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# ***Excuse Me, Sir, There's a Fly in my Plasma***

## **A Guide to Product Visual Inspections**

HAABB Meeting  
April 29, 2014

### ***Our Mission:***

*To provide blood and support services  
that meet the needs of patients, donors,  
physicians and hospitals.*

# ***Today's Topics***

- ☐ **Describe most common visual anomalies in products**
- ☐ **Discuss the cause of the anomalies**
- ☐ **Explain when it's acceptable to use the product & when it should be returned to the collection facility**

## Resources used for this presentation

- Blood Component Visual Inspection Guide
- CBC KC SOPS and experience

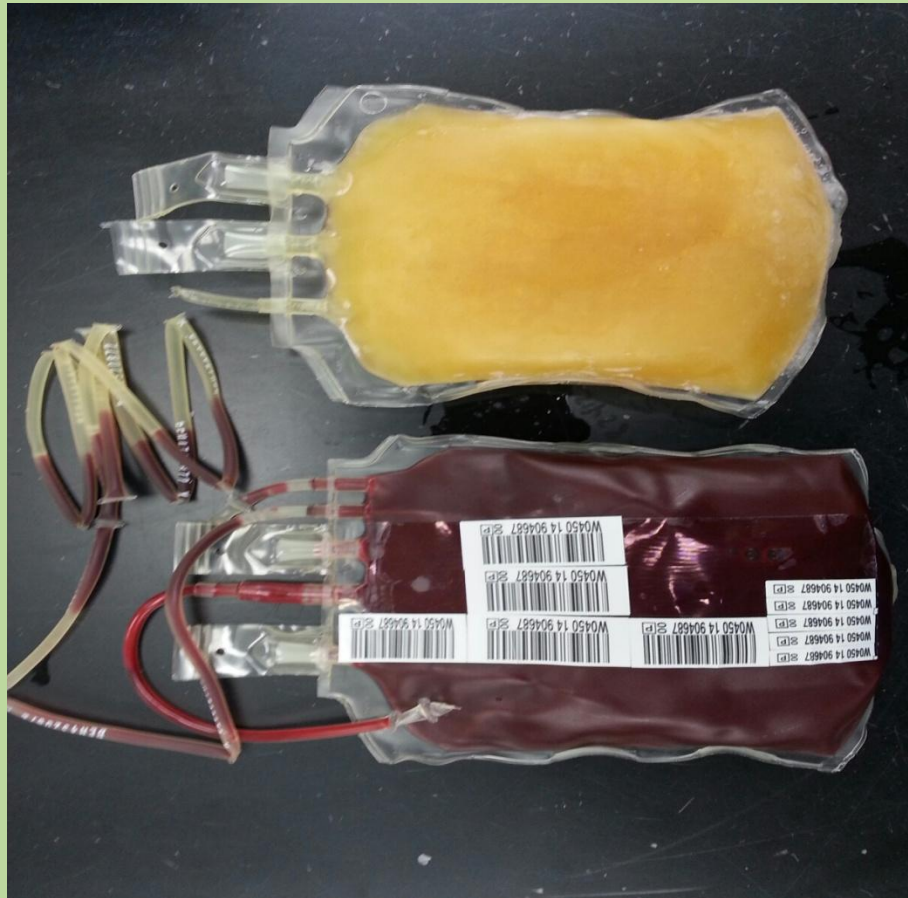
# ***“Normal” Products***



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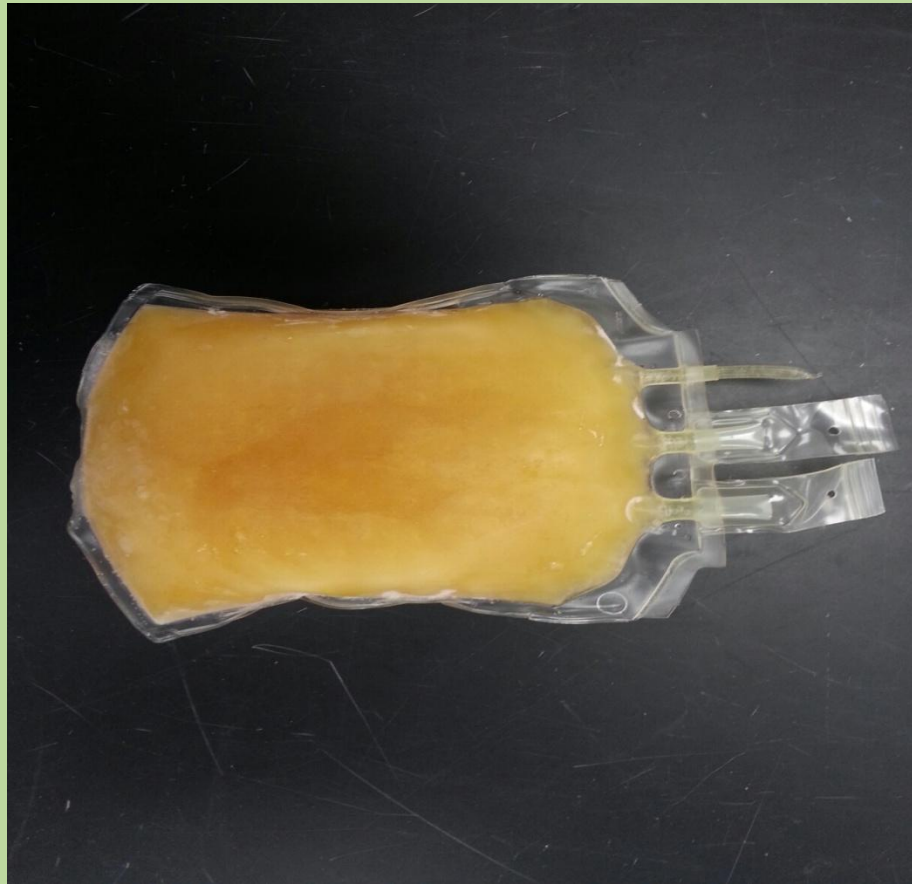




# ***“Normal” Products***



# ***“Normal” Products***





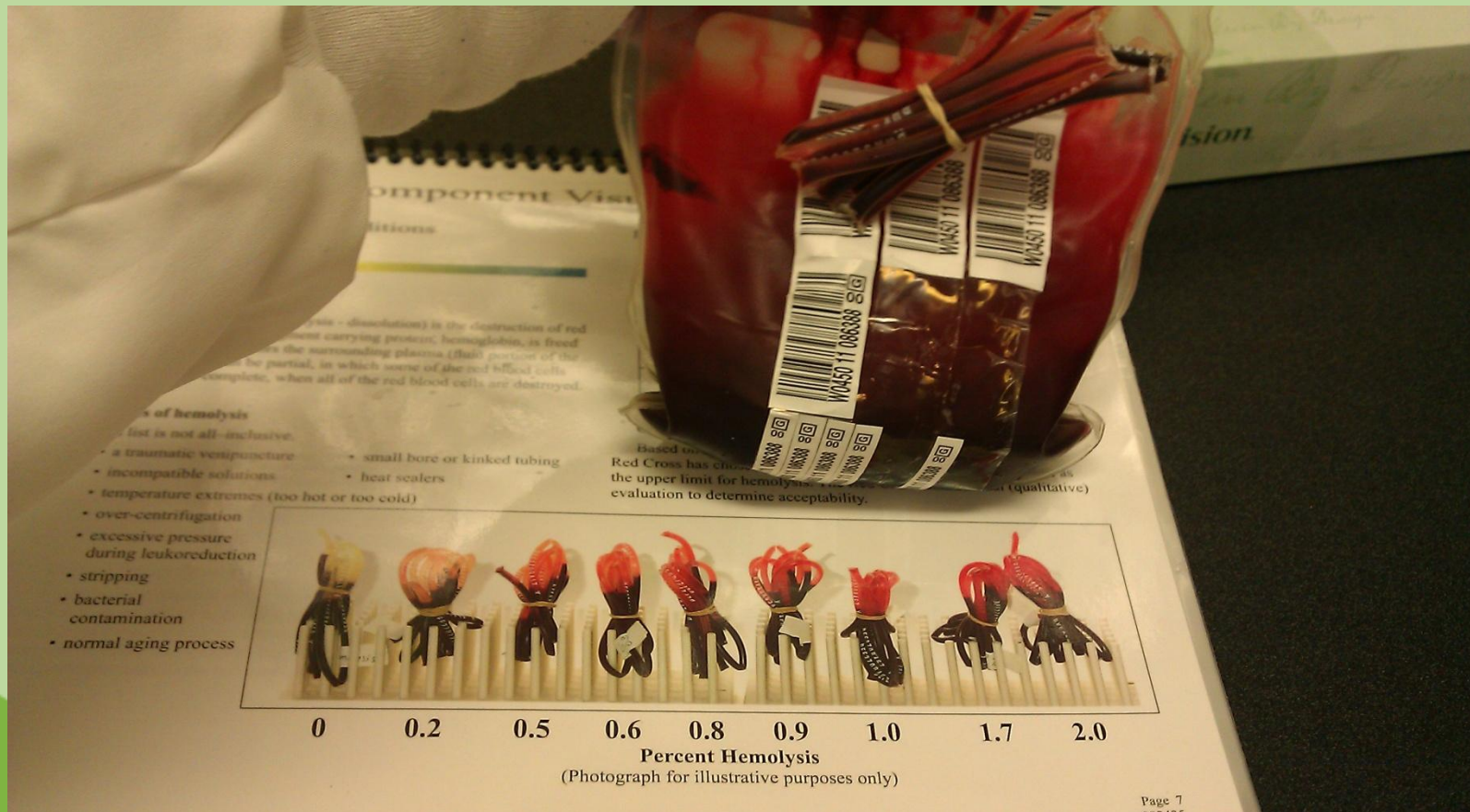
# ***“Normal” Products***



# ***Visual Anomalies***

- ☐ Hemolysis
- ☐ Lipemia
- ☐ Clotted
- ☐ Discoloration
- ☐ Particulate Matter
- ☐ Bacterial Contamination
- ☐ Foreign Objects

# Hemolysis



## **Causes**

- Traumatic venipuncture
- Temperature extremes during transport or storage
- Excessive pressure during leukoreduction
- Bacterial contamination
- Normal aging process

## **Effects**

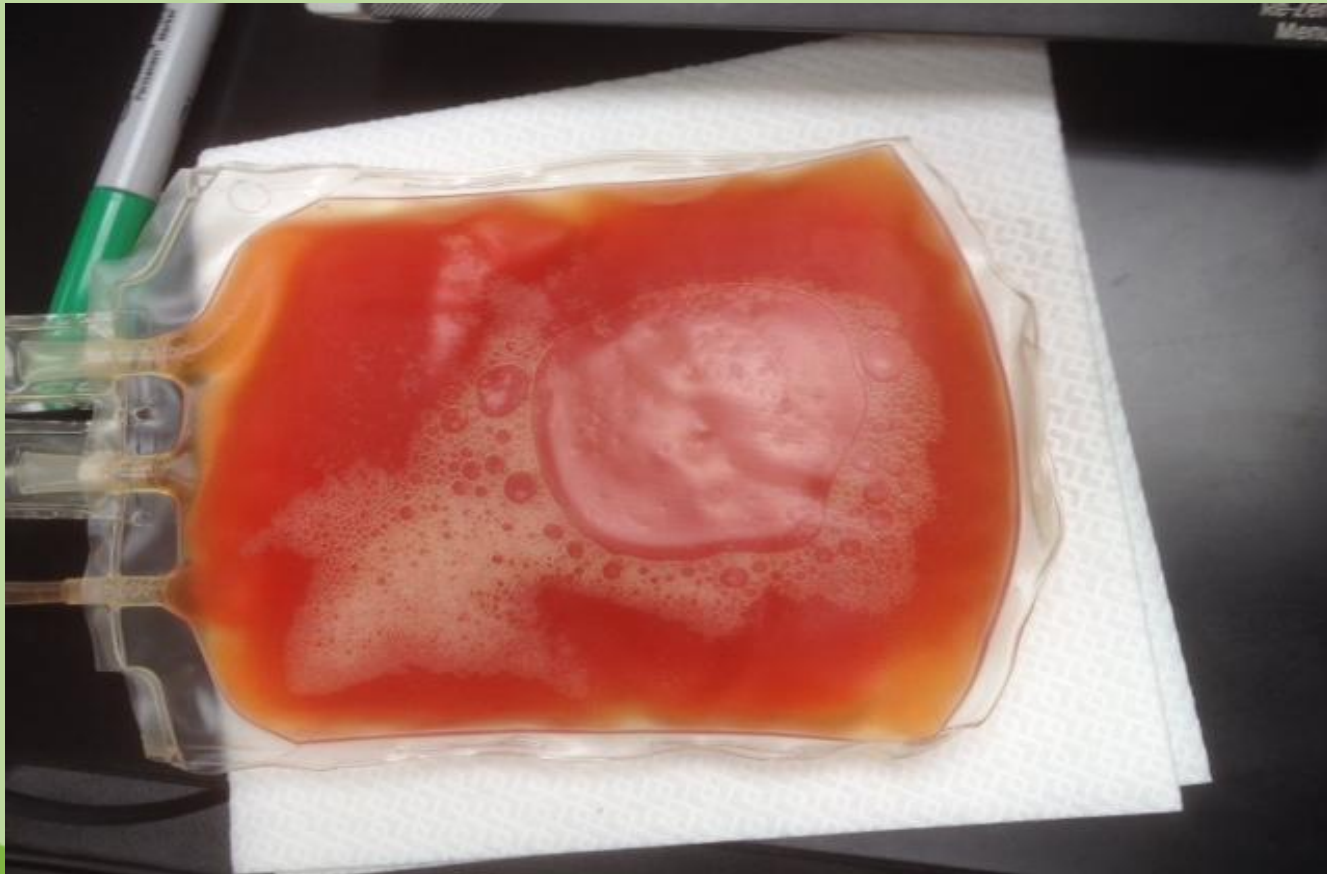
- WB/RBC – dark purple/black
- Plasma/Platelets – pink to red translucent

## **Acceptability**

- Some hemolysis is acceptable
- CBC uses  $\leq 0.8\%$  hemolysis as compared to a color chart



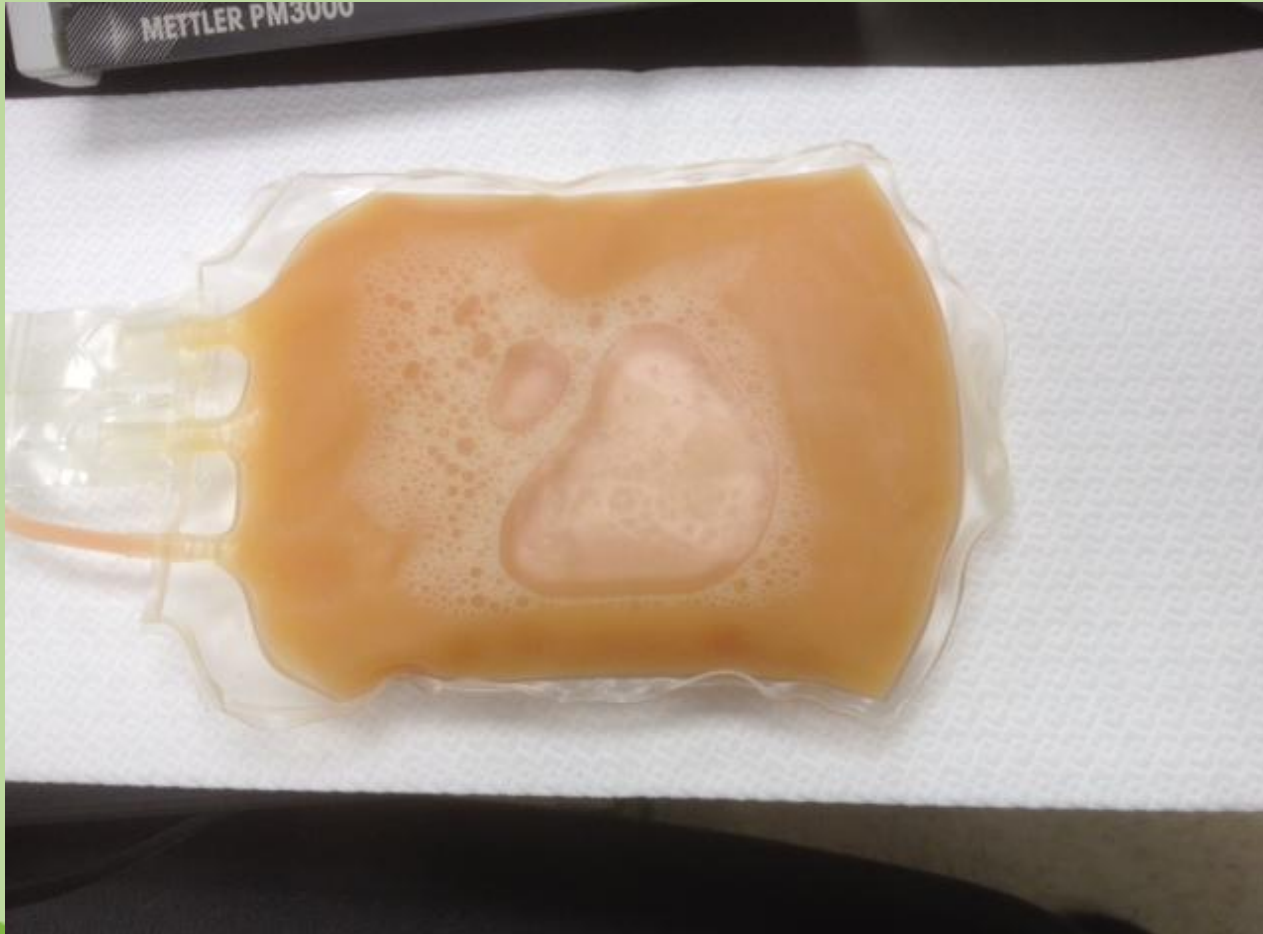
# ***Hemolyzed Platelets***



# ***Severe Hemolysis***



# ***Lipemic Plasma***



## **Causes**

- High fat meal
- Associated with disease state  
e.g. hypercholesterolemia

## **Effects**

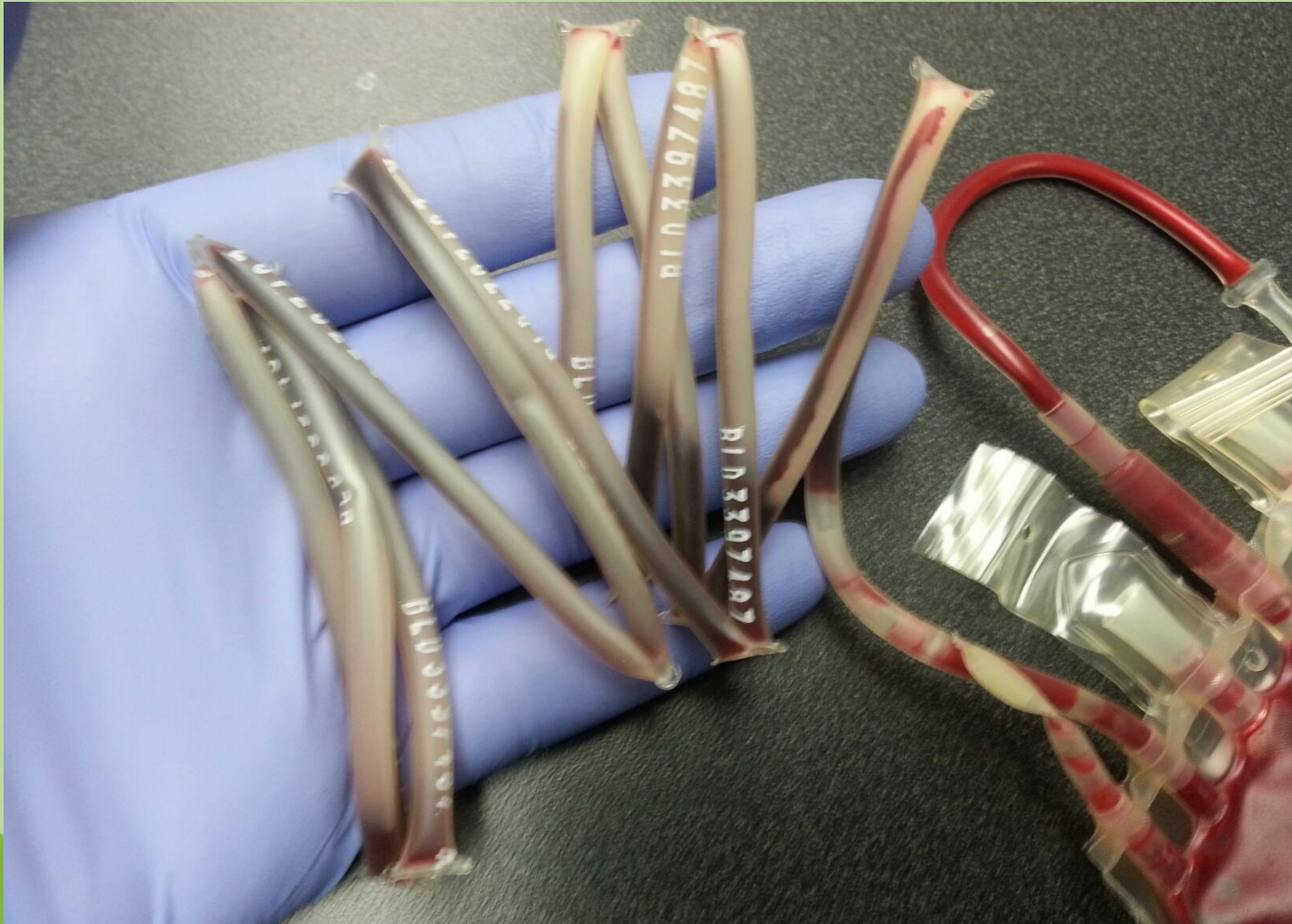
- WB/RBC – strawberry milkshake
- Plasma/Platelets – opaque, milky

## **Acceptability**

- Does not affect safety of product
- Usually discarded for esthetics



# Lipemic Segments



# ***Hypertriglyceridemia***



## **Causes**

- Traumatic venipuncture
- Insufficient mixing
- Insufficient volume of anticoagulant
- Bacterial contamination

## **Effects**

- WB/RBC – dark purple/red masses
- Segments – red to black stringy mass
- Plasma containing products – thick, white opaque masses

## **Acceptability**

- Small clots acceptable
- Less than a quarter size



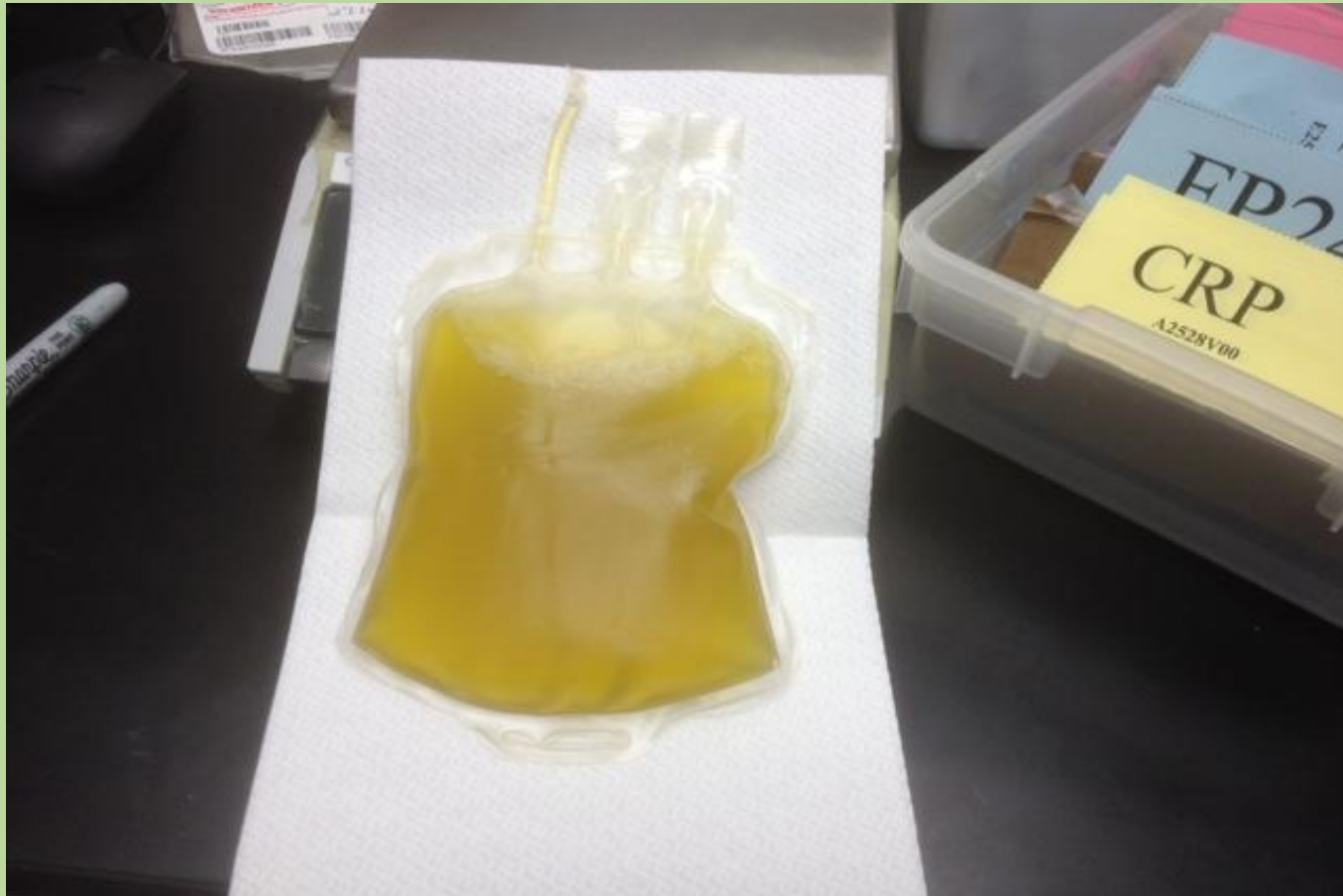
# Clots



Clots remaining in primary bag after filtration



# ***Green Plasma***



## **Causes and Effects**

<b><u>Appearance</u></b>	<b><u>Possible Cause</u></b>
Pale Green	Oral Contraceptive
Dark greenish brown	Icterus
Bright or fluorescent green	Drugs/bacteria contamination
Bright yellow to orange	Vitamins
Reddish	RBCs /hemoglobin from incorrect preparation or equipment failure

## **Acceptability**

- Pale to dark yellow
- Slight to green tinge

# ***Wilsons***



# ***Particulate Matter***

## **Includes**

- Fibrin strands
- Aggregates
- White particulate matter
- Flocculent material
- Cold agglutinins

## **Causes**

- Traumatic venipuncture
- Insufficient mixing
- Insufficient volume of anticoagulant
- Bacterial contamination



## **Effects**

- Any component-thin, whitish, thread-like strands

## **Acceptability**

- Probably ok if transfused through a filter

## **Causes**

- Inadequate rest period post collection
- Environmental factors: e.g. cold countertop
- Improper storage
- Collection type
- Donor dependent variables

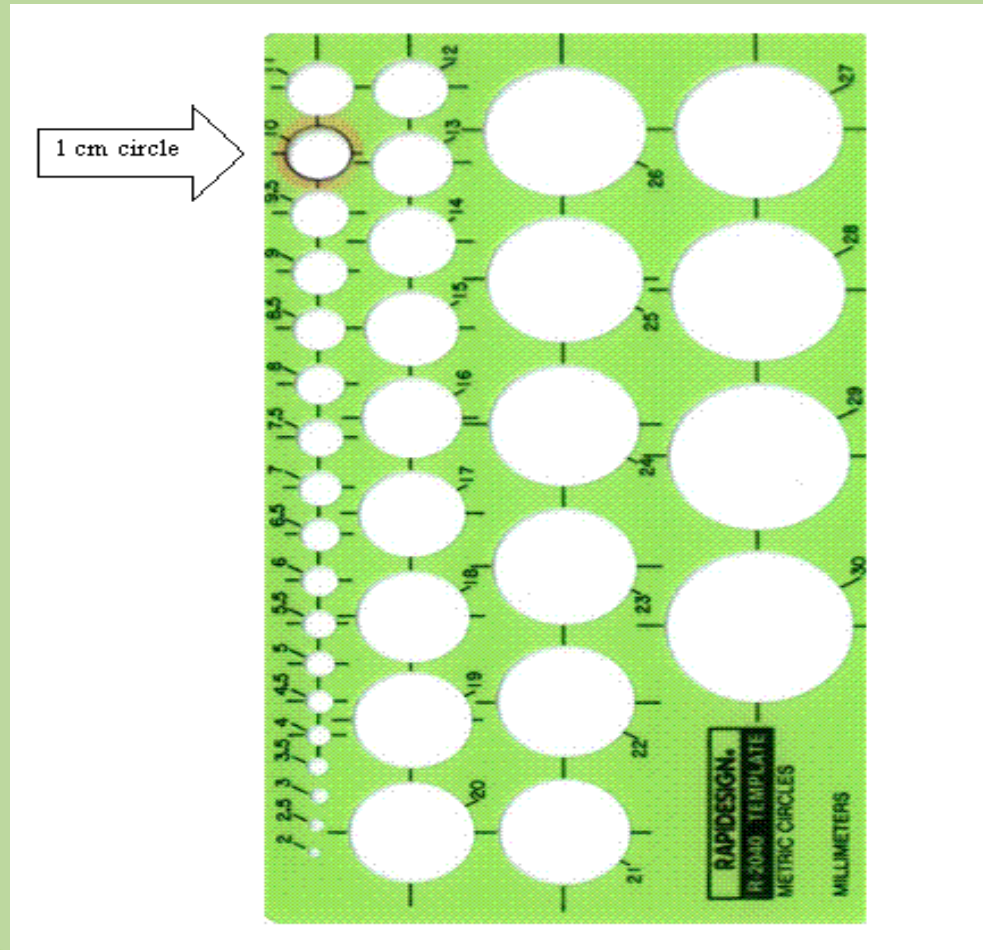
## **Effects**

- Platelets – small whitish masses

## **Acceptability**

- A few aggregates are ok
- CBC uses the following criteria
  - ✓ Large in size -  $> 1$  cm
  - ✓ Many small clumps -  $> \sim 40$
  - ✓ All must fit within a 1 cm circle

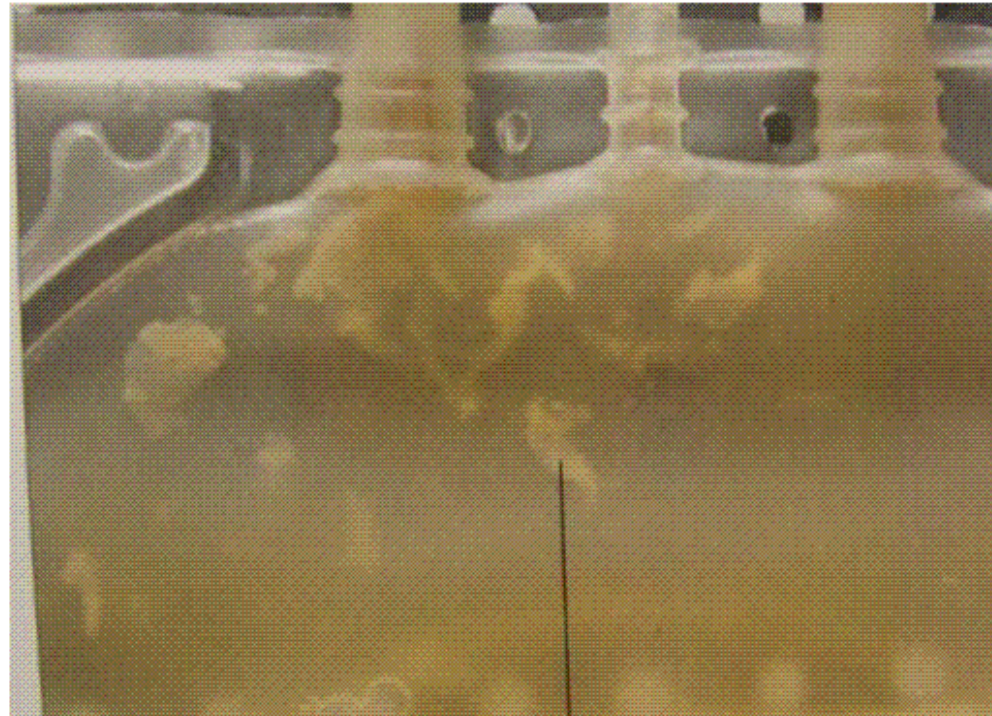
# ***Aggregate Size Chart/Metric Circle Chart***





# ***Clumpy Platelet Examples: Unacceptable***

**Unacceptable: Large Aggregates (appearance of “egg drop soup”),  $> 1$  cm circle**



# ***Clumpy Platelet Examples: Unacceptable***

*(continued)*

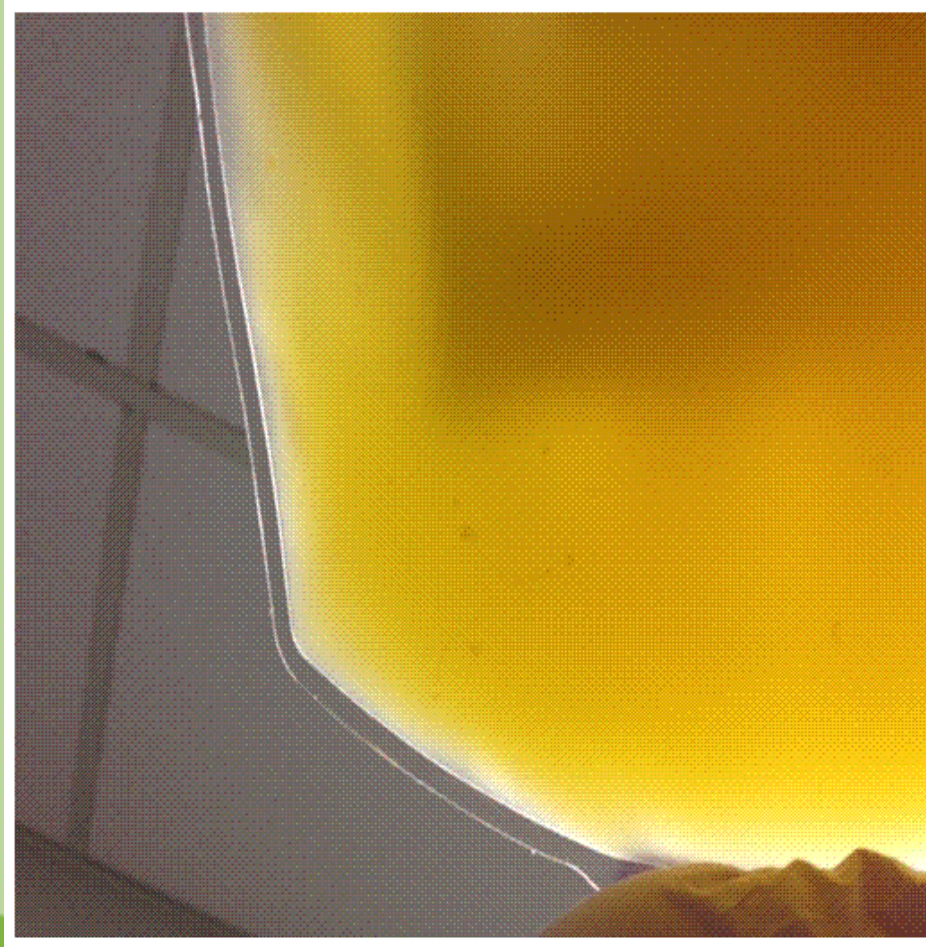
**Unacceptable: > 40 Small Aggregates**

**The vast majority of the aggregates, if combined would not fit within a 1 cm circle. In addition to the aggregates at the base of the bag, several have packed in the ports.**



# ***Platelet Example with Clumps: Acceptable***

Acceptable: Small Clumps, Small in Number (<40), all aggregates fit within 1 cm circle



# ***White Particulate Matter***

## **Causes**

- Absence of leukocyte reduction
- Use of higher g-force in centrifugation
- Normal manufacturing process
- Normal storage process

# ***White Particulate Matter***

## **Effects**

- WB/RBC/Segments/Platelets
  - Crystalline material
  - Fatty material
  - Tissue
  - Waxy appearing globs
  - White specks

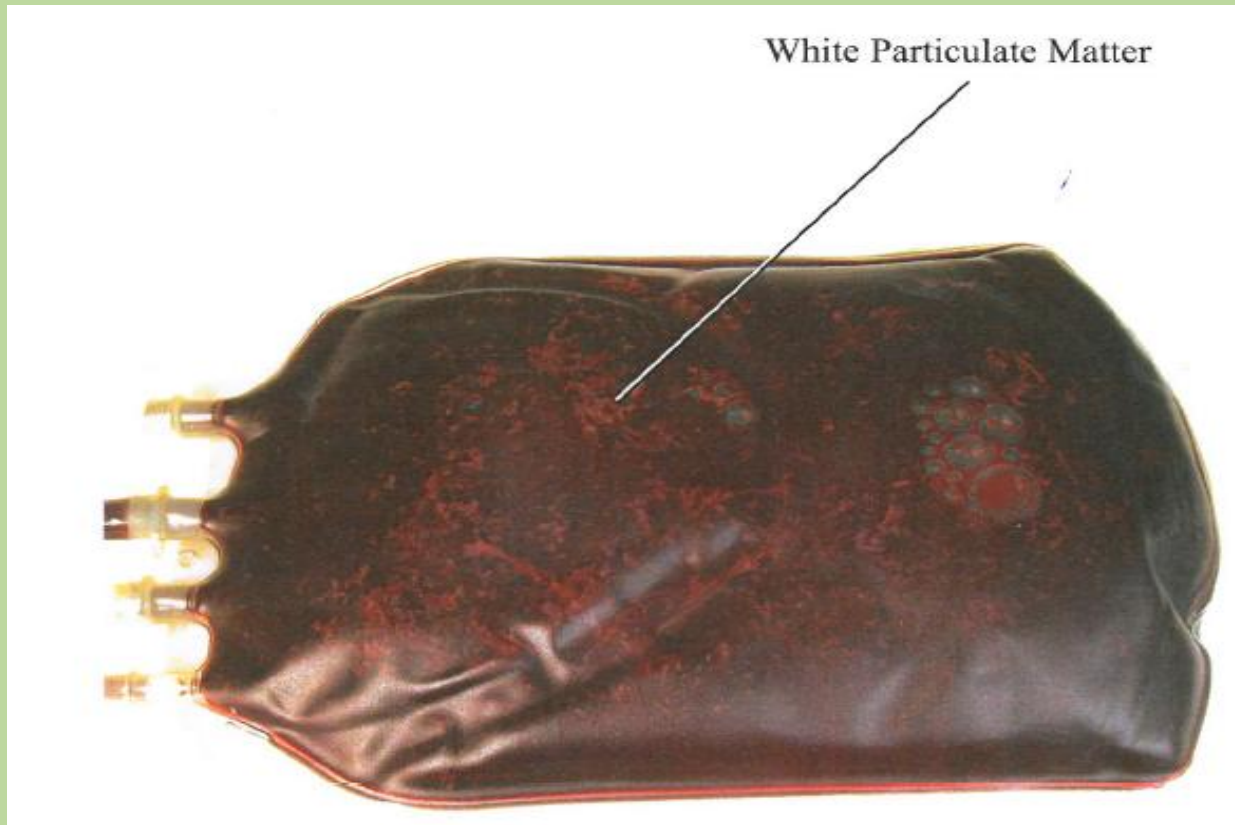
# ***White Particulate Matter***

## **Acceptability**

- Suitability for release  
    **See “FDA Update on Particulate Matter in Blood Bags”,  
    Oct 31, 2003**



# ***White Particulate Matter***



# ***Flocculent Plasma***



# ***Flocculent Material***

## **Causes**

- Plasma is exposed to gradual or incomplete thawing
- Plasma is placed in refrigerator before being completely thawed
- Plasma is exposed to freeze, thaw, refreeze cycle

# ***Flocculent Material***

## **Effects**

- Plasma (Liquid) – cloudy, fuzzy, fluffy white precipitate; tissue paper-like appearance; disperses easily

## **Acceptability**

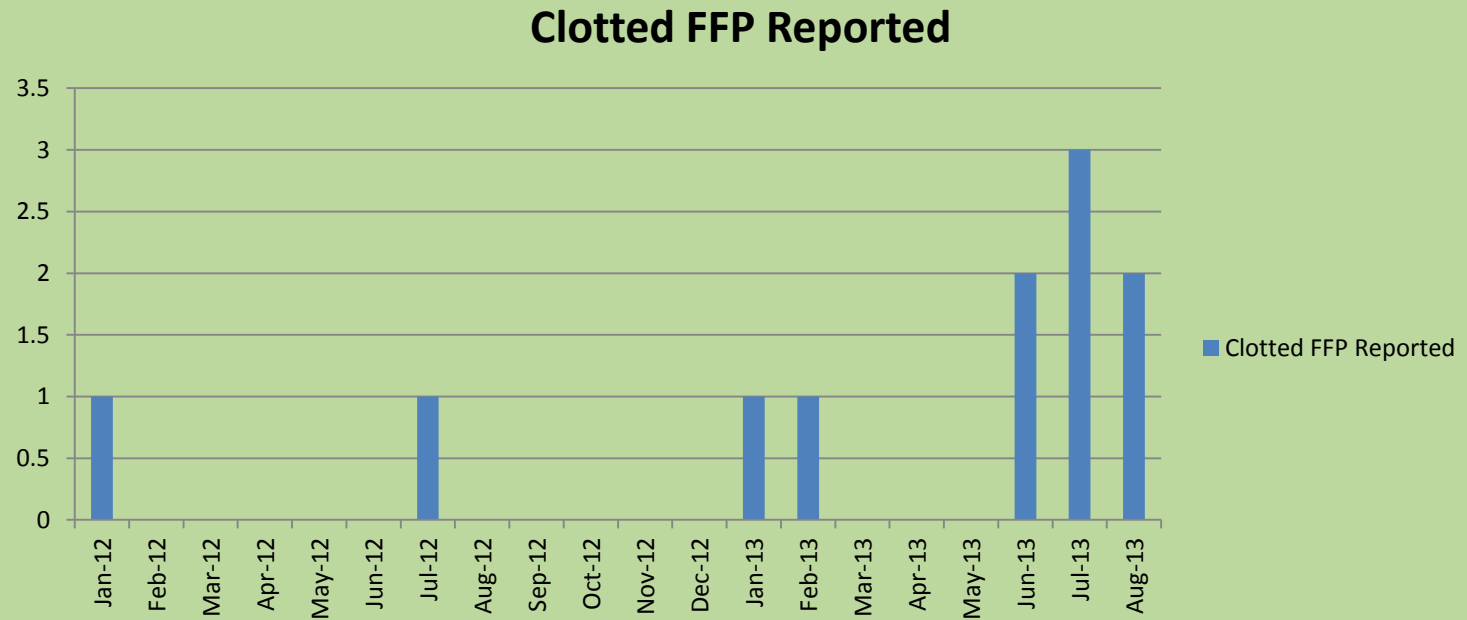
- Suitable for release

## **CBC Experience**

- Increasing number of “clotted” FFP reported by hospital



# Clotted FFP Reported



# ***Investigation***

- Determined the clots were not related to collection or manufacturing
  
- Contacted Fenwal
  - No problem reports from other centers
  - Did not appear to be bag lot related
  - Would forward to Fenwal Quality Engineer

# ***Fenwal Quality Engineer Report***

- “Clots” may not actually be a clot
- Testing of material in returned units is consistent with cryoprecipitate & not clot formation
- To verify, place returned units in 37C° waterbath for 15-20 min to see if flocculation goes away

# ***CBC Experiment***

- 5 returned thawed FFP units placed in 37C° waterbath.
- In all 5 units, the flocculent material disappeared, confirming Fenwal's theory that the “clots” are really cryo.





# ***Cryoprecipitate Production***

- Freeze cryo rich plasma (CRP)
- Thaw CRP in 4° waterbath
- Cryo precipitates out
- Centrifuge unit & remove most of plasma, leaving cryo in bag



# ***Recommendations***

- Ensure thawing is performed at 37C°
- Verify that units are completely immersed in waterbath
- When thawing multiple units, ensure water bath temperature is maintained at 37C°
- Verify units are thoroughly thawed before refrigeration
- During storage, avoid exposing plasma to temperatures that could result in a partial thaw

# ***Cold Agglutinins***

## **❑ Causes**

- Autoantibody that reacts with donor/patients own cells at low temperature

## **❑ Effects**

- WB/RBC – may appear to have many small clots that look like coffee grounds or may be one large mass – all disperse when blood is warmed

## **❑ Acceptability**

- Not suitable for release

# ***Bacterial Contamination***

## **Causes**

- Donor with bacteremia
- Skin not properly cleaned prior to phlebotomy
- Collection kit sterility compromised

# ***Bacterial Contamination***

## **Effects**

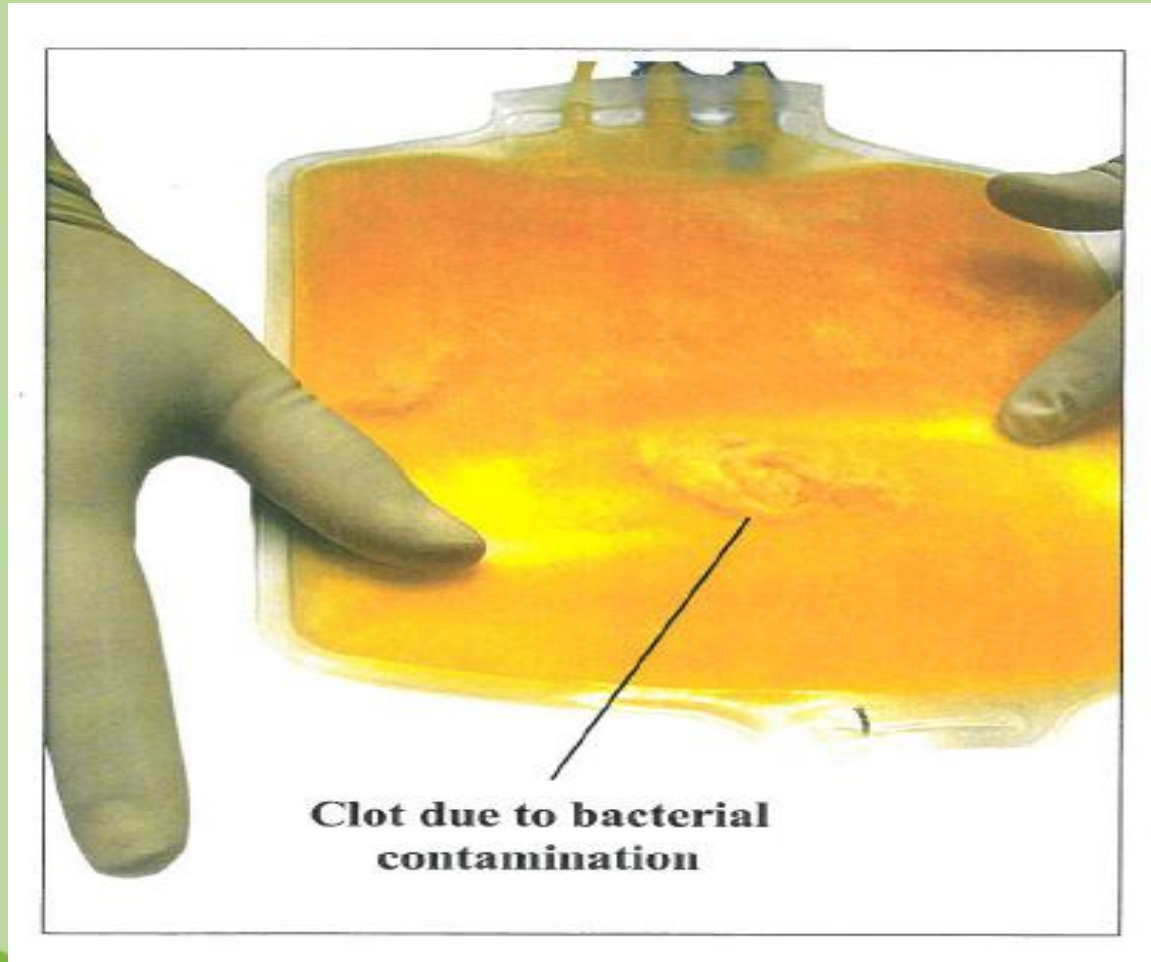
- **WB/RBC**
  - Product darker than segments
  - Purple, brown
  - Unusual gas bubbles
  - Zone of hemolysis above RBC mass
  - Plasma is murky, purple, brown, red
  - Clots/fibrin strands
- **Plasma/Platelets**
  - Clots/fibrin strands
  - Murky
  - Unusual color

# ***Bacterial Contamination***

## **Acceptability**

- Not acceptable for release

# ***Bacterial Contamination***



## **Definition**

- Part of collection set that's come loose within the container. Rarely, may be other object.

## **Causes**

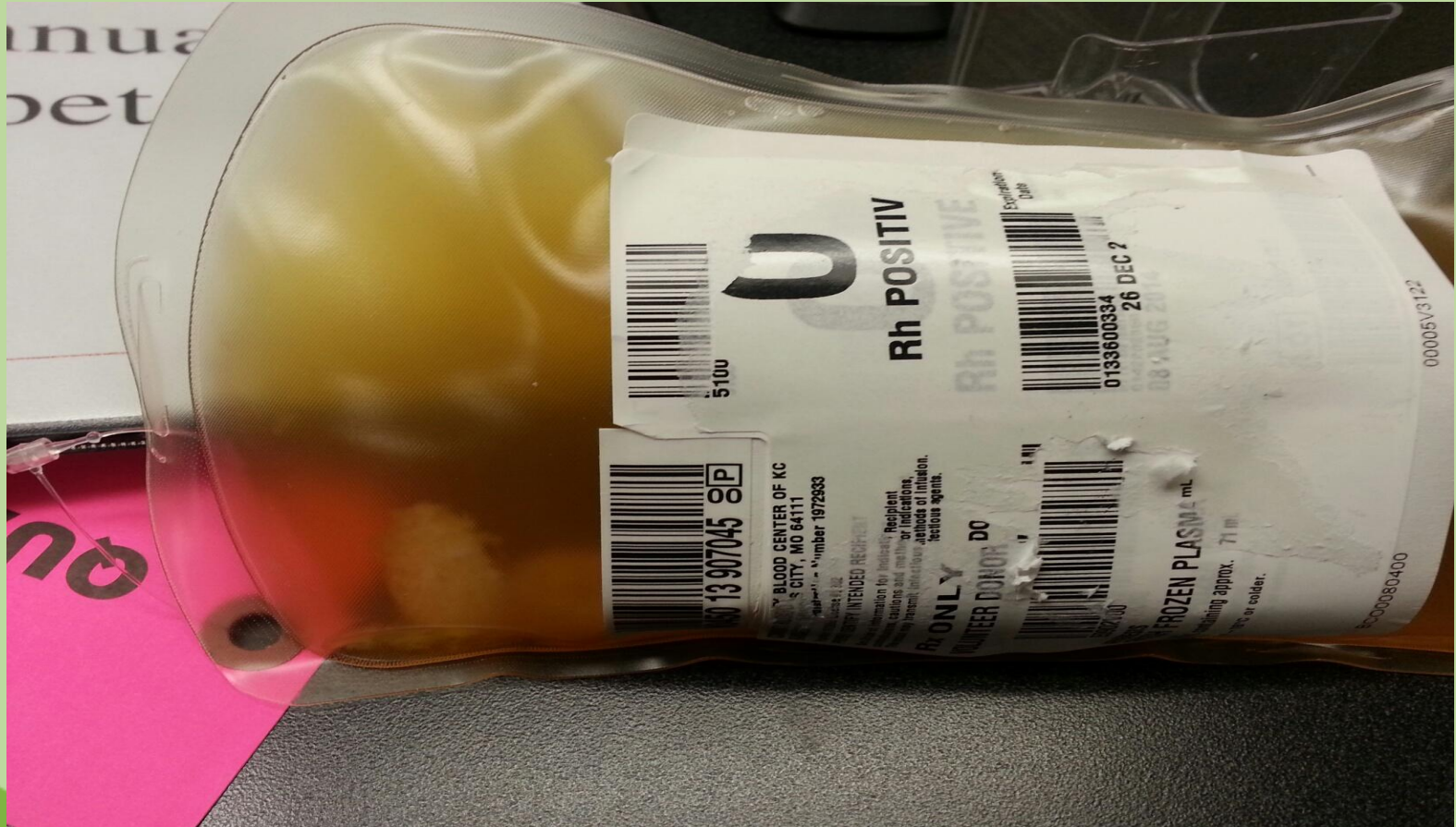
- Manufacturers defect
- Operator error
- Handling during transport



## **Acceptability**

- Not acceptable for release





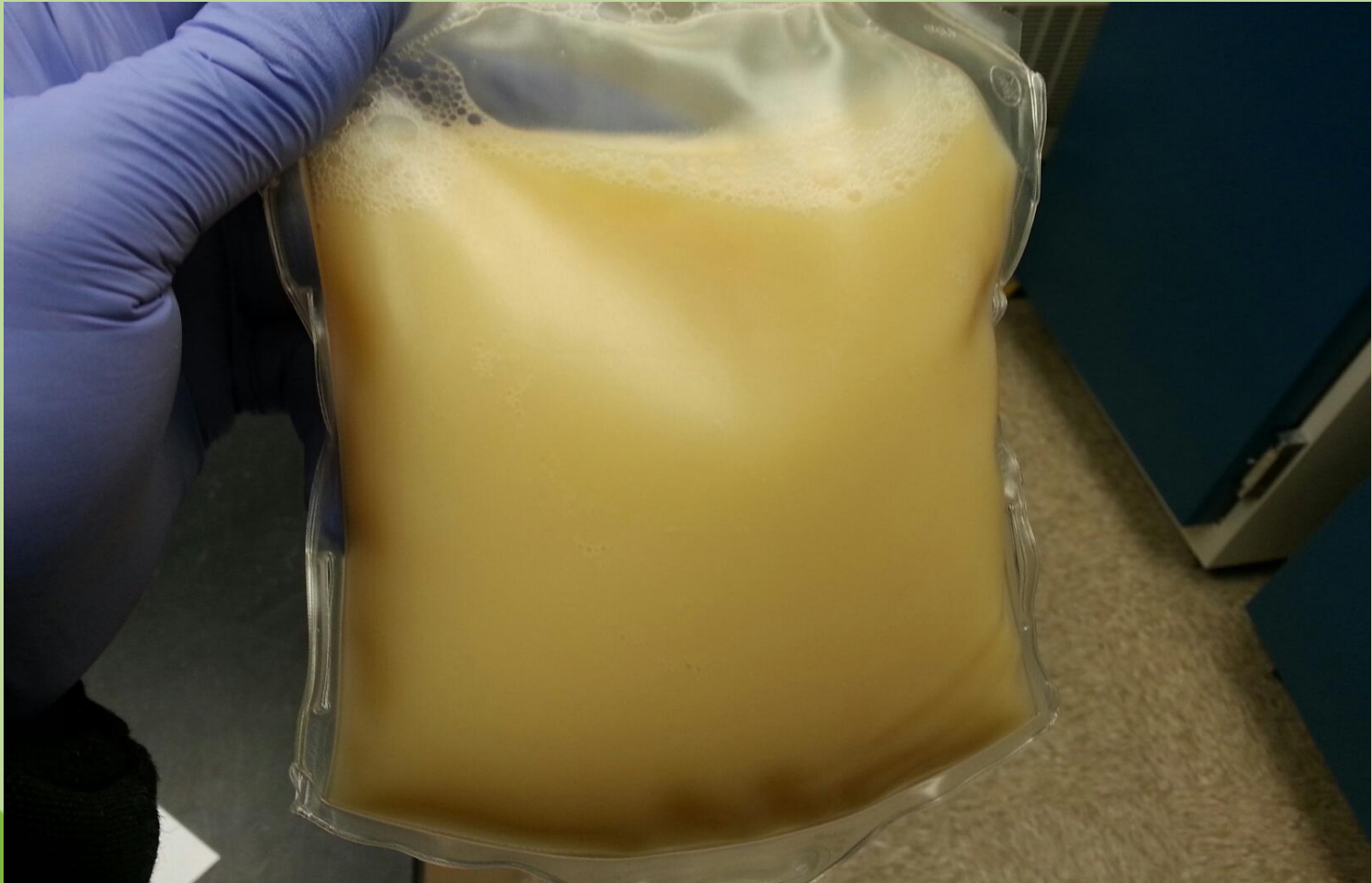












# ***What We've Covered Today***

- Most common visual anomalies in blood products
- The cause of the anomalies
- When to use the product and when to send it back



# QUESTIONS?