TEST D'AGGLUTINATION

OBJECTIF: RECHERCHER UNE AHMI

DIFFICULTÉ: *

MATÉRIEL NÉCESSAIRE: *

TEMPS DE RÉALISATION: < 5 MIN

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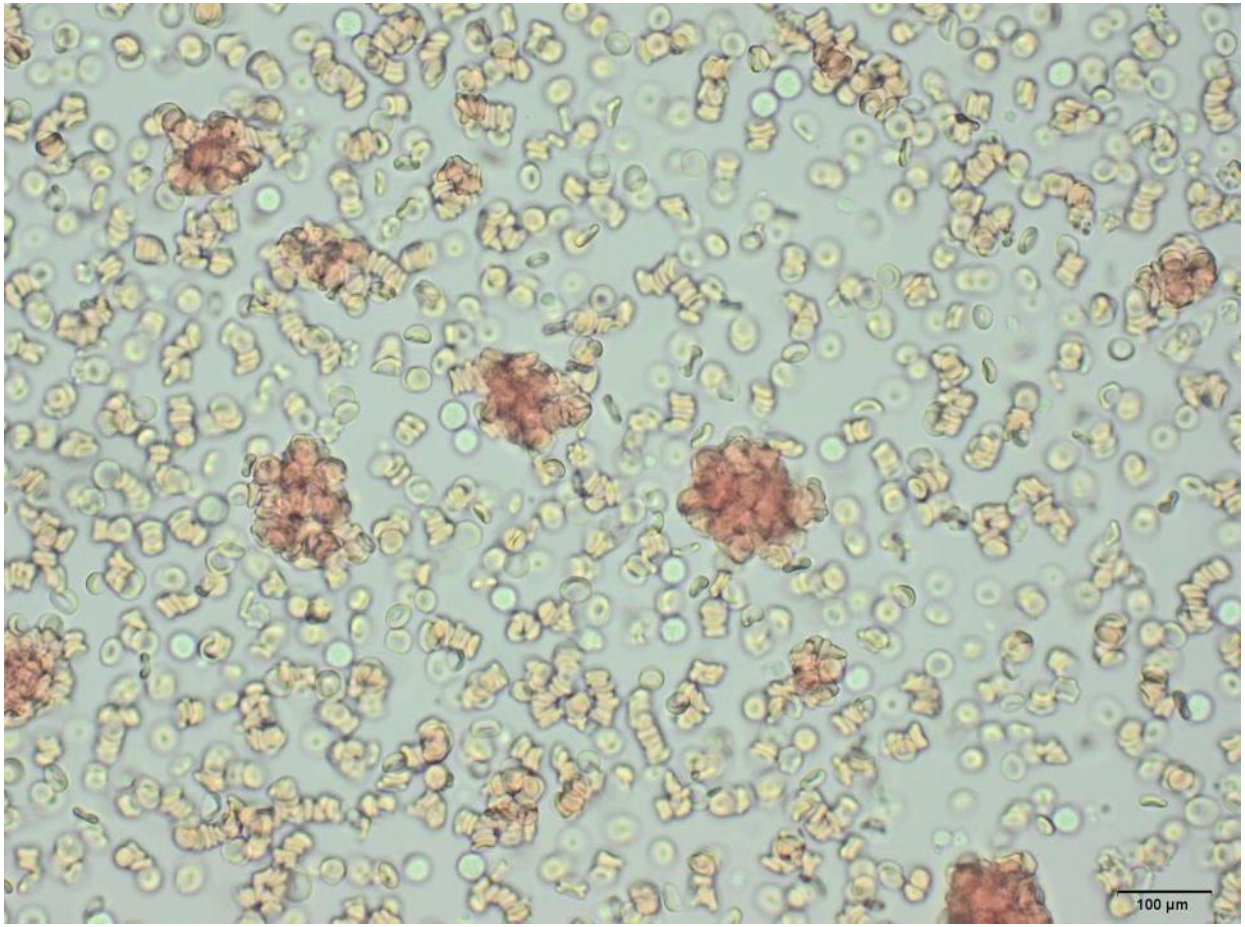
MATÉRIEL

- Lame porte objet
- Lamelle couvre objet
- Liquide physiologique (NaCl 0,9%)
- Sang EDTA
- Pipette

LE TRUC: IMMERGER LA LAME
Sinon faux positifs+++

- 1 goutte de sang EDTA
- >8-9 gouttes de NaCl 0,9%
- Entre lame et lamelle
- Microscope

TEST D'AGGLUTINATION FAUX POSITIF
ATTENTION A DILUER SUFFISAMMENT!!



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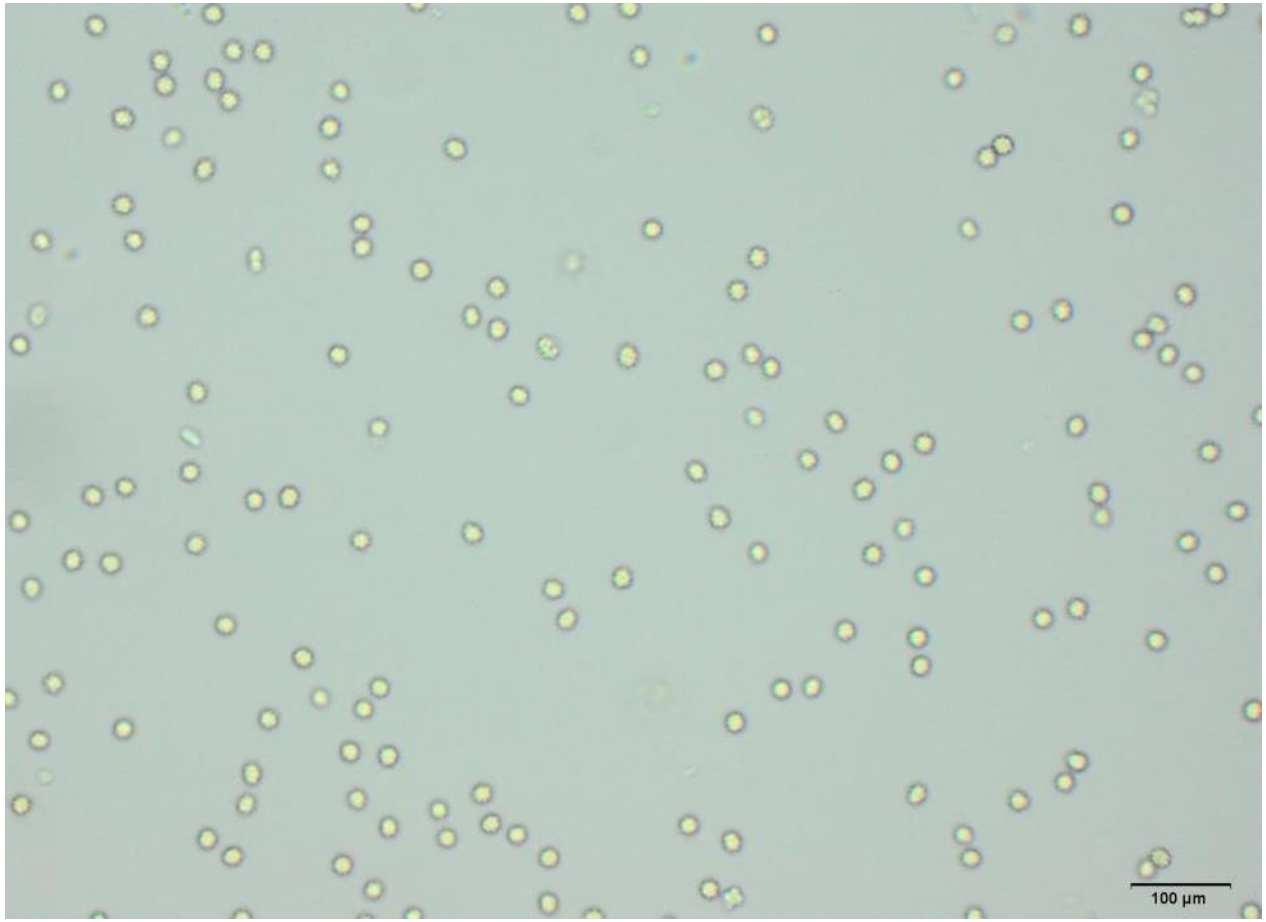
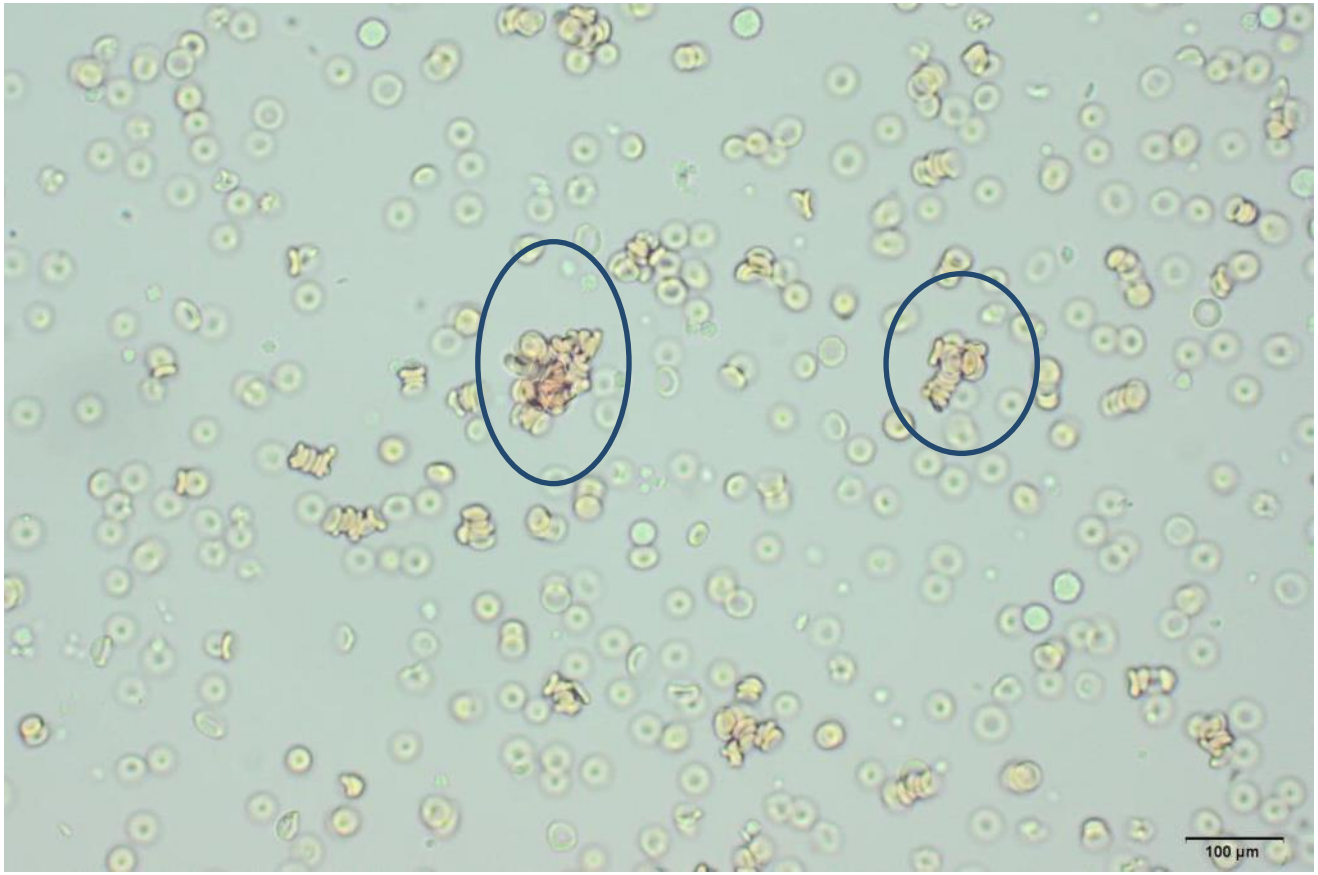
MÊME ANIMAL APRÈS DILUTION: TEST D'AGGLUTINATION NÉGATIF



TEST D'AGGLUTINATION VRAI POSITIF



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RAPPEL

Aucun test 100% sensible ni 100%spécifique

Résultat = indication!!

INTERPRÉTATION

Test d'agglutination positif

Forte probabilité d'AHMI

Test d'agglutination négatif

Faire un test de Coombs

POUR ALLER PLUS LOIN

J Vet Intern Med. 2014 Mar-Apr;28(2):583-91. doi: 10.1111/jvim.12292. Epub 2014 Jan 16.

Comparison of 4 direct Coombs' test methods with polyclonal antiglobulins in anemic and nonanemic dogs for in-clinic or laboratory use.

Caviezel LL[1], Raj K, Giger U.

Author information

Abstract

BACKGROUND: Difficulties with the direct antiglobulin test (DAT) and its apparent lack of sensitivity and specificity for immune-mediated hemolytic anemia (IMHA) in dogs have raised skepticism regarding its diagnostic value.

OBJECTIVE: To compare different DATs and other hematologic parameters in dogs.

ANIMALS: Anticoagulated blood samples from 59 nonanemic and 46 anemic dogs (± IMHA) from a research colony and veterinary clinics.

METHODS: Prospective observational study: Immunochromatographic strip, gel microcolumn, and capillary techniques were compared with standard microtiter DAT using 2 polyvalent antiglobulins. Spherocytosis, autoagglutination, osmotic fragility, and clinical data were assessed.

RESULTS: Blood samples from all 59 nonanemic dogs were DAT-. Among 46 anemic dogs, 33 were suspected of IMHA, but only 20 were DAT+. Old and new DAT methods yielded comparable and consistent results even after storage of chilled blood samples for 1 week. Spherocytosis and autoagglutination (that did not persist after washing) were noted in 15 and 16 DAT+ dogs, respectively. The other 26 anemic dogs, including 21 previously transfused dogs and 4 with autoagglutination, tested DAT- by the other methods. Osmotic fragility was increased in 70% (19/27) of anemic and all 15 DAT+ dogs tested. Limited follow-up testing revealed DAT+ results for 3-70 days.

CONCLUSIONS AND CLINICAL IMPORTANCE: The novel strip and capillary DAT methods are promising adjunct in-clinic tools. Despite prior immunosuppressive treatment and presence of autoagglutination, the DAT was positive in anemic dogs with IMHA. Transfusion did not cause false DAT+ results. Our results support DAT as a cornerstone in the diagnosis of canine IMHA.

http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/24433319

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