#### HLA Class II Antibodies in TRALI

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#### TRALI - Case Study

- 69 year old female
- hospitalized with 2 week history of vaginal bleeding and recent near syncope
- Labs
  - Hgb 13.1 g/dL
  - platelets 156,000/ $\mu$ L
  - INR 4.0, was 5.8 two days prior

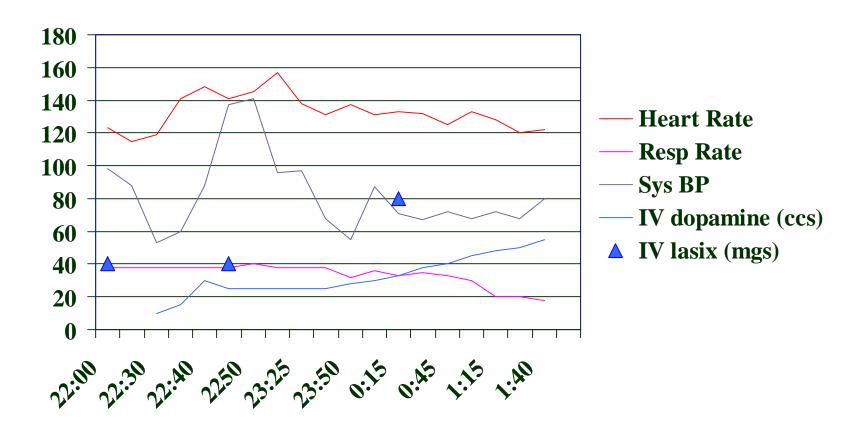


#### TRALI - Case Study

- Past medical history
  - prior hospitalization for syncope secondary to an arrhythmia
  - coumadin therapy
- Patient was transfused with 1 unit (200 mL) of FFP and experienced a severe TRALI reaction
- Intubated and transferred to ICU



#### TRALI REACTION





#### TRALI CASE WORK UP

- FFP donor negative for HLA class I (AHG-CDC) and granulocyte antibodies
- PMN "priming" activity has never been shown in FFP
- Recipient received no other blood products



## Can HLA Class II Antibodies Cause TRALI?

• Flow cytometry showed that donor serum contained class II HLA antibodies, to DR53 and DR51.

• The recipient's HLA DR phenotype was DR-1, -4, -53.



### Single Donor TRALI Cases

• 17 cases

- granulocyte Abs in donor (2)
- granulocyte Abs in recipient (1)
- HLA I Abs in donor (1)
- HLA II Abs in donor (4)



#### Single Donor TRALI Cases

• 17 cases

- HLA I and II Abs in donor (5)
- HLA I and II Abs in recipient (1)
- HLA II in donor; HLA I and II in recipient (1)
- no HLA or granulocyte Abs (2)



#### TRALI Prevention

- 10 of 17 cases would not have been prevented by screening blood donors for granulocyte Abs and HLA class I Abs by AHG-CDC
- FlowPRA<sup>TM</sup> used to detect HLA class I and II Abs is a research test which is extremely labor intensive



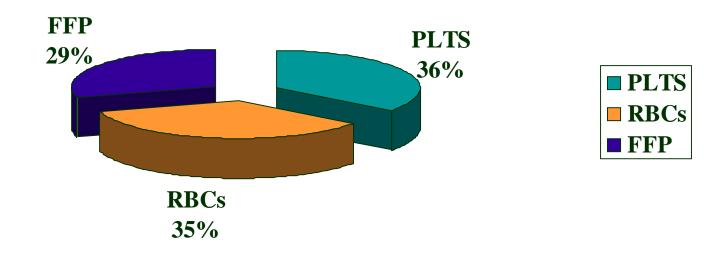
#### Cases not detected by Ab screening

- No Ab detected (2)
- HLA class II Ab only (4)
- Granulocyte Ab in recipient (1)
- HLA Abs in recipient (1)
- HLA class I Ab detected on flow (1)
- HLA class II in donor, class I and II in recipient (1)



#### Single Donor TRALI Cases

#### **Components Implicated**





# Do antigen-antibody reactions cause TRALI?



#### Do Antibodies Cause TRALI?

- The presence of Abs in donors implicated in TRALI is too high to be coincidence.
- The presence of antibodies in donors implicated in TRALI does not prove a causal relationship.
- Do the Abs found in the donor correspond to the recipients white blood cell antigens?



#### DO Antibodies Cause TRALI

- 11 cases with recipient wbc typing
- 4 cases donor Ab corresponds to recipient antigen
- Ab specificity can be hard to determine if multiple antibodies are present



#### TRALI Cases

|   | Ab in donor | Ag in recipient |
|---|-------------|-----------------|
| 1 | HLA A24     | HLA A24         |
| 2 | Gran 5b     | Gran 5b         |
| 3 | HLA DR51    | HLA DR51        |
| 4 | HLA B62,    | HLA B62,        |
|   | DQ3         | DQ3(?)          |





- 54 y/o G3P2A1 female implicated in a TRALI reaction
- Work up revealed a strong granulocyte 5b antibody in her plasma
- First time donor had been implicated in TRALI
- Frequent donor of more than 15 years



• FDA requested look back for evidence of TRALI in prior recipients of this donor's plasma



 Transfusion service medical directors asked to review recipient's charts to look for evidence of TRALI



• Donor made 28 plasma donations that were transfused in the previous 12 months

• The recipient's clinical condition precluded evaluation of TRALI in 4 cases



- 9 of 24 (37.5%) transfusions were associated with a transfusion reaction
- Mild to moderate reactions (fever,chills, dyspnea or O<sub>2</sub> desaturation) were reported in 4 (16.7%) transfusions
- Severe reactions (acute pulmonary edema or mechanical ventilation) were reported in 5 (20.8%) transfusions



- Only 4 of 9 (44%) reactions (3 mild, 1 severe) were reported to the hospital transfusion service
- Only 2 of 9 (22%) reactions were reported to the blood supplier



### TRALI Summary

- HLA Class II antibodies are associated with TRALI
- Screening blood donors for white cell antibodies will not prevent numerous cases of TRALI
- TRALI is under recognized
- TRALI is under reported

