



RegenPRP is usually golden yellow but might sometimes be contaminated with red blood cells (RBC) or hemoglobin and thus have a **pinkish/reddish color**.

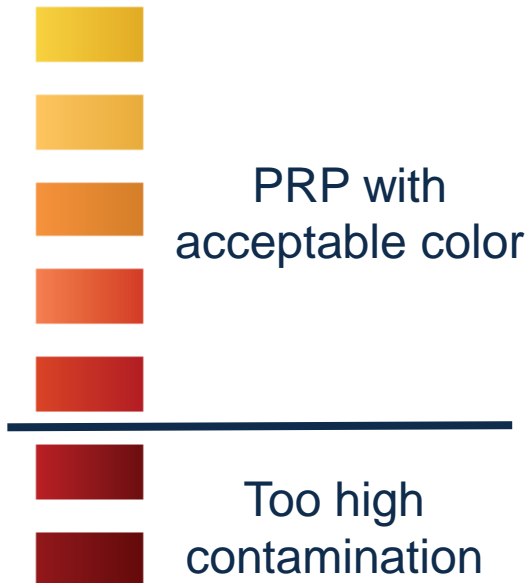
The color of hemoglobin is very strong, thus even a low contamination of RBC (**hematocrit < 2%**) can result in a **dark salmon color**. Nevertheless, colored PRP can most of the time **be used safely on patient**.

Visual Comparison of Haemolysis



PRP with
acceptable color

Too high contamination
of RBC / hemoglobin



- If the plasma is **colored at the end of the centrifugation**, before the platelet resuspension step, it is a case of **hemolysis**. RBC have been damaged (usually when there have been **issues during the blood withdrawal**) and hemoglobin has been released in the plasma. Except for very strong hemolysis, the resulting **PRP is suitable for injection with no risk for the patient**.
- If the plasma is **yellow and becomes reddish** upon agitation, it is a case of **RBC contamination**. They are two situations:
 - **Small RBC have been recovered with the platelets**. This can occur mostly with RegenTHT tubes. Except for very strong RBC contamination (e.g. patients with thalassemia), the resulting **PRP is suitable for injection with no risk for the patient**.
 - The separating gel is not holding well and **RBC are leaking** from the bottom of the tube. If the RBC contamination is small, **PRP is suitable for injection with no risk for the patient**.

If you have an **improper separating gel migration or a strong RBC leakage**, it is the **only cases where it is possible to perform a second centrifugation**.