

Contents

Contributors	iv
Preface	v
Acronyms and abbreviations	vi

Antibodies

Case 1	Hemolytic disease of the newborn: anti-C and anti-D, or anti-G	1
Case 2	Rh conundrum: auto- versus allo-anti-e	6
Case 3	High-stress, high-frequency antibodies	10
Case 4	The incompatible crossmatch in warm autoimmune hemolytic anemia	14
Case 5	Drug-induced hemolysis masquerading as DIC	19
Case 6	Blood group genotyping in sickle cell disease	23
Case 7	Anti-D in an Rh(D)-positive patient	28
Case 8	T-activation	31

Blood components and more

Case 9	Platelet transfusion refractoriness	35
Case 10	Crying for cryoprecipitate	40
Case 11	Blood and bombs	44
Case 12	Less is more: blood management in obstetrics	48
Case 13	Bleeding associated with the novel oral anticoagulants	53
Case 14	TTP or HUS?	57
Case 15	Acquired hemophilia A	61
Case 16	ABO-incompatible hematopoietic stem cell transplantation	65

Complications

Case 17	Hyperhemolysis in sickle cell disease	69
Case 18	Hemolysis from platelet transfusion	73
Case 19	Breathless in Boston	76
Case 20	Hyperkalemia in pediatric massive transfusion	80
Case 21	Hypotensive transfusion reaction	84
Case 22	Microbial contamination of hematopoietic progenitor cell components	87
Case 23	Transfusion reaction potpourri	90
Case 24	Inadequate hematopoietic stem cell mobilization: what now?	94
Case 25	Transfusion-associated graft-versus-host disease	98
Case 26	The peripartetic patient: record fragmentation as a risk factor for delayed hemolytic transfusion reactions	103
	Index	109