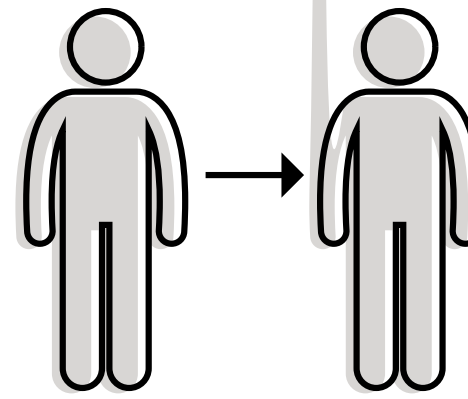


SCD-Related Transfusion Support



What it covers

These guidelines cover the transfusion of red blood cells to patients with sickle cell disease (SCD) who require transfusion for the management of acute and chronic complications.

Why it matters

Transfusion is a critical component of the management of SCD. However, transfusion is associated with risks, including alloimmunization, iron overload, and transmission of infectious agents. These risks are compounded in SCD patients who are at high risk of an immune response to the transfusion, a serious complication that can occur after a blood transfusion.



Who it affects

C : These guidelines apply to patients with SCD who require transfusion for the management of acute and chronic complications. **B** : These guidelines apply to patients with SCD who require transfusion for the management of acute and chronic complications. **A** : These guidelines apply to patients with SCD who require transfusion for the management of acute and chronic complications.

these guidelines may help shape policy.



What are the highlights

- Patients with SCD who require transfusions should receive red blood cells that have undergone more extensive profiling that goes beyond traditional blood-type testing techniques.
- Therapies to suppress the immune system should be used under certain circumstances such as in patients with a sudden and pressing need for transfusion if they are at high risk of an immune response to the transfusion, a serious complication that can occur after a blood transfusion.
- The guidelines make additional recommendations on transfusion and SCD, including in:

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Total number of panel recommendations: 12

REFERENCE

1. American Society of Hematology. (2019). Guidelines for the use of red blood cells in sickle cell disease. *Blood*, 133(12), 2611-2621.