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**Subject; Blood Banking**

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**Q3.**

**Solve the following table.**

Answer:

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | Reaction of cells tested with | | Reaction of serum tested against | | ABO Group |
|  | Anti-A | Anti-B | A-Cell | B-cell |  |
| 01 | O | O | + | + | **O** |
| 02 | + | O | O | + | **A** |
| 03 | O | + | + | O | **B** |
| 04 | + | + | O | O | **AB** |

## Q2.

**Explain the concept of single donor platelets and random donor platelets in own words.**

**Answer**

***Random donor Concentration:***

* When platelets are separated from whole blood. Of the donor.
* Volume should 50 ml.
* Storage temperature is 22cͦ - 24 cͦ

***Single donor Concentration*:**

* When platelets are separated from donor through by a machine Aphaeresis .
* Single donor platelets are more powerful then Random donor platelets.
* One unite of single donor platelets is equal to 6 – 8 units of Random donor platelets.

**Answer 1.**

The RBCs destruction occur due to blood transfusion when the mother blood RH is negative and father RH is positive blood, her immune system will make Antibodies which attack baby RBCs.

There can be a problem if the mother and baby have separate blood group and different Rh then RBCs destruction occur. When the mother blood RH is negative and father RH is positive if the baby blood RH is positive just like father this can be issue if the baby RBC cross the placenta if the RH negative mother immune see the RH positive baby RBCs. Her make antibodies to fight and destruction occur and also fetal death.