

Core Lab Meeting Minutes

Jan 21 ,2026

Time 1405

Attendee	Present?	Attendee	Present?	Attendee	Present?
Lisa(Recorder)	✓	Amelia	✓	Jolina	✓
Amy	✓	Jobelle	✓	Brianne	
Erin	✓	Hanna		Brayden	✓
David		Uswald		Florence	✓
Isaiah					

- **Hand Hygiene-** Standing agenda item. Reminder to continue with our hand hygiene audits. 10 moments per month 😊
- **Call Phone-** We had issues again with the call phone, so it was suggested we restart the phone every Monday to see if that helps. It was suggested that staff call themselves on the phone to ensure it is working.
- **Staffing-** We will have a job being posted for a full-time indeterminate position. This job posting is now on Peoplesoft
- **Accreditation Topic-** Todays topic will be on PPE. The standards and answers will be uploaded onto the accreditation file in the Lab folder for review.
- **Blood Bank-** Amy will give a presentation on Pan Reactive patients. Summary is attached.
- **Sysmex B-** The analyzer has been having issues with HGB and Indices results. Jeff is in Ft Smith so he will be coming to STH tomorrow to look at it. Please do not use this analyzer in the meantime.

Panagglutinin

- An antibody that reacts to all reagent cells in a panel. Most commonly autoantibodies – especially warm autoantibodies. But these also may be alloantibodies against high frequency red cell antigens (i.e. they are present on a majority of people's red blood cells) – The auto control helps us to distinguish between them.

Auto antibody

- An antibody that targets antigens present on the patient or donor's own red blood cells. Common in hospitalized patients – but not usually significant other than causing us problems in testing. Usually categorized by temperatures at which they react best – warm (react at or around body temp.) or cold (react below body temp).
- Autoantibodies generally have positive DAT results – but not always

Warm auto antibodies

- Typically are panreactive, may show some increased strength against certain Rh antigens
- Top priority is to rule out any allo antibodies.
- Give antigen matched (so units that are negative for the same antigens the patient is negative more) prioritizing Rh and Kell antigens – then match anything else possible we can.
- Most often units will be incompatible and can be given as such – also known as least incompatible when they are antigen matched because the compatibility crossmatch is still reacting as positive.
- These can affect the antigen typing testing – especially S – so our method isn't reliable when the DAT and auto are positive.

Cold Autoantibodies

- Can be panreactive
- Typically target antigens in the I system (I or i) and are very common!
- But not usually significant.
- Occasionally can react in warmer temperatures and can destroy red cells such as in cold autoimmune hemolytic anemia – classically seen in association with Mycoplasma pneumonia infection (auto-anti-i) or infectious mononucleosis (auto-anti-i)