Understanding DARZALEX®
Interference With Blood Compatibility Testing
DARZALEX® (daratumumab) Results in a False Positive Indirect Coombs Test

**Typical Negative Indirect Coombs Test**
- **RBCs** + **Patient serum without antibodies to minor antigen** → **No patient antibodies to bind RBC antigens** + **Coombs reagent** → **No agglutination** → **Negative indirect Coombs test**

**Typical Positive Indirect Coombs Test**
- **RBCs** + **Patient serum containing antibodies to minor antigen** → **Patient antibodies bind RBC antigens** + **Coombs reagent** → **Agglutination** → **Positive indirect Coombs test**

**Typical Indirect Coombs Test From a DARZALEX®-Treated Patient**
- **RBCs** + **Patient serum containing DARZALEX®** → **DARZALEX® binds CD38 on RBCs** + **Coombs reagent** → **Agglutination** → **False positive indirect Coombs test**

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- DARZALEX® is a human monoclonal antibody for the treatment of multiple myeloma¹
- DARZALEX® binds to CD38,² a protein that is expressed on red blood cells (RBCs)³-⁵
- DARZALEX® binding to RBCs interferes with blood bank compatibility tests, including the antibody screening and crossmatching² (both indirect Coombs tests) that are part of a routine pretransfusion workup

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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
To Ensure Timely Transfusions

REMEMBER

If a patient who received DARZALEX® (daratumumab) requires a transfusion:

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

References


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Help Prevent Blood Transfusion Delays

- Blood compatibility testing can still be performed on DARZALEX® (daratumumab)-treated patients.
- Blood products for transfusion can be identified for DARZALEX®-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 DARZALEX® and inform the blood bank that they will receive a DARZALEX®-treated sample.

Note: Additional information to share with your blood banks can be found in the Prescribing Information.
DARZALEX® (daratumumab) Interference Is Clinically Manageable

- To date, no clinically significant hemolysis has been observed in patients receiving DARZALEX®.
- DARZALEX® 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 DARZALEX® 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 DARZALEX® infusion.

Additional Resources

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References