

Editor's note

This journal is the third issue of year 2024 that is the 34th year of journal publishing. Many interesting topics comprise the editorial titled **Significance of antiglobulin test in clinical diagnosis**, supported by Assistant Professor Onruedee Khantisitthiporn, Department of Medical Technology, Faculty of Allied Health Sciences, Thammasat University, Rangsit Campus, Thailand. This is the explanation of antiglobulin testing methods and its benefits. The direct antiglobulin test is used to help diagnose various diseases in patients with hemolysis. The flow cytometry, which is a more sensitive method, is currently used, as well as the indirect antiglobulin test is used to detect both alloantibodies and autoantibodies in patients' blood, which allows patients to receive safer blood.

As for original article, there are 2 topics as the following:

First topic: **Detection of red blood cell-bound antibody by flow cytometry as compared with direct antiglobulin test in patients with autoimmune hemolytic anemia (AIHA)** by Nopkanin Viratikarn, et al., Department of Laboratory Medicine, Faculty of Medicine, Chulalongkorn University, Thailand. It is a comparison of the results of red cell antibody detection captured on red cells of patients with autoimmune hemolytic anemia between the methods of direct antiglobulin test and flow cytometry which has good sensitivity and specificity, enabling them to detect cases of DAT negative AIHA.

Second topic: **Bloodborne infection risk in men who have sex with men (MSM)** by Apiwat Tiyapan, et al., National Blood Centre, Thai Red Cross Society, Thailand. This is a study on the risk of blood-borne disease transmission among male blood donors who have sex with men. It was found that this group has a higher rate of infection than normal male blood donors. Therefore, for the safety of blood recipients, it is still not possible to change the appropriate selection criteria to allow this risk group to donate blood.

In closing, I wish to sincerely convey my gratitude and appreciation to all those who have contributed, including authors, external reviewers, editorial board, and readers, for their valuable academic support. Journal Editorial Team is certain that readers will find this Journal, comprised various up-to-date articles, interesting and helpful to contribute for further development in relation to the blood program and blood transfusion services both in the field of blood donors and patients. If you have an article or interesting subject, you are welcomed to submit your article to email: nbcjournal@gmail.com. Your article will be valuable for blood transfusion services that there are patients involved.

Sasitorn Bejrachandra
Editor-in-Chief

Editor's note

The third issue of the *Journal of Hematology and Transfusion Medicine* in 2024 covers a wide range of interesting topics. Supanat Janyangam from Vachiraphuket Hospital, Phuket, along with colleagues from the Division of Hematology, Department of Medicine, Faculty of Medicine, Chulalongkorn University, Bangkok originally published the article **“Acetaminophen and Chlorpheniramine Maleate Premedication Among Patients with Chronic Transfusion: A Prospective, Randomized Controlled Trial”** in this issue. The study found that premedication with oral acetaminophen and intravenous chlorpheniramine maleate (CPM) did not offer benefits in preventing febrile non-hemolytic transfusion reactions or allergic transfusion reactions in patients receiving leukocyte-poor packed red cells (LPRC). Therefore, acetaminophen and CPM could be safely omitted in chronically transfused patients without a history of transfusion reactions. This study may influence the routine premedication protocol before LPRC transfusion in populations with a low prevalence of transfusion reactions.

In another original study, Suwimon Sriprach and Chayamon Takpradit from the Division of Hematology and Oncology, Department of Pediatrics, Faculty of Medicine, Siriraj Hospital, Mahidol University, Bangkok, published the article **“Prevalence of Common Fusion Genes Among Thai Pediatric Patients with B-cell Acute Lymphoblastic Leukemia.”** The study demonstrated the prevalence of four common fusion genes—*ETV6-RUNX1*, *TCF3-PBX1*, *BCR-ABL1*, and *MLL-AF4*—detected in approximately one-fourth of Thai pediatric patients with B-cell acute lymphoblastic leukemia (B-ALL) using reverse transcription-polymerase chain reaction (RT-PCR). Additionally, the study found that conventional cytogenetic methods are inadequate for detecting these common fusion genes in B-ALL, suggesting that RT-PCR is required for a more precise diagnosis.

Additionally, Chatphatai Moonla from the Division of General Medicine, Department of Medicine, Faculty of Medicine, Chulalongkorn University, along with Patrick Ellsworth and Nigel S. Key from the Division of Hematology, Department of Medicine, University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill, Chapel Hill, NC, USA, wrote a review article titled **“Anti-factor VIII Autoantibody Eradication in Acquired Hemophilia A: Focused Strategies for Resource-Constrained Settings”** in this issue. This comprehensive review provides substantial strategies for tailoring inhibitor eradication in acquired hemophilia A in resource-limited settings. The review underscores a strategic approach that balances efficacy, safety, and cost-effectiveness, highlighting the need for innovative and flexible approaches that maximize therapeutic outcomes while minimizing costs and adverse effects in real-world clinical practice.

Finally, there is a very interesting case report titled **“Erdheim-Chester Disease with Bilateral Proptosis, Coated Aorta, and Hairy Kidney”** by Nuanrat Cheerasiri and Sunisa Kongkiatkamon from the Division of Hematology, Department of Medicine, Faculty of Medicine, Chulalongkorn University, Bangkok. They reported a classic case of Erdheim-Chester disease (ECD), a very rare non-Langerhans histiocytic multisystem disorder. The typical presentation characteristics in this case raise awareness for the diagnosis of ECD. The diagnosis was confirmed through tissue pathology and molecular testing.

We sincerely hope you appreciate the content in this, our journal's third full English issue. If you have any interesting topics to submit, please use our online submission system or visit our website at <https://www.tci-thaijo.org/index.php/JHematolTransfusMed/login>. For further information, please contact the editorial office by emailing sommaphun.t@tsh.or.th.

Noppacharn Uaprasert
Editor-in-Chief