

Acceptable ABO/RhD Substitutions for Blood Products – ADULTS

Component	Patient ABO Group	Preferred Product ABO Group	Acceptable ABO Substitutions	Patient RhD Type	Acceptable RhD Substitution	Rationale
Red Blood Cells	O	O	None	Rh-positive	Rh-negative	Red cells must be compatible with the antibodies in the patient's plasma.
	A	A	O			
	B	B	O	Rh-negative	None	
	AB	AB	A, B, O			
Plasma (FFP, PF24, Thawed Plasma, Liquid Plasma)	O	O	A, B, AB	Rh-positive	Rh-positive or negative	Antibodies in the transfused plasma must be compatible with patient's red cells. <i>Exception: Group A plasma for emergency or massive bleeding for any patient.</i>
	A	A	AB			
	B	B	AB	Rh-negative		
	AB	AB	None			
Apheresis Platelets	O	O	Any	Rh-positive	Rh-negative	All ABO groups are acceptable for transfusion to any patient. If available, preference is to select a product where plasma is compatible with patient's red cells.
	A	A	AB, B, O			
	B	B	AB, A, O	Rh-negative	See below ¹	
	AB	AB	A, B, O			
Cryoprecipitate	A, B, AB, O	Any	Any	Rh-positive or negative	Rh-positive or negative	All ABO groups are acceptable.
Whole Blood	O	O	None	Rh-positive	Rh-negative	Must always be identical to patient. <i>Exception: Low Titer Group O WB for trauma regardless of patient ABO group.</i>
	A	A	None			
	B	B	None	Rh-negative	None	
	AB	AB	None			

1. Females of childbearing potential (e.g., <50 years of age) who are Rh-negative should receive Rh-negative platelets. If unavailable and Rh-positive platelets given, administration of RhIG should be considered based on hospital policy. Reference: AABB Technical Manual, current edition