

realizaram-se 93.940 exames, e o número de amostras recoletadas caiu para 343 (0,35%). O exame com maior índice de recoleta foi DD, com 0,99%, em sequência, TTPa (0,57%), TP (0,43%), Fib (0,37%), e, por fim, FV (0,24%). Já no ano seguinte, evidenciou-se, também, uma queda nas amostras recoletadas, com DD sendo o mais frequente (0,61%), seguido de TTPa (0,42%), Fib (0,38%), TP (0,32%) e, acerca do FV, nenhuma amostra precisou ser recoletada. **DISCUSSÕES:** A hemólise acaba por interferir negativamente na maioria dos testes de coagulação, ocasionando uma depleção de alguns fatores da coagulação e alterando os resultados dos testes, por exemplo, TP e TTPA. O equipamento ACL Top® 750 demonstrou ser efetivo ao evidenciar a hemólise nas amostras em que o analista não conseguiu visualizar macroscopicamente este interferente, uma vez que esta tecnologia determina o grau de hemólise através da absorbância da amostra entre os comprimentos de onda de 405 nm e 535 nm. Ademais, notou-se que o DD foi o exame mais recoletado - este sofrendo resultados falso-positivos na presença de hemólise, devido à ativação da cascata de coagulação. Por fim, como demonstrado, a análise por inspeção visual de hemólise enquadra-se como subjetiva, ao passo que a análise por automação mostrou eficácia na sua análise. **Conclusões:** Pode-se verificar que as metodologias automatizadas diminuem a subjetividade da avaliação visual da hemólise, reduzindo as amostras que necessitaram de recoleta e aumentando a segurança na liberação dos resultados na rotina laboratorial.

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BACTERIAL INFECTIONS IN ONCOHEMATOLOGICAL PATIENTS DURING THE FIRST 100 DAYS AFTER HEMATOPOIETIC STEM CELL TRANSPLANTS

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Introduction: The patients with hematopoietic stem cell transplants (HSCT), present a high risk of infections due to the depletion of the immunological system. 3 periods are described: pre-engraftment, extending from the infusion until the recovery of neutrophils (days 0-30), early post-engraftment (days 30-100) and late post-engraftment (until day 100). The bacteremias constitute one of the more frequent complications in the first period, whereby it's necessary to understand their prevalence and perform a quick diagnosis. **Objective:** To evaluate the bacterial infections in patients HSCT during the first 100 days post infusion. **Material and methods:** Retrospective and observational study. Data from pediatric and adult patients subjected to a bone marrow transplant (BMT) between 2021-2022 was collected from a University Hospital. Age group, sex, underlying pathology, type of transplant and bacterial infections during the first 100 days post infusion were registered. To assess whether the variables presented significant differences, the chi-square test was applied using the R Core Team statistical package

(2020). **Results:** 182 HSCT patients were included in this study: 109 males y 73 females. The 80.8% corresponded to adult patients. Among the underlying pathologies the 96.8% were hematological malignancies. Major underlying hematologic disorders were multiple myeloma (36.7%), B cell acute lymphoblastic leukemia (16.7%) and non-Hodgkin lymphoma (13.3%). Regarding the type of transplant, 94 were autologous and 88 allogeneic. From all the patients, 66 developed bacterial infections within the 0-30 days period, in which 56 of them were bacteremias, the remaining were urinary tract infections. 16 patients developed infections within the 30-100 days period: 5 bacteremias, 8 urinary tract infections, 3 respiratory infections y 2 gastrointestinal infections. Bacterial infections were more frequent in the 0-30 day period than in the 30-100 day period: 36.3% vs 8.8% ($p < 0.0001$). Among the 61 bacteremias observed in the first 100 days post infusion, 30 corresponded to an autologous transplant and 31 to a allogeneic transplant (49,2% vs 50,8%; $p = 1$). Bacteremias due to Gram negative bacilli were more frequent than to Gram positive cocci: 67.2% vs 27.9% ($p < 0.0001$). The main isolated microorganisms (Autologous/Allogeneic) were: *Escherichia coli* (8/4), *Klebsiella pneumoniae* (4/8), y *Pseudomonas aeruginosa* (4/5). **Conclusion:** In conclusion, we observe a higher number of bacterial infections within the 0-30 day period at the expense of the bacteremias, being Gram-negative bacteria the more frequent. The bloodstream infections presented a similar percentage in autologous and allogeneic HSCT recipients, and, despite the three more isolated types were the same, their prevalence differed in both groups.

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LONG-TERM RHEOLOGICAL BENEFITS OF GBT021601 IMPROVE PATHOLOGICAL ANGIOGENESIS IN THE SICKLE MOUSE BONE MARROW AND PREVENTS DEVELOPMENT OF HYPERALGESIA.

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Background: In sickle cell disease (SCD), the abnormal sickle hemoglobin (HbS) on deoxygenation, polymerizes causing repeated vaso-occlusive episodes and hypoxic injury leading to significant morbidity and mortality. Acute pain is the single most cause of hospitalization, but by adulthood, 55% develop chronic pain. Hypoxia-induced angiogenesis is hyperinflammatory and linked to chronic pain in other chronic pain disorders; pathologic angiogenesis is seen in the sickle mouse bone that is reversible with chronic transfusions. Currently there are no approved oral therapies targeting pathologic angiogenesis and chronic pain in SCD. Chronic pain can be due to allodynia, where ordinary stimuli induce pain response vs hyperalgesia where pain response is exaggerated with painful stimuli. The von Frey Filament test is a validated method to assess hyperalgesia in the sickle mouse model. **Objective:** Evaluate the impact of a novel oral second

generation HbS stabilizer, GBT210601, on the bone marrow vasculature, angiogenesis, and pain in the Townes sickle mouse model. **Methods:** 8-week-old Townes HbSS mice were fed with chow containing either 0.2% or 0.4% of GBT210601, compared to control chow. After 12-15 weeks, blood count was measured from peripheral blood using an Element HT5 (HESKA) hematology analyzer. Bone marrow was harvested by centrifugation and apoptosis assessed by AnnexinV staining by flow cytometry. Femoral bone vasculature was assessed using 3D confocal microscopy staining for Sca-1 and immunoblot and ELISA was performed on plasma for proangiogenic markers VCAM-1, Ang-1, Ang-2, and VEGF. Pain phenotype was assessed by manual Von Frey method, grip strength, and sensitivity to hot and cold plate at 1 week and 12 weeks of treatment of 601 therapy. **Results:** GBT210601 increased Hb in a dose dependent manner (0.4%: 16.5 g/dL, $p < 0.001$; 0.2%: 13.4 g/dL, $p = 0.03$; vs control 8.9 g/dL), compared to control mice. GBT210601 reduced markers of hypoxia and angiogenesis VCAM-1 and Ang-1 ($p < 0.05$) by western blot and VCAM-1 and Ang-2 by ELISA ($p < 0.05$). Arterial marker SCA-1 on confocal microscopy compared to controls was significantly lower in bone marrow treated with 601 vs controls, appearing more similar to HbAA bone marrow (3.11% vs 5.13%, $p = 0.04$). Whole bone marrow cells had significantly lower percent apoptotic cells compared to controls (4.4% vs 7.2%, $p = 0.003$). von Frey and grip strength testing was similar between HbSS mice on control and 601 chow. There was significant increase in paw withdrawal frequency on von Frey testing in control HbSS mice after 12 weeks while mice treated with 0.4% GBT210601 did not. Grip strength increased after 12 weeks of 601. **Discussion:** Rheological benefits of GBT210601 improve RBC function and survival, improving the vasculature in the bone marrow and systemic markers of angiogenesis in the hypoxia-induced factor pathway. Reduced hypoxia-induced angiogenesis likely improves inflammation and prevents hyperalgesia in the sickle mouse with long-term treatment of 601 while improving grip strength with age. GBT210601 can modify pain behaviors in the Townes sickle mouse, particularly paw withdrawal frequency in response to von Frey filaments. Future studies will include assessment of markers of inflammation with GBT210601 to understand the mechanism of improved the prevention in hyperalgesia. **Conclusions:** GBT210601 can reduce pathogenic angiogenesis and disordered stroma in the SCD mouse model, and reduce chronic pain behaviors.

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TRIAGEM POR TECNOLOGIA DE PONTA DOS FATORES HEMATOLÓGICOS E INAPTIDÃO CLÍNICA EM CANDIDATOS À DOAÇÃO SANGÜÍNEA EM SERGIPE

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Objetivo: Este estudo visa analisar os fatores de inaptidão clínica à doação de sangue entre os alunos e colaboradores da Universidade Tiradentes (UNIT) em parceria com o Instituto de Hematologia e Hemoterapia de Sergipe (IHHS), destacando a utilização de tecnologia de ponta na triagem clínica e hematológica. **Material e métodos:** Trata-se de um estudo transversal e descritivo realizado durante o projeto SANGUE BOM, uma parceria institucional entre a UNIT e o IHHS. A triagem dos candidatos à doação foi realizada utilizando a tecnologia CNOGA, que avalia os índices hematimétricos através de feixes de luz, eliminando a necessidade de punção digital. O manuseio do equipamento se deu por colaboradores treinados, a fim de evitar fatores interferentes. Durante a triagem do projeto, foram coletados dados demográficos e hematológicos dos candidatos, incluindo gênero, idade, hematócrito e hemoglobina. Os valores mínimos e máximos para liberação da doação são: hemoglobina – homens: 13 mg/dL a 18 mg/dL; mulheres: 12,5 mg/dL a 16 mg/dL; hematócrito – homens: $\geq 39\%$ e $< 54\%$; mulheres: $\geq 38\%$ e $< 54\%$. Os dados foram analisados utilizando o software estatístico SPSS. **Resultados:** Durante a triagem realizada em março de 2024, foram identificados 244 candidatos à doação, com faixa etária de 18 a 53 anos. Destes, 57 eram do gênero masculino e 187 do gênero feminino. A triagem hematológica resultou na inaptidão de 21 candidatos (8,6% do total) devido a valores de hemoglobina e hematócrito fora dos limites permitidos. Entre os inaptos, 16 eram do gênero feminino, e 5 do gênero masculino. **Discussão:** Os resultados demonstram que a tecnologia CNOGA é eficaz na triagem de doadores de sangue, proporcionando uma avaliação precisa e segura dos índices hematimétricos. Quanto a estes índices, os candidatos inaptos apresentaram níveis de hemoglobina e hematócrito abaixo dos limites estabelecidos, indicando a importância de manter critérios rigorosos para garantir a segurança tanto dos doadores quanto dos receptores. **Conclusão:** A utilização da tecnologia CNOGA no IHHS mostrou-se eficiente na triagem clínica e hematológica dos candidatos à doação de sangue, reforçando a importância de técnicas não invasivas com resultados que permitem maior praticidade, satisfação e segurança para o doador. A continuidade e ampliação do uso desta tecnologia têm o potencial de melhorar ainda mais a eficiência do processo de triagem, contribuindo significativamente para a saúde pública do estado de Sergipe (SE).

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PERFIL DOS HEMOGRAMAS POSITIVOS PARA DENGUE REALIZADOS NO LABORATÓRIO DE HEMATOLOGIA/DPC/HC/UNICAMP NO PERÍODO DE 12/01/2024 A 26/02/2024

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