

## RapidVet-H Cross Matching Kit FAQ

**Q/ What settings does my centrifuge need to be set at to centrifuge the RapidVet-H tubes?**

**A/** The Rapidvet-H crossmatch kit requires a cumulative g-force of 6500xg, refer to the centrifuge list provided with the kit. If your centrifuge is not listed, please contact Technical Support at Woodley Equipment Company so they can calculate the settings for your centrifuge. Please provide the brand and model of your centrifuge.

**Q/ I have accidentally placed my Rapidvet-H crossmatch kit in the fridge, is it still ok to use?**

**A/** Yes, placing the crossmatch kit in the fridge will not affect the use of the kit, the kit will just need to be brought up to room temperature (20-25°C) before use.

**Q/ The gel in the Rapidvet-H tube is displaced or at the top of the tube, what should I do?**

**A/** You can gently tap the tube to move the gel or centrifuge the tubes to move the gel. The kit should be stored upright.

**Q/ What is the difference between a major and minor crossmatch?**

**A/** A major crossmatch is performed using donor red blood cells and recipient serum or plasma. The test will alert the veterinarian to the existence of antigens on donor red blood cells that correspond to antibodies, whether acquired or naturally occurring, present in the recipient serum or plasma. In an incompatible transfusion, these antibodies can cause a major, life-threatening reaction

A minor crossmatch is performed using donor serum or plasma and recipient red blood cells. The test will alert the veterinarian to the existence of antigens on recipient red blood cells that correspond to antibodies, whether acquired or naturally occurring, present in the donor serum or plasma. Though generally of lesser importance, the minor crossmatch is especially important in species with naturally occurring alloantibodies, such as cats, or in the event a donor animal has been previously transfused.

**Q/ How do I identify a positive or negative result?**

**A/** A positive test is considered any tube demonstrating a firm line of red blood cells at or near the top of the gel column after centrifugation. In weak agglutinations, cells might be trapped at the top, with others dispersed within the gel. **DO NOT TRANSFUSE USING THIS DONOR.**



A negative test is considered any tube demonstrating the majority of red blood cells at or near the bottom of the gel column after centrifugation. **IT IS UNLIKELY THAT A REACTION WILL RESULT FROM A TRANSFUSION USING THIS DONOR.**

