

The background of the slide is a composite image. On the left, there are several purple and white pipettes in a laboratory setting. On the right, a person is shown in profile, wearing a white lab coat, a blue hairnet, a blue surgical mask, and clear safety goggles. The central text is overlaid on a semi-transparent white rectangular area.

TAMIZAJE DE MALARIA: REVISIÓN DE TEMA



INSTITUTO NACIONAL DE SALUD
Ciencia, Tecnología e Innovación

**Coordinación Red Nacional de
Bancos de Sangre y Servicios de
Transfusión**

Michel Andrés García Otálora MD. DSc.

CONFLICTOS DE INTERÉS



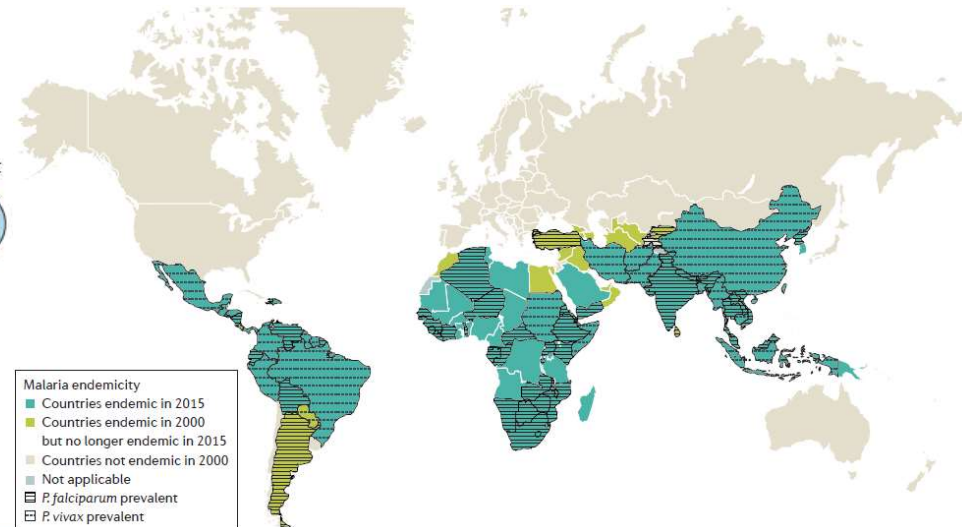
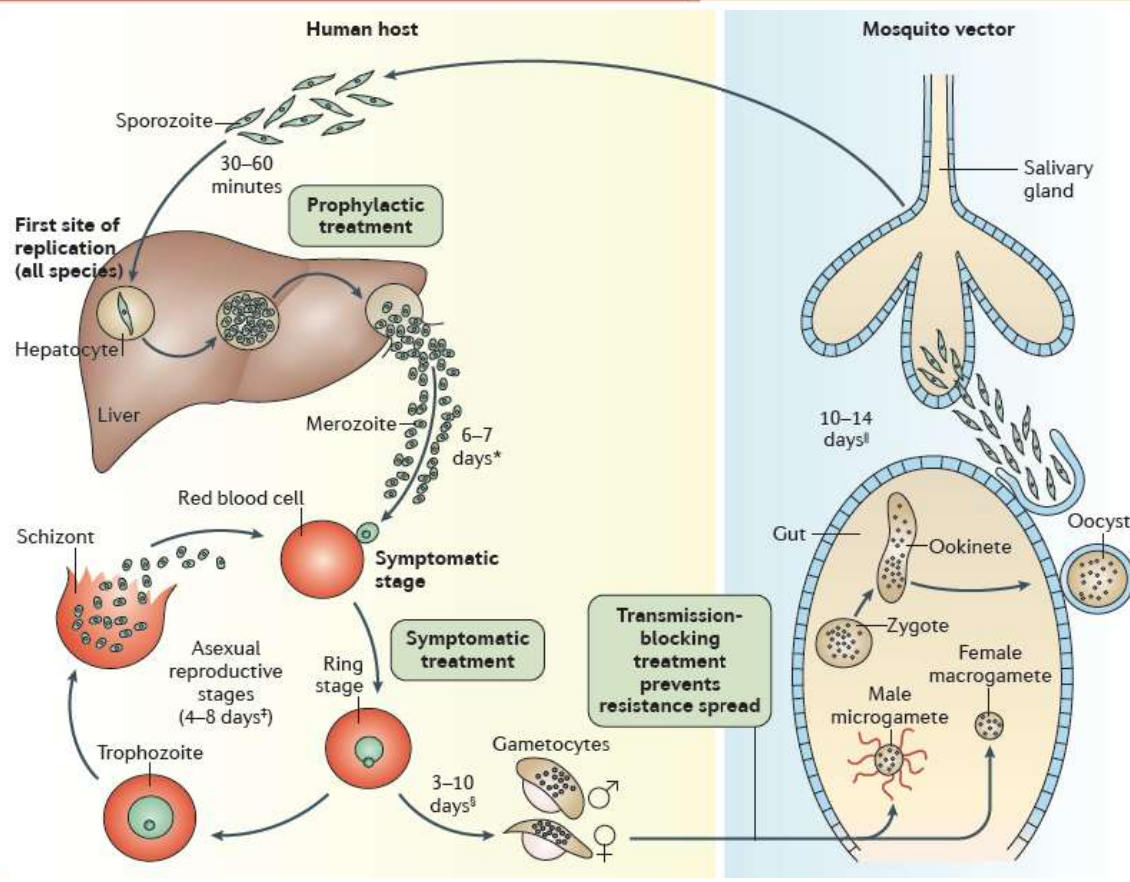
- Profesor principal de carrera. Coordinador Unidad de Fisiología. Escuela de Medicina y Ciencias de la Salud. Universidad del Rosario, Bogotá, Colombia.

OBJETIVOS DE APRENDIZAJE



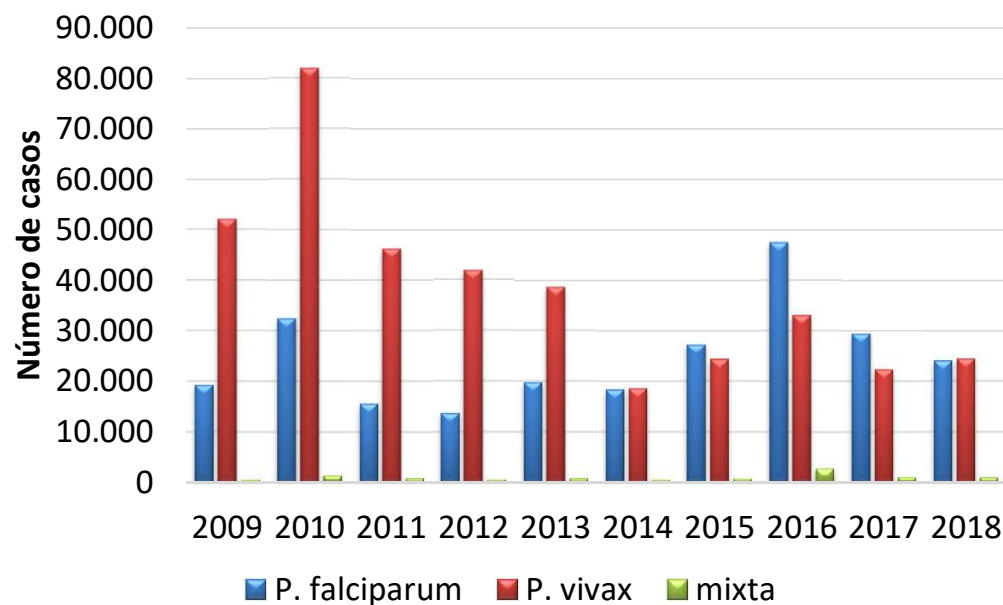
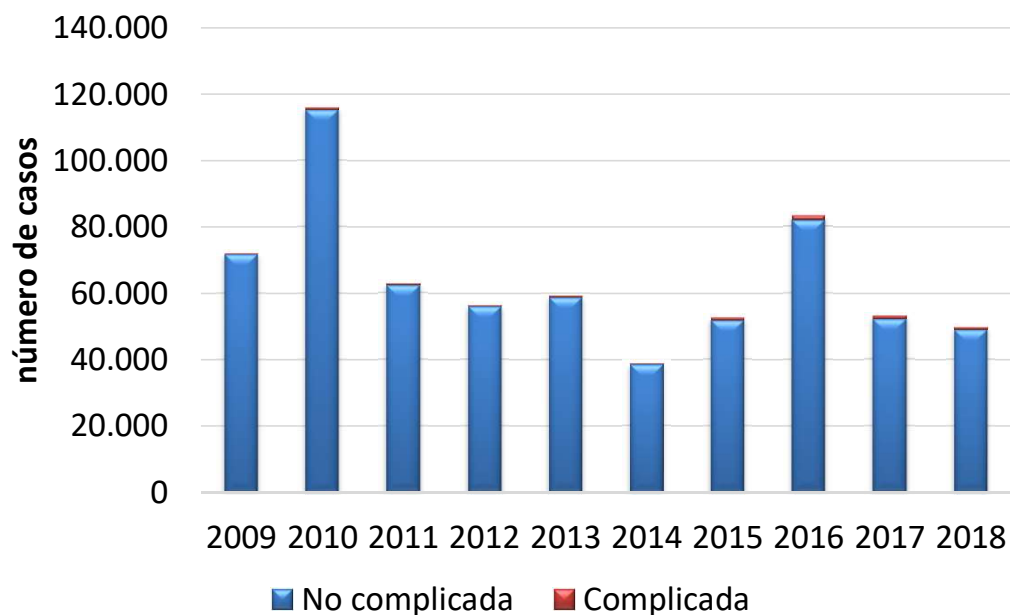
- I. Establecer la definición de malaria transmitida por transfusión.
- II. Describir la prevalencia de malaria transmitida por transfusión.
- III. Identificar los factores que predicen el desenlace de la enfermedad en el receptor de hemocomponentes.
- IV. Presentar el efecto del procesamiento de hemocomponentes en la carga de eritrocitos parasitados por *Plasmodium spp.*

GENERALIDADES DE MALARIA



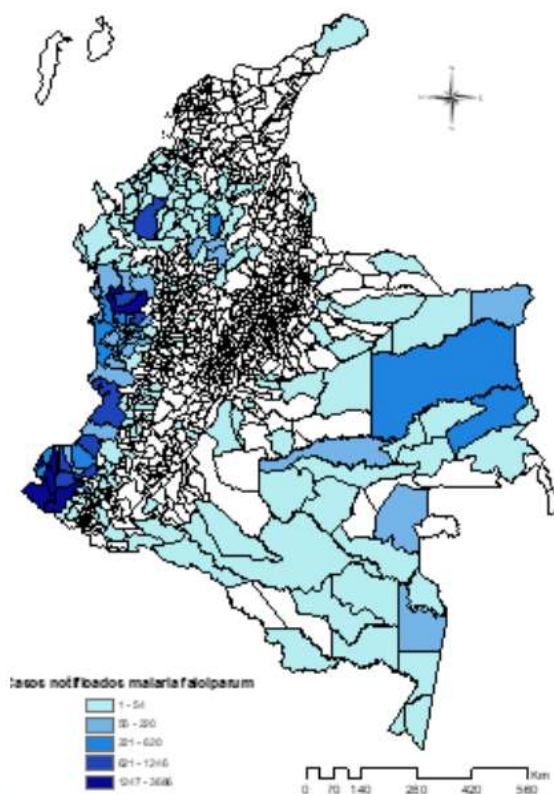
<https://www.paludismo.org/mosquitos-anopheles/>
 Nat Rev Dis Primers. 2017 Aug 3;3:17050

EPIDEMIOLOGÍA DE MALARIA EN POBLACIÓN GENERAL COLOMBIANA

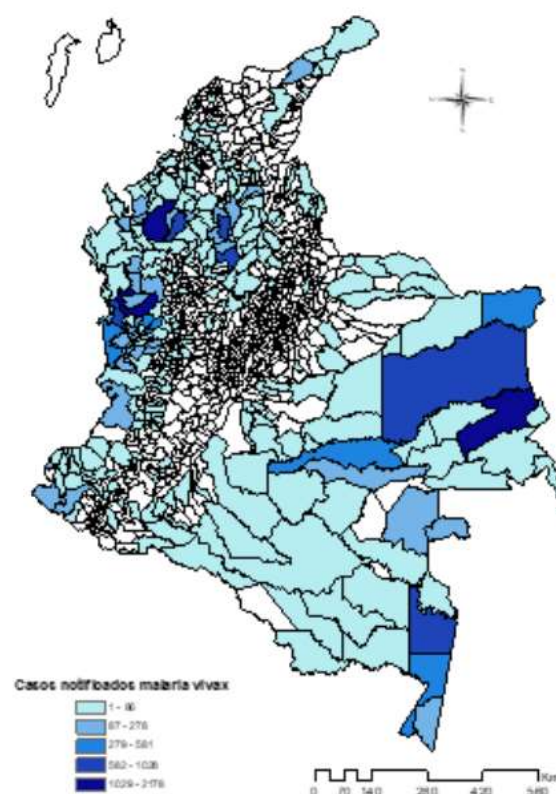


EPIDEMIOLOGÍA DE MALARIA EN POBLACIÓN GENERAL COLOMBIANA

Malaria *P. falciparum*



Malaria *P. vivax*



EPIDEMIOLOGÍA DE MALARIA EN POBLACIÓN GENERAL COLOMBIANA

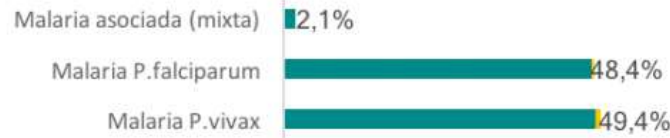


Tabla 9

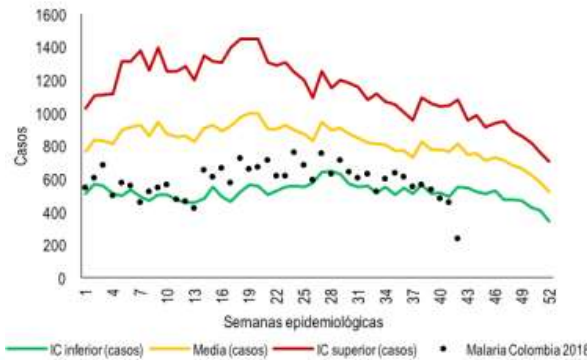
Casos notificados de malaria no complicada por entidad territorial de procedencia, Colombia semanas epidemiológicas 01 -42,2018

Entidad territorial	Malaria mixta	Malaria P. falciparum	Malaria P. malariae	Malaria P. vivax	Casos	%
Chocó	566	7418	0	5110	13094	26,8
Nariño	17	10039	0	398	10454	21,4
Córdoba	55	1654	0	6071	7780	15,9
Antioquia	72	780	0	3525	4377	9,0
Guainía	29	525	0	2323	2877	5,9
Amazonas	7	130	0	1387	1524	3,1
Bolívar	111	279	0	987	1377	2,8
Cauca	24	1113	0	40	1177	2,4
Guaviare	6	324	0	691	1021	2,1
Vichada	46	217	0	748	1011	2,1
Norte de Santander	5	8	0	877	890	1,8
Buenaventura	4	627	0	204	835	1,7
Vaupés	2	326	0	122	450	0,9
Caquetá	8	31	0	77	116	0,2
Arauca	1	6	0	84	91	0,2
La Guajira	1	2	0	74	77	0,2
Meta	0	24	0	43	67	0,1
Valle del Cauca	1	27	0	23	51	0,1
Sucre	0	15	0	36	51	0,1
Risaralda	2	8	0	25	35	0,07
Putumayo	0	12	0	13	25	0,05
Cesar	1	2	0	19	22	0,05
Santander	1	7	0	11	19	0,04
Barranquilla	0	4	0	9	13	0,03
Magdalena	2	2	0	6	10	0,02
Atlántico	0	1	0	9	10	0,02
Casanare	0	2	0	8	10	0,02
Caldas	0	0	0	9	9	0,02
Santa Marta	1	1	0	3	5	0,01
Huila	0	1	0	3	4	0,01
Cartagena	0	0	0	3	3	0,01
Quindío	0	0	0	1	1	0,00
Desconocido	0	3	0	13	16	0,03
Exterior	56	207	0	1118	1381	2,82
Total	1018	23795	0	24070	48883	100

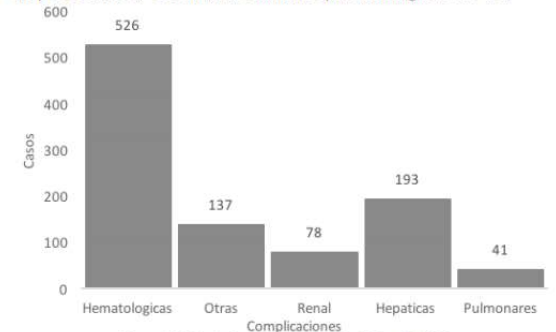
Fuente: Sivigila, Instituto Nacional de Salud, Colombia, 2018



Canal endémico de malaria no complicada por *P. vivax*, Colombia, semanas epidemiológicas 01 -42, 2018

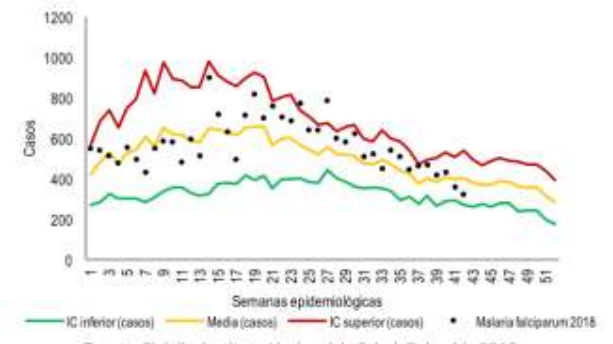


Complicaciones notificadas en los casos de malaria complicada por departamento de procedencia, Colombia, semanas epidemiológicas 01 -42,



Fuente: Sivigila, Instituto Nacional de Salud, Colombia 2018

Canal endémico de malaria no complicada por *P. falciparum*, Colombia, semanas epidemiológicas 01 -42, 2018



Fuente: Sivigila, Instituto Nacional de Salud, Colombia 2018

PREVALENCIA MUNDIAL DE MALARIA EN DONANTES DE SANGRE

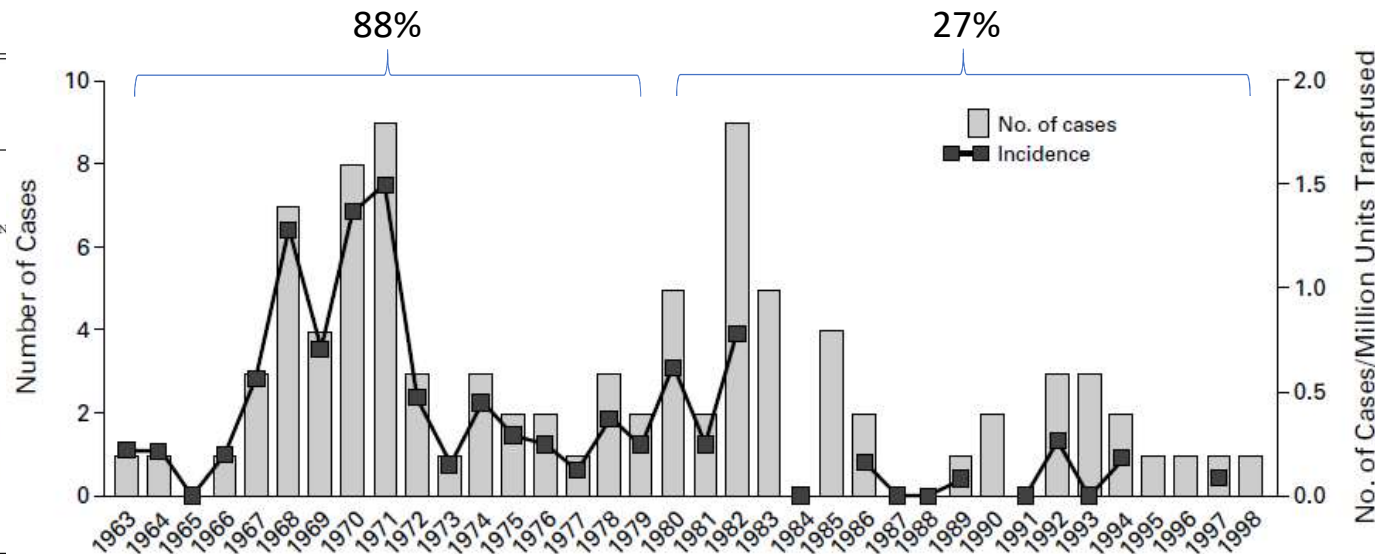


DEFINICIÓN DE CASO:

- El donante tuvo un frotis de sangre positivo para *Plasmodium spp.*;
- El donante tuvo un resultado serológico positivo para *Plasmodium spp.*,
- El paciente infectado no recibió sangre de ningún otro donante.

TABLE 2. THE CAUSATIVE SPECIES OF PLASMODIUM AND INCUBATION PERIODS IN 93 CASES OF TRANSFUSION-TRANSMITTED MALARIA IN THE UNITED STATES, 1963 THROUGH 1999.*

SPECIES	1963-1969 (N=17)	1970-1979 (N=34)	1980-1989 (N=28)	1990-1999 (N=14)	INCUBATION PERIOD†		
					RANGE	MEAN ±SD	MEDIAN
					days		
<i>Plasmodium falciparum</i>	8 (47)	10 (29)	5 (18)	10 (71)	8-36 (n=20)	17±8	16
<i>P. vivax</i>	2 (12)	14 (41)	8 (29)	1 (7)	11-42 (n=16)	20±9	17
<i>P. malariae</i>	5 (29)	8 (24)	10 (36)	2 (14)	8-90 (n=15)	50±23	48
<i>P. ovale</i>	1 (6)	1 (3)	2 (7)	1 (7)	19-30 (n=2)	24±8	24
Mixed	1 (6)	1 (3)	1 (4)	0	10-21 (n=3)	14±6	12
Unknown	0	0	2 (7)	0	11 (n=1)	11±0	11



Mungai, M., Tegtmeier, G., Chamberland, M., & Parise, M. (2001). Transfusion-transmitted malaria in the United States from 1963 through 1999. *N Engl J Med*, 344(26), 1973-1978. doi:10.1056/NEJM200106283442603.

EPIDEMIOLOGÍA DE MALARIA TRANSMITIDA POR TRANSFUSIÓN EN EL MUNDO

Table 2 Mean values of transfusion-transmitted malaria (TTM) versus mosquito-transmitted malaria (MTM) incubation time in days

Species	TTM (95% CI)	MTM (95% CI) ^a	p value ^b
<i>P. falciparum</i>	25.7 (7.4–43.9)	13.1 (7–27)	0.172
<i>P. malariae</i>	63.9 (43.5–84.4)	34.8 (27–37)	0.006
<i>P. ovale</i>	19.0 (11.7–26.3)	13.6 (8–31)	0.118
<i>P. vivax</i>	29.3 (12.3–46.2)	13.4 (11–16)	0.060
<i>P. knowlesi</i> ^c	15.5 (9.1–21.9)	10.0 (/)	0.058

SINTOMATOLOGÍA DE MALARIA TRANSMITIDA POR TRANSFUSIÓN

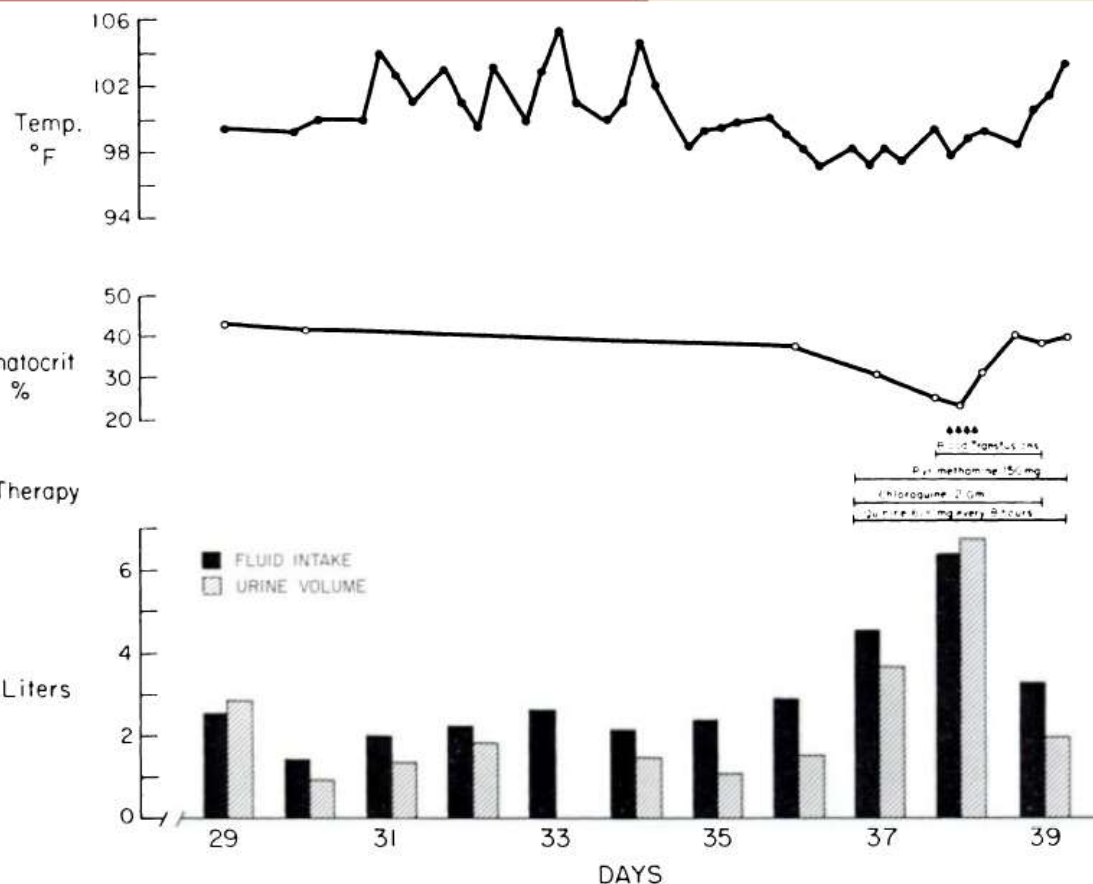


Clinical profile of babies

	Numbers	Percentage
Anaemia	31	100.0
Fever	28	90.3
Splenomegaly	26	83.9
Hepatomegaly	20	64.5
Jaundice	7	23.5
Seizures	3	10.0
Diarrhoea	2	7.3
Renal failure/intravascular	1	3.2

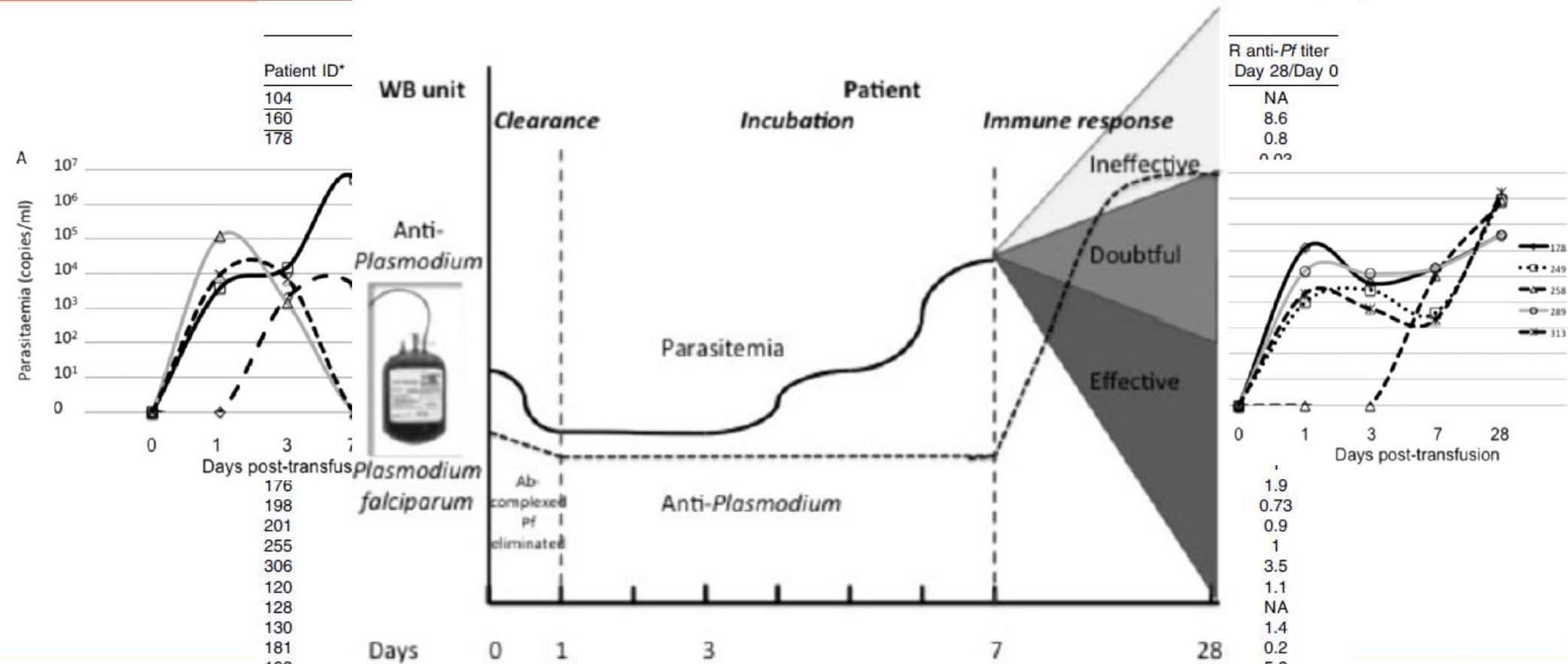
Abnormal laboratory parameters

	Numbers	Percentage
Haemoglobin (12 g%)	31	100.0
Reticulocytosis (6-10%)	6	19.3
Decreased platelets	6	19.3
Hyperbilirubinaemia (12-23 mg%)	7	22.6
Raised conjugated bilirubin	4	
Raised unconjugated	3	
Raised SGPT/SGOT	4/7	57.1
Malarial parasite in peripheral blood film	31	100.0
<i>Plasmodium vivax</i>	22	
<i>Plasmodium falciparum</i>	6	
<i>Plasmodium vivax</i> + <i>falciparum</i>	3	



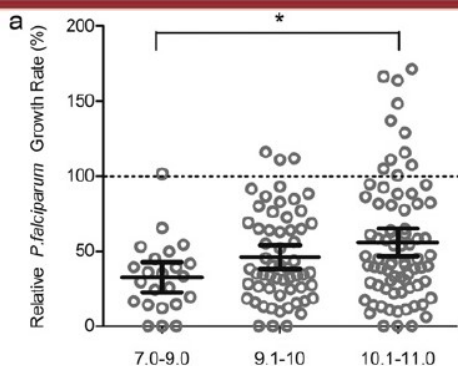
Brooks, M. H., & Barry, K. G. (1969). Fatal transfusion malaria. *Blood*, 34(6), 806-810. Dover, A. S., & Guinee, V. F. (1971). *JAMA*, 217(12), 1701-1702. Thapa, B. R., Narang, A., & Bhakoo, O. N. (1987). Neonatal malaria: a clinical study of congenital and transfusional malaria. *J Trop Pediatr*, 33(5), 266-268.

FACTORES PREDISONENTES A INFECCIÓN POR MALARIA TRANSMITIDA POR TRANSFUSIÓN

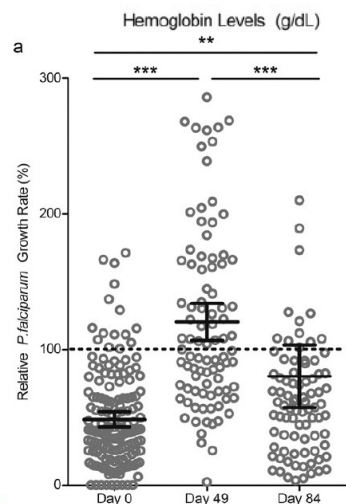


Allain, J. P., Assennato, S. M., Osei, E. N., Owusu-Ofori, A. K., Marschner, S., Goodrich, R. P., & Owusu-Ofori, S. (2016). Characterization of posttransfusion *Plasmodium falciparum* infection in semi-immune nonparasitemic patients. *Transfusion*, 56(9), 2374-2383

SUSCEPTIBILIDAD A INFECCIÓN POR MALARIA Y SUPLENCIA DE HIERRO



Variable	Normal Range	Day 0 n = 158 Mean (SD)	Day 49 n = 91 Mean (SD)	Day 84 n = 87 Mean (SD)
White Blood Cell ($\times 10^9$ per l)	6–17.0	12.11 (4.34)	12.35 (4.80)	12.22 (3.86)
Hemoglobin (g per dl)	11.0–13.5	9.88 (0.81)	10.68 (0.94)	10.78 (1.04)
Hematocrit (%)	33–39	28.88 (6.34)	28.57 (3.68)	29.67 (5.97)
Mean corpuscular volume (fl)	70–86	62.90 (7.66)	64.39 (6.40)	64.80 (6.15)
Mean corpuscular hemoglobin concentration (g per dl)	30–36	34.98 (1.47)	35.16 (1.32)	35.44 (1.18)
Red cell distribution width (%)	12–14	18.06 (2.51)	18.24 (2.38)	17.52 (2.17)
Platelet count ($\times 10^9$ per l)	150–300	430.01 (200.10)	417.44 (172.28)	372.45 (155.27)
Iron total (μ mol per l)	9–21	4.99 (5.10)	9.24 (5.25)	14.97 (7.21)
Transferrin (g per l)	2–36	3.08 (0.62)	2.91 (0.52)	2.88 (0.56)
Transferrin saturation (%)	15–39	8.10 (8.76)	13.22 (6.73)	21.75 (11.04)
Ferritin (ng per ml)	12–140	16.55 (17.30)	28.81 (46.50)	22.78 (23.74)
Alpha 1 anti-glycoprotein (g per l)	<1	1.29 (0.52)	1.27 (0.46)	1.29 (0.46)
C reactive protein (mg per dl)	0.8–3.1	6.30 (13.70)	5.19 (7.90)	4.56 (7.61)
Soluble transferrin receptor (nmol per l) (Vázquez-López et al., 2016)	1.26–1.23	8.83 (3.84)	8.21 (2.67)	7.36 (3.17)
Soluble transferrin receptor: log ferritin index	N/A	8.57 (18.24)	7.95 (9.10)	5.62 (7.39)
Hepcidin (ng per ml)	N/A	12.07 (13.73)	13.23 (12.76)	14.42 (12.37)



PREVALENCIA DE MALARIA EN DONANTES DE SANGRE COLOMBIANOS



Ching y col., examinaron mediante gota gruesa a 8.625 donantes de seis bancos de sangre (Antioquia, Caquetá, Casanare, La Guajira, Guaviare y Putumayo) encontrando una prevalencia de malaria del 0.01% (Ching, Beltran, & Nocholls, 1998). Un estudio realizado por Cortés y col. mostró que el 23.6% de los donantes excluidos en el Valle del Cauca son debido al riesgo de infección por malaria, siendo la principal causa de rechazo (Cortés, 1999)

Ortiz y col. establecieron la prevalencia de anticuerpos antimaláricos IgG (obtenidos a partir de *P. falciparum* FCB-2) mediante IFI en donantes de sangre del hospital universitario San Vicente de Paul en Medellín, Colombia (Ortiz et al., 1999). se encontró una prevalencia de positividad de 1,8% (7 donantes, 3 mujeres). Tres de estos donantes tenían antecedentes de haber vivido en zonas endémicas para malaria.

Castillo y Ramírez evaluaron las pruebas de gota gruesa, ELISA-IgG y ELISA-HRP II (para diagnóstico de proteína rica en histidinas de *P. falciparum*, Cellabs, Australia) usando PCR semianidada como prueba de referencia en la tamización de malaria en donantes de sangre de Cali, Colombia. Ninguna muestra tuvo resultado positivo con las pruebas realizadas. Las autoras argumentan que los donantes rechazados basados únicamente en la entrevista podrían haber sido aceptados según las pruebas de laboratorio

Ching, R., Beltran, M., & Nocholls, S. (1998). Malaria o paludismo en donantes de bancos de sangre en 6 seccionales de salud. Informe Quincenal epidemiológico Nacional:INS

Cortés, A. Beltran., M. Olaya, Hernández, M. (1999). Epidemiología de la colección, proceso y uso de sangre y componentes sanguíneos en el valle del cauca, Colombia. Colombia Medica, 30(1), 8

Ortiz, J. M., Humanez, J. C., Pabón, A. L., & Blair, S. (1999). Prevalencia de anticuerpos antimalaricos en donantes del banco de sangre del Hospital Universitario San Vicente de Paúl de Medellín, Colombia. *Biomédica*, 19(4), 303-310

Castillo, C. M., & Ramírez, C. (2005). Tamización de malaria en donantes de sangre de Cali, Colombia. *Biomédica*, 25, 203-210.

EPIDEMIOLOGÍA DE MALARIA TRANSMITIDA POR TRANSFUSIÓN EN COLOMBIA



Olaya y Espinal reportaron el riesgo potencial de infección malárica inducida por transfusiones en donantes de sangre del Hospital Militar Central de Bogotá, siendo el 90,5% de los donantes hombres y el 85,3% con edades entre 15-25 años (Olaya & Espinal, 1982). 27 de las 3.114 analizadas resultaron positivas (0,86%) para anticuerpos antimaláricos (determinación por ELISA del antígeno soluble FCR-3 de *P. falciparum*). Durante el tiempo del estudio (nueve meses), se detectaron tres casos de MTT, uno por *P. vivax* y dos por *P. falciparum* (Olaya & Espinal, 1982). Los donantes responsables de transmitir malaria transfusional habitualmente desarrollan infecciones crónicas y subclínicas, cuyo recuento de parásitos es bajo y difícilmente se detecta mediante examen microscópico de sangre periférica (Olaya & Espinal, 1982).

Espinal y Morales determinaron el riesgo potencial de MTT en el Hospital Militar Central de Bogotá, a partir de 3.114 sueros de donantes de sangre evaluados por ELISA indirecta (Espinal & de Morales, 1984). Se encontraron resultados positivos en 8,6 por mil del total de muestra evaluadas empleando un antígeno de *P. falciparum*. Se confirmaron tres casos de MTT. El primer paciente desarrolló infección por *P. vivax* una semana después de la transfusión de una unidad de sangre infectada. Los otros dos pacientes recibieron concentrado de glóbulos rojos y plaquetas respectivamente de un mismo donante y presentaron infección por *P. falciparum* ocho días después de la transfusión (Espinal & de Morales, 1984).

EPIDEMIOLOGÍA DE MALARIA TRANSMITIDA POR TRANSFUSIÓN EN COLOMBIA

Malaria

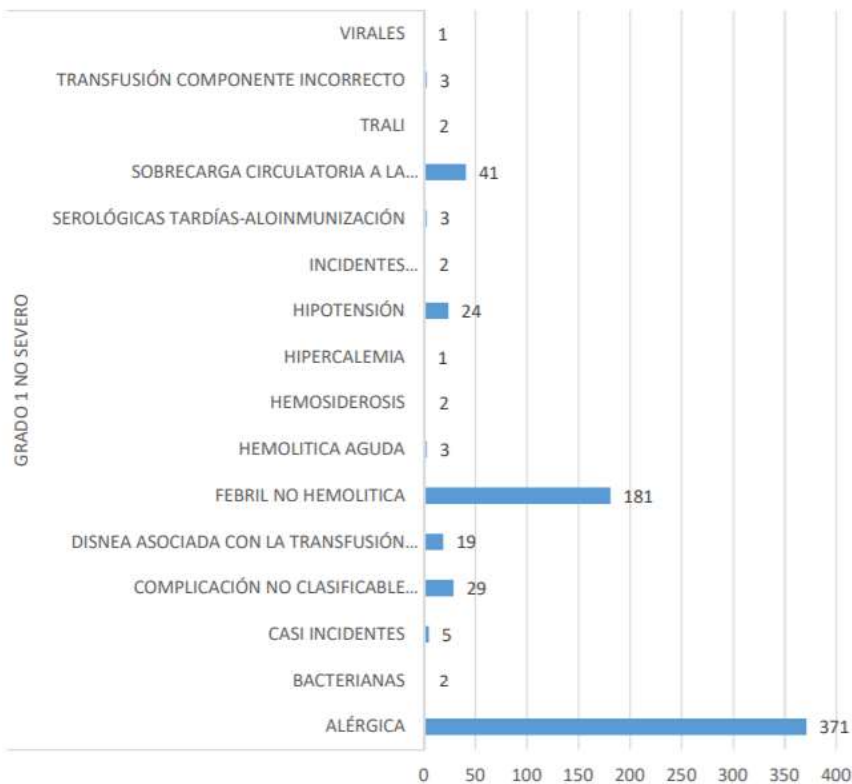
Estadística
Colombiana
vivienda
la capacidad
nacimientos
posibilidad
Estadística
aplicada

Parámetros

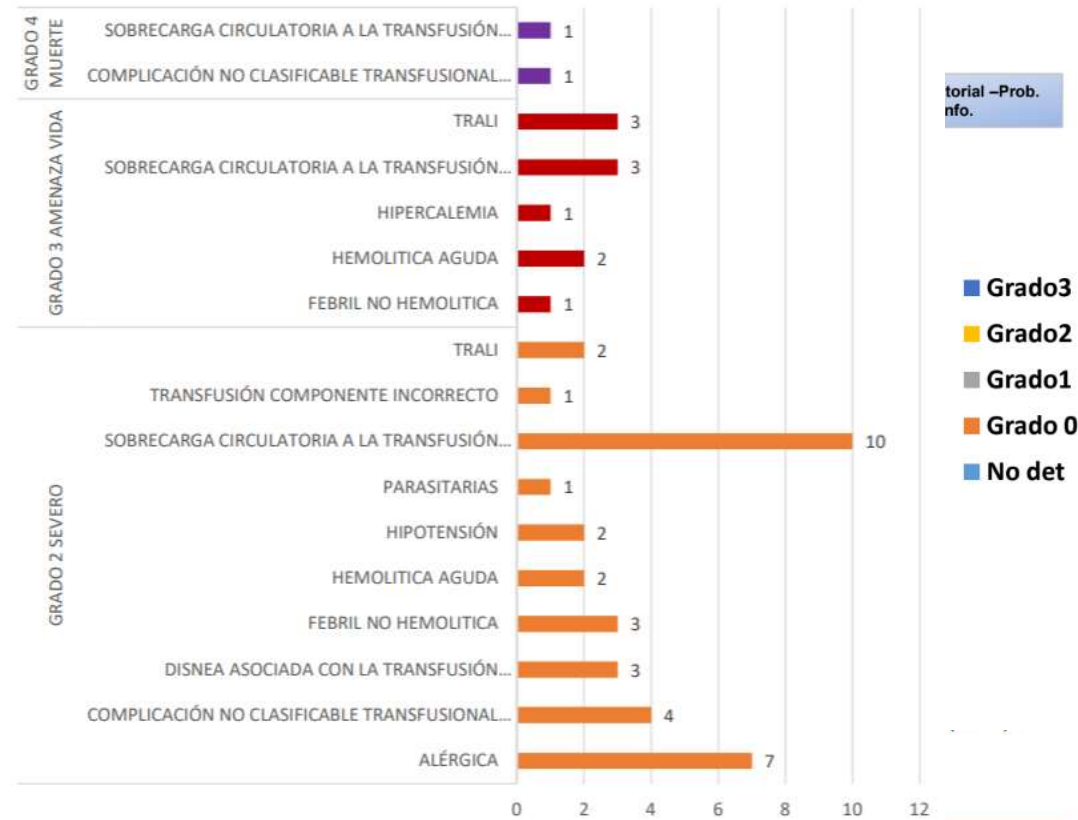
Sodio
Potasio
Cloruro
Calcio
Bilirrubina
Bilirrubina
Nitrógeno
Creatinina
Leucocitos
Neutrófilo
Hemoglobina
Hematocrito
Plaquetas
Transfusión

*Con base

RAT Grado 1 no severo



RAT grado 2 a 4

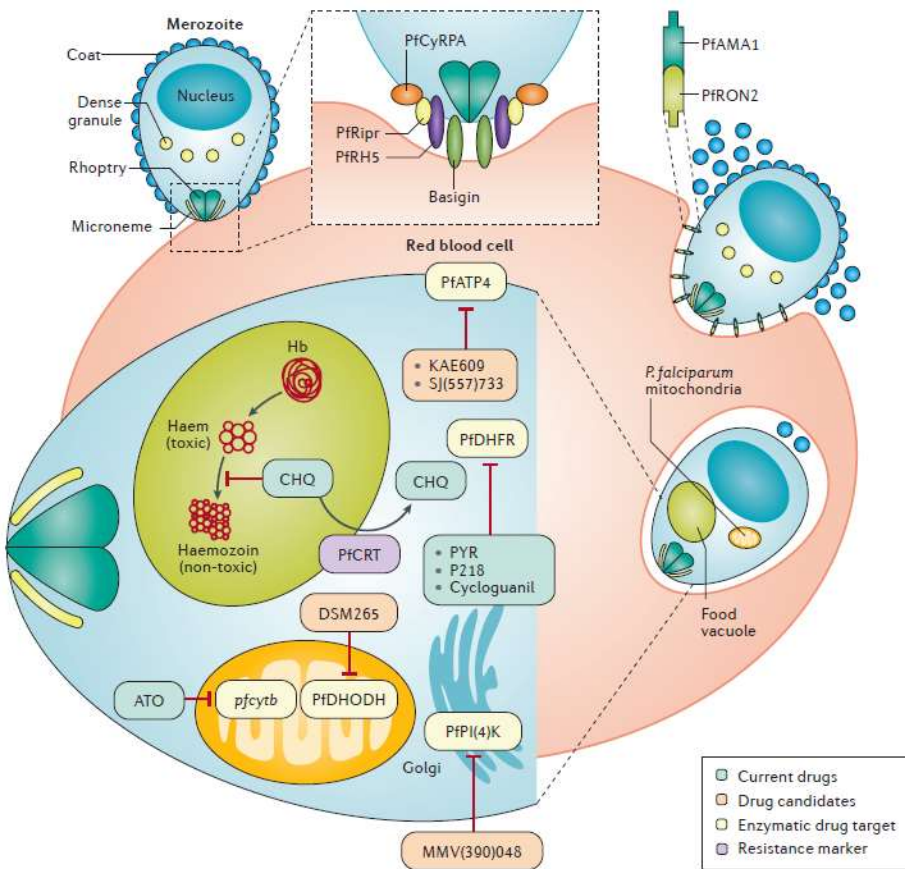


Información - Probabilidad

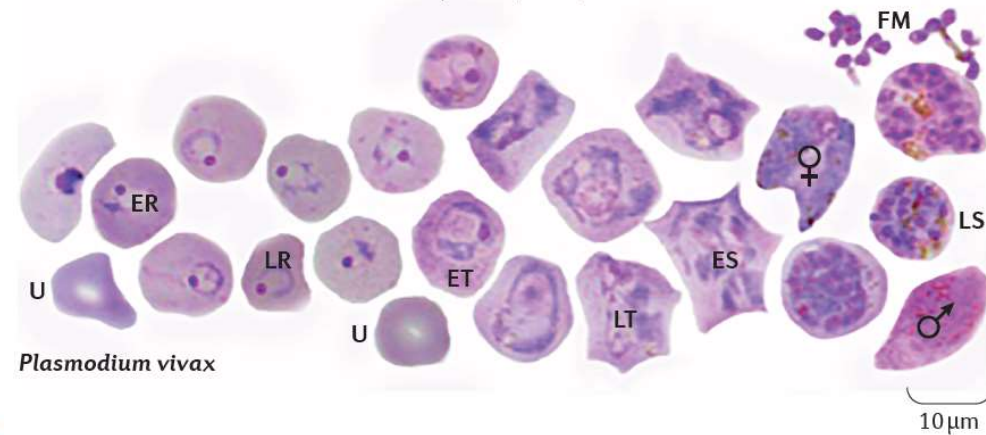
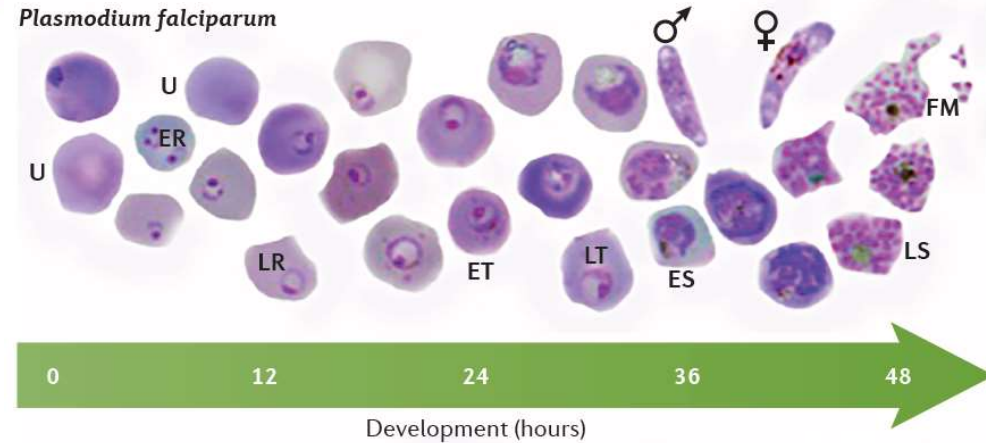
Grado 3
Grado 2
Grado 1
Grado 0
No det

Echeverry D, et al. 2012. <https://www.revistabiomedica.org/index.php/biomedica/article/view/594/862>.
Orjuela-Falla, G. A. (2015). Sistema Nacional de Hemovigilancia Informe 2011 – 2014
<https://www.ins.gov.co/Direcciones/RedesSaludPublica/DonacionSangre/Paginas/areas-estrategicas.aspx>

FUNCIONAMIENTO DE *Plasmodium spp* EN FASE ERITROCITARIA



Plasmodium falciparum



GRUPOS SANGUÍNEOS Y SUSCEPTIBILIDAD A INFECCIÓN POR *Plasmodium spp.*



No.	System name	System symbol	No.	System name	System symbol
001	ABO	ABO	019	Kx	XK
002	MNS	MNS	020	Gerbich	GE
003	P1PK	P1PK	021	Cromer	CROM
004	Rh	RH	022	Knops	KN
005	Lutheran	LU	023	Indian	IN
006	Kell	KEL	024	Ok	OK
007	Lewis	LE	025	Raph	RAPH
008	Duffy	FY	026	John Milton Hagen	JMH
009	Kidd	JK	027	I	I
010	Diego	DI	028	Globoside	GLOB
011	Yt	YT	029	Gill	GIL
012	Xg	XG	030	Rh-associated glycoprotein	RHAG
013	Scianna	SC	031	FORS	FORS
014	Dombrock	DO	032	JR	JR
015	Colton	CO	033	LAN	LAN
016	Landsteiner-Wiener	LW	034	Vel	VEL
017	Chido/Rodgers	CH/RG	035	CD59	CD59
018	H	H	036	Augustine	AUG

- http://www.isbtweb.org/fileadmin/user_upload/Red_Cell_Terminology_and_Immunogenetics/Table_of_blood_group_systems_v6_180621.pdf
- Alemu, G., & Mama, M. (2016). Assessing ABO/Rh Blood Group Frequency and Association with Asymptomatic Malaria among Blood Donors Attending Arba Minch Blood Bank, South Ethiopia. *Malar Res Treat*, 2016, 8043768. doi:10.1155/2016/8043768
- Tadesse, H., & Tadesse, K. (2013). Assessing the association of severe malaria infection and ABO blood groups in northwestern Ethiopia. *J Vector Borne Dis*, 50(4), 292-296
- Otajewwo, F. D., & Igoniware, S. F. (2014). Malaria Parasitaemia Association with ABO Blood Types among Students of a Private University in Western Delta, Nigeria. *International Journal of TROPICAL DISEASE*, 4(5), 540-554
- Winzeler, E. A. (2017). Glycophorin alleles link to malaria protection. *Science*, 356(6343), 1122-1123. doi:10.1126/science.aan4184
- Mallinson, G., Soo, K. S., Schall, T. J., Pisacka, M., & Anstee, D. J. (1995). Mutations in the erythrocyte chemokine receptor (Duffy) gene: the molecular basis of the Fya/Fyb antigens and identification of a deletion in the Duffy gene of an apparently healthy individual with the Fy(a-b-) phenotype. *Br J Haematol*, 90(4), 823-829
- Langhi, D. M., & Bordin, J. O. (2006). Duffy blood group and malaria. *Hematology*, 11(5), 389-398. doi:10.1080/10245330500469841
- Mayer, D. C., Cofie, J., Jiang, L., Hartl, D. L., Tracy, E., Kabat, J., . . . Miller, L. H. (2009). Glycophorin B is the erythrocyte receptor of Plasmodium falciparum erythrocyte-binding ligand, EBL-1. *Proc Natl Acad Sci U S A*, 106(13), 5348-5352. doi:10.1073/pnas.0900878106
- Pasvol, G., Wainscoat, J. S., & Weatherall, D. J. (1982). Erythrocytes deficiency in glycophorin resist invasion by the malarial parasite Plasmodium falciparum. *Nature*, 297(5861), 64-66
- Walker, P. S., & Reid, M. E. (2010). The Gerbich blood group system: a review. *Immunohematology*, 26(2), 60-65
- Serjeantson, S. W. (1989). A selective advantage for the Gerbich-negative phenotype in malarious areas of Papua New Guinea. *P N G Med J*, 32(1), 5-9
- Schofield, A. E., Reardon, D. M., & Tanner, M. J. (1992). Defective anion transport activity of the abnormal band 3 in hereditary ovalocytic red blood cells. *Nature*, 355(6363), 836-838. doi:10.1038/355836a0

HEMOGLOBINA S Y SUSCEPTIBILIDAD A INFECCIÓN POR *Plasmodium spp.*

PROTECTION AFFORDED BY SICKLE-CELL TRAIT AGAINST SUBTERTIAN MALARIAL INFECTION

BY

A. C. ALLISON, D.Phil., B.M.*

(From the Clinical Pathology Laboratory, the Radcliffe Infirmary, Oxford)

TABLE I

	With Parasitaemia	Without Parasitaemia	Total
Sicklers ..	12 (27.9%)	31 (72.1%)	43
Non-sicklers ..	113 (45.7%)	134 (53.3%)	247

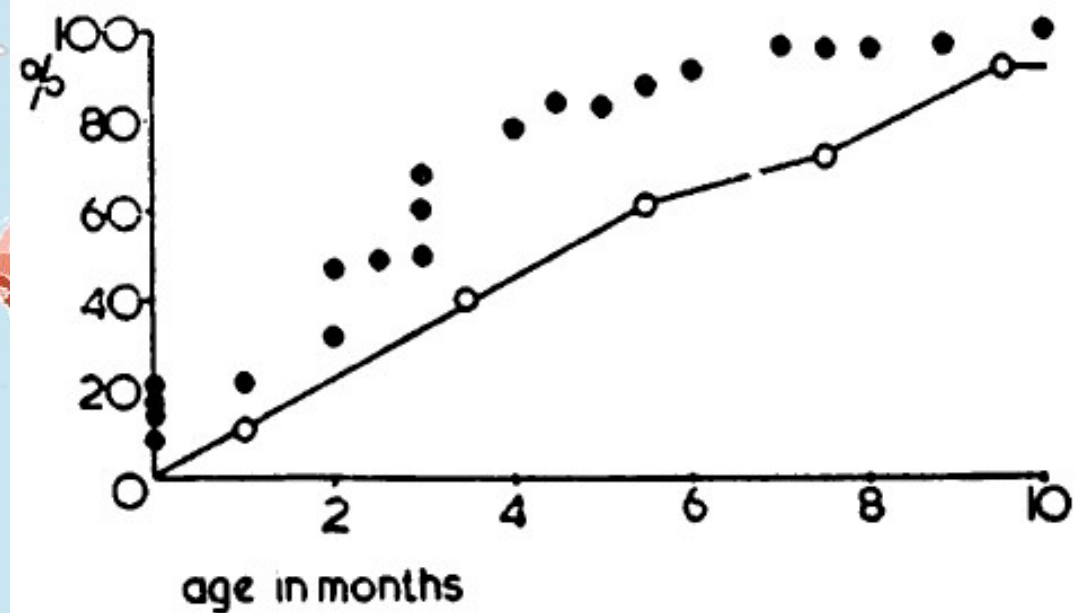


Figure 1. Number of newborns with sickle cell anemia in each country in 2015.

Data are based on estimates from Piel et al.¹ Alaska is shown separately from the rest of the United States.

Allison, A. C. (1954). Protection afforded by sickle-cell trait against subtertian malarial infection. *Br Med J*, 1(4857), 290-294

Piel, F. B., Steinberg, M. H., & Rees, D. C. (2017). Sickle Cell Disease. *N Engl J Med*, 376(16), 1561-1573. doi:10.1056/NEJMra1510865

DIRECTRICES INSTITUCIONALES REFERENTES A SELECCIÓN DE DONANTES PARA PREVENIR TRANSMISIÓN DE MALARIA



TABLE 1. GUIDELINES OF THE AMERICAN ASSOCIATION OF BLOOD BANKS AND THE FDA FOR THE EXCLUSION OF DONORS BECAUSE OF THE POSSIBILITY OF MALARIA, 1958 THROUGH 2000.

YEAR	RECOMMENDATIONS																								
1958 1963	A donor shall be free from any disease transmissible by blood transfusion insofar as can be determined by history or inspection. A donor shall be free from any infectious disease, including syphilis and malaria, transmissible by blood transfusion insofar as can be determined by history.																								
	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>TRAVELERS TO MALARIOUS AREAS</th> <th>IMMIGRANTS OR REFUGEES FROM OR RESIDENTS OF MALARIOUS AREAS</th> <th>PERSONS TREATED FOR MALARIA</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>1970</td> <td>i) Travelers to malarious areas may be accepted as regular donors 6 months after return to the United States providing that they have been free of symptoms and have not taken antimalarial prophylaxis. ii) Travelers who have taken antimalarial prophylaxis shall be deferred for 2 years after cessation of suppressive therapy.</td> <td>A prospective donor who has ever had definite malaria or is an immigrant or visitor from a malarious area is permanently rejected.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>1971-1972</td> <td>i) Same rule as for 1970. ii) Travelers to malarious areas who have taken antimalarial prophylaxis shall be deferred for 3 years after cessation of therapy. Military personnel who have been in a malarious area should be considered to have received suppressive therapy whether or not they report it.</td> <td>Same rule as for 1970.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>1974</td> <td>i) Same rule as for 1970. ii) Prospective donors who have taken antimalarial prophylaxis or who have been military personnel in areas where malaria is endemic shall be deferred for 3 years after cessation of therapy or after departure from the area if they have been asymptomatic.</td> <td>Immigrants or visitors from endemic areas may be accepted as regular donors 3 years after departure from the area if they have been asymptomatic in the interim.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>1978</td> <td>Same rule as for 1974 (except there is no separate mention of military personnel).</td> <td>Prospective donors who have had malaria shall be deferred for 3 years either after becoming asymptomatic or after cessation of therapy.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>1994*</td> <td>Travelers who are residents of nonmalarious areas who have been in a malarious area may be accepted as donors 1 year after their return to the nonmalarious area (irrespective of the use of chemoprophylaxis) if they have been free of malaria symptoms.</td> <td>Same rule as for 1974.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2000†</td> <td>Same rule as for 1974.</td> <td>Prospective donors who have had a diagnosis of malaria shall be deferred for 3 years after becoming asymptomatic.</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td>Same rule as for 1974.</td> <td>Same rule as for 1994.</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	TRAVELERS TO MALARIOUS AREAS	IMMIGRANTS OR REFUGEES FROM OR RESIDENTS OF MALARIOUS AREAS	PERSONS TREATED FOR MALARIA	1970	i) Travelers to malarious areas may be accepted as regular donors 6 months after return to the United States providing that they have been free of symptoms and have not taken antimalarial prophylaxis. ii) Travelers who have taken antimalarial prophylaxis shall be deferred for 2 years after cessation of suppressive therapy.	A prospective donor who has ever had definite malaria or is an immigrant or visitor from a malarious area is permanently rejected.	1971-1972	i) Same rule as for 1970. ii) Travelers to malarious areas who have taken antimalarial prophylaxis shall be deferred for 3 years after cessation of therapy. Military personnel who have been in a malarious area should be considered to have received suppressive therapy whether or not they report it.	Same rule as for 1970.	1974	i) Same rule as for 1970. ii) Prospective donors who have taken antimalarial prophylaxis or who have been military personnel in areas where malaria is endemic shall be deferred for 3 years after cessation of therapy or after departure from the area if they have been asymptomatic.	Immigrants or visitors from endemic areas may be accepted as regular donors 3 years after departure from the area if they have been asymptomatic in the interim.	1978	Same rule as for 1974 (except there is no separate mention of military personnel).	Prospective donors who have had malaria shall be deferred for 3 years either after becoming asymptomatic or after cessation of therapy.	1994*	Travelers who are residents of nonmalarious areas who have been in a malarious area may be accepted as donors 1 year after their return to the nonmalarious area (irrespective of the use of chemoprophylaxis) if they have been free of malaria symptoms.	Same rule as for 1974.	2000†	Same rule as for 1974.	Prospective donors who have had a diagnosis of malaria shall be deferred for 3 years after becoming asymptomatic.		Same rule as for 1974.	Same rule as for 1994.
TRAVELERS TO MALARIOUS AREAS	IMMIGRANTS OR REFUGEES FROM OR RESIDENTS OF MALARIOUS AREAS	PERSONS TREATED FOR MALARIA																							
1970	i) Travelers to malarious areas may be accepted as regular donors 6 months after return to the United States providing that they have been free of symptoms and have not taken antimalarial prophylaxis. ii) Travelers who have taken antimalarial prophylaxis shall be deferred for 2 years after cessation of suppressive therapy.	A prospective donor who has ever had definite malaria or is an immigrant or visitor from a malarious area is permanently rejected.																							
1971-1972	i) Same rule as for 1970. ii) Travelers to malarious areas who have taken antimalarial prophylaxis shall be deferred for 3 years after cessation of therapy. Military personnel who have been in a malarious area should be considered to have received suppressive therapy whether or not they report it.	Same rule as for 1970.																							
1974	i) Same rule as for 1970. ii) Prospective donors who have taken antimalarial prophylaxis or who have been military personnel in areas where malaria is endemic shall be deferred for 3 years after cessation of therapy or after departure from the area if they have been asymptomatic.	Immigrants or visitors from endemic areas may be accepted as regular donors 3 years after departure from the area if they have been asymptomatic in the interim.																							
1978	Same rule as for 1974 (except there is no separate mention of military personnel).	Prospective donors who have had malaria shall be deferred for 3 years either after becoming asymptomatic or after cessation of therapy.																							
1994*	Travelers who are residents of nonmalarious areas who have been in a malarious area may be accepted as donors 1 year after their return to the nonmalarious area (irrespective of the use of chemoprophylaxis) if they have been free of malaria symptoms.	Same rule as for 1974.																							
2000†	Same rule as for 1974.	Prospective donors who have had a diagnosis of malaria shall be deferred for 3 years after becoming asymptomatic.																							
	Same rule as for 1974.	Same rule as for 1994.																							

Currently Recommended Donor Deferral Period:

- 1 year for travel to endemic areas
- 3 years for those who have lived for 5 or more years in endemic areas
- 3 years for those who previously had malaria and are now asymptomatic

Endemic areas

Donor selection and deferral strategies should be developed to identify individuals with evidence of current malarial infection and defer them for a period of 6 months after symptoms (fever with rigors) or on completion of treatment and full recovery, whichever is longer. Alternatively, the BTS should screen all donations for parasitaemia using thick blood films or for evidence of malarial antigen using a highly sensitive enzyme immunoassay.

Non-endemic areas

Malaria is increasingly a matter of concern to BTS in non-endemic countries (210,211,212). Significant numbers of blood donors from non-endemic countries travel to malarious areas and there is wide migration from endemic areas to non-endemic areas where migrants may then become blood donors. Malaria is gradually spreading into non-endemic areas or regions where it had previously been eradicated.

SOBREVIDA DE *Plasmodium* spp. EN CONDICIONES DE BANCO DE SANGRE

TABLE 1. Percentage of parasitemia observed in Giemsa-stained thin smears of cultures initiated at different hours of *P. falciparum*-spiked human blood stored at 4°C for different durations

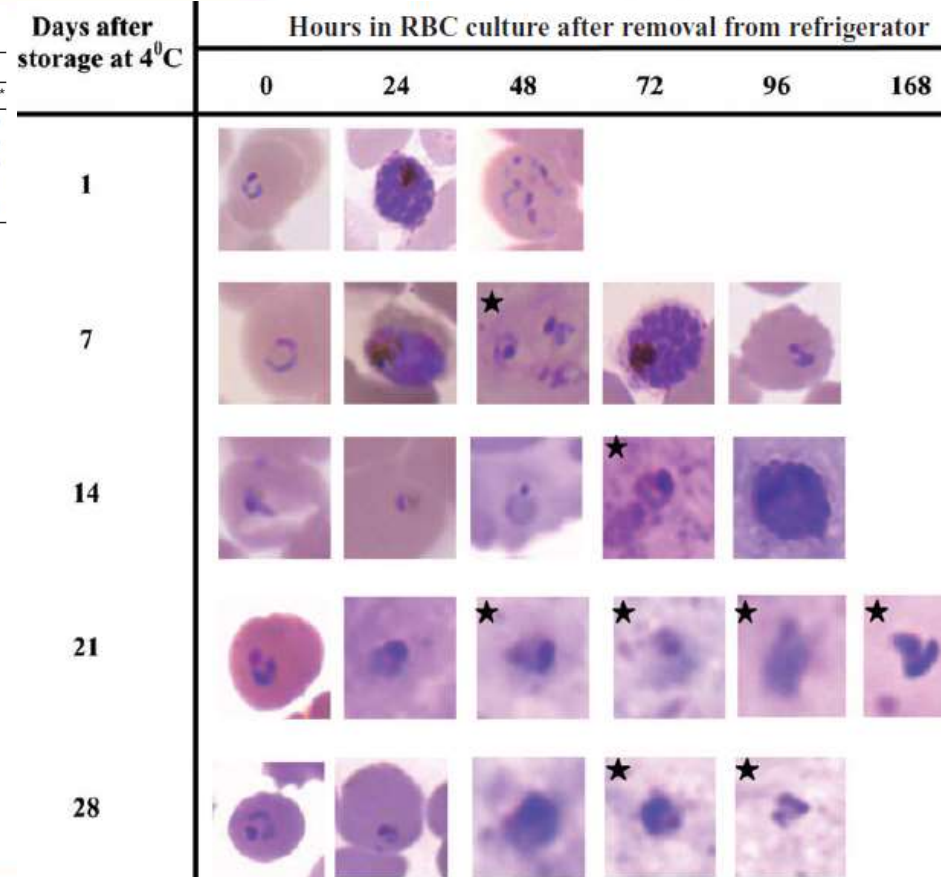
Number of days <i>P. falciparum</i> -spiked human blood stored at 4°C	Hours in culture after taken out of refrigerator						
	0	24	48	72	96	168	336*
1	0.12	0.08	0.21	ND	ND	ND	ND
7	0.14	0.028	0.0	0.033	0.073	ND	ND
14	0.07	0.03	0.04	0.0	0.04	ND	ND
21	0.1	0.04	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
28	0.06	0.03	0.0	0.04	0.0	0.0	0.0

* Parasitemia was determined in 50 wells of a 96-well culture plate.

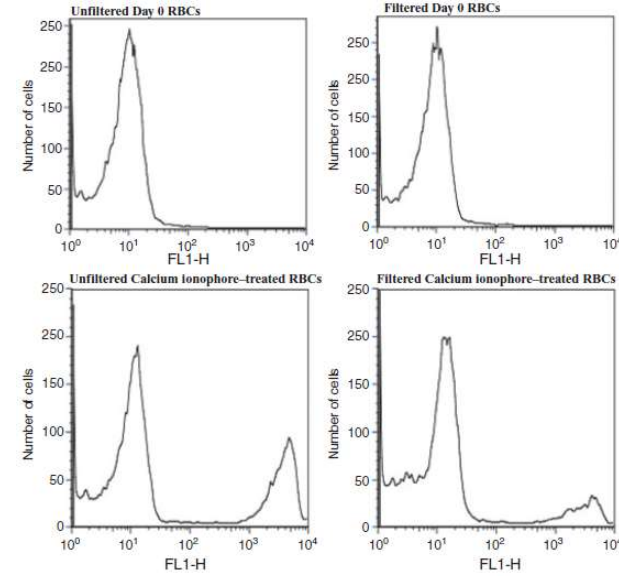
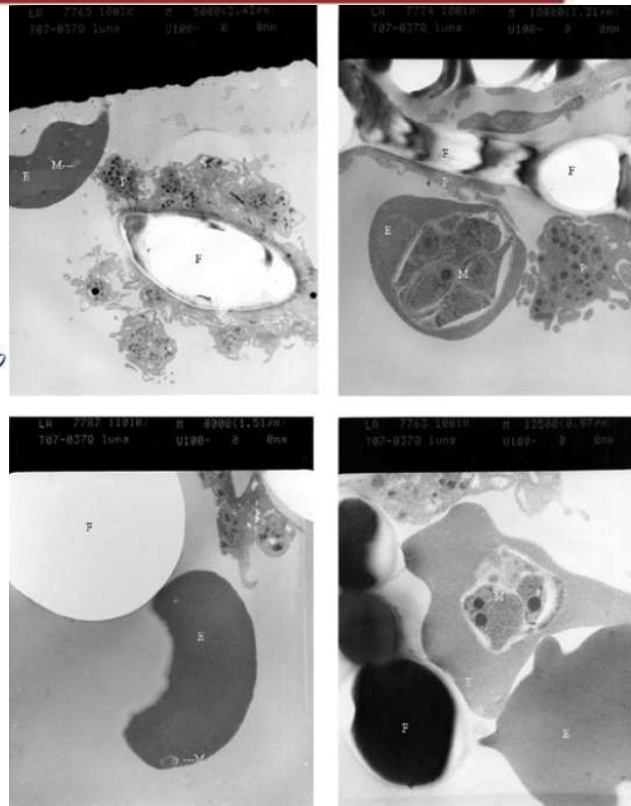
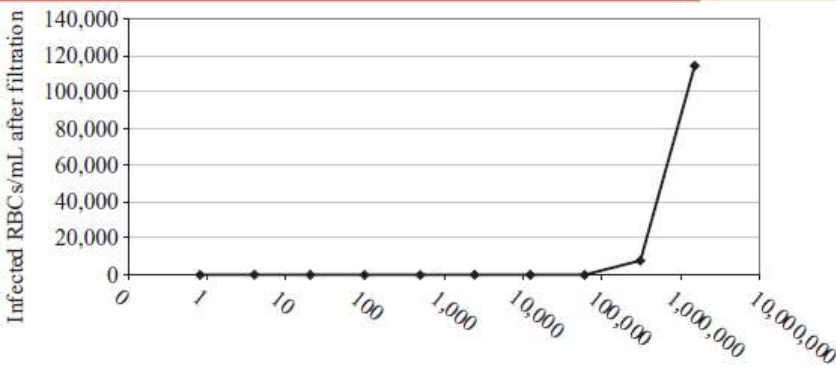
ND = not done because fresh invasion of merozoites into RBCs was already observed and cultures were terminated.

TABLE 2. Rate (%) of reduction in parasitemia during storage of *P. falciparum*-spiked human blood at 4°C over time

Number of days <i>P. falciparum</i> -spiked human blood stored at 4°C	% Parasitemia	% Reduction in parasitemia
0	0.5	
1	0.12	76
7	0.14	72
14	0.07	86
21	0.1	80
28	0.06	88

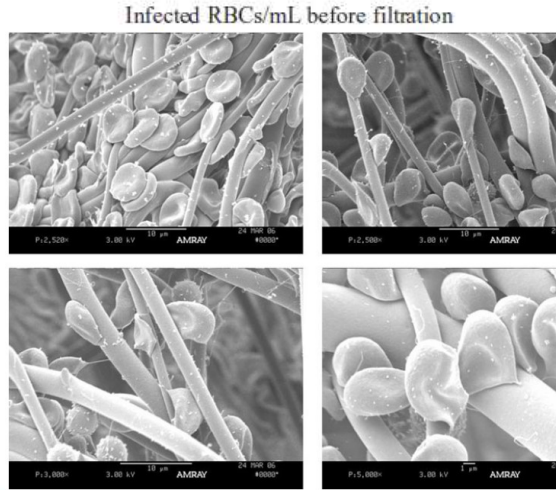


REMOCIÓN E INACTIVACIÓN DE *Plasmodium spp.* EN BOLSAS DE SANGRE



Annexin V Binding	Unfiltered		Filtered	
	Mean Fluorescence	% Binding Annexin V	Mean Fluorescence	% Binding Annexin V
Membrane Unflipped	871	1.78	494	1.68
Membrane Flipped	3759	29.2	2707	14.00
Negative Control	622		1.67	
Positive Control	2240		49.6	

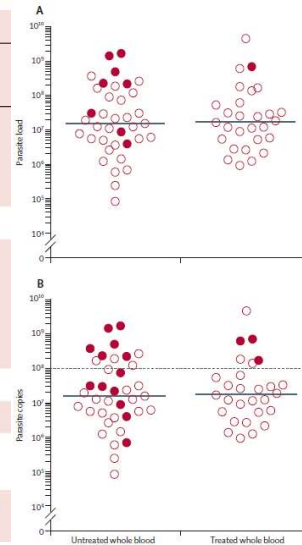
Fig. 2. Malaria-infected RBCs binding directly to filter fibers, to PLTs, and to other RBCs. F = filter fiber; P = PLTs; E = RBCs; M = malarial organism.



REMOCIÓN E INACTIVACIÓN DE *Plasmodium spp.* EN BOLSAS DE SANGRE-REDUCCIÓN DE PATÓGENOS -Mirasol



	Per-protocol population		Exposed population	
	Treated blood (n=107)	Untreated blood (n=107)	Treated blood (n=28)	Untreated blood (n=37)
Sex				
Women	74 (69%)	82 (76%)	22 (79%)	26 (70%)
Men	33 (31%)	25 (23%)	6 (21%)	11 (30%)
Age, years	39 (15-5); 18-87	40 (16-9); 18-89	42-5 (15-8); 22-87	45-5 (18-1); 22-89
Age group, years				
18-39	61 (57%)	65 (61%)	11 (39%)	16 (43%)
40-59	32 (30%)	26 (24%)	12 (43%)	13 (35%)
≥60	14 (13%)	16 (15%)	5 (18%)	8 (22%)
Black race	107 (100%)	107 (100%)	28 (100%)	37 (100%)
Height, cm	162 (8); 146-186	163 (7); 145-186	162 (8); 150-186	164 (8); 150-186
Weight, kg*	62.9 (13.3); 32-115	63.8 (12.1); 36-103	64.4 (14.1); 44-92	64.4 (13.0); 36-103
BMI, kg/m²*	24.1 (4.9); 14.0-45.5	24.2 (4.4); 14.4-37.5	24.4 (4.9); 16.4-35.9	24.3 (5.0); 14.4-35.6



	Parasitaemic whole blood transfused (exposed patients; n=65)*		Non-parasitaemic whole blood transfused (non-exposed patients; n=99)*		p value
	Treated patients (n=28)	Untreated patients (n=37)	Treated patients (n=54)	Untreated patients (n=45)	
Transfusion-transmitted malaria (≥2 parasitaemic samples, with allelic matching criteria)	1 (3.6%; 95% CI 0.1-28.2)	8 (21.6%†; 95% CI 9.8-38.2)	NA	NA	0.039‡
Transfusion-transmitted malaria (≥2 parasitaemic samples, no allelic matching criteria)	3 (10.7%; 95% CI 2.3-28.3)	13 (35.1%†; 95% CI 20.2-52.5)	1	0	0.024‡
Single parasitaemic samples	11	10	3	4	0.0049§
No parasitaemic samples	14	14	50	41	<0.0001§

	Treated (n=111)	Untreated (n=112)
Total number of treatment-emergent adverse events reported	75	70
Patients reporting at least one treatment-emergent adverse event	48 (43%)	44 (39%)
Treatment-emergent serious adverse events	13 (12%)	9 (8%)
Life-threatening	3 (3%)	3 (3%)
Admission to hospital	6 (5%)	4 (4%)
Death*	8 (7%)	5 (5%)
Required intervention	4 (4%)	3 (3%)
Treatment-emergent adverse events leading to study discontinuation	0	0
Total transfusion reaction treatment-emergent adverse events†	9 (8%)	15 (13%)
Allergic transfusion reaction	5 (5%)	9 (8%)
Febrile non-haemolytic transfusion reaction	4 (4%)	5 (5%)
Transfusion-related circulatory overload	0	1 (1%)
Pulmonary treatment-emergent adverse events‡	4 (4%)	3 (3%)
Unanticipated adverse device effect	0	0
Other§	26 (23%)	17 (15%)

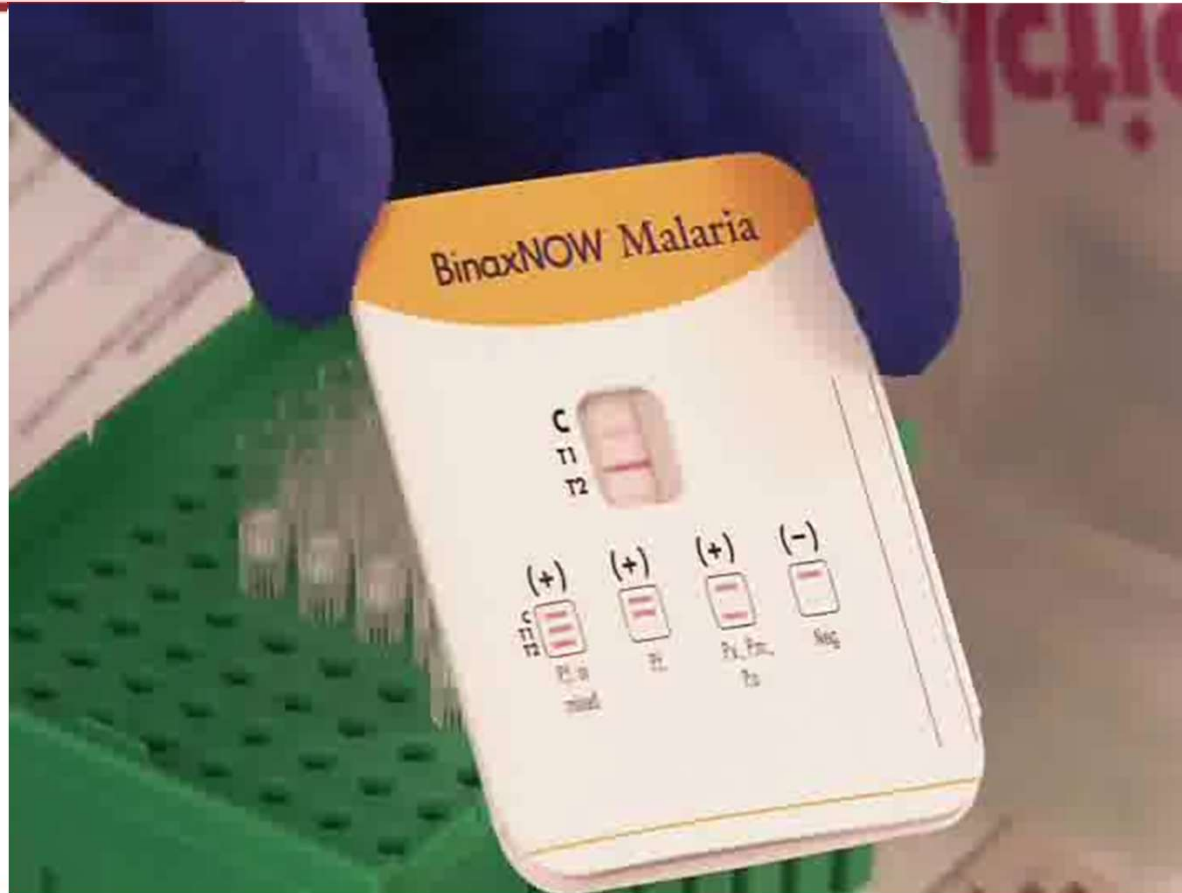
Allain, J. P., Owusu-Ofori, A. K., Assennato, S. M., Marschner, S., Goodrich, R. P., & Owusu-Ofori, S. (2016). Effect of Plasmodium inactivation in whole blood on the incidence of blood transfusion-transmitted malaria in endemic regions: the African Investigation of the Mirasol System (AIMS) randomised controlled trial. *Lancet*, 387(10029), 1753-1761.

MÉTODOS DIAGNÓSTICOS DE INFECCIÓN POR *Plasmodium* spp.



- Microscopía
- Inmunoensayo
- Inmunofluorescencia indirecta
- Hemaglutinación indirecta
- Inmunoensayo enzimático
- Difusión en gel
- Detección en tarjetas
- Pruebas de ácidos nucleicos
 - Amplificación isotérmica: *Illumigene*[®] Malaria
- Inmunocromatografía
- Radioinmunoensayo

BinaxNow[®] Malaria



Illumigene[®] Malaria



 ***illumigene***[®]

FOR A FUTURE WITHOUT MALARIA

CONCLUSIONES



- A pesar de la alta prevalencia de malaria a nivel mundial, el número de casos reportados de malaria transmitida por transfusión es bajo.
- La PCR aninada constituye hoy el estándar de oro para el diagnóstico.
- La microscopía sigue siendo el método de referencia para confirmar infección de un receptor con malaria a partir de un hemocomponente.
- Las técnicas de inmunocromatografía y amplificación isotérmica resultan útiles en la detección de infección por malaria en lugares con pocos recursos técnicos.
- La parasitemia pre y postransfusional, títulos de anticuerpos antiplasmodium pre y postransfusionales, depuración del parásito dentro de las primeras 24 horas y respuesta inmune anti-Plasmodium son factores que permiten predecir el desenlace de pacientes expuestos al parásito en el hemocomponente.

CONCLUSIONES



- Las reservas de hierro, el grupo sanguíneo del donante y la Hb S son predictores de la aparición de malaria transmitida por transfusión.
- Los filtros de leucorreducción remueven buena parte de los eritrocitos infectados con *Plasmodium spp.*
- El sistema de reducción de patógenos Mirasol® reduce el número de casos de malaria transmitida por transfusión.
- Se postula que los merozoitos y esquizontes se quedan en el *buffy coat* luego de la separación por el método de centrifugación y *top and bottom*.
- Se postula que durante el almacenamiento de unidades de glóbulos rojos sucede una inactivación espontánea, progresiva e irreversible del parásito.

PERSPECTIVAS



- Si efectivamente hay una reducción dramática de la parasitemia, tan temprana como en 24 horas de almacenamiento aun en ausencia de filtros de leucoreducción:
 - ¿para dónde se fueron los parásitos? ¿Los trofozoitos tempranos (formas anulares) se diferenciaron a esquizontes y estos a merozoitos? ¿en tan poco tiempo y en frío, cuando esto tarda 48 horas a 37° C? ¿Si es así, dónde están los merozoitos? Si se volvieron merozoitos la infectividad debería aumentar porque esta forma es capaz de invadir eritrocitos nuevos. ¿O simplemente hubo hemólisis de las células parasitadas? Y si fuere así, ¿también hubo lisis de los parásitos liberados?



GOBIERNO
DE COLOMBIA



INSTITUTO NACIONAL DE SALUD

¡Gracias!

**Coordinación Red Nacional de
Bancos de Sangre y Servicios de
Transfusión**

mgarcia@ins.gov.co

Instituto Nacional de Salud
Correo electrónico: contactenos@ins.gov.co
Teléfono: (1) 220 7700 Ext. 1703 - 1704
fax 220 7700 Ext. 1283 - 1269
Bogotá, COLOMBIA
www.ins.gov.co
Línea gratuita nacional: 01 8000 113 400