

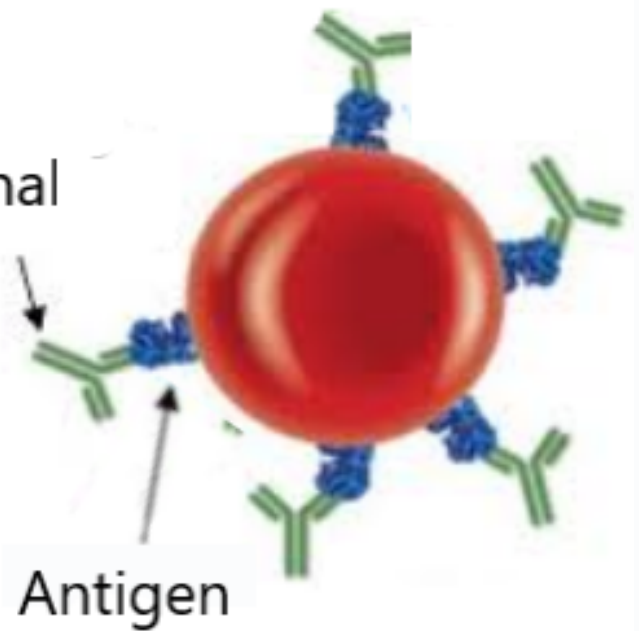
WHAT ARE THESE DRUGS?

DARATUMUMAB (DARA), MAGROLIMAB AND ISATUXIMAB:

Monoclonal AntiBodies

THESE DRUGS ARE IN A CLASS OF MEDICATIONS CALLED MONOCLONAL ANTIBODIES. THEY WORK BY HELPING THE BODY TO SLOW OR STOP THE GROWTH OF CANCER CELLS IN MULTIPLE MYELOMA PATIENTS

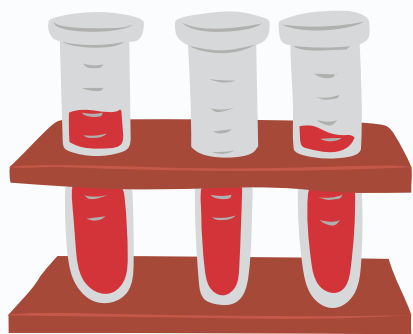
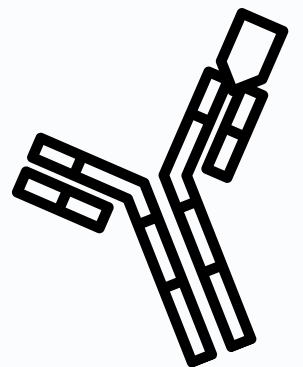
Monoclonal antibody



Antigen

HOW DO THEY AFFECT TRANSFUSION MEDICINE?

These drugs may mask the detection of antibodies in the patient's serum. They bind on red blood cells (RBCs), resulting in panagglutination. This interferes with compatibility tests, including the antibody screening and crossmatching that are part of a routine pre-transfusion work up.



Due to the strong possibility of this interference, these patients should have full phenotyping performed prior to treatment commencing. When red blood cells are required, phenotypically matched RBCs should be provided.

Communication between clinicians, pharmacy and Transfusion Medicine prior to a patient receiving these drugs is paramount to prevent delays in Transfusion Medicine testing and transfusion needs.

