

5 Steps to Safer Blood Transfusions if You Have Sickle Cell Disease

Accessible link: <https://www.cdc.gov/ncbddd/sicklecell/betterhealthtoolkit/index.html>



If you have sickle cell disease (SCD), you may need one or more blood transfusions (healthy blood from a donor put into your body) during your lifetime. During a blood transfusion, your blood and the donated blood must have matching **antigens**, or special proteins on the surface of each red blood cell.

If the antigens in your blood and the donated blood do not match, your immune system (your body's ability to fight germs) may attack the new blood. This **transfusion reaction** can cause serious health problems. Below are steps you can take for safer blood transfusions.

SHARE YOUR TRANSFUSION HISTORY WITH YOUR HEALTHCARE PROVIDER

Share past health information including your number of lifetime transfusions and any reactions to blood transfusions such as severe pain, fatigue, brown or red urine, and fever. If you have had past transfusion reactions, your provider may talk to you about the risks and benefits of **immunosuppressants**. These medicines lower the chance of your immune system rejecting the donor blood, protecting you from a life-threatening transfusion reaction.



KNOW YOUR BLOOD TYPE

Ask your provider for an **extended red cell antigen profile**, a test that determines your antigens. Share the results with your healthcare providers before your blood transfusion.



**Centers for Disease
Control and Prevention**
National Center on Birth Defects
and Developmental Disabilities

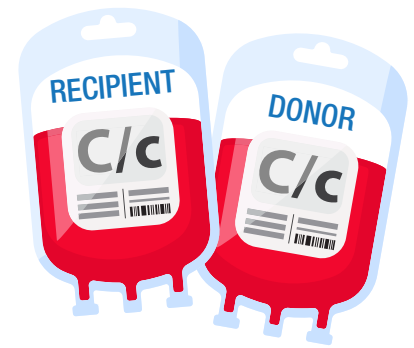


SCDC
SICKLE CELL DATA COLLECTION

REQUEST BLOOD MATCHING

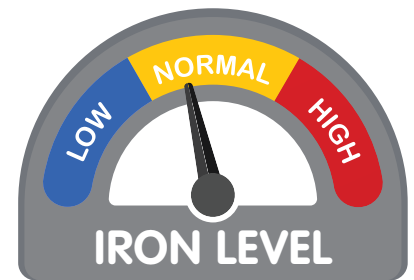
Once you know your antigens, they need to be matched with the antigens of the donor's blood to avoid a transfusion reaction during the blood transfusion. Ask your provider for blood that is matched for these antigens to which people with SCD most commonly have transfusion reactions:

C/c, E/e, and K red cell antigens.



TRACK YOUR IRON LEVELS

If you have received more than 10 transfusions in your lifetime, you may be at risk for iron overload (too much iron in the body). Ask your provider for a **ferritin blood test**, which measures the amount of iron in your blood. If your ferritin levels are high (greater than 1,000) and you receive transfusions on a regular schedule, your provider should run a magnetic resonance imaging (MRI) test that measures iron levels in your liver. Your provider may also run an MRI that measures iron levels in your heart.



TALK TO YOUR PROVIDER ABOUT YOUR TRANSFUSION OPTIONS

If you need regular transfusions, ask your provider about an **automated red cell exchange**, a transfusion process that removes and replaces sickled cells with healthy blood. This process may be preferred over a simple blood transfusion during which healthy blood is added to blood with sickled cells. An automated red cell exchange can lower your risk for health problems, such as iron overload.

Learn more about blood transfusions here:

<https://vimeo.com/showcase/7664222>



Visit the “Sickle Cell Disease: Steps to Better Health” toolkit available here: www.cdc.gov/SCD/betterhealth

Source: Chou ST, Alsawas M, Fasano RM, Field JJ, Hendrickson JE, Howard J, et. al. American Society of Hematology 2020 guidelines for sickle cell disease: transfusion support. *Blood Adv.* 2020;4(2):327–355.