

# **Role of platelet Pan Genera Detection (PGD) Test as rapid screening test for detection of bacterial contamination of single donor platelets concentrates**

Thesis Submitted for Partial Fulfillment of master Degree in  
Clinical Pathology.

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**2010**

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

((قالوا سبحانك لا علم لنا إلا ما علمتنا إنك أنت العليم الحكيم))

صدق الله العظيم

## **Declaration**

**This thesis has not been previously submitted for a degree at this or at any other university and is the original work of the writer.**

**Mahmoud Yehya Sleem Ahmed**

## **Dedication**

I would like to dedicate this work to my family and my colleagues for their encouragement, putting up with me and supporting me through all this work.

**Many thanks to all of them**

Mahmoud Yehya Sleem

## **ACKNOWLEDGMENT**

**I am deeply thankful to Allah to show me the right path and helping me to complete this work.**

My profound gratitude and appreciation to **Prof.Dr.Mervat El Ansary** ,Professor of clinical and chemical pathology, Cairo University for suggesting the topics and assessing the work giving much of her time and effort in constructing the data, the practical part of this thesis and revising the work.

I would like to express my appreciation to **Prof.Dr. Mona Abd El Azeez Wasef** helping me in the microbiological aspect of the study both scientifically and clinically.

I am also deeply thankful to **Dr. Abeer Mohamed Rehan**,General manger of Blood Transfusion Center Cairo University for helping me in the clinical aspect of this study.

**Many thanks to every body who participated in completion of this work.**

Mahmoud yehya Sleem

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## **LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS**

<b>ADP.....</b>	<b>Adenosine Diphosphate</b>
<b>AIDS.....</b>	<b>Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome</b>
<b>APCs.....</b>	<b>Apheresis Platelet Concentrates</b>
<b>BC.....</b>	<b>Buffy Coat</b>
<b>BSA.....</b>	<b>Body Surface Area</b>
<b>CAD.....</b>	<b>Coronary Artery Disease</b>
<b>CCI.....</b>	<b>Corrected platelet Count Increment</b>
<b>COX.....</b>	<b>Cyclo -Oxygenase</b>
<b>CVA.....</b>	<b>Cerebro Vascular Accident</b>
<b>DIC.....</b>	<b>Disseminated Intravascular Coagulopathy</b>
<b>DNA.....</b>	<b>Deoxyribo Nucleic Acid</b>
<b>ECV.....</b>	<b>Extra Corporeal Volume</b>
<b>FDA.....</b>	<b>Food and Drug Association</b>
<b>HBsAg .....</b>	<b>Hepatitis B Surface Antigen</b>
<b>HCV.....</b>	<b>Hepatitis C Virus</b>
<b>HELLP.....</b>	<b>Hemolytic Anemia, Elevated Liver enzymes, Low Platelet count</b>
<b>HIV.....</b>	<b>Human Immunodeficiency Virus</b>
<b>HIT.....</b>	<b>Heparin-Induced Thrombocytopenia</b>
<b>HLA.....</b>	<b>Human Leucocyte Antigen</b>
<b>LPS.....</b>	<b>Lipopolysaccharide</b>
<b>LTA.....</b>	<b>Lipoteichoic acid</b>
<b>LRAP.....</b>	<b>Leucocyte Reduced Apheresis Platelet.</b>
<b>MI.....</b>	<b>Myocardial Infarction</b>
<b>NSAID.....</b>	<b>Non Steroidal Anti Inflammatory Drugs</b>
<b>PAOD.....</b>	<b>Peripheral Artery Occlusive Disease</b>
<b>PDGF.....</b>	<b>Platelet Derived Growth Factor</b>
<b>PGD.....</b>	<b>Pan Genera Detection</b>
<b>PGI2.....</b>	<b>Prostaglandin I2</b>
<b>PPCs.....</b>	<b>Pooled buffy coat Platelet Concentrates</b>
<b>PRP.....</b>	<b>Platelet Rich Plasma</b>
<b>RBCs.....</b>	<b>Red Blood Cells</b>

**SDPs.....Single Donor Platelets**  
**TABC.....Transfusion Associated Bacterial Contamination**  
**TGF.....Tissue Growth Factor**  
**TTP.....Thrombotic Thrombocytopenic Purpura**  
**TXA2.....Thromboxane A2**  
**UVA.....Ultra Violet ray A**  
**VWF.....Von -Willebrand Factor**

# ABSTRACT

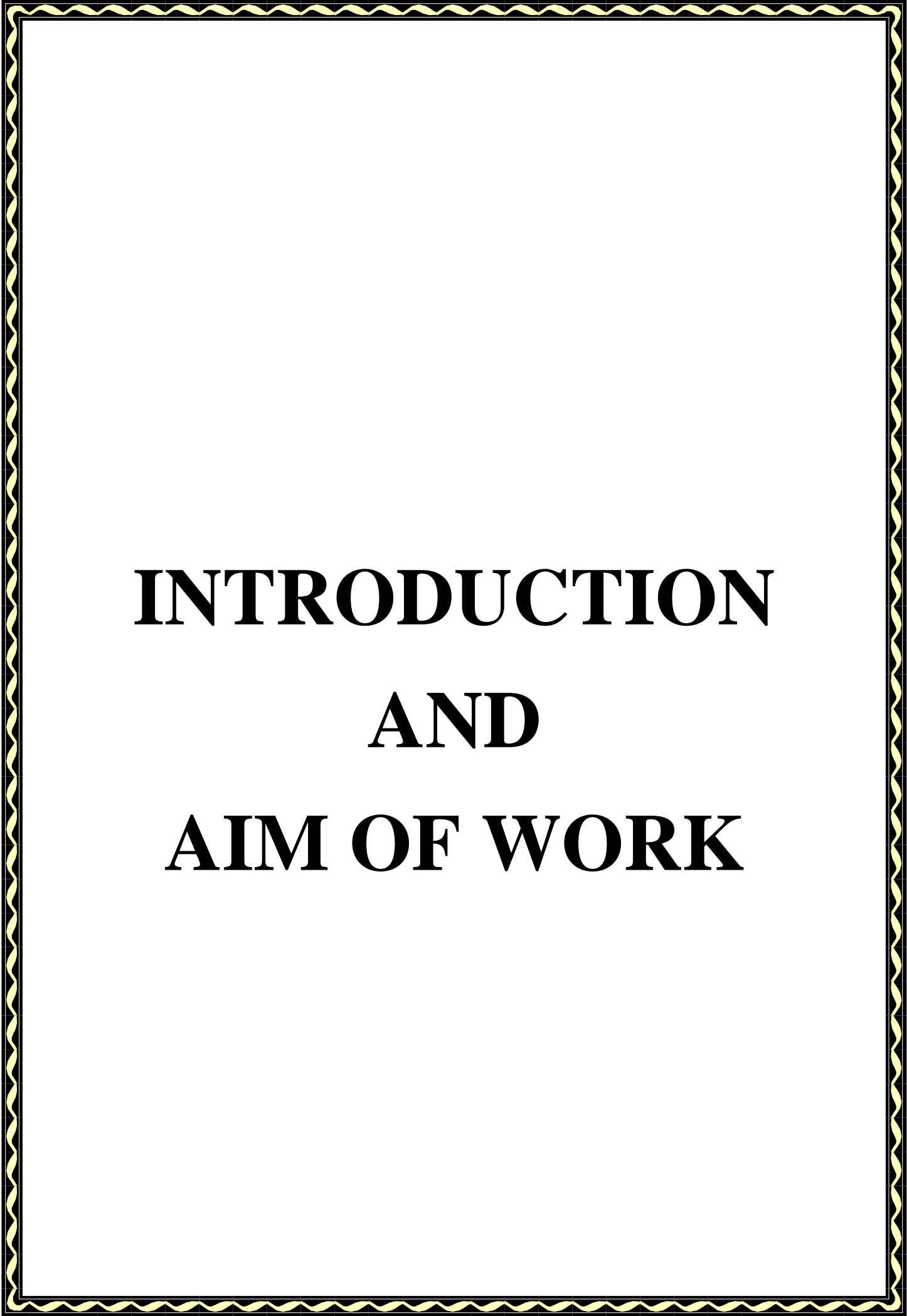
## **Abstract**

Bacterial contamination of platelet products, both single donor apheresis platelet units and whole blood-derived platelet pools, continues to occur despite preventive measures. While some advances have been made in decreasing the rate of bacterial contamination of platelet units, particularly through diversion methods and early culture, a great deal remains to be done to eliminate the problem. Diversion methods have decreased contamination rates associated with skin commensal organisms.

In this study 10 single donor platelet units were collected from eligible platelet donors using the standard collection procedures of Blood Transfusion Center of Cairo University hospitals. Units were examined for bacterial contamination at days ( 0 , 5 , 7) of collection Using our new method platelet pan genera detection (PGD) test and bacterial culture as a comparative method. All examined units were negative for bacterial contamination up to day 7 according to results revealed by both platelet (PGD)test and bacterial culture. This means that we can extend shelf life of platelet units up to 7 days instead of 5 days and units can be examined for bacterial contamination immediately before transfusion to insure safety of transfused units.

### **Key Words :**

Platelets PGO test – Bacterial - Contamination .



# **INTRODUCTION AND AIM OF WORK**

### **Introduction and aim of the work**

Platelet storage conditions promote the proliferation of bacteria rendering even minor contamination at the time of collection potentially lethal after 5 – 7 days of storage. Sources of product contamination include skin flora mobilized as the needle is inserted, asymptomatic bacteremia in the donor and environmental contamination during manufacture and storage. The introduction of sterile, closed collection systems, donor health screening, improved skin preparation techniques, initial sample diversion strategies, product inspection, and most recently bacterial culture of products at the blood centre of screening at the time of issue have all contributed to limiting and/or detecting contamination and to improving platelet safety. Bacterial concentrations in contaminated platelet units are very low at the time of collection and may not be reliably detectable by available test methods in samples drawn at that time. During component storage this initial small inoculum of bacteria may grow, but by consequence of the diverse interactions of bacteria, donor unit and environmental conditions, the onset and rate of growth is highly unpredictable. Because of this variability, QC testing for bacterial contamination at a later phase of component storage may serve to maximize the ability to identify contaminated platelet units compared to testing only at an early phase of storage (**R.J. Benjamin, 2008**).

A novel Pan Genera Detection (PGD) technology has been developed that detects the presence of conserved antigens lipoteichoic acid (LTA) and lipopolysaccharide (LPS) found on aerobic and anaerobic GP and GN bacteria, respectively. LTA and LPS targets are located on the surface of their respective bacteria and are primary constituents of the cell wall(**Fischer.,1988,Rietschel et al.,1996**) LTA and LPS antigens can