

Editor's note

This journal is the fourth issue of the year 2025, which marks the 35th year of the journal's publication. It features many interesting topics, including an editorial titled **Apheresis: blood component separation and therapeutic application**, supported by Nipapan Leetrakool, Division of Transfusion Science, Faculty of Medical Technology, Nippon University, Lampang, Thailand. This article explains the principles and benefits of using a blood cell separator in the preparation of various blood components from single blood donor, as well as its use as a therapeutic method for treating different diseases.

As for the original articles, there are two topics as follows:

First Topic: **A comparative study of platelet loss during stem cell collection using automated blood cell separation** by Kwanruan Chamnanpo, et al., Transfusion Medicine Unit, King Chulalongkorn Memorial Hospital, Thai Red Cross Society, Bangkok, Thailand. This study compares platelet loss during PBSC (Peripheral Blood Stem Cell) collection using automated blood cell separators from two different manufacturers in patients with hematologic malignancy, who typically have low platelet counts and are at risk of developing thrombocytopenia. The findings are useful in selecting the most appropriate and safest machine for use in this group of patients.

Second Topic: **Prediction of Duffy blood group phenotypes through genotypic analysis among Southern Thai blood donors** by Onruedee Khantisitthiporn, et al., Graduate Program in Medical Technology, Faculty of Allied Health Sciences, Thammasat University, Rangsit Campus, Pathumthani, Thailand. This study aims to predict Duffy blood group phenotypes in blood donors from Southern Thailand using genotyping method. The results showed a high frequency of Duffy alleles in this

population, indicating a higher risk of alloimmunization. Genotyping therefore supports the provision of safer blood for patients by enabling better blood matching.

Moreover, there is a case report titled **Effect of the s^D allele on s antigen phenotyping** by Ploymanee Suwanwootichai, et al., National Blood Centre, Thai Red Cross Society, Bangkok, Thailand. This is an interesting case as it is the first report of detecting s phenotypic discrepancy in a blood donor, caused by being homozygous for the *GYPB*sD* allele, when tested with monoclonal anti-s clone P3YAN3.

And there is a special article titled **DAT positive: related factors and management** by Sarika Makechay and Dussadee Pooreekul, National Blood Centre, Thai Red Cross Society, Bangkok, Thailand. This article discusses DAT positive blood in both patients and blood donors. In donors, it impacts the preparation of standard cell reagents. It also addresses the causes and management by National Blood Centre when problems arise from blood units that have already been distributed to hospitals but are later found to cause incompatible crossmatches, rendering them unsuitable for transfusion. These units are then returned.

In closing, we believe this issue offers a variety of timely and informative articles that will support the advancement of blood services and transfusion practices for the benefit of both donors and patients. We warmly invite you to share your ideas or submit your work to nbcjournal@gmail.com. Your voice could make a meaningful difference in the field of transfusion medicine and enhance patient care outcomes.

Sasitorn Bejrachandra
Editor-in-Chief

Editor's note

The fourth issue of the Journal of Hematology and Transfusion Medicine for 2025 features a diverse and insightful collection of articles that reflect ongoing advancements and clinical challenges in the field of hematology.

Among the highlights is an original study by Piyapong Kanya and colleagues from the Division of Hematology, Department of Internal Medicine, Chiangrai Prachanukroh Hospital, Chiang Rai. Their study, titled **"Impact of Active Pulmonary Tuberculosis on Overall Survival (OS) Among Adult Patients with B-cell Non-Hodgkin Lymphoma"**, investigates the overall survival of newly diagnosed B-cell non-Hodgkin lymphoma (B-cell NHL) patients who developed active pulmonary tuberculosis (TB) during or after treatment, compared to those without active TB. The study revealed a significantly lower 3-year OS in patients with active TB (22.39%) versus those without TB (55.11%). Active pulmonary TB was associated with a higher risk of mortality in patients with B-cell NHL. These findings underscore the importance of early detection and monitoring of pulmonary TB in lymphoma patients, particularly in regions with high TB prevalence such as Thailand. Implementing targeted screening and treatment for latent TB infection in this population may improve clinical outcomes by preventing TB reactivation during immunosuppressive therapy.

Another original article by Kochpinchon Chansing and colleagues from the Division of Hematology and Oncology, Department of Pediatrics, Faculty of Medicine, Siriraj Hospital, Mahidol University, Bangkok, presents a comparative study titled **"Comparative Analysis of Diagnostic Methods for Glucose-6-Phosphate Dehydrogenase (G6PD) Deficiency: Fluorescent Spot Test Versus Quantitative Methods"**. The authors evaluated the performance of the fluorescent spot test (FST), a qualitative assay, against two quantitative methods—namely, the WHO-recommended assay and the Glock

and McLean (G&Mc) method. The FST demonstrated high sensitivity and specificity across various diagnostic thresholds, showing near-perfect sensitivity (100%) and approximately 90% specificity at $\geq 30\%$ enzyme activity. These findings support the FST as a reliable, practical screening tool for G6PD deficiency, particularly in field-based settings.

Narongdej Poonsombudloet and colleagues from the Department of Pathology, Faculty of Medicine, Siriraj Hospital, Mahidol University, contribute a comprehensive review article titled **"A Review of CD20 Expression in Plasma Cell Neoplasms and B-cell Non-Hodgkin Lymphoma with Plasmacytic Differentiation: Insights into Aberrant Markers"**. This review addresses the diagnostic challenges in differentiating plasma cell neoplasms (PCN) from B-cell NHL with plasmacytic differentiation (BCN-PD), especially when PCNs exhibit aberrant CD20 expression. The authors highlight the importance of detailed immunophenotypic, cytogenetic and molecular analyses to accurately distinguish between these overlapping entities.

This issue also includes two fascinating case reports. Wannaphorn Rotchanapanya from the Division of Hematology, Department of Medicine, Chiangrai Prachanukroh Hospital, reports a diagnostically challenging case of systemic lupus erythematosus (SLE) with secondary Sjögren's syndrome mimicking hematologic malignancy. The case underscores the need for clinicians to consider autoimmune diseases in the differential diagnosis of suspected hematologic malignancies.

In another case, Worapapas Chalermuwat-tanakan from the Division of Hematology, Department of Medicine, Faculty of Medicine, Chulalongkorn University and King Chulalongkorn Memorial Hospital, Thai Red Cross Society, Bangkok, and colleagues describe a rare presentation of thymoma-associated aplastic anemia, initially manifesting as bicytopenia. This case illustrates

the complex diagnostic and therapeutic challenges involved in managing such rare hematologic conditions.

We hope you find this final issue of the Journal of Hematology and Transfusion Medicine in 2025 both informative and thought-provoking. We warmly encourage researchers and clinicians to submit original research articles and case reports via our online submission system.

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Noppacharn Uprasert
Editor in Chief

