

MOC BB/TM – Blood Banking/Transfusion Medicine (Mandatory 150-Question Module)

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 2,3 DPG in stored blood 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • intraoperative salvage standards
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ABO typing change 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • irradiation; storage of blood products
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • additives for red cell preservation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ISBT 128
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • albumin; ACE inhibitors; transfusion reactions 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ITP; indications for platelet transfusions
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • allergic reaction risk reduction 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • IV fluids compatible with blood components
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • allogeneic bone marrow transplant; donor matching 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • IVIG indications
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • allogeneic bone marrow transplant; transfusion support 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Kleihauer-Betke; fetomaternal hemorrhage
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • alloimmunization risk 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • leukocyte reduction; donor characteristics
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • anaphylactic transfusion reactions due to anti-IgA; prevention 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • massive transfusion; Rh compatibility
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • antibody identification; lowering pH 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • maternal antibody formation in pregnancy
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • autoimmune hemolytic anemia; transfusion risks 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • neonatal alloimmune thrombocytopenia treatment
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • bacterial contamination of blood products; Yersinia 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • neonatal transfusion criteria
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • bacterial contamination of platelets 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • neonatal transfusion increments
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • blood donor with bacteremia 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • newborn exchange transfusion; compatible blood
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • blood salvage program standards 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • one volume plasma exchange calculation
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • bone marrow transplant; incomplete engraftment 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Parvovirus B19 transmission
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • cell panel; ABO discrepancy 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • physiologic adaptations to blood loss and anemia
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • cell panel; alloantibodies; emergency transfusion 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • plasma transfusion indications
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • cell panels; alloantibody identification 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • platelet alloimmunization
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • cell panel; Anti-K 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • platelet storage errors
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • cell panel; high frequency alloantibodies 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • platelet storage lesions
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • cell panels; warm autoimmune hemolytic anemia 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • platelet transfusion efficacy
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • chronic granulomatous disease; acanthocytes 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • platelet transfusion refractoriness
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • coagulation factors in cryopoor plasma vs. FFP 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • platelet transfusions; post-transfusion platelet count increment calculations
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • compatibility testing; antiglobulin phase 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • platelet transfusions; survival time
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • complement binding alloantibodies 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • PNH; transfusion
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • cryoprecipitate; features 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • positive Ab screen, negative DAT
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • delayed hemolytic reaction; blood smear findings 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • positive autologous control; neg antibody screen
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Donath-Landsteiner antibody 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • positive DAT; elution studies
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • donor criteria; plateletpheresis 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • post-surgical bleeding
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • donor deferral criteria 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • post-transfusion increment, factor IX
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • donor deferral; malaria prophylaxis 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • posttransfusion purpura
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • donor deferral; rabies vaccine 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • posttransfusion sepsis; risk reduction
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • donor evaluation; medications 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • preprocedure blood components; thoracentesis/paracentesis
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • donor population characteristics 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • preprocedure warfarin reversal
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • donor reactions 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • rare blood types; thawed time to transfuse
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • donor reactions; vasovagal 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • RBC antigens most likely to induce alloantibodies in males
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • donor testing; repeatedly reactive infectious disease tests 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • RBC transfusion threshold; pediatrics
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • donor reactions; long term effects of donation; iron deficiency anemia 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • RBCs stored in AS-1; hematocrit
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • drug induced immune hemolytic anemia 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • recombinant factor VIIa; FDA approved indications
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • eluate Rh reactivity 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • repeat ABO typing, outside blood

• emergency transfusion; adverse reaction	• Rh (D) mother; weak D infant; management
• emergency transfusion; no compatible blood	• Rh IG infusion in ITP; hemoglobin concentration
• emergency transfusion; Rh incompatible	• selection of compatible units
• febrile transfusion reaction; premedication	• serum neutralization with Le(a) and Le(b)
• fetal-maternal transfusion; RBC incompatibility	• sickle cell disease crisis; treatment
• FFP storage	• sickle cell disease; hyperhemolytic syndrome
• FFP; indications	• solvent-detergent viral inactivation
• FFP; prophylactic use	• therapeutic apheresis for drug removal; pharmacokinetics
• frozen RBCs; reuse	• therapeutic apheresis; acute graft versus host disease
• graft vs host; pathophysiology	• therapeutic apheresis; volume removed
• graft-vs-host risk; HLA	• therapeutic plasma exchange; TTP
• granulocyte transfusions; allogeneic BM transplant candidate	• TRALI
• hemolytic disease of the fetus/newborn; Doppler ultrasound	• TRALI; CBC
• hemolytic disease of the fetus/newborn risk; maternal & paternal Rh types	• TRALI; prevention
• hemolytic disease of the fetus/newborn; alloantibodies	• transfusion associated GVHD vs. allogeneic HPC transplant associated GVHD
• hemolytic disease of the fetus/newborn; not Rh; not ABO	• transfusion induced iron overload; chelation therapy
• hemolytic transfusion reactions	• transfusion of units with broken seal
• hemolytic transfusion reaction; passive antibodies	• transfusion trigger; coronary artery disease
• hemolytic transfusion reaction; lab investigation	• transfusion-associated circulatory overload
• hemolytic transfusion reaction; prevention	• transfusion-related fatality reporting
• hemolytic transfusion reaction; treatment	• transfusion-transmitted infections; intravascular hemolysis
• heparin induced thrombocytopenia	• trauma protocol; Rh negative blood shortage
• HTLV transmission risk	• Trypanosoma cruzi; epidemiology; transmission
• hydrops fetalis; alloantibodies	• unexpected antibodies; gel technology
• hypoproliferative thrombocytopenia; GI bleeding	• unexpected antibody screening cells; reagent Rh phenotypes
• hypothermia and coagulopathy	• universal leukocyte reduction; impact
• incompatible crossmatch; emergency transfusion	• urgent warfarin reversal
• indications for irradiation of blood components	• von Willebrand disease; treatment
• individual classified as Rh positive donor/Rh negative recipient	• West Nile Virus; NAT testing