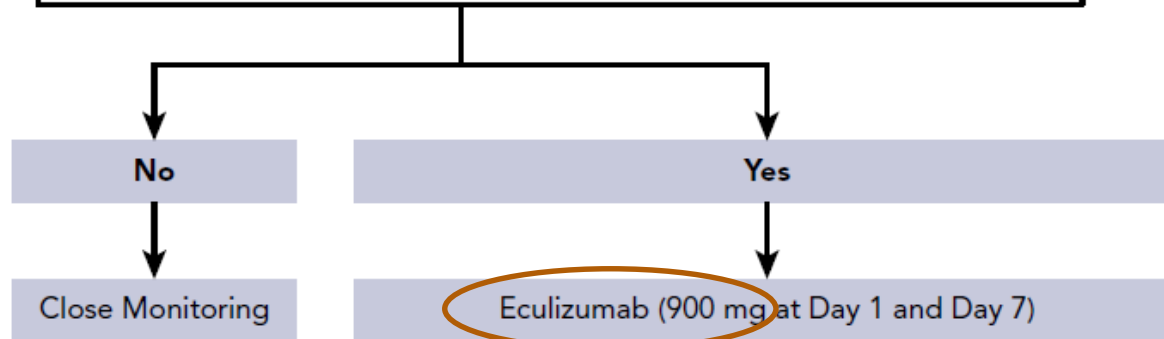


## Symptomatic post-transfusion hemolysis

- **Stop further transfusions\***; minimize blood sampling
- IVIg (0.4g/Kg/day for 3 to 5 days) if estimated glomerular filtration rate > 50ml/min
- High dose EPO if reticulocytopenia
- Preventive anticoagulation
- Standard supportive care

### Severity criteria

- Acute chest syndrome with hypoxemia or acute pulmonary hypertension
- Stroke
- Other organ failures (liver, kidney)

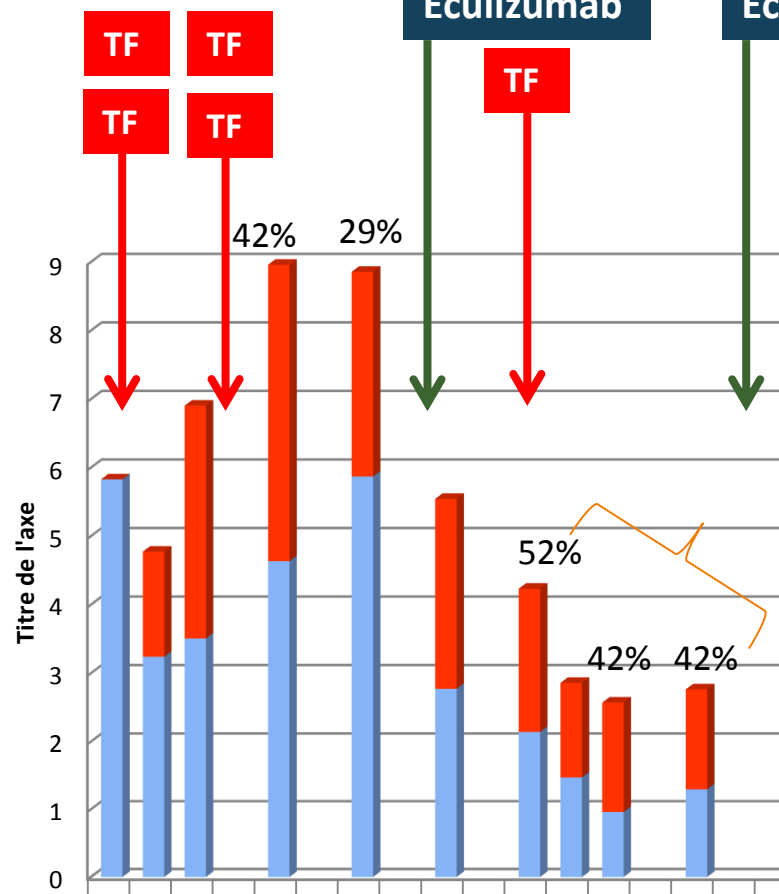
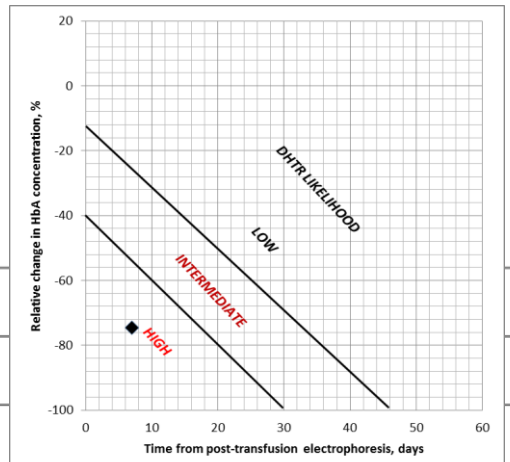
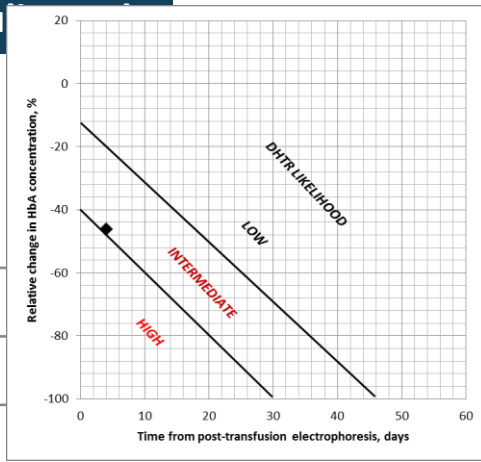


\* A rescue transfusion is indicated if life threatening anemia (total Hb < 3 g/dl with shock or hyperlactatemia)

- Rituximab (1000 mg) and methylprednisolone (10 mg) if transfusion for a patient with antibodies (+DAT or +screening test or +elution) is indicated

# Eculizumab

# Ecu



	J0	J1	J2	J4	J6	J8	J10	J11	J12	J14		J19		J24	J27		J35
■ HbA g/dL	0	1,5	3,4	4,3	3	2,8	2,1	1,4	1,6	1,5		1		0,9	0,2		0,6
■ HbS g/dL	5,8	3,2	3,5	4,6	5,9	2,8	2,1	1,5	1	1,3		1,5		1,8	2,2		6,3



## TAKE AWAY

- Rituximab and Eculizumab improves randomly the effectiveness of the TF,
- however we have the impression that it mitigates the severity of reactions
- post TF HbA is required for early diagnosis
- Research on DHTR mechanisms is essential in order to offer other therapeutics



# Acknowledgments

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EFS:

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Hemoglobin laboratory:

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