

3rd International Conference on Hematology & Blood Disorders November 02-04, 2015 Atlanta, USA

Blood transfusion reaction in pediatric age group: A tertiary care centre based study

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 \mathbf{P} (>4 months) and children. Neonate and infants in this age group are considered separately, not only because of their small blood volume but also due to unique physiological factors such as decreased production of endogenous Erythropoietin (EPO) in the premature infant in response to anaemia and physiological anaemia of infancy. Similarly the transfusion associated reactions also differ in neonates and children from adult. While analyzing the transfusion reaction, it was found that febrile non hemolytic transfusion reaction was the most common transfusion reaction encountered during study period. Transfusion reactions were most commonly seen in whole blood as compared to other components. Febrile reactions were more common in whole blood and Platelet transfusion. Also comparison of whole blood and Packed RBC transfusion was done in terms of mean rise in haemoglobin and transfusion reaction.

Biography

Suhailur Rehman, known for his experience in Hematology, Transfusion Medicine, Histopathology and Cytopathology has done his MBBS and MD Pathology from JN Medical College, AMU, Aligarh. He worked in world famous Institute SGPGIMS, Lucknow, India as a Senior Resident in Transfusion Medicine. At present he is working in JNMCH, AMU, Aligarh, India. His 13 papers are published, out of which 11 are published in international and 2 in national journals. He presented 10 oral papers and 24 poster papers in various conferences/CMEs attended. He attended 37 conferences/CMEs/symposium and 15 workshops/training programmes. His approach to diagnostic work is logical and he is able to correlate his knowledge with patient's clinical information properly.

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