



HEMOPET

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CANINE WHOLE BLOOD

KEEP REFRIGERATED, DO NOT FREEZE
California Biologics License #84

1. PRODUCT DESCRIPTION

Canine Whole Blood is a blood product intended for clinical transfusion use in dogs. Blood is collected aseptically into either a citrate-phosphate-dextrose (CPD) anticoagulant-filled blood bag licensed for human use by Fenwal Blood Technologies or into a citrate-phosphate-dextrose-adenine (CPDA-1) anticoagulant-filled blood bag licensed for human use by Terumo Medical Corporation.

Hemopet's donor dogs are healthy animals maintained at the Hemopet facility in an isolated, closed colony environment. All donor dogs are of blood type DEA 4(C) and are negative for all other known canine red blood cell antigens, including DEA 1.1 (A1), DEA 1.2 (A2), DEA 7 (Tr), the antigens most associated with clinically significant transfusion incompatibilities in dogs. All product labels indicate the donor's blood type.

All donors receive on-site, 24 hour-a-day veterinary care and maintenance, and have been blood and serologically tested for canine brucellosis, hemobartonellosis, *Borrelia burgdorferi* (Lyme disease), *Dirofilaria immitis* (heartworm disease), *Ehrlichia canis*, Rocky Mountain spotted fever, *Coccidioides immitis*, *Babesia canis*, *Babesia gibsoni*, *Mycoplasma haemocanis* and plasma levels of von Willebrand factor. All donor dogs are current on immunizations for canine distemper, hepatitis, parainfluenza, leptospirosis, parvovirus, Bordetella, coronavirus and rabies virus.

The expiration date on the label is calculated from the date of collection. Please note this expiration date upon receipt of the blood at your facility. Blood that has been delivered and accepted by signature cannot be returned. One "unit" of Hemopet Canine Whole Blood consists of approximately 250 mL of freshly collected whole blood and 35 mL of CPD or CPDA-1 anticoagulant. The total fluid volume in the plastic blood bag is therefore about 285 mL. This product has a shelf-life of 28 days.

2. INDICATIONS

Canine Whole Blood is indicated for parenteral replacement of red blood cells to carry oxygen to tissues in order to sustain tissue and cellular viability. This product is essentially **equivalent to packed red blood cells** in providing the capacity to treat both acute (e.g. traumatic or surgical hemorrhage, acute autoimmune anemia) and chronic (e.g. internal and external parasitism, bone marrow failure, chronic autoimmune anemia) blood loss anemias. **Canine Whole Blood has the additional benefit of providing coagulation factors, and some white cells and platelets, but only when freshly collected and used immediately or refrigerated for not more than 24 hours prior to use.** **This product should therefore be reserved only for patients with special acute needs for platelets or coagulation factors as well as the acute loss of blood from massive hemorrhage.**

The volume of whole blood required to sustain a canine patient will depend upon clinical assessment of the patient's status by the attending surgeon or clinician. The minimum amount needed to stabilize the patient should be given in life-threatening cases of immune-mediated hemolytic disease.

For routine use however, packed red blood cells are preferred over whole blood for several reasons. Packed red blood cells stored in nutrient solution have an extended shelf-life of 42 days versus 28 days for whole blood. **For cases not requiring replacement of plasma proteins and coagulation factors, packed red blood cells avoid the risk of fluid volume overload for compromised patients** and the potential of adverse immunologic reactions to plasma proteins. Red blood cells are also less likely to cause febrile nonhemolytic transfusion reactions. Furthermore use of red blood cells conserves a source of fresh-frozen plasma for patients needing this product for a variety of other clinical needs.

For surgical procedures, there is no need to transfuse a patient to achieve a PCV within normal limits either before or after surgery because a moderate degree of hemodilution is considered beneficial in most situations.

3. PRECAUTIONS/CONTRAINDICATIONS

A. Our blood donor dogs are negative for all recognized canine erythrocyte antigens except for DEA 4 (C), so that blood units from them should be cross-match compatible with any naïve recipient. For dogs, that have received prior blood transfusions, it may be advisable to perform a routine major and minor blood crossmatch at least at 37°C before transfusing packed whole blood. However, these dogs may show some non-specific reaction in cross-match tests because of their prior exposure to leukocyte and platelet antigens.

B. The volume of whole blood transfused will depend upon the individual patient's needs which generally should not exceed 3-5 mL/lb of bodyweight given once or twice daily and not more than 10 mL/lb bodyweight over a 24 hour period for normovolemic animals.

C. The rate of administration of whole blood should be slow for the first 10-30 minutes to monitor for signs of incompatibility. The average rate for normovolemic patients should be 10 mL/lb over 4 hours. The rate in hypovolemic patients should not exceed 10 mL/lb/hour. For acute needs, patients can usually tolerate transfusion given at 4-6 mL/minute. For cardiac or other compromised patients at risk for circulatory embarrassment, the rate should be much slower (up to 2mL/lb/hour).

D. This product **must not** be mixed with or administered in the same intravenous or other parenteral line with Lactated Ringer's solution or any other solution containing divalent cations. The safest fluid to administer via the same infusion apparatus is 0.9% sodium chloride (NaCl).

E. **Filters should always be used when administering blood.** Standard drip type blood administration filters and special filter sets that adapt to syringes for filtering smaller volumes of blood are available.

F. **Transfusion reactions or blood-transmissible diseases** can still arise despite donor blood typing, patient-donor crossmatching and thorough serological screening of donor dogs. Please monitor patients receiving this product closely for signs of adverse reactions including circulatory overload, and **refrain from adding medications to the blood bag or into the same infusion system during transfusion.** If a reaction occurs, **STOP** the transfusion immediately, and then initiate appropriate supportive measures (see section 5).

G. Gently mix the contents of each blood bag before administering. **Do not** use any blood product if the bag has been damaged and is leaking contents or if the contents are clotted, excessively hemolyzed or discolored.

4. ADMINISTRATION

A. Canine Whole Blood is to be used only in dogs.

B. Use of Canine Whole Blood to sustain or resuscitate a patient is usually reserved until the PCV is at or below 15%. As a general rule, the clinician or surgeon may select a "lower limit for alert" of impending transfusion once the PCV reaches 20%.

C. Refrigerated Canine Whole Blood should be warmed to room temperature before transfusion. **Do not let this product become overheated beyond 30° C / 86° F as hemolysis will occur.**

D. Whenever Canine Whole Blood is to be given, a PCV should be performed before and after the transfusion and again 24 hours later to evaluate the response. The PCV peaks at 24 hours post-transfusion because of the volume contraction that follows transfusional expansion.

E. The volume of Canine Whole Blood needed is calculated as follows:

i. As a general rule, 10 mL/Kg (4.5mL/lb) of transfused whole blood will raise the patient's hemoglobin level by 1.5 grams or the PCV by 4.5 points, or

ii. The volume of donor blood needed =

$$\frac{(\text{Recipient weight in lbs} \times 40) \times (\text{PCV desired} - \text{PCV recipient})}{\text{PCV of donor blood unit} \times}$$

* Measure or assume PCV of 45% for whole blood.

iii. The expected rise in patient PCV = $\frac{\text{Volume of blood transfused}}{\text{Body weight in lbs}}$

F. The preferred site for transfusion is intravenous because 100% of the infused material circulates. Alternate sites for very young or compromised animals are intraperitoneal (50% circulates within 24 hours; 70% within 48-72 hours), and intramedullary (80-95% circulates within 5 minutes; trochanteric fossa of the femur is location of choice).

G. For the recommended rate of administration please refer to Section 3C.

5. ADVERSE TRANSFUSION REACTIONS

Complications of transfusion can be manifested by a variety of clinical signs: restlessness, cardiac arrhythmias, irregular respirations, salivation, lip smacking, writhing, vomiting, defecating, urination, edema, erythema, hives, urticaria, fever, jaundice, hemoglobinuria, anuria, DIC, bruising, hemorrhage, acute renal failure and death. Delayed hemolytic reactions can occur days to weeks following transfusion and the animal may become anemic and hemoglobinuric. The direct Coombs test is positive in these patients.

6. SHELF-LIFE AND STORAGE

Canine Whole Blood has a shelf-life of 28 days from the date of collection from the donor dog. Units should be stored at normal refrigerator temperature (1 to 6 °C) upon receipt. The expiration date is clearly indicated on the product label. Blood bags should be stored in a vertical position with an airspace left to provide breathing room between bags.

7. SELECTED REFERENCES

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