



HEALTH HOLDING

HAFER ALBATIN HEALTH  
CLUSTER  
MATERNITY AND  
CHILDREN HOSPITAL

<b>Department:</b>	Laboratory and Blood Bank		
<b>Document:</b>	Internal Policy and Procedure		
<b>Title:</b>	Quality Control of Serological Blood Bank Reagents		
<b>Applies To:</b>	All Blood Bank Staff		
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## 1. PURPOSE:

- 1.1 Ensure the reliability of the blood bank serological test results.

## 2. DEFINITIONS:

- 2.1 N/A

## 3. POLICY:

- 3.1 Transfusion guidelines recommend regular checking of test materials, test methods, personnel working procedures and automated equipment/instruments used.
- 3.2 Monitoring the quality of reagents in blood bank is important for the reliability of the test results and benefit of patients.
- 3.3 The control sample should always have the same characteristics as a patient sample and therefore be treated identically.
- 3.4 Quality control starts at the time of receiving the reagents.
- 3.5 All reagents are used and controlled according to the supplier's recommendations.
- 3.6 All reagents are labeled with the content, expiration date and the date of opening.
- 3.7 All reagents are not used beyond their intended expiry date.
- 3.8 The reagent's quality control is performed on each day of use.
- 3.9 Anti-sera are checked against known positive and negative cells.
- 3.10 Reagent Red Blood Cells are checked against known positive and negative anti-sera.
- 3.11 Quality control of reagents is tested in the same manner as patient's specimens.
- 3.12 The control is used regularly and by each member of the laboratory staff who routinely perform patient or donor testing.
- 3.13 Results are checked against predefined acceptable results before reporting the patient's results.
- 3.14 Results are reviewed and reagents are approved before use for patient testing.
  - 3.14.1 If the expected results are observed, this means that the reagents are approved before use for patient testing.
  - 3.14.2 If unexpected results are observed, the problem must be resolved (before test results are reported) and a corrective action must be taken.
- 3.15 In MCH blood bank, it is widely dependent on "Gel microtyping system" rather than any other reagents.

## 4. PROCEDURE:

- 4.1 Check water bath temperature to ensure it is  $37^{\circ}\text{C} \pm 2^{\circ}\text{C}$  and record it on the Q.C. worksheet.
- 4.2 Check all reagents for appearance (turbidity, hemolysis, precipitate, gel formation and change in colour) and record observation .
- 4.3 Check and record manufacturer, lot number and expiration date of reagents .
- 4.4 **ABO grouping and Rh typing reagents:**
  - 4.4.1 Set 7 test tubes in a rack.



- 4.4.2 Put one drop from routine reagents, plus two drops from QC. Reagents (or 5 % pooled cell suspensions).
- 4.4.3 Mix and centrifuge
- 4.4.4 Resuspend and read macroscopically, and record the results in the Q.C worksheet .
- 4.5 **Coombs, 22% albumin and Coombs control cells (C.C.) reagents:**
- 4.5.1 Set 2 test tubes in a rack.
- 4.5.2 In one test tube put one drop from Coombs reagent, plus two drops from Coombs control cells Reagents.
- 4.5.3 In the other tube put one drop from 22% albumin reagent, plus two drops from Coombs control cells Reagents.
- 4.5.4 Mix and centrifuge 15 sec.
- 4.5.5 Resuspend and read macroscopically, and record the results in the Q.C worksheet.
- 4.6 **Antibody screen reagents:**
- 4.6.1 Label one test tube for Ab. Screening as Q.C. for each screening cell S<sub>I</sub>, S<sub>II</sub>, S<sub>III</sub> against two known antibody sera.
- 4.6.2 Add 2 drops of known reagent antibody specific to one antigen of each screening cells, to 1 drop from each corresponding screening cells in the labelled Ab. screening test tubes.
- 4.6.2.1 e.g. anti-e for vial I and anti-c for vial II.
- 4.6.3 Centrifuge, resuspend test tubes and read, in room temperature, and record results.
- 4.6.4 Incubate test tubes in 37 °C for 30 minutes, centrifuge, resuspend, read and record results.
- 4.6.5 Wash 3 times, add Coombs reagent, centrifuge 15 sec., resuspend, read and record results.
- 4.6.6 Add Coombs control cells to the negative result, centrifuge 15 sec., resuspend, read and record results in Q.C. worksheet.
- 4.7 **Documentation:**
- 4.7.1 Record results on daily Quality control of serology reagents worksheet .
- 4.7.2 Check all reagents for appearance and performance and mark either satisfactory or unsatisfactory.
- 4.7.3 Put notes on Q.C. worksheet, if there are any changes in lot number or expiration data.
- 4.7.4 Tests are signed by those performing the test.
- 4.7.5 Clearly mark outdated reagents in use, and Q.C. results should be acceptable.

4.8 **Interpretation:**

Routine reagents	Q.C. reagents	Interpretation
Anti - A	Pooled A Cells	A positive agglutination reaction test +3 to +4 is the expected result.
Anti-B	Pooled B Cells	A positive agglutination reaction test +3 to +4 is the expected result.
Anti-AB	Pooled A, Pooled B Cells	A positive agglutination reaction test +3 to +4 is the expected result.
Anti-D	RhD- positive cells (any ABO group)	A positive agglutination reaction test +3 to +4 is the expected result.
Rh-control	RhD- positive cells (any ABO group)	A negative reaction is the expected result.
A1-cells	Anti-A	A positive agglutination reaction test 3+ to 4+ is the expected result.
B-cells	Anti-B	A positive agglutination reaction test 3+ to 4+ is the expected result.
Coombs reagent	Coombs control cells	A positive agglutination reaction test 2+ to 3+ is the expected result.
22% Albumin	Coombs control cells	A positive agglutination reaction test 2+ to 3+ is the expected result.
Coombs control cells	Coombs reagent	A positive agglutination reaction test 2+ to 3+ is the expected result.
Antibody	Antisera specific to one	A positive agglutination reaction test 1+ to 2+ is



screening cells	antigen of each screening cells.	the expected result.
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- 4.9 If the results are accepted, fix 'QC passed' label on the reagent vials and keep them in the reagent refrigerator for use.
- 4.10 If the results are not accepted, the problem may be due to improper test procedure, faulty equipment or reagents:
  - 4.10.1 Inform the supervisor of blood bank technicians to take the necessary action
  - 4.10.2 Fix a label on the vials "do not use".
  - 4.10.3 Repeat the tests on other vials with the same and different lot numbers.
  - 4.10.4 The supervisor of blood bank technician may repeat the tests again, check the equipment and the storage conditions and call the supplier to discuss the situation.

## 5. MATERIALS AND EQUIPMENT:

### 5.1 Forms and Records:

- 5.1.1 Daily Quality Control of Blood Bank Serological Reagents Form

### 5.2 Materials:

- 5.2.1 Reagents Anti-A, Anti-B, Anti-D, and Rh-Control.
- 5.2.2 Anti-Human Globulin (AHG) or Coombs reagent .
- 5.2.3 A, B, Weak D cells reagent (If available) or Group A. B and O pooled Cells .
- 5.2.4 Screening cells.
- 5.2.5 Coombs control cells.
- 5.2.6 Water bath/ dry bath, Centrifuge, Cell washer, and Timer.
- 5.2.7 Test tubes, Disposable transfer pipettes.
- 5.2.8 Isotonic saline solution.
- 5.2.9 Other Antisera as indicated

## 6. RESPONSIBILITIES:

- 6.1 Blood Bank technicians/ specialists to follow the detailed procedure and supervisor of blood bank technicians or his deputy to review the results and approve the reagent before use.







## 7. APPENDICES:

N/A

## 8. REFERENCES:

- 8.1 The Unified Practical Procedure Manual For Blood Banks In The Arab Countries, 1434-2013.
- 8.2 The Standard Policy For Blood Banks In The Kingdom Of Saudi Arabia, 1<sup>st</sup> edition, 1435-2014
- 8.3 National Standards For Clinical laboratories and Blood Banks, 1<sup>st</sup> edition, 2015.
- 8.4 AABB Technical manual, 18<sup>th</sup> edition, 2014.
- 8.5 AABB Standards for Blood Banks and Transfusion Services, 30<sup>th</sup> edition, 2016.
- 8.6 Good Manufacturing Practice for Blood Establishments, Version 2.0, May 2019, Saudi FDA

9. APPROVALS:

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