BeST XM Feline

LABTEST PROCEDURE

BedSide Transfusion
CROSSMATCH TEST
LABTEST VERSION

5 min **HANDLING**

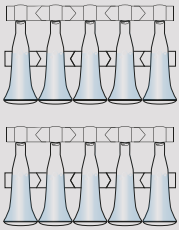
10 min **INCUBATION**

ALVEDIA
alice veterinary diagnostics

What we provide

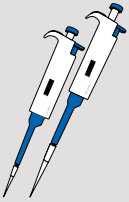
10 BeST membranes

1 buffer solution

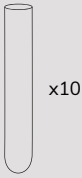


10 migration buffers

What you need



2 micropipettes
(10-100µl + 100-1000µl)



1 test tube *(5mL)*
for 1 XM Test

Centrifuge

A MOVIE PROCEDURE
(Scan the QR code)

Test procedure
Test reader
E-recording
Scientific assistance
Troubleshooting

B PREPARATION OF BLOOD TUBES FOR MAJOR XM*

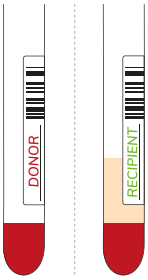
BLOOD TYPING IS MANDATORY BEFORE XM

Centrifuge at 1 000g

3 min

DONOR:
remove plasma
& keep pRBCs

OR collect pRBCs
from blood bag
segment.



RECIPIENT:
keep plasma

* For Minor XM: Reverse the donor & recipient tubes.
EDTA, CPDA or ACD ONLY. Do not use heparin.

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C PROCEDURE FOR MAJOR XM

STEP 1

1 buffer solution

2mL

STEP 2

Donor pRBCs

10µL

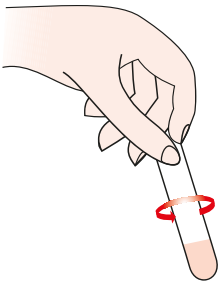
1 test tube

STEP 3

Recipient plasma

320µL

STEP 4 Mix suspension



STEP 5 Incubation

Incubation
at room temperature

BeST XM Feline

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10 min **INCUBATION**

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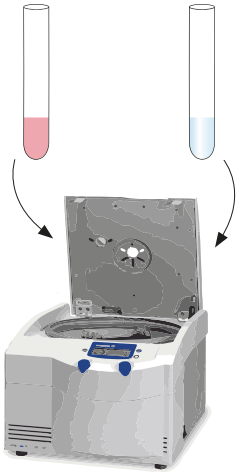
alice veterinary diagnostics

STEP 6 Centrifuge

Test tube

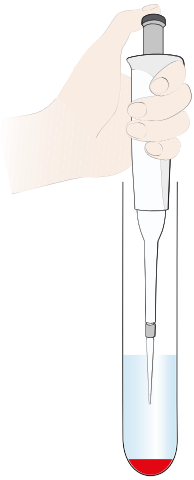
Balance tube (not provided)



2 min

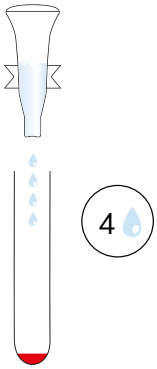
At 1 000g

STEP 7 Remove only supernatant

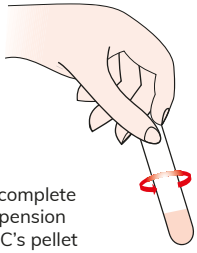


Keep RBCs pellet

STEP 8 Add 4 drops

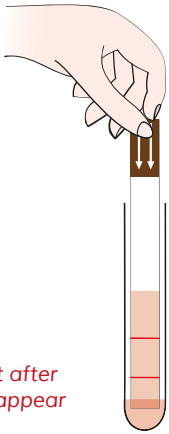


STEP 9 Mix suspension



Until complete resuspension of RBC's pellet

STEP 10 Add test strip



5 min

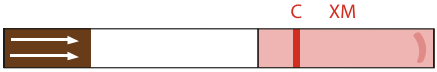
Wait until complete migration

Do not interpret the test after 10 min (weak line may appear after drying)

Scan your test to get the result

RESULTS

COMPATIBLE
SAFE TRANSFUSION



Do not interpret
the test after 10 min
(weak line may appear after drying)

INCOMPATIBLE
DO NOT TRANSFUSE

WEAK LINE AT 5 MIN = POSITIVE RESULT

RARE CASE: STRONG AUTO-AGGLUTINATION

Scientific information:

- It is **MANDATORY** to blood type both the donor and the recipient for the AB blood group system before performing a Feline XM Test.
- This test allows detection of incompatibilities associated with the AB blood group system, Mik, Feline Erythrocyte Antigens (FEA), and other unidentified red blood cell alloantibodies.
- This test is used to detect alloantibodies after a mismatched transfusion or naturally occurring alloantibodies.
- Positive XM reactions may be observed in IMHA patients due to circulating autoantibodies present in the recipient plasma.
- Cats may rapidly develop alloantibodies following a transfusion. A XM is recommended before any transfusion, even if a previous transfusion was compatible.
- Test results must be interpreted in conjunction with the clinical and therapeutic context.
- The use of properly stored and well-preserved red blood cells is essential for reliable test performance and accurate result interpretation: samples showing hemolysis, bacterial contamination, or poor preservation may lead to inaccurate results.
- In Minor XM tests, weak false-positive reactions may occasionally occur when frozen-thawed donor plasma contains residual fibrin aggregates. If visible fibrin filaments are observed in the plasma sample, a centrifugation step is recommended.