



TRALI Risk Reduction Policies

Transfusion-Related Acute Lung Injury (TRALI) is a rare but potentially fatal non-hemolytic complication of blood transfusion. This reaction is most commonly associated with high-volume plasma products (plasma and platelets) containing antibodies to Human Leukocyte Antigens (HLA) and/or Human Neutrophil Antigens (HNA). To reduce the risk of such reactions, Gulf Coast Blood uses the following mitigation strategies:

- Allogeneic Whole Blood units, plasma products (Apheresis Plasma, Liquid Plasma, FFP, and FP24), and Apheresis Platelets for transfusion are collected from the following donors only:
 - Male donors
 - Female donors who have never been pregnant
 - Female donors who have been tested and found to be HLA antibody negative since their most recent pregnancy

These measures comply with the applicable standard in the current edition of the AABB *Standards for Blood Banks and Transfusion Services*.

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