

## Editor's note

This journal is the first issue of year 2026 that is the 36<sup>th</sup> year of journal publishing. Many interesting topics comprise the editorial titled **Blood services in Thailand: 2025 perspectives**, supported by Pawinee Kupatawintu, Deputy Director, National Blood Centre, Thai Red Cross Society, Bangkok, Thailand. This article discusses the current state of blood transfusion services in Thailand in 2025, highlighting significant advancements achieved through extensive collaboration among relevant stakeholders, including the integration of advanced technologies and adherence to international standards. Continuous improvement remains a central focus, with the aspiration to achieve global best practices in transfusion medicine, thereby ensuring patient safety through the provision of high-quality blood in quantities sufficient to meet clinical demand. Nevertheless, potential future challenges persist, necessitating the development and implementation of dynamic and effective operational plans to address emerging needs and sustain system resilience.

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

First topic: **Anti-H lectin *Momordica charantia* blood grouping reagent produced by the National Blood Centre, Thai Red Cross Society** by Kallaya Kerdkawngam, et al., National Blood Centre, Thai Red Cross Society, Bangkok, Thailand. This article reports the study of 75 local plant seeds which found that the extract of *Momordica charantia* had anti-H activity. Therefore, it can be used in place of *Ulex europaeus* especially in saliva test while monoclonal anti-H cannot. The production of this reagent is therefore beneficial for laboratory diagnostics, as it provides reliable and accurate results at a low cost.

Second topic: **HLA class II allele and haplotype frequencies in deceased kidney donors and the significance of HLA-DQ matching on allograft survival: a retrospective study from January 2019 to December 2024** by Chai Roekchai, et al., National Blood Centre, Thai Red Cross Society, Bangkok, Thailand. This article reports the frequency

of HLA-DRB1 and -DOB1 alleles in deceased brain-dead kidney donors and examines HLA-DQ allele-related factors affecting graft survival, which may be applied to inform kidney allocation decisions in the future.

Moreover, there is a case report titled **Anti-I antibody in an adult patient with the rare i phenotype: a case report** by Thanida Toethong, et al., Transfusion Medicine Unit, King Chulalongkorn Memorial Hospital, Thai Red Cross Society, Bangkok, Thailand. This report describes a patient with rare i phenotype who developed IgG alloanti-I which causes the problems to transfusion services both in antibody identification and in providing identical blood for the patient. In such case, family study may be helpful.

And there is a special article titled **Potential and limitations of blockchain technology in blood quality tracking and verification: approaches for blood bank systems** by Attapong Sinkitjasub and Patchanika Hengtrakool, Faculty of Science and Technology, Bansomdejchaopraya Rajabhat University, Bangkok, Thailand. This article reviews the blockchain technology which provides high levels of security and transparency which can be applied in blood bank practice. The technology has already been implemented in several countries in certain areas of blood bank operations; however, there are still limitations that require further research and investigation.

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](mailto: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 first issue of the *Journal of Hematology and Transfusion Medicine* in 2026 features a diverse and insightful collection of articles. Among them, Phatsorn Choksornuk and colleagues from the Division of Hematology, Department of Medicine, Faculty of Medicine, Ramathibodi Hospital, Mahidol University, Bangkok, present an elegant study titled **“Cost-effectiveness analysis of warfarin and direct oral anticoagulants for the treatment of venous thromboembolism in Ramathibodi Hospital.”** This research evaluates the cost-effectiveness of DOACs versus warfarin for VTE treatment from a societal perspective and examines the rates of recurrent VTE and bleeding associated with these anticoagulants in the Thai population. The findings demonstrate comparable efficacy and safety between DOACs and warfarin in the treatment of VTE in Thailand. Although DOACs may be associated with a lower rate of non-major bleeding, the cost-effectiveness analysis indicates that they remain less cost-effective than warfarin for Thai patients. A substantial reduction in drug costs could enhance their overall value and support broader adoption of DOACs in clinical practice.

In another original article, Ramida Yoykaew and colleagues from the Department of Pharmacy Practice, Faculty of Pharmaceutical Sciences, Chulalongkorn University, Bangkok, present a comprehensive study titled **“Appropriateness of self- and caregiver reports in measuring health utility in Thai pediatric cancer patients.”** The study reports moderate agreement between the self- and proxy-report versions of the EQ-5D-Y-3L, a standardized instrument used to assess health utility in pediatric populations for health economic evaluations. It also demonstrates that the proxy-report versions of the EQ-5D-Y-3L are appropriate for evaluating health utility in Thai pediatric cancer patients across all age groups and quality-of-life domains.

Additionally, Chattree Hantaweeant and colleagues from the Division of Hematology, Department of Medicine, Faculty of Medicine Siriraj Hospital, Mahidol University,

Bangkok contribute a comprehensive review article titled **“How to appropriately manage patients with paroxysmal nocturnal hemoglobinuria”**. The authors provide an up-to-date, evidence-based framework for managing paroxysmal nocturnal hemoglobinuria (PNH) through a series of practical case scenarios. This review highlights current knowledge on the efficacy, limitations, and adverse effects of available therapies, as well as the proper management of PNH-related complications and appropriate supportive care. Together, these insights aim to help clinicians optimize outcomes for patients with PNH.

Finally, this issue includes a fascinating case report titled **“Phenytoin-induced pure red cell aplasia: a rare and challenging diagnosis”** by Isarapong Rattana from the Division of Hematology, Department of Medicine, Maharaj Nakhon Si Thammarat Hospital. The authors describe an elderly patient who developed severe anemia after receiving phenytoin for post-traumatic seizure prophylaxis. Bone marrow examination confirmed a diagnosis of pure red cell aplasia. After discontinuation of phenytoin and provision of transfusion support, the patient achieved complete hematologic recovery. This case highlights the importance of monitoring for hematologic complications in patients treated with phenytoin, particularly during the early months of therapy.

We hope you find the content of this first issue of the *Journal of Hematology and Transfusion Medicine* in 2026 both insightful and engaging. If you have ongoing research or a case report to share, we warmly invite you to submit your work through our online submission system or visit our website at <https://www.tci-thaijo.org/index.php/JHematolTransfusMed/login>. For further inquiries, please contact the editorial office at [sommaphun.t@tsh.or.th](mailto:sommaphun.t@tsh.or.th).

**Noppacharn Uprasert**  
**Editor in Chief**