

### AIHA CASE #3

1. What antibody(ies) are present? Is this allo- or auto-antibody?

*The patient appears to have anti-C in her plasma. However, the direct antiglobulin test is positive, and the patient is C positive, suggesting either that this antibody identification is incorrect, or that the anti-C is an autoantibody.*

2. What does the auto-adsorption accomplish? What history do you need in order to know if this test is valid?

*In this case the autoadsorption proves that the anti-C is autoantibody. A history of transfusion in the last 3 months would invalidate the autoadsorption.*

3. How would you select RBCs for transfusion in this case?

*One would choose C negative RBCs and simply crossmatch them in the standard IAT method. If the crossmatches with raw serum were positive, one could crossmatch with auto-adsorbed serum. If the patient was hemolyzing, C-negative units might have a survival advantage, and this patient would not be at risk for forming allo-anti-c.*