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CHAITANYA DEGREE & PG COLLEGE FOR WOMEN

AFFILIATED TO ANDHRA UNIVERSITY

CHAITANYA NAGAR, OLD GAJUWAKA, VISAKHAPATNAM-530026

DEPARTMENT OF BIOCHEMISTRY

WORLD BLOOD DONOR DAY

[JUNE 14-2023]

World Blood Donor Day is celebrated annually on June 14 to express gratitude for the selflessness of voluntary blood donors across the world. Blood is an invaluable contribution that one individual can offer to another, a profound gift that sustains life itself.

WORLD BLOOD DONOR DAY 2023: THEME

The slogan for 2023 World Blood Donor Day campaign is "Give blood, give plasma, share life, share often." It focuses on patients requiring life-long transfusion support and underlines the role every single person can play, by giving the valuable gift of blood or plasma.

ACTIVE PARTICIPATION OF STUDENTS ON BLOOD DONOR DAY

On 4 th of June 2023, blood donation day our students of our college has given presentation with models to create awareness among about the importance of donating blood.

Another student s. Kusuma from 2nd year department of Biochemistry, explained the process that should follow before donating blood using her presentation.

Another student k. Neelima explained measures that we should take after donating blood to balance our health.



CONCLUSION:

- The above conducted activities within the college on blood donor day provides us with the following information
- Importance and value of donating blood.
- And also the diet what we should follow before and after blood donation to maintain our health.

BLOOD GROUPING

HOW THE TEST IS PERFORMED?

step 1: A blood sample is needed. The test determine your blood group is called ABO typing. The blood sample is mixed with antibodies against type A and B blood. Then the sample is checked to see whether or not the blood cells stick together.

If the blood cells stick together it means the blood reacted with one of the antibodies.

step 2: It is called back typing. The liquid part of our blood without cells (serum) is mixed with blood that is known to be type A and type B. The second step above can accurately determine our blood type.

Rh typing: It uses a method similer to ABO typing. When blood typing is done to see if you have Rh factor on the surface of our red blood cells. The results will be one of these.

- Rh+(positive): If we have this cell surface protein
- RH-(NEGATIVE): If we do not have this cell surface protein.

Normal results:

We will be told which ABO blood type we have. It will be one of these

- Type A blood
- Type B blood
- Type AB blood
- Type O blood

We will also know whether we have Rh+ blood or Rh- blood.

Based on the result health care providers can determine which type of blood we can safely received.

- If type A blood group-we can receive only type A and O blood.
- If type B blood group-we can receive only type B and O blood.
- If type AB blood group-we can receive only type A, B, AB and O blood.
- If type O blood group-we can receive only type O blood
- If we are Rh+ we can receive Rh+ or Rh- blood.
- If we are Rh- we can receive only Rh- blood

Note:Type **O blood** can be given to any one with any blood type.That is why people with type O blood are called **universal blood donors.**

RISKS:

There is little risk involved with having your blood taken. Veins and arteries vary in size from one person to another, and from one side of the body to the other. Taking blood from some people may be more difficult than from others.

Other risks associated with having blood drawn are slight, but may include:

- Fainting or feeling lightheaded
- Multiple punctures to locate veins
- Excessive bleeding
- Hematoma (blood buildup under the skin)
- Infection (a slight risk any time the skin is broken)



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CONCLUSION:

For every individual it is mandatory to know their blood group which is required at the time of accidents, emergency and for blood transfusion. And alsoduring our survey we came to know that some of our students have rere blood groups such as A-, B- and O-ve.