Understanding Daratumumab Interference With Blood Compatibility Testing
Daratumumab Results in a False Positive Indirect Coombs Test

- Daratumumab is a human monoclonal antibody for the treatment of multiple myeloma\(^1\)
- Daratumumab binds to CD38,\(^2\) a protein that is expressed on red blood cells (RBCs)\(^3-5\)
- Daratumumab binding to RBCs interferes with blood bank compatibility tests, including the antibody screening and crossmatching\(^2\) (both indirect Coombs tests) that are part of a routine pretransfusion workup

**Typical Negative Indirect Coombs Test**
- RBCs
- Patient serum without antibodies to minor antigen
- Coombs reagent
- No agglutination
- Negative indirect Coombs test

**Typical Positive Indirect Coombs Test**
- RBCs
- Patient serum containing antibodies to minor antigen
- Coombs reagent
- Agglutination
- Positive indirect Coombs test

**Typical Indirect Coombs Test From a Patient Treated With Daratumumab**
- RBCs
- Patient serum containing daratumumab
- Daratumumab binds CD38 on RBCs
- Coombs reagent
- Agglutination
- False positive indirect Coombs test

RBCs, red blood cells.
To Ensure Timely Transfusions

REMEMBER
For a patient who may receive DARZALEX FASPRO™ (daratumumab and hyaluronidase-fihj) or DARZALEX® (daratumumab) and may require a transfusion:

- Type and screen patients prior to starting daratumumab and inform the blood bank that your patient has been treated with daratumumab
- Ensure that your patient’s blood sample is identified as treated with daratumumab
- Double-check standing orders for transfusions to determine if your patient received daratumumab within the last year
- Provide your patient’s pre-daratumumab compatibility profile, if available, to the blood bank
- Ask your patient to tell their other healthcare providers that they have received daratumumab, particularly before a transfusion
Help Prevent Blood Transfusion Delays

- Blood compatibility testing can still be performed on daratumumab-treated patients.
- Blood products for transfusion can be identified for daratumumab-treated patients using protocols available in the literature or by using genotyping.
- To ensure that your patient receives a timely transfusion, type and screen patients prior to starting daratumumab and inform the blood bank that they will receive a daratumumab-treated sample.

Note: Additional information to share with your blood banks can be found in the Prescribing Information.
Daratumumab Interference Is Clinically Manageable

- Daratumumab does not interfere with identification of ABO/RhD antigens
- If an emergency transfusion is required, noncrossmatched, ABO/RhD-compatible RBCs can be given, per local blood bank practices
- Once treatment with daratumumab is discontinued, panagglutination may persist; the duration of this effect varies from patient to patient, but may persist for up to 6 months after the last daratumumab infusion

Additional Resources

For additional information, please contact Janssen Medical Information by using one of the following methods:

Phone: Call 1-800-JANSSEN (1-800-526-7736)
Email: Submit questions via our askjanssenmedinfo.com site
Search: www.janssenmd.com
Contact your local Medical Science Liaison: www.janssenmsl.com
References


