Bloodworks: Reduced Technology (PRT) Plateletpheresis
Overview for Transfusions

Bloodworks Northwest is introducing PRT Plateletpheresis to comply with new FDA requirements and will comprise 20-25% of the platelet inventory. The remainder of Plateletpheresis will be Large Volume Delayed Sample (LVDS) which look like current plateletpheresis components just with different label information.

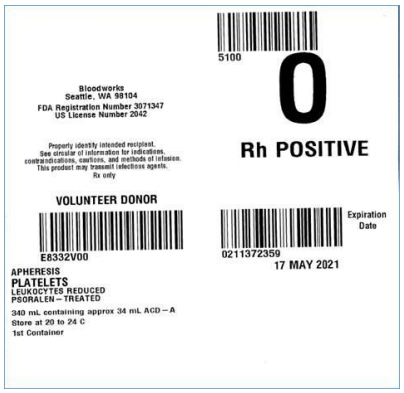
What is Pathogen Reduction Technology (PRT)?

- PRT platelets are treated with psoralen and UVA light to irreversibly cross-link DNA and RNA.
- Residual psoralen is negligible and the platelet component has normal functional and storage characteristics.
- Cross-linking DNA and RNA inactivates a broad spectrum of pathogens, including bacterial and donor T-cells.
- Inactivation of donor T-cells is an FDA approved alternative to irradiation for the prevention of Graft Versus Host Disease (GVHD); therefore PRT platelets therefore do not require irradiation and will not be irradiated.

How are PRT Platelepheresis different?

- Currently Plateletpheresis are labeled as either 'Leukoreduced' or 'Irradiated, Leukoreduced' but PRT platelets are only labeled 'Leukocyte Reduced, Psoralen-Treated' which are equivalent to "Irradiated, Leukoreduced'.
- Transfusionists will notice the bag is different, almost 3 inches longer than other Plateletpheresis bags.

Label example



Are PRT Plateletpheresis transfused differently than other Plateletpheresis components?

- There are no changes for how PRT or LVDS Plateletpheresis components are handled or transfused.
- Platelet dosing, volume, pre-medication, and hang time of all Plateletpheresis components are the same.
- All Plateletpheresis components can be transfused using the same line.
- Patients may receive all Plateletpheresis components interchangeably to fill their transfusion needs.

August 2021