

BLOOD GROUPS AND TRANSFUSIONS

10. Correctly complete the following table concerning ABO blood groups.

Blood Type	Agglutinogens or antigens	Agglutinins or antibodies in plasma	Can donate blood to type	Can receive blood from type
1. Type A	A			
2. Type B		anti-A		
3. Type AB			AB	
4. Type O	none			

11. What blood type is the *universal donor*? _____

The *universal recipient*? _____

12. When a person is given a transfusion of mismatched blood, a transfusion reaction occurs. Define the term "transfusion reaction" in the blanks provided here.

DEVELOPMENTAL ASPECTS OF BLOOD

13. 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.