



Alberto Dolci

INQUADRAMENTO
CLINICO DELLE
COMPONENTI
MONOCLONALI
NEL SIERO DEI
DONATORI



XVIII

CORSO NAZIONALE SIBO

Organizzatore e
Responsabile Scientifico:
Francesca Pateri

5-6 GIUGNO
2026

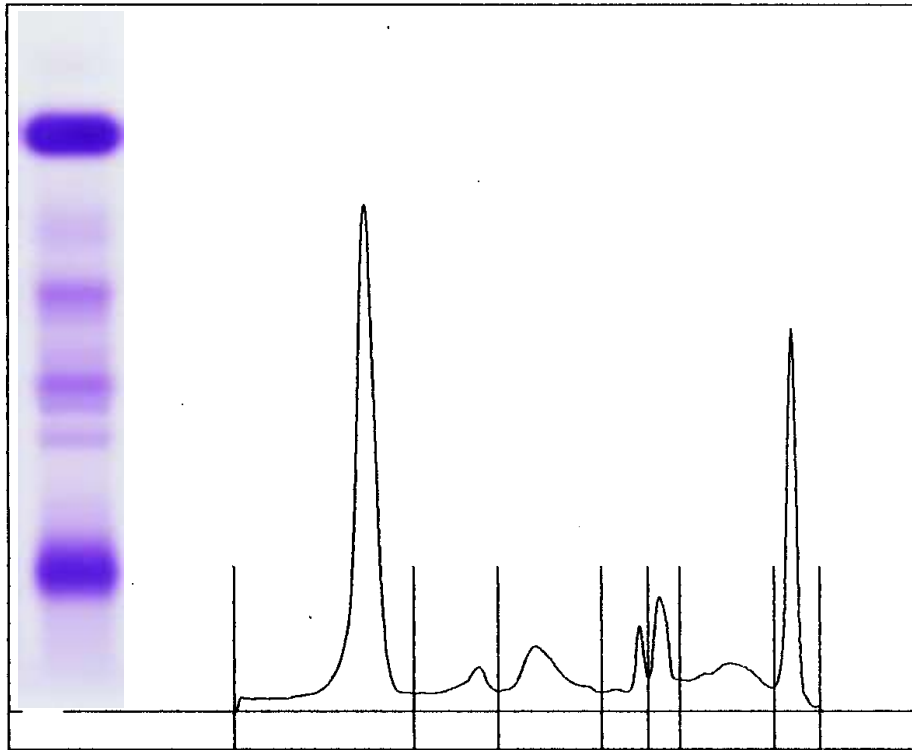


M I L A N O

5 GIUGNO
2026

LA MEDICINA DELLE DONAZIONI: DAGLI ASPETTI CLINICI AL LABORATORIO
ANALISI

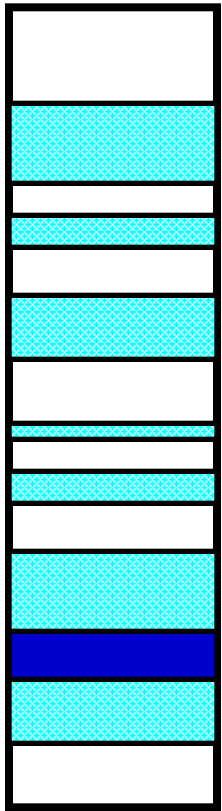
DEFINIZIONE DI COMPONENTE MONOCLONALE



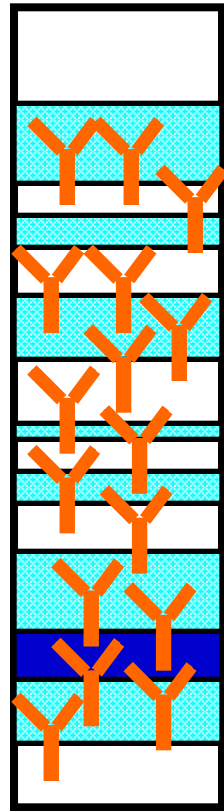
La componente monoclonale è un'**immunoglobulina** prodotta da un **clone** plasmacellulare in proliferazione.

Alla **EF** appare come una banda omogenea e sul tracciato derivato come un picco.

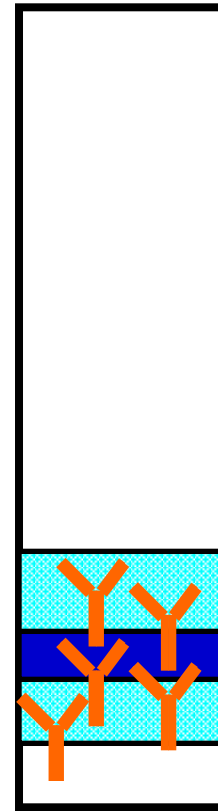
IMMUNOFISSAZIONE (IFE)



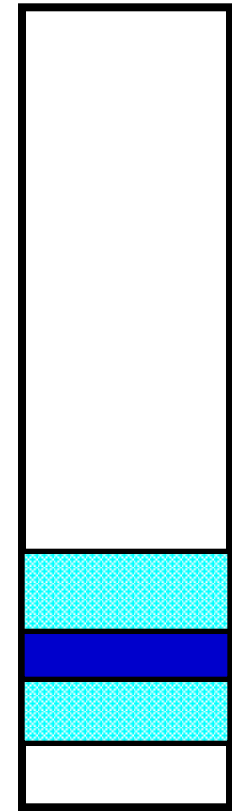
EF



incubazione con
antisieri specifici

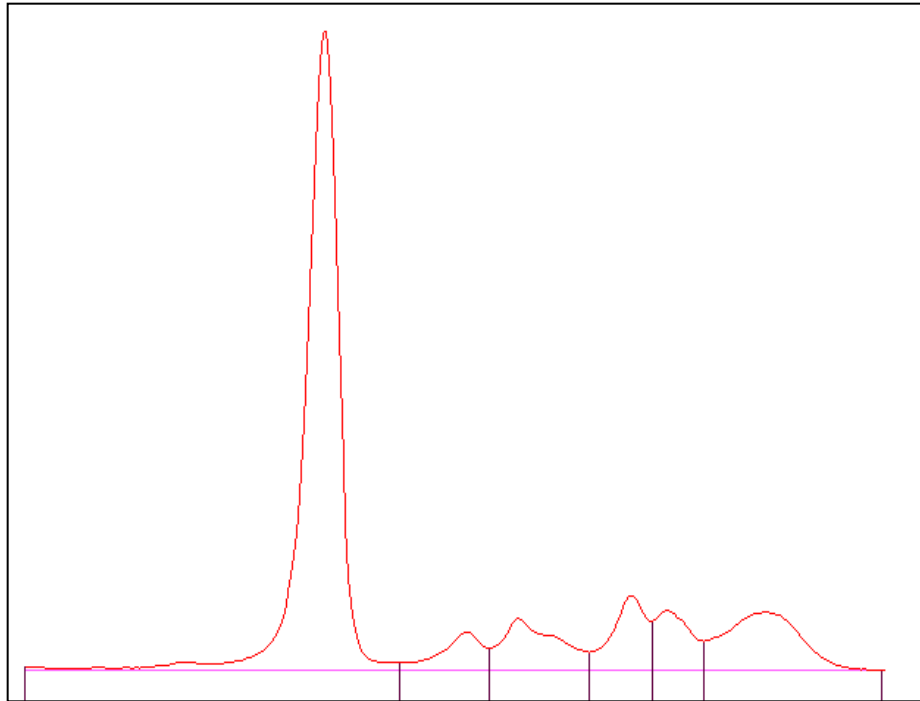


lavaggio



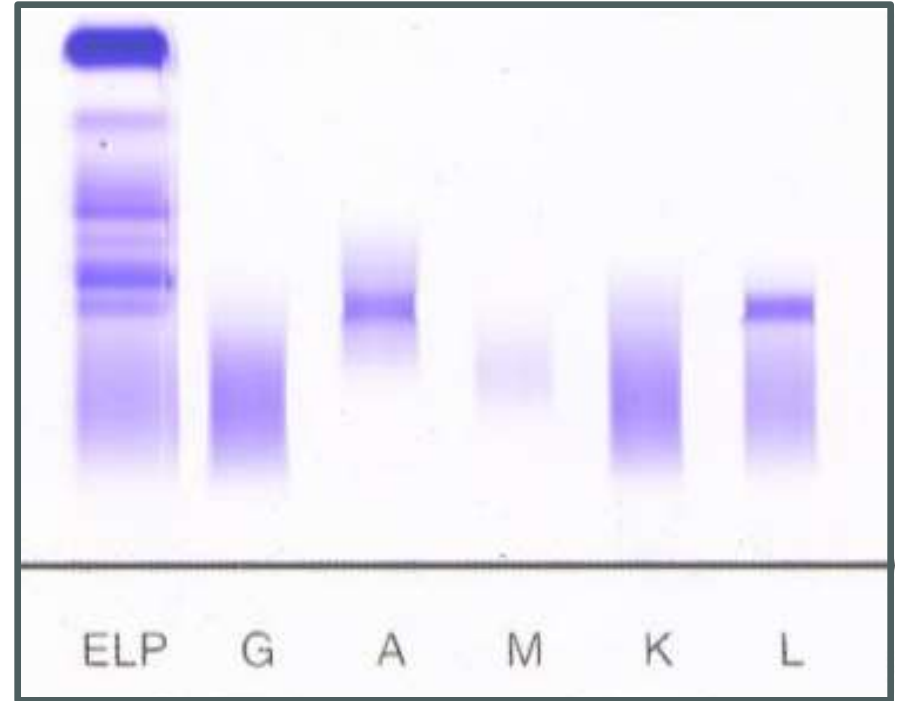
colorazione

EF



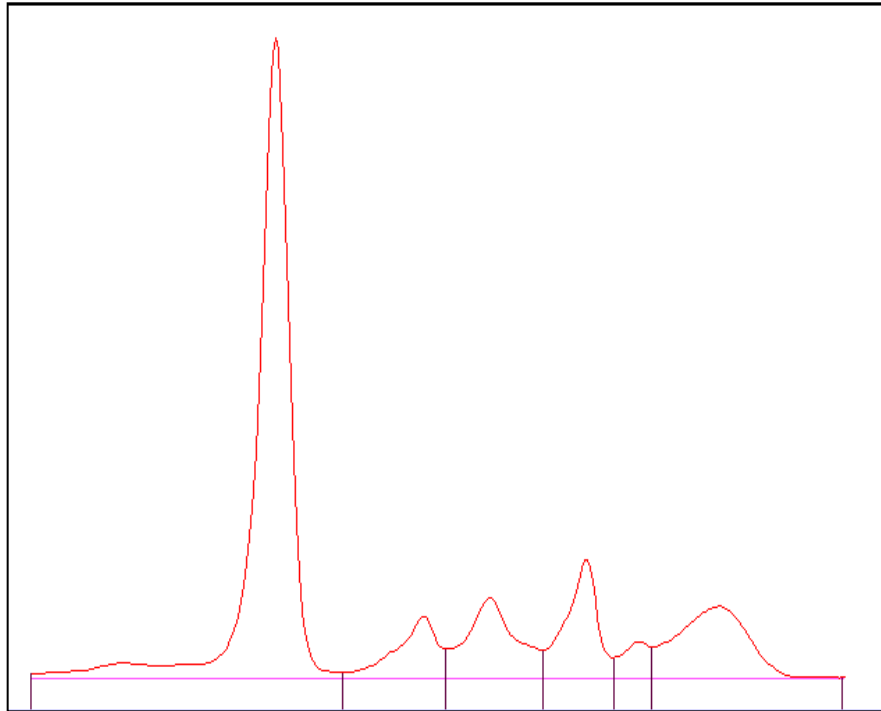
Non si rilevano CM

IFE



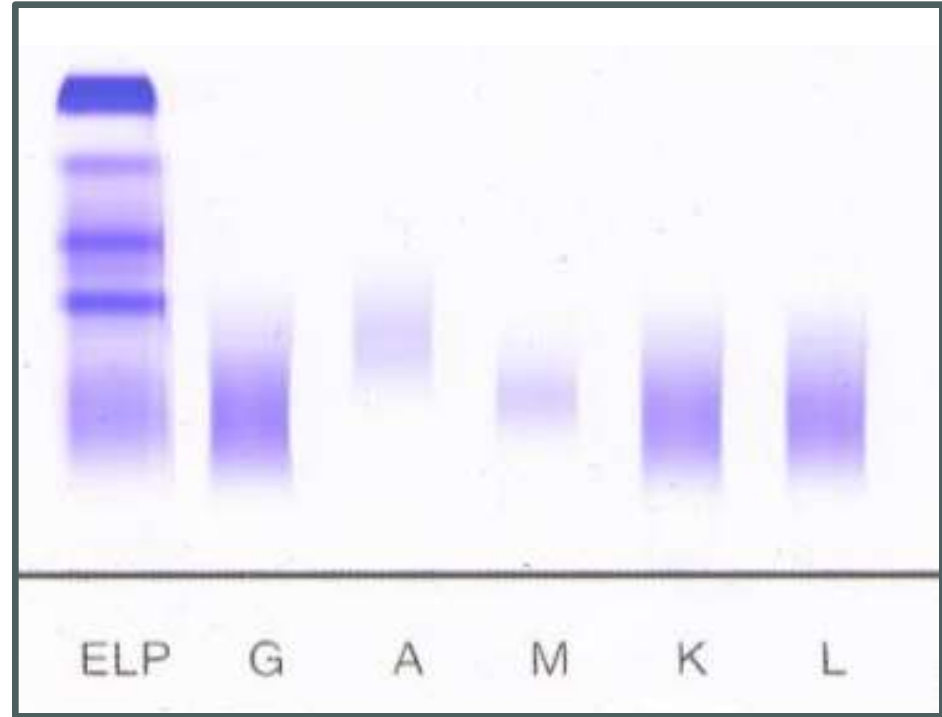
CM IgA λ

EF



CM in zona β_1 ?

IFE



Nessuna CM

COMPONENTI MONOCLONALI: è possibile la donazione delle cornee?

SÌ se è documentata la diagnosi di **MGUS**.

NO, se trattasi di riscontro occasionale di componente monoclonale non ancora studiata o di gammopatia monoclonale maligna.

International Myeloma Working Group **updated** criteria for the diagnosis of multiple myeloma

MGUS

	Definition**	
Non-IgM monoclonal gammopathy of undetermined significance ¹⁰	Serum monoclonal protein (non-IgM type) <30 g/L Clonal bone marrow plasma cells <10%* Absence of end-organ damage such as hypercalcaemia, renal insufficiency, anaemia, or bone lesions (CRAB) or amyloidosis that can be attributed to the plasma cell proliferative disorder	Primary progression events Multiple myeloma, solitary plasmacytoma, immunoglobulin-related amyloidosis (AL, AHL, AH)
IgM monoclonal gammopathy of undetermined significance ¹¹	Serum IgM monoclonal protein <30 g/L Bone marrow lymphoplasmacytic infiltration <10% No evidence of anaemia, constitutional symptoms, hyperviscosity, lymphadenopathy, hepatosplenomegaly, or other end-organ damage that can be attributed to the lymphoproliferative disorder	Waldenström macroglobulinaemia, immunoglobulin-related amyloidosis (AL, AHL, AH)
Light-chain monoclonal gammopathy of undetermined significance ¹²	Abnormal FLC ratio (<0.26 or >1.65) Increased level of the appropriate involved light chain (increased κ FLC in patients with ratio <0.26 or increased λ FLC in patients with ratio >1.65) No immunoglobulin heavy chain expression on immunofixation Absence of end-organ damage such as hypercalcaemia, renal insufficiency, anaemia, and bone lesions (CRAB) or amyloidosis that can be attributed to the plasma cell proliferative disorder Clonal bone marrow plasma cells <10% Urinary monoclonal protein <500 mg/24 h	Light chain multiple myeloma, immunoglobulin light-chain amyloidosis

- CM <30 g/L
- Infiltrazione midollare <10%
- Assenza di danno d'organo

International Myeloma Working Group **updated** criteria for the diagnosis of multiple myeloma

MULTIPLE MYELOMA

Clonal bone marrow plasma cells $\geq 10\%$ or biopsy-proven bony or extramedullary plasmacytoma* and any one or more of the following myeloma defining events:

- Myeloma defining events:
 - Evidence of end organ damage that can be attributed to the underlying plasma cell proliferative disorder, specifically:
 - Hypercalcaemia: serum calcium >0.25 mmol/L (>1 mg/dL) higher than the upper limit of normal or >2.75 mmol/L (>11 mg/dL)
 - Renal insufficiency: creatinine clearance <40 mL per min[†] or serum creatinine >177 μ mol/L (>2 mg/dL)
 - Anaemia: haemoglobin value of >20 g/L below the lower limit of normal, or a haemoglobin value <100 g/L
 - Bone lesions: one or more osteolytic lesions on skeletal radiography, CT, or PET-CT[‡]
- Any one or more of the following biomarkers of malignancy:
 - Clonal bone marrow plasma cell percentage* $\geq 60\%$
 - Involved:uninvolved serum free light chain ratio \S ≥ 100
 - >1 focal lesions on MRI studies[¶]

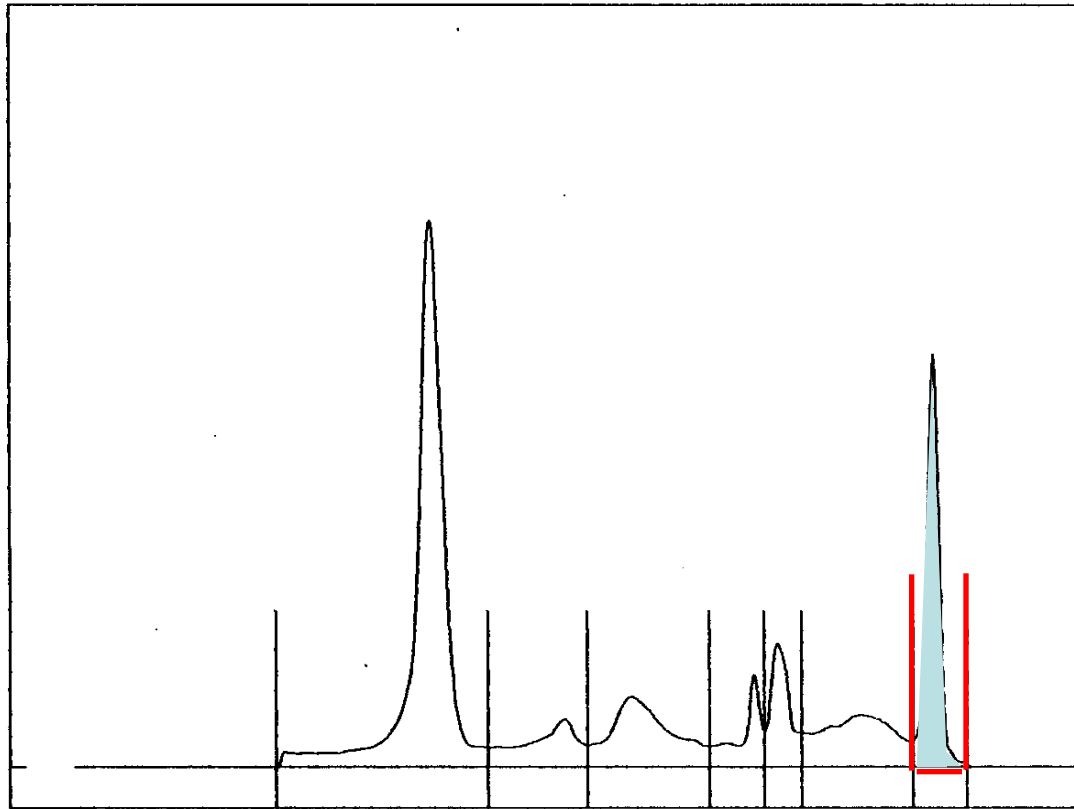
C
R
A
B

MGUS: PREVALENZA (pazienti ambulatoriali)

AGE	MEN	WOMEN	TOTAL
<i>Number/Total number (percent)</i>			
51-60	145/3540 (4,09)	144/3849 (3,74)	289/7389 (3,91)
61-70	244/3577 (6,82)	190/4008 (4,74)	434/7585 (5,72)
71-80	250/2431 (10,28)	211/3514 (6)	461/5945 (7,75)
81-90	85/702 (12,11)	109/1536 (7,09)	194/2238 (8,67)
>90	9/54 (16,66)	23/197 (11,68)	32/251 (12,75)
Total	733/10304 (7,1)	677/13104 (5,2)	1410/23408 (6,02)

QUANTIFICAZIONE DELLE CM

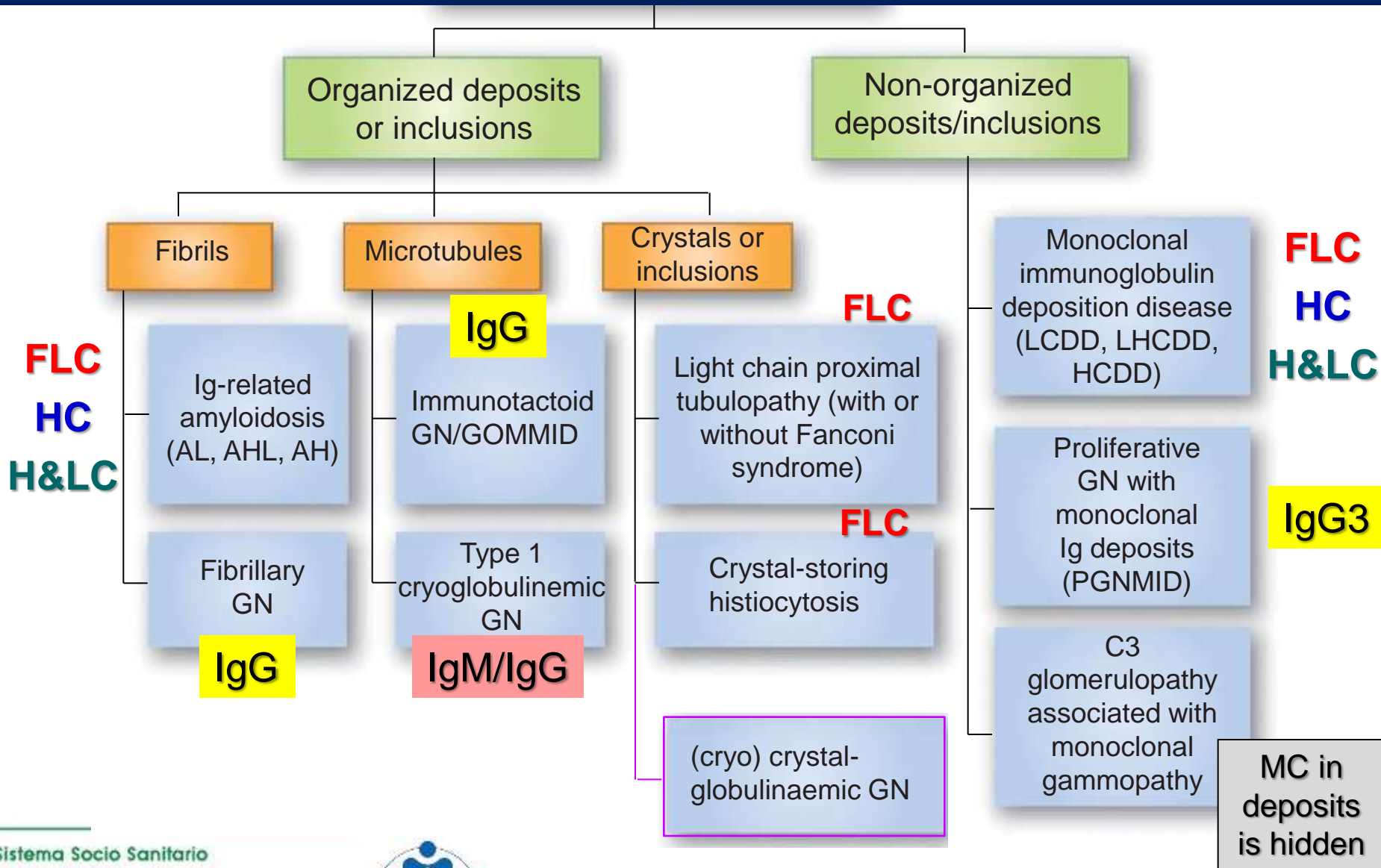
Si esegue esclusivamente sul tracciato EF



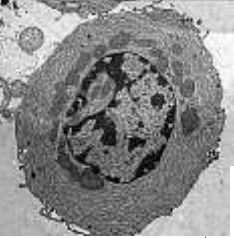
PATOLOGIE CORRELATE ALLA CM

1. amiloidosi AL (AL);
2. crioglobulinemia di tipo I e II;
3. malattia cronica da crioagglutinine;
4. Monoclonal Gammopathy of Renal Significance (MGRS)
5. scleromixedema, xantomatosi e sindrome di Schnitzler
6. sindrome da iperviscosità;
7. polineuropatie;
8. sindrome POEMS (Polyneuropathy, Organomegaly, Endocrinopathy, Monoclonal protein, Skin changes)
9. coagulopatie acquisite (LLAC)
10. deficienza acquisita dell'inibitore della C1 esterasi

Monoclonal Gammopathy of Renal Significance



CASO CLINICO DI “small dangerous clone”



Misfolded FLC

Small dangerous clone

(BMPC 7%)

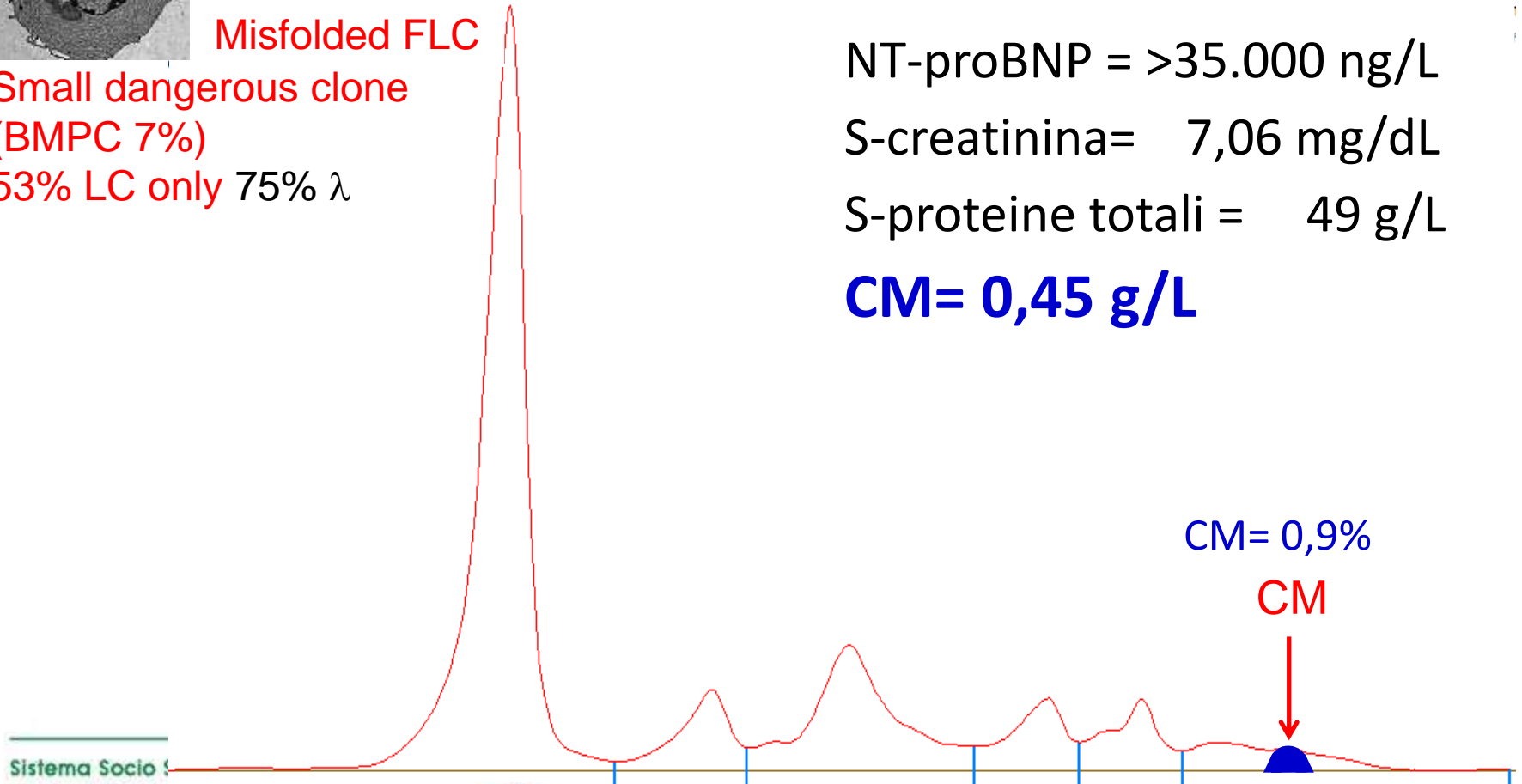
53% LC only 75% λ

NT-proBNP = >35.000 ng/L

S-creatinina = 7,06 mg/dL

S-proteine totali = 49 g/L

CM = 0,45 g/L



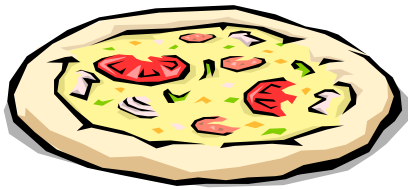
Sistema Socio



Regione
Lombardia

ASST Fatebenefratelli Sacco





TAKE-AWAY MESSAGE

- Il riscontro di CM all'EF indica la presenza di una gammopatia monoclonale (GM).
- La prevalenza di CM nella popolazione >50 anni è del 6,0 %
- Le GM possono essere MGUS (60-70%) o maligne
- Per definire l'idoneità del donatore è necessario conoscere la diagnosi clinica della GM perché una MGUS non modifica l'idoneità alla donazione, se non è associata a patologie correlate alla CM, ma una GM maligna è una controindicazione assoluta.