

BLOOD GROUPS AND TRANSFUSIONS

- Correctly complete the following table using the ABO blood types and Rh.

BLOOD TYPE	ANTIGENS (A, B, AND/OR Rh)	ANTI-BODIES (A, B, AND/OR Rh)	CAN RECEIVE FROM	CAN DONATE TO
A ⁺				
A ⁻				
B ⁺				
B ⁻				
AB ⁺				
AB ⁻				
O ⁺				
O ⁻				

- Which of the above blood types is the universal donor? _____
- Which of the above blood types is the universal recipient? _____
- When a person is transfused with mismatched blood a "transfusion reaction" occurs. Define "transfusion reaction"

DEVELOPMENTAL ASPECTS OF BLOOD

Complete the following statements by inserting your responses in the answer blanks.

- _____ 1. A fetus has a special type of hemoglobin, hemoglobin (1), that has a particularly high affinity for oxygen. After birth, the infant's fetal RBCs are rapidly destroyed and replaced by hemoglobin A-containing RBCs. When the immature infant liver cannot keep pace with the demands to rid the body of hemoglobin breakdown products, the infant's tissues become yellowed, or (2).
- _____ 2.
- _____ 3.
- _____ 4.

Genetic factors lead to several congenital diseases concerning the blood. An anemia in which RBCs become sharp and "log-jam" in the blood vessels under conditions of low oxygen tension in the blood is (3) anemia. Bleeder's disease, or (4), is a result of a deficiency of certain clotting factors.