

Sindrom prenesenih limfocita nakon male ABO-nepodudarne transplantacije jetre

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KLJUČNE RIJEČI: anemija; antitijela; hemoliza; transplantacija jetre

UVOD: Sindrom prenesenih limfocita (PLS) je imunološki posredovana hemoliza s heterogenom kliničkom slikom. PLS se može razviti nakon transplantacije solidnog organa ili koštane srži zbog male ABO ili Rhesus faktor (Rh) nepodudarnosti te zbog nepodudarnosti u ostalim sustavima krvnih grupa. Darivateljivi imunokompetentni memorijski B-limfociti, koji su prisutni unutar presatka, proizvode protutijela protiv eritrocita primatelja. Prilikom transplantacije jetre (LT), pacijenti moraju primiti organ ABO-identičnog ili ABO-kompatibilnog darivatelja. PLS se razvija između 4 dana i 3 tjedna nakon transplantacije. Učestalost PLS-a nakon LT je 30-40%. Liječi se transfuzijama darivatelju ABO-podudarne krvi. U težim slučajevima, u protokol liječenja se dodaje afereza ili rituksimab.

PRIKAZ SLUČAJA: Prikazujemo slučaj 70-godišnje pacijentice s primarnom bilijarnom cirozom, krvne grupe AB+, kojoj je učinjena ortotopska LT od O+ darivatelja. Pacijentica je tijekom operacije primila nekoliko doza koncentrata eritrocita AB+ i trombocita. Dva tjedna nakon LT bolesnica je razvila simptomatsku anemiju: hemoglobin (Hb) 77 g/L, ukupni bilirubin (T-Bil) 35 $\mu\text{mol/L}$, laktat-dehidrogenaza (LDH) 231 U/l. Neizravni i izravni antiglobulinski testovi pacijentice su bili negativni, ali su u serumu i eluatu identificirana anti-B protutijela IgM i IgG titra vrijednosti 2, odnosno 8. Pacijentica je primila dvije doze koncentrata A+ eritrocita. Početno liječenje poboljšalo je vrijednosti Hb (100 g/L), T-Bil (35 $\mu\text{mol/L}$) i haptoglobina (1,63 g/L). Dva tjedna kasnije u eluatu nisu bila prisutna anti-B protutijela.

ZAKLJUČAK: Anemija je čest i multifaktorijski nalaz nakon LT. Transplantacijski tim uvijek mora razmotriti PLS u bolesnika s naglim smanjenjem Hb koji nemaju znakove krvarenja, osobito ako je prisutna mala nepodudarnost u ABO sustavu krvnih grupa primatelja i darivatelja.

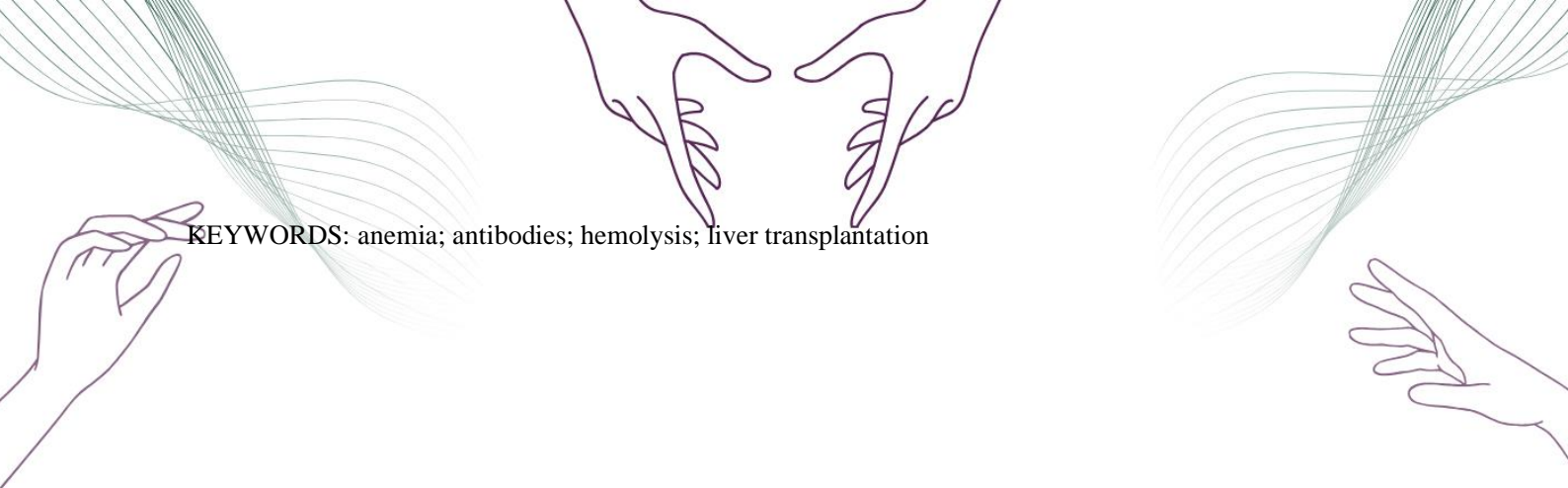
Passenger lymphocyte syndrome in Minor ABO-incompatible liver transplantation

BACKGROUND: Passenger lymphocyte syndrome (PLS) is immune-mediated hemolysis with heterogeneous clinical presentation. PLS occurs following solid-organ or bone marrow transplantation due to minor ABO, Rhesus factor (Rh), or minor blood group mismatch between donor and recipient. Donor's immunocompetent memory B-lymphocytes, present within the graft, produce antibodies against the recipient's erythrocytes. In liver transplantation (LT), patients must receive an organ from an ABO-identical or ABO-compatible donor. PLS develops between 4 days and 3 weeks post-transplantation. The incidence of PLS in LT is 30-40%. PLS treatment involves blood transfusions of organ donor ABO-group. For severe cases, apheresis or rituximab may be added.

REPORT: We present a 70-year-old female with primary biliary cirrhosis, blood type AB+, who underwent orthotopic LT from an O+ donor. The patient received several units of AB+ blood and platelets during surgery. Two weeks after LT, the patient developed symptomatic anemia: hemoglobin (Hb) 77 g/L, total bilirubin (T-Bil) 35 $\mu\text{mol/L}$, lactate-dehydrogenases (LDH) 231 U/l. The patient's indirect and direct antiglobulin tests were negative, but in the serum and eluate, the anti-B antibody of IgM and IgG titer 2 and 8 were identified, respectively. The patient received two A+ blood units. Initial treatment improved Hb (100 g/L), T-Bil (35 $\mu\text{mol/L}$), and haptoglobin (1.63 g/L). Two weeks later, the patient's eluate was negative for anti-B antibodies.

CONCLUSION: Anemia is a frequent and multifactorial finding after LT. The transplantation team must always consider PLS in patients with sudden Hb decrease and no sign of bleeding, especially in the context of an ABO mismatch.





KEYWORDS: anemia; antibodies; hemolysis; liver transplantation

