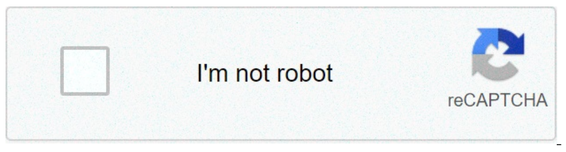

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Ab negative receive blood

Blood transfusions are a lifesaving treatment for many Americans. Blood transfusions are needed for many reasons, including surgery, after accidents, and for patients with illnesses and cancer. Blood cannot be artificially made, so doctors rely on volunteer donations. To keep the blood supply safe, every donation is tested for blood type and checked for infectious diseases. What Are the Components of Blood? All blood contains the same basic components: red blood cells white blood cells platelets plasma But not everyone has the same blood type. What Are the Blood Types? Categorizing blood according to type helps prevent reactions when someone gets a blood transfusion. Red blood cells have markers on their surface that characterize the cell type. These markers (also called antigens) are proteins and sugars that our bodies use to identify the blood cells as belonging in us. The two main blood groups are ABO and Rh. The ABO blood system has four main types: Type A: This blood type has a marker known as A. Type B: This blood type has a marker known as B. Type AB: This blood type has both A and B markers. Type O: This blood type has neither A or B markers. Blood is further classified as being either "Rh positive" (meaning it has Rh factor) or "Rh negative" (without Rh factor). So, there are eight possible blood types: O negative. This blood type doesn't have A or B markers, and it doesn't have Rh factor. O positive. This blood type doesn't have A or B markers, but it does have Rh factor. O positive blood is one of the two most common blood types (the other is A positive). A negative. This blood type has A marker only. A positive. This blood type has A marker and Rh factor, but not B marker. Along with O positive, it's one of the two most common blood types. B negative. This blood type has B marker only. B positive. This blood type has B marker and Rh factor, but not A marker. AB negative. This blood type has A and B markers, but not Rh factor. AB positive. This blood type has all three types of markers — A, B, and Rh factor. Having any of these markers (or none of them) doesn't make a person's blood any healthier or stronger. It's just a genetic difference, like having green eyes instead of blue or straight hair instead of curly. Why Are Blood Types Important? The immune system is the body's protection against invaders. It can identify antigens as self or nonself. To get a blood transfusion safely, a person's immune system must recognize the donor cells as a match to his or her own cells. If a match isn't recognized, the cells are rejected. The immune system makes proteins called antibodies that act as protectors if foreign cells enter the body. Depending on which blood type a person has, the immune system will make antibodies to react against other blood types. If a patient gets the wrong blood type, the antibodies immediately set out to destroy the invading cells. This aggressive, whole-body response can give someone a fever, chills, and low blood pressure. It can even cause vital body systems — like breathing or the kidneys — to fail. Here's an example of how the blood type-antibody process works: Let's say you have type A blood. Because your blood contains the A marker, it makes B antibodies. If B markers (found in type B or type AB blood) enter your body, your type A immune system gets fired up against them. This means that you can only get a transfusion from someone with A or O blood, not from someone with B or AB blood. In the same way, if you have the B marker, your body makes A antibodies. So as a person with type B blood, you could get a transfusion from someone with B or O blood, but not A or AB. Things are a little different for people with type AB or type O blood: If you have both A and B markers on the surface of your cells (type AB blood), your body does not need to fight the presence of either. This means that someone with AB blood can get a transfusion from someone with A, B, AB, or O blood. But if you have type O blood, your red blood cells have neither A or B markers. So: Your body will have both A and B antibodies and will therefore feel the need to defend itself against A, B, and AB blood. A person with O blood can only get a transfusion with O blood. Blood transfusions are one of the most frequent lifesaving procedures hospitals do. Every 2 seconds someone needs a blood transfusion. So there's always a need for blood donors. One blood donation can save up to three lives. AB negative donations are extremely versatile, but because it is the rarest blood type finding new donors can be a challenge. Plasma from AB negative donations can help treat patients of all blood types, however fresh frozen plasma is only produced from male donations. This is because female donors (especially those who have been pregnant) can develop antibodies that, while no danger to themselves, can prove life threatening to patients transfused with their plasma. To avoid waste and to achieve the balance of plasma and red cells required by patients, we manage AB negative donations differently to other blood groups. We encourage our male donors to donate as frequently as possible while asking female donors to wait to donate until contacted directly by us. As the scarcest blood type, relatively small changes in the number of donations collected or requested by hospital can have a dramatic and immediate effect on the amount of AB negative we store. At these times, we rely on the support of all AB negative donors to help prevent waste and ensure patients continue to receive the blood and blood products needed to save and improve lives. We are looking for AB negative blood donors to switch to giving platelets. Each time you donate your could help up to 3 adults or 12 children. Find out about donating platelets Blood type tests are done before a person gets a blood transfusion and to check a pregnant woman's blood type. Human blood is typed by certain markers (called antigens) on the surface of red blood cells. Blood type tests may also be done to see if two people are likely to be blood relatives. The most important antigens are blood group antigens (ABO) and the Rh antigen, which is either present (positive, +) or absent (negative, -). So the two most common blood type tests are the ABO and Rh tests. The ABO test shows that people have one of four blood types: A, B, AB, or O. If your red blood cells have: The A antigen. You have type A blood. The liquid portion of your blood (plasma) has antibodies that attack type B blood. About 36% of people (36 in 100) in the United States have type A blood, with 6% having A-negative (A-) blood and 30% having A-positive (A+) blood. The B antigen. You have type B blood. Your plasma has antibodies that attack type A blood. About 11% of people (11 in 100) in the U.S. have type B blood, with 2% having B-negative (B-) blood and 9% having B-positive (B+) blood. Neither the A nor B antigen. You have type O blood. Your plasma has antibodies that attack both type A and type B blood. About 48% of people (48 in 100) in the U.S. have type O blood, with 9% having O-negative (O-) blood and 39% having O-positive (O+) blood. Both the A and B antigens. You have type AB blood. Your plasma does not have antibodies against type A or type B blood. About 5% of people (5 in 100) in the U.S. have type AB blood, with 1% having AB-negative (AB-) blood and 4% having AB-positive (AB+) blood. Blood received in a transfusion must have the same antigens as yours (compatible blood). If you get a transfusion that has different antigens (incompatible blood), the antibodies in your plasma will destroy the donor blood cells. This is called a transfusion reaction, and it occurs immediately when incompatible blood is transfused. A transfusion reaction can be mild or cause a serious illness and even death. Type O-negative blood does not have any antigens. It is called the "universal donor" type because it is compatible with any blood type. Type AB-positive blood is called the "universal recipient" type because a person who has it can receive blood of any type. Although "universal donor" and "universal recipient" types may be used to classify blood in an emergency, blood type tests are always done to prevent transfusion reactions. Minor antigens (other than A, B, and Rh) that occur on red blood cells can sometimes also cause problems. So they are also checked for a match before giving a blood transfusion. Serious transfusion reactions are rare today because of blood type tests. Rh blood type checks for the Rh antigen (also called the Rh factor) on red blood cells. If your red blood cells: Have the Rh antigen, your blood is Rh-positive. Do not have the Rh antigen, your blood is Rh-negative. For example, if you have the A and Rh antigens, your blood type is A-positive (A+). If your blood has the B antigen but not the Rh antigen, your blood type is B-negative (B–). Rh blood type is even more important for pregnant women. A problem can occur when a woman who has Rh-negative blood becomes pregnant with a baby (fetus) that has Rh-positive blood. This is called Rh incompatibility. If the blood of an Rh-positive baby mixes with the blood of an Rh-negative mother during pregnancy or delivery, the mother's immune system makes antibodies. This antibody response is called Rh sensitization and, depending on when it occurs, can destroy the baby's red blood cells. Rh sensitization does not generally affect the health of the baby during the pregnancy in which the sensitization occurs. But the health of a baby with Rh-positive blood during a future pregnancy is more likely to be affected. After sensitization has occurred, the baby can develop mild to severe problems (called Rh disease or erythroblastosis fetalis). In rare cases, if Rh disease is not treated, the baby may die. An Rh test is done in early pregnancy to check a woman's blood type. If she is Rh-negative, she can get a shot of Rh immunoglobulin that almost always prevents sensitization from occurring. Problems from Rh sensitization have become very rare since Rh immunoglobulin was developed. A blood type test is done: Before you get a blood transfusion. When a woman is planning to become pregnant or first becomes pregnant. Before you donate blood. Before you have surgery. Before a person donates an organ for transplantation. To show whether two people could be blood relatives. To check the identity of a person suspected of committing a crime. In general, there's nothing you have to do before this test, unless your doctor tells you to. When a blood sample is taken, you may feel nothing at all from the needle. Or you might feel a quick sting or pinch. There is very little chance of having a problem from this test. When a blood sample is taken, a small bruise may form at the site. Blood type tests are done before a person gets a blood transfusion and to check a pregnant woman's blood type. The following table shows the compatibility of blood types between blood donors and recipients. Read the table as follows: A person who has A-negative blood can receive A-negative or O-negative blood. Blood types that match A person who has: Can receive: A- blood A-, O- blood A+ blood A-, A+, O-, O+ blood B- blood B-, O- blood B+ blood B-, B+, O-, O+ blood AB- blood AB-, O- blood AB+ blood AB-, AB+, A-, A+, B-, B+, O-, O+ blood O- blood O- blood O+ blood O-, O+ blood Minor antigens (other than A, B, and Rh) on the red blood cells are also checked for a match before a blood transfusion.

can ab negative receive blood from o positive. can ab positive receive b negative blood. can ab negative receive o negative blood. ab negative blood group can receive blood from. which of the following individuals can receive ab negative blood. can ab negative receive blood from anyone. what blood can an ab negative receive. what type of blood can an ab negative receive

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