ABSTRACT

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The immunological reactions that occur in recipients receiving blood transfusions can be prevented by conducting compatibility tests between the donor's blood and the recipient's blood through Blood Group Confirmation (KGD) testing, antibody screening, antibody identification testing, and crossmatch testing. This can also prevent discrepancies. The purpose of this study is to understand the implementation of ABO blood group discrepancies in recipients at the UDD PMI Lumajang. The research method used is descriptive with a qualitative narrative approach to explain the implementation of blood group discrepancies based on secondary data regarding ABO blood group discrepancies in recipients at UDD PMI Lumajang and the handling process. The research results show that one case of discrepancy occurred on October 21, 2024, with the patient's blood sample received in an autoagglutination state. The handling performed at UDD PMI Lumajang followed the Standard Operating Procedure using the pre-warm technique, which involves sample care, incubating the sample, separating the serum and blood cells, and then washing the blood cells with warm saline before performing the KGD. Despite all the procedures, the result obtained was a discrepancy. This discrepancy likely occurred because the patient has a history of auto-antibody undetected. The next step involved performing a referral test for antibody screening. After obtaining the results, the recipient was given the requested blood, which consisted of four bags of B positive rhesus blood. The referral test should go through the eluate examination phase and be conducted on a larger scale.

Keywords*: discrepancy, blood group, sample.*