

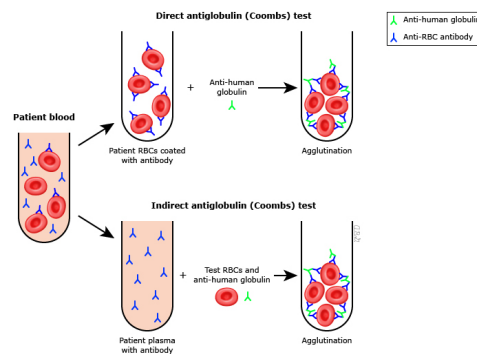
Direct antiglobulin test (DAT) Coombs-Test

Description and Clinical Significance:

The direct Coombs test (direct antiglobulin test, DAT) serves to detect anti-erythrocyte antibodies on the surface of the patient's erythrocytes. Such antibodies are a sign of autoimmune hemolysis, as antibody-coated erythrocytes are rapidly broken down and destroyed.

The indirect Coombs test detects antibodies against erythrocyte antigens in the patient's serum. The patient's own erythrocytes do not carry these antigens, but they may be present on transfused erythrocytes and would then trigger a transfusion reaction.

Direct and indirect antiglobulin (Coombs) testing



Reference Range

Result: Negative

Further details can be found in the information text on "Hemolysis".

Pre-analytics

Coombs tests are determined from EDTA whole blood. Attention must be paid to precise blood collection, avoidance of contamination, correct filling of the blood collection tube, and thorough mixing with the EDTA.

References

Thomas L, Labor und Diagnose, 2023, Release 5: <https://www.labor-und-diagnose.de/index.html>

Parameterkatalog des Klinischen Instituts für Labormedizin, Med.Univ.Wien und AKH Wien:

<https://www.akhwien.at/default.aspx?pid=3982>

Leistungsverzeichnis der Klinischen Chemie, Univ.Klinikum Ulm:

<https://www.uniklinik-ulm.de/zentrale-einrichtung-klinische-chemie/leistungsverzeichnis.html>