

# Immunohematology Case Studies 2016

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## **Clinical History**



Young woman, 5<sup>th</sup> pregnancy, week 29

Ultrasound of the fetus revealed an increased middle cerebral artery peak systolic velocity

→ fetal anaemia was suspected

Percutaneous umbilical blood sampling (PUBS) was done

## **Clinical History**



Fetal haemoglobin was 3.0 g/dL, confirming the findings of the ultrasound investigation

Blood samples of mother and fetus were sent to a laboratory specialised in diagnostics of infectious diseases in pregnancy

In addition to virus testing, a direct antiglobulin test (DAT) was done

## **Current Sample Presentation Data**



### **Fetus** ABO / Rh: DAT<sup>1</sup>:

B Rh pos 4+

#### **Mother**

ABO / Rh:B Rh posAntibody Screen1:non reactiveAntibody Identification1:non reactive

<sup>1</sup> = column agglutination technique

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Mother probably had an antibody directed against a rare antigen

Crossmatch with the father's red cells was impaired by ABO incompatibility:

Father:ABO / RhAB Rh pos

## Tests with Maternal Serum Dilutions



Red	Reactivity of maternal serum									
cells	Titer:	2	4	8	16	32	64	128	256	512
Father	(AB)	4+	4+	4+	4+	3+	2+	2+	1+	0
Donor #1	(A <sub>1</sub> B)	4+	3+	2+	1+	0	0	0	0	0
Donor #2	(A <sub>1</sub> B)	4+	3+	2+	1+	0	0	0	0	0

Crossmatching maternal serum with paternal red cells indicated the presence of an antibody against a rare, paternal antigen

## Maternal serum was tested with cells positive for rare antigens



Cw	neg	Не	neg	Mi <sup>a</sup>	neg
Kp <sup>a</sup>	neg	St <sup>a</sup>	neg	Vw	neg
Js <sup>a</sup>	neg	Tc <sup>c</sup>	neg	C×	neg
Lu <sup>a</sup>	neg	<b>Mt</b> <sup>a</sup>	neg	Mur	neg
Lu14	neg	Mit	neg	MINY	neg
Yt <sup>b</sup>	neg	Ma	neg	Hil	neg
Wr <sup>a</sup>	neg	TSEN	neg		
Di <sup>a</sup>	neg	Ls <sup>a</sup>	neg		
Cob	neg	Sc2	neg		
V	neg	Rd	reactive		

## Anti-Rd in group AB not available: PCR for Radin (SC4 allele) was done





I I neg ctrl. pos ctrl. pregnant woman: *SC4*-negative father: *SC4*-positive Interim Interpretation of the Results: The fetal anaemia was not caused by a virus infection but by maternal blood group antibodies



#### Father

- carried the SC4 allele and probably is Rd positive

#### Mother

- did not carry the SC4 allele and was Rd negative
- an anti-Rd was found in the serum of the mother

#### Fetus

- strong reactive DAT, probably caused by maternal anti-Rd

## **Updated Clinical Information I**



#### Fetus

after PUBS, the fetus received in gestational week 29 and later in the course of the pregnancy:

1st transfusion Hb 3  $\rightarrow$  5 g/dL

2nd transfusion Hb 5 → 8 g/dL

3rd transfusion Hb 8 → 10 g/dL

**Delivery in week 37** 

birth weight 2,980 g (50th percentile)Hb 8 g/dL → 1st postnatal transfuion

## Further Testing Results and Interpretations



Testing newborn cord blood sample				
DAT <sup>1</sup>	4+			
eluate antibodies (IAT1)	anti-Rd			
serum antibodies (IAT1)	anti-Rd, titer 64			
Flow cytometry (FITC-labeled anti-human IgG)	46 % IgG-coated RBC			
Rd phenotyping				
direct typing	not possible (DAT 4+)			
indirect typing	eluate contained anti-Rd			

<sup>1</sup> = column agglutination technique

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## Further Testing Results and Interpretations



Newborn genotyping



neg ctrl. pos ctrl. newborn: *SC4*-positive

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## **Updated Clinical Information II**



### Day 72

Hb 7 g/dL Bilirubin → 2nd postnatal transfusion
0.4 mg/dL (Ref < 1.2 g/dL)</li>

#### Day 175

Hb10 g/dLDATnon reactivePhysical developmentnormal

## Lessons learned by the case



Antibodies directed against rare blood group antigens are not detected by antenatal antibody screening

In case of fetal anaemia the DAT should be included in the diagnostic workup

## Lessons learned by the case



	Blood group antigen Rd (Radin, Sc4)		
System	Scianna		
Gene	ERMAP; 27,9 kbp, 12 exons		
SC4	178C>G in exon 4		
Protein	Erythroid membrane associated protein (ERMAP)		
Function	possibly adhesion molecule or receptor		
Antigen Rd	All populations "< 0.01%"		
	Danes 0.5 %		
Anti-Rd	no transfusion reactions reported		
	mild to severe HDFN		
	(First reported 1967 as the cause of HDN)		
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