# Immunology Lab.# 4

# **Blood cross matching**

Important step before blood transfusion in order to prevent transfusion reaction with serious complication and to show compatibility between donors' blood and recipient blood.

### **Types**

- 1- Major cross matching
- 2- Minor cross matching
- 1- Major cross matching

### **Procedure**

- 1. Prepare Donor's red cells (tube with EDTA) and recipient's serum (Gel tube).
- 2. Prepare 5% saline cell suspension of red cells (50  $\mu$ l blood + 950  $\mu$ l Normal saline).
- 3. Add two drops of recipient's serum and one drop of donor cell suspension.
- 4. Mix and incubate the tubes at 37 C for about 45-60 minutes.
- 5. Decant the serum completely and wash the cells three times in saline.
- 6. Add two drops of Anti-human Globulin (AHG) and mix. Allow to stand at room temperature for 5 minutes.
- 7. Centrifuge at 1500 rpm for 1 minute.
- 8. Observe macroscopically and microscopically for agglutination.
- 9. If macroscopic agglutination is not observed, transfer a small amount onto a glass slide and examine for microscopic agglutination. Rouleaux is not an indication of incompatibility.

#### **Results**

No agglutination (compatible)-Can be transfused Agglutination (Incompatible)- Cannot be transfused

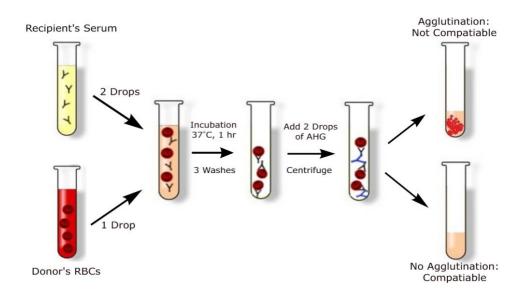


Fig.1 Major cross-matching

### Procedure of minor cross matching

- 1. Recipient's red cells and donor's serum/plasma.
- 2. Add two drops of donor's serum and one drop of recipient's cell suspension. (50 µl blood + 950 µl Normal saline).
- 3. Mix and incubate the tubes at 37 C Celsius for about 60 minutes.
- 4. Decant the serum completely and wash the cells three times in saline.
- 5. Add two drops of Anti-human Globulin (AHG) and mix. Allow to stand at room temperature for 5 minutes.
- 6. Centrifuge at 1500 rpm for 1 minute.
- 7. Observe macroscopically and microscopically for agglutination.
- 8. If macroscopic agglutination is not observed, transfer a small amount onto a glass slide and examine for microscopic agglutination. Rouleaux is not an indication of incompatibility.

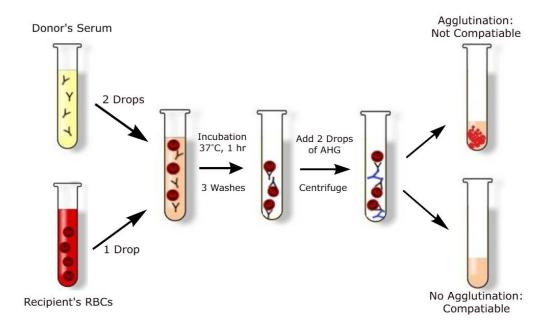


Fig.2 Minor cross-matching

The minor incompatibility is **less important** because the donor's serum which contains the antibodies is diluted in the recipient's own plasma, making the antibodies very dilute and ineffective.

# Requirements

- 1- EDTA tube
- 2- Gel tube
- **3-** Clean dry tubes
- 4- Normal saline
- 5- Microscope
- **6-** Dropper
- 7- Slide
- **8-** Cover slip
- 9- Incubator
- 10- Anti- human globulin (anti-antibodies)
- 11- Blood of both donor and recipient
- 12- Syringes
- 13- Cotton
- 14- Alcohol
- 15- Tourniquet

