

using the CAPILLARYS 3 OCTA in overall normal individuals was 2.2%–3.0%, and 0–0.2% respectively. *Discussion and Conclusion:* The levels of HbA2 by this newer CE system in a normal population were conferred with previously measured levels which were lower range than that of HPLC. The obtained results demonstrate the excellent performances of the Sebia Capillary instruments for HbA2 quantification using CE technique in the screening of thalassaemia and haemoglobinopathies.

HM09 Clinical outcome of POEMS syndrome

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Introduction: POEMS syndrome (Polyneuropathy, Organomegaly, Endocrinopathy, Monoclonal protein, Skin changes) is a rare paraneoplastic syndrome secondary to a clonal plasma cell disorder. *Case report:* Case (1) A 65-year-old lady presented with 2-day-history of inability to walk, progressive worsening of bilateral lower limb muscle weakness and numbness. She had generalised sensorimotor demyelinating polyneuropathy, hepatosplenomegaly, skin changes, polycythaemia and thrombocytosis. She was diagnosed as POEMS syndrome based on two mandatory major criteria, one major criterion and minor criteria. She was non-transplant eligible and treated with melphalan+prednisolone. She was able to ambulate with a walking frame. The best response she achieved was complete haematologic response and complete response by PET/CT (Positron Emission Tomography/Computed Tomography). Case (2) A 34-year-old lady presented with 3-week-history of difficulty to walk needing assistance by wheelchair for ambulation, progressive worsening of bilateral lower limb muscle weakness, numbness and bilateral foot drop. She had sensorimotor demyelinating polyneuropathy, skin lesions and thrombocytosis. She was diagnosed as POEMS syndrome based on two mandatory major criteria and minor criteria. She was transplant-eligible and treated with cyclophosphamide+dexamethasone followed by lenalidomide+dexamethasone. She was able to ambulate. She achieved complete haematologic response. As a consolidative therapy, she had high-dose melphalan therapy followed by autologous haematopoietic cell transplantation (auto-HCT). *Discussion:* In younger transplant-eligible POEMS syndrome with bone marrow involvement, lenalidomide-based therapy followed by high-dose melphalan therapy plus auto-HCT is a promising therapy. In non-transplant eligible POEMS syndrome with bone marrow involvement, melphalan-based therapy is an effective therapy. Attainment of complete haematologic response leads to good long-term clinical outcome in POEMS syndrome.

HM10 Seroprevalence of transfusion-transmissible infections among blood donors in a private hospital in Kuching, Sarawak, Malaysia

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Introduction: Blood transfusion, an essential part of established medical practice, can save lives and improve health. However, it is not without risk as transfusion-transmissible infections (TTIs) remain a significant public health problem worldwide. Monitoring of TTI rates in blood donors and awareness of the changing trends are major safety initiatives. This study aimed to determine the seroprevalence and trends of TTIs among blood donors in Normah Medical Specialist Centre (NMSC), Kuching, Sarawak. *Materials and Methods:* This was a 10-year retrospective study utilising blood donation records and data on donation testing for TTIs from January 2010 to December 2019. *Results & Discussion:* A total of 16,085 blood units were collected from 7329 blood donors (year 2010 to 2019). There were 353 donors tested reactive for TTIs, giving a seroprevalence of 4.81%. Majority of the reactive donors were male (87.3%), Malays (62.6%) and first time (73.9%) donors. HCV (2.69%) recorded the highest seroprevalence, followed by HBV (1.41%), HIV (0.42%) and syphilis (0.39%). Over the 10-year period, HBV and HCV showed decreasing trends of seroprevalence, whereas prevalence of HIV and syphilis appeared to be constantly low. Only 4.0% of reactive donors responded to the notification of their TTI positivity, and seroconversion rate of repeat donors was 36.9%. There was no significant difference of seroprevalence and response rate between first time and repeat donors. *Conclusions:* The overall prevalence of TTIs among blood donors in NMSC was relatively low, however, it is still substantial. The response rate of reactive donors towards notification was very poor.

HM11 District Transfusion Information System (DTIS): digitalisation of blood banking in district laboratory setting

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Introduction: Blood transfusion is an important service in healthcare system. The process of supplying safe blood needs to be done carefully to avoid unwanted complications to the patients. The manual work processes and documentation are time consuming, causing inaccuracies of data, confidentiality of patient records and output of test results conducted in blood bank laboratories are not in accordance with standard requirements. *Materials & Methods:* DTIS is an internal database system that uses Visual Basic for Application Microsoft Excel software where the documentation of blood stock, blood requests, patient transfusion records is done. The DTIS project was developed to streamline the blood supply process and ensuring safe methods practiced by each staff. This system can only be accessed by the laboratory staff in charge and secured from external access to ensure patient confidentiality is maintained. *Results:* DTIS is fully operated from the request registration process until the blood supply is completed. The blood supply process becomes more organised, tracking of