

Blood Group Genotyping Programme – for patients with Sickle Cell, Thalassemia and other Rare Inherited Anaemias

Monday, 23 June 2025

Dear Colleague

RE: Issuing reports for patients

This communication is to provide information regarding the issuing of reports for the NHSE Blood Group Genotyping Programme. Patient referrals that have been accepted for testing are now being analysed and some results are ready to be issued.

Patients have been tested for Red Cell (HEA) and HLA types. The genotyping test is being used to generate an extended predicted phenotype for 52 red cell types and HLA types. Genotypes and predicted phenotypes of clinical significance will be issued in patient reports. Additional genotypes and predicted phenotypes will be stored within the NHSBT database.

Please review the following information regarding reporting:

- Only red cell types will be reported at this time. We have fully implemented red cell
 typing analysis and reporting for this new genomic test. The HLA typing results are not
 ready to report. The associated test interpretation software for HLA assignment requires
 further development. Once the updated HLA assignment software has been validated, we
 will report HLA results.
- What to do if HLA results are required for imminent patient care. Please refer to your local EFI accredited H&I laboratory. If this is within NHSBT please complete the relevant test request form (3C) <u>3c-haematopoietic-stem-cell-transplantation-recipients-donors.pdf</u> which includes details of sample requirements.
- Red cell reports will be issued with predicted phenotypes for 21 clinically relevant red cell types. The genotyping test provides an extended predicted phenotype for 52 red cell types (table below). All types will be held in the NHSBT database and only the 21 red cell types reported (example report below).
- Reporting of high prevalence antigens outside the 21 reported antigens. Patients
 predicted to be negative for high prevalence antigens outside of the reported 21 types, will
 be explicitly included as an additional result with appropriate comments regarding
 availability of antigen negative red cells and further steps.
- Test results may not be issued in the order that referrals were received. Testing and analysis of the genotyping data is performed in batches and some additional testing is

required for some patients. For some patients, additional testing is required to resolve the red cell types. This additional testing may affect the time taken to issue a report.

- Test results will be issued in batches over the next few months. The first batch of
 reports will be issued over the next few weeks. Once this batch is complete, we will move
 to issue reports on the remaining batches over the next few months.
- We are prioritising issuing results where changes in red cell types may alter transfusion advice. The Blood Group Genotyping Test can identify red blood cell types that are not detected by routine tests, notably D variants that might currently be categorised as D+.
- Improvements in testing may lead to different results. The majority of these differences will be due to better identification and resolution of *RH* variant types. The improvements in testing mean that some previously reported genotypes may change e.g. previously C+^{var} may now resolve as C-.
- **Improvements in reporting Fyb.** We have clarified the reporting of Fy predicted phenotypes to include only the red cell phenotype and a comment within the report to indicate if the patient cannot produce anti-Fyb due to presence of this antigen on other tissues.
- What to do if there is a difference in result. Reports will acknowledge any difference between previous and current results and offer guidance. We recommend that you discuss these results with your patients.
- How to find your results in Sp-ICE. Reports will be issued in Sp-ICE. Search using "View Latest Reports" and then Filter by speciality "IBGRL" and Investigation "IBGRL Report" (see screenshots below). The User Guide for Sp-ICE is available here: Sp-ICE Hospitals and Science NHSBT
- Accreditation. This test is not currently accredited to ISO15189:2022 standards. This test
 is performed within a UKAS accredited medical laboratory, has undergone extensive
 validation, and is subject to internal quality control procedures.

If you have any questions about this programme, please contact transfusion@nhsbt.nhs.uk.

Kate Downes

NHSBT Genomics Programme Director

Example Report: report showing the 21 reported Red Cell (HEA) predicted phenotypes with some additional comments

Patient Phenotype Predicted from Genotyping Results:

D	Variant	K (KEL1)	Negative	Fya	Negative
C	Negative	k (KEL2)	Positive	Fyb	Negative
С	Positive	Kpa	Negative	M	Positive
Ε	Negative	Jsa	Negative	N	Negative
е	Positive	Doa	Negative	S	Negative
Jka	Positive	Dob	Positive	S	Positive
Jkb	Negative	Lua	Negative	U	Positive

Red Cell phenotype was predicted by gene array analysis.

The patient cannot produce anti-Fyb because tissues other than RBC are predicted to be Fy(b+).

Due to the predicted presence of a D variant phenotype this patient should receive D- red cells for transfusion.

Note C+var has been previously reported and is now reported as C negative. This makes no change to product selection.

Table with HEA phenotypes resulted in NHSBT LIMS

С	D	Fy ^a	Js ^a	Kp ^b	М	Sc1	Wr ^a
С	Di ^a	Fy ^b	Js ^b	Кр ^с	McC ^a	Sc2	Wr ^b
CW	Di ^b	He	K	Lu ^a	McCb	U	Yk ^a
Cx	Doa	Ну	k	Lu ^b	N	V	Yt ^a
Coa	Dob	Jk ^a	Kn ^a	LW ^a	P1	Vel	Yt ^b
Cob	Е	Jk ^b	Kn ^b	LWb	S	VS	
Cr ^a	е	Jo ^a	Kp ^a		S		

Recommended search criteria for blood group genotyping reports in Sp-ICE

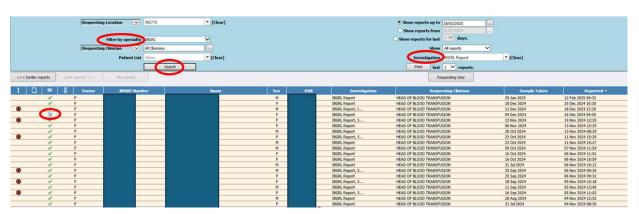
Click on View Latest Reports:



Filter by speciality: IBGRL

Investigation: IBGRL Report

Click Search button



Reports displayed with a blue circle have transitioned from Sample Receipt to IBGRL Report