ISSN: 2155-9864
Journal of Blood Disorders & Transfusion

OPEN ACCESS Freely available online

Commentary

Associated Factors with Transfusion among Blood Donors

Zhang Wei*, Daniel Jackson

Department of Internal Medicine, Ohio State University in Columbus, Ohio, USA

DESCRIPTION

A blood transfusion is a routine medical procedure in which donated blood is handed through a narrow tube placed within a tone in arm. This potentially life-saving procedure can help replace blood lost due to surgery or injury. A blood transfusion also can help if an illness prevents the body from making blood or some of your blood factors correctly. Blood transfusions generally do without complications. When complications do, they are generally mild.

A blood transfusion is the transfer of blood or a blood element from one healthy person (a patron) to a sick person. Transfusions are given to increase the blood's capability to carry oxygen, restore the quantum of blood in the body (blood volume), and correct clotting problems.

This potentially life-saving procedure can help replace blood lost due to surgery or injury. A blood transfusion also can help if an illness prevents the body from making blood or some of the blood's factors rightly. Blood transfusions generally do without complications. It is a routine medical procedure in which bestowed blood is handed to you a narrow tube placed within a tone in the arm.

People have different blood types. Blood type is determined by whether certain antigens (complex sugar or protein motes that can spark a vulnerable response) are present on the face of red blood cells. Blood cell antigens include blood group antigens A and B and Rh factor.

The four main blood types are A, B, AB, and O (distribution in general population) A Antigen A (but not B) is present, B Antigen B (but not A) is present, AB Antigens A and B are present neither antigen A nor B is present. Also, blood may be Rh-positive (Rh factor is present on the face of the red blood cells, 85 of people) or Rh-negative (Rh factor is absent, 15 of people).

Typically, if people warrant an A and/or a B antigen, they've naturally being antibodies against the antigen or antigens that they warrant. For illustration, people with blood type A have naturally benignant-B antibody, and people with blood type O (who warrant both A and B antigens) have naturally being anti-A and anti-B antibodies. In addition to A and B antigens, there are several other blood group antigens also present on red blood cells. Still, people don't have naturally being antibodies against these antigens. Similar antibodies develop only if people are exposed to these antigens by transfusion.

A blood transfusion is safest when the blood type of the transfused blood matches the philanthropist's blood type and Rh status (in other words, the blood types are compatible). Thus, before a transfusion, blood banks do a test called a type and cross-match on the patron's and the philanthropist's blood. This test minimizes the chance of a dangerous or conceivably fatal response. In addition, the philanthropist's blood is checked for certain antibodies to red blood cells. Similar antibodies can beget a response to transfused blood.

Still, in an exigency, anyone can admit type O red blood cells. Therefore, people with type O blood are known as universal benefactors. People with type AB blood can admit red blood cells from a patron of any blood type and are known as universal donors. Donors whose blood is Rh-negative must admit blood from Rh-negative benefactors (except in life-changing extremities), but donors whose blood is Rh-positive may admit Rh-positive or Rh-negative blood.

A blood transfusion provides blood or blood factors if a person lost blood due to an injury, during surgery or have certain medical conditions that affect blood or its factors. The blood generally comes from benefactors. Blood banks and healthcare providers insure transfusions are a safe, low threat treatment.

The best owed blood or blood factors are stored in special medical bags until they're demanded. Healthcare provider connects the demanded bag of blood to an intravenous line made of tubing. A needle at the end of the tubing is fitted into one of the donor modes and the blood or blood factors begin to be delivered into the circulatory system.

Correspondence to: Zhang Wei, Department of Internal Medicine, Ohio State University in Columbus, Ohio, USA, E-mail: ZhangWei@gmail.com

Received: 14-Mar-2022, Manuscript No. JBDT-22-16384; **Editor assigned:** 16-Mar-2022, Pre QC No. JBDT-22-16384 (PQ); **Reviewed:** 22-Mar-2022, QC No JBDT-22-16384; **Revised:** 28-Mar-2022, Manuscript No. JBDT-22-16384 (R); **Published:** 04-Apr-2022, DOI: 10.4172/2155-9864.22.13.493.

Citation: Wei Z, Jackson D (2022) Associated Factors with Transfusion among Blood Donors. J Blood Disord Transfus. 13:493.