

## Clinical decision making in UK and Ireland H&I Laboratories – results from the UK NEQAS for H&I’s Interpretative Educational Scheme

Deborah Singleton, Tracey Rees & Chris Darke

### Introduction

UK NEQAS for H&I introduced a free interpretative educational scheme in 2013.

2 or 3 clinical scenarios are distributed yearly covering solid organ, HSC transplantation or platelet transfusion. Each case provides laboratory test results and clinical information: they require affirmed clinical decisions/clinical advice.

Here we present the findings of the two 2014 scenarios from UK and Ireland laboratories.

### Scenario 1: Renal Transplant Case

This scenario involved the listing of a new renal patient on the deceased donor transplant list and a subsequent DBD kidney transplant offer. 21 labs participated.

The scenario provided the HLA type of the patient and sensitising events, CDC and Luminex Single Antigen results for 2 sera (MFI range 0-7879, no CDC antibodies), details of deceased donor kidney offer and CDC and FC crossmatching results

From provided results, 19 participants would list some specificities as ‘unacceptable antigens’, 1 would not list any specificities and 1 response was ambiguous.

The number of specificities listed by the 19 labs varied from 5 to 14 (mean=10) but 87.5% were MFI>1000. All 19 laboratories listed HLA-A,B specificities of MFI>2500. Other listed specificities varied in HLA-Class and MFI values – see Table 1.

**Table 1: Specificities selected as unacceptable antigens**

Spec	MFI Range	No. of Labs	Spec	MFI Range	No. of Labs
A2	5497-7879	19	DR9	342-1255	6
B57	2595-6341	19	DP23	1217-1319	7
B58	2987-4621	19	DP11	40-1269	3
A69	2676-2710	19	DR7	881-921	1
B35	2872-3006	19	A29	229-734	0
A80	1299-2293	15	A68	0-475	1
Cw4	3489-3768	17	A31	374-933	0
B18	1627-1859	13	A33	189-545	0
DP1	1902-2239	10	B27	478-867	0
Cw2	1454-1643	13	DR13	253-663	0
DQ2	423-1187	10			

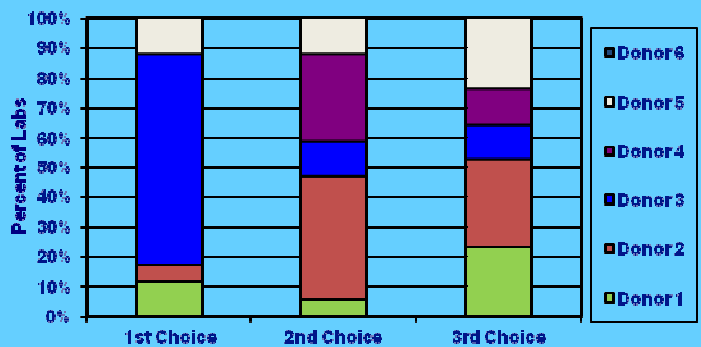
MFI Range is the lowest and highest MFI values over 2 serum samples. Specificities with MFI >500 shown.

When provided with potential donor crossmatching results, (CDC negative, weak flow cytometry B-cell positive) 100% of participants stated they would advise that the transplant proceed/donor is compatible.

### Scenario 2: HSCT Case

This scenario involved an aplastic anaemia patient requiring a mismatched unrelated HSCT transplant and platelet transfusion support. 17 labs participated.

From the provided 6 donor search results, there were 6 different combinations of 3 donors selected for additional typing. 94.1% of labs included the same donor (donor 3) as one of their three selections, with 70.6% selecting it as their first choice (Figure1).



**Figure 1: HSCT donor selection**

When provided with 5 locus 2<sup>nd</sup> field typing on 4 potential donors, 94.1% of labs selected the same donor as their final choice for transplant. 100% of labs also stated they would provide the patient with HLA selected platelets.

### Comment

Although the scenarios are not formally assessed they allow documented clinical interpretation/advice to be compared between laboratories. There was good agreement on some aspects of the scenarios, others (e.g. specificities to list as ‘unacceptable antigens’) showed greater variation.

### Further Information

Full information on all UK NEQAS for H&I schemes is available at [www.neqashandi.org.uk](http://www.neqashandi.org.uk) or contact the Scheme Manager at [ukneqashandi@wales.nhs.uk](mailto:ukneqashandi@wales.nhs.uk)

