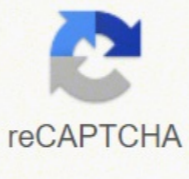




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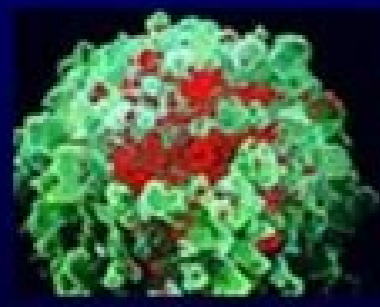


Risks of Blood Transfusion

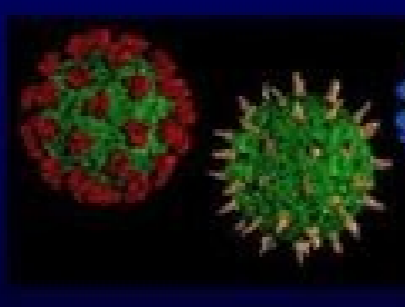
- Viral transmission
- Acute transfusion reactions
- Immunosuppression
- Acute inflammatory response



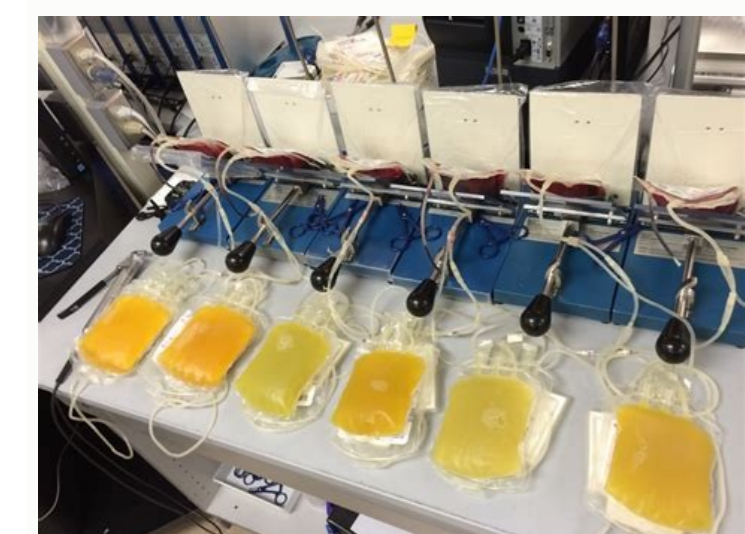
Noninfectious Hazards



Immunosuppression



Infection



Transfusion in trauma guidelines. Blood transfusion documentation guidelines. Asa guidelines for blood transfusion. Sts blood transfusion guidelines.

A visiting nurse can give transfusions and monitor patients in their homes. Testing of blood units for infection and asking questions to learn about donor risks has made blood supply very safe. These patients have an increased risk of death. It is more likely that Trali is fatal if the patient was already very sick before transfusion. If you have type B blood, you can not get red type A or AB blood cells. Other antigens There are other antigens in red blood cells that can lead to transfusion reactions. Types of blood Types of blood are important when it comes to transfusions. If you have positive RH blood, you can get transfusions of negative red or RH-RH red blood cells. There is also a delayed Trali syndrome, which can start up to 72 hours after the transfusion is administered. Trali delayed in people who are already in critical or severely injured patients have been observed. Emergency medical attention must be available by in case it is necessary. Acute pulmonary injury related to transfusion Acute pulmonary injury related to transfusion (TRALI) is a rare but very serious transfusion reaction. The amount and part of the blood transfused depends on what the patient needs. But it is also important to know that many of the studies compared groups that may have begun with great differences between them. There are several types of reactions and some are worse than others. If you suspect that Trali during a transfusion, the transfusion must be stopped immediately. In general, the only symptoms are hives and itching, which can be treated with antihistaminics such as diphenhydramine (benadryl). It occurs during transfusion when the body reacts to plasmatical proteins or other substances in donated blood. Usually, you do not need a match For a platelet or plasma transfusion unless the platelets seem like they could contain some red blood cells. The vital signs of the patient (such as temperature, heart rate and arterial pressure) are often verified. Many many They are taken before a transfusion starts to maintain the reactions that happen. The risk of obtaining hepatitis B from a blood transfusion in the US. UU is approximately 1 at 800.00 to 1 by 1 million. At that time, more blood analysis should be done to find a donated blood component that coincides closely with the patient. In addition, transfused patients could have been treated in different ways during surgery and after. For example, patients with those who need transfusions are often more ill to begin, and they could have had worse results in that alone. Any of these measures greatly reduces the risk of obtaining CMV if their immunologic system is weak. Other risks Some backup studies have suggested patients with certain hazards, such as colorectals, prostate, lung (small cells or non-small cells) and breast cancer, they had worse results if The transfusions were given before or during surgery and / or while achieving chemotherapy. If you have blood of type AB, you can get transfusions from red blood cells from O, A, B or AB. A unit of the ABO type and RH blood is selected, and a drop of red donor checks is mixed with a patient's plasma drop. The mixture is seen to see if the plasma of the patient causes the blood cells from donors to be grouped. The possibility of obtaining an infection by blood in the United States is extremely low, but the exact risk of each infection varies. (See "Possible blood transfusion risks.") Make sure that errors are not carried out, donated blood is carefully tested to find out what type is. This can cause a reaction of severe or even deadly transfusion. Possible risks of blood transfusions Although blood transfusions can save life, they are not without risks. Tests Each unit of blood donated for HIV began in 1985, and all the blood donated is now tested for HIV with 2 detection tests. If there are no problems, the

infection rate will increase slowly (so the blood is rapid). The infections may be the main risk, mainly because extremely rare with the type of blood it contains. The main symptom of Trali is difficulty breathing, which can be potentially deadly. If a negative RHE woman makes antibodies like this, she can seriously damage the rh-positive babies that she can have in the future. [Skip to navigation] A blood transfusion is administered through the pipe connected to a needle or a fine tube (catheter) that is in a vein. This can happen if the patient has additional antibodies to a protein in the donor unit. People with cancer often obtain leucorbid blood products. This may be important for patients who have already had many transfusions or that have reacted to transfusions in the past. All blood has the same components, but not all blood is the same. Infections Blood transfusions can transmit infections caused by bacteria, viruses and parasites. Or they could use blood products prepared with fewer white blood cells in which the virus lives. Before a person can obtain a transfusion of red blood cells, another laboratory test called Cross-Match to ensure that the donor's blood is compatible with the recipient. The work continues to reduce more than the risk of these infections. The blood donated also is tested for infection by the hepatitis B virus, the hepatitis C virus and other hepatic problems that could be signs of other types of hepatitis. In rare cases, these reactions may be more serious. Platelets are the most likely blood components to have this problem because platelets should be stored at room temperature. The risk of transmission of HIV from a transfusion is estimated at approximately 1 out of every 1 million to 1 in 1.5 (Sanguéne lulas of universal donors are used only in emergencies. Acetaminophen (Tylenol) can help these symptoms. Other blood products, such as plasma and platelets, are very rough. Bacteria, viruses and little ones, such as Babesiosis, malaria, Lyme disease, and others can also be propagated by blood product transfusions. But people with HR-negative blood should only get negative Rhin red blood cells, except in extreme emergencies. Together with the tests, the risk is reduced by asking questions to donors about HIV risk factors and symptoms. These are rare because people do not antibodies against them unless they have had transfusions before. But because possible donors are detected with questions about their health and travel status, such cases are very rare. But it can give his red blood cells to people with type A, B, Ab or blood, so sometimes a universal donor is called. This is because some units of blood donors may not fully coincide with the recipient, even if they have the same types of ABO and RH. Febrile reaction The person gets a sudden fever during or within 24 hours of transfusion. Other types of reaction can also cause fever, and more evidence may be needed to ensure that the reaction is only febrile and not somewhat more severe. This is because a RH-positive blood transfusion can cause a person with negative RH blood to perform antibodies against the RH factor, causing a transfer reaction (discussed below). Most of the time, Trali disappears within 2 or 3 days if the person is helped with oxygen, fluid and, sometimes, a breathing machine. A hemolytic reaction can be deadly if the transfusion does not stop as soon as the reaction begins. Your anti-RH antibodies can attack RH-positive blood cells in the fetus. Usually, there are no symptoms, but red transfused blood cells are destroyed and red blood cell count falls. (Radiation stops white blood blood cells, but it does not affect the red). These are called irradiated blood products. Transfusion reactions Blood transfusions sometimes cause transfusion reactions. People have different types of blood, which are based on substances. Substances Antigens in a person's blood cells. Even with this type of treatment, it is deadly at 5% to 6 €