

Transfusion haematology worksheet

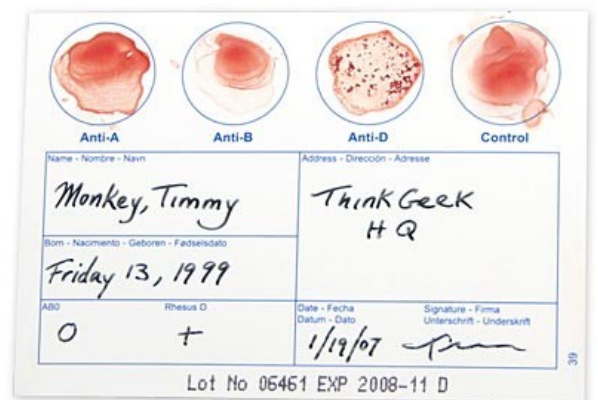
Blood types

A Watch and answer

- 1 How many drops of blood do you need for each well on the blood typing plate?
- 2 How many drops of the antibody against A do you add?
- 3 What is used to mix the blood and antibody?
- 4 When does agglutination occur? How do you recognize it?

B DIY Blood Typing Test Kit

- **Contents:**
 - 1 ELDONCARD 2511
 - 1 ELDON FOIL 2511 (Laminating Sheet)
 - 4 Eldon Sticks
 - 1 Automatic Lancet
 - 1 Swab
 - 1 Absorbent Cotton Ball
 - 1 Plastic Pipette
 - 1 Instruction sheet with lots of blood facts and info
- Each kit is good for one blood typing inside the ABO- and Rhesus-D Systems.
- EldonCards exposed to air must be used within the same day.



C Watch and describe the procedure

D Complete these statements about blood type combinations

This test is done to determine a person's blood type. Health care providers need to know your blood type, because not all blood types are compatible with each other. For example:

If you have type A blood, you can only receive types _____ and _____ blood.

If you have type B blood, you can only receive types _____ and _____ blood.

If you have type AB blood, you can receive types _____ blood.

If you have type O blood, you can only receive type _____ blood.

People with type O blood are called universal blood donors, because _____.

People with type AB blood are called universal _____, because _____.

E How is the test performed

Read and complete each gap with ONE word.

A blood sample is needed and will be _____ (1) from a vein.

The test to _____ (2) your blood group is called ABO typing. Your blood sample is mixed _____ (3) antibodies against type A and B blood, and the sample is checked to see _____ (4) or not the blood cells stick together (agglutinate). _____ (5) blood cells stick together, it means the blood reacted with one of the antibodies.

The second step is called back typing. The liquid _____ (6) of your blood without cells (serum) is mixed with blood _____ (6) is known to be type A and type B. Persons with type A blood have anti-B antibodies, and _____ (7) with type B blood have anti-A antibodies. Type O blood _____ (8) both types of antibodies. These two steps can accurately determine your blood type.

Blood typing is also done to tell whether or not you have a substance called Rh factor on the _____ (9) of your red blood cells. If you have this substance, you are considered Rh+ (positive). Those _____ (10) it are considered Rh- (negative). Rh typing uses a method similar to ABO typing.

F Transfusion

A Lead-in

- 1 What is transfusion? Where is it done? Do you know any donor centers in Brno?
- 2 When is transfusion necessary?
- 3 Have you ever given blood? Should donors be paid for giving blood?

B Watch, complete and answer

- 1 The haematologist works in a _____ and a blood _____.
- 2 The blood is taken from a _____ and given to patients through a _____.
- 3 The situations when a transfusion is necessary include: _____.
- 4 People who give blood are all _____ and _____.
- 5 There are several fixed donor centres and more and more _____ donor centres.

C Choose the correct option:

- 1 Once the blood is collected, it goes through 'processing' which
A is a one-step process B is a difficult process C includes seven steps
- 2 The donated blood is split into 'red cells' which are used for treating
A patients suffering from bleeding B patients with haemophilia C patients whose blood lacks haemoglobin
- 3 The haematologists try to make sure that the blood is...
A perfectly safe B sufficiently safe C maximally safe
- 4 Patients needing transfusion wear a/an _____ on their wrist. It includes
A name, date of birth, sex B name, address, hospital number C name, date of birth, hosp.number
- 5 If the patient has got any questions, he or she...
A shouldn't ask doctors B should only ask a nurse C can ask transfusion practitioners
- 6 Information leaflets...
A explain everything about blood B can be got from nurses C exist in many varieties

Grammar – Additional exercises

A Complete the sentences

- 1 You have to pay a fine a) if she eats seafood.
- 2 If I'm late for work, b) the police come automatically.
- 3 Jane gets very ill c) if his opponent misses the ball.
- 4 If water cools to 0°C, d) if you get caught speeding.
- 5 He scores a point e) my manager always notices.
- 6 If alarm goes off, f) it freezes.

B First conditional. Complete in your own words.

- 1 If you give blood, I _____
- 2 If you read this leaflet, _____
- 3 If you can't stand seeing blood, you _____

C Are the underlined parts of the sentences correct?

- 1 If they will get married, they'll probably move to France.
- 2 If it will make you happy, we'll buy a dishwasher.
- 3 If you will send me a copy of your previous letter, I will reply immediately.
- 4 If some extra money will help, take this \$200.
- 5 If anyone will ask for me, I'll be in the café.
- 6 If he will continue to improve, he should be out of hospital next week.