**Blood products and Blood Transfusion**

**Types of blood products:**

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Types | size | save | for | uses |
| Whole blood | 500 cc | 4-6 c | 35days | Bleeding,surgery |
| Packed red cell | 300 cc | 4-6 c | 35days | Anemia,blood exchange |
| Fresh frozen plasma | 200 cc | -25 | 1 year | Burn,shock |
| platelet | 50 c | 22c | 3 day | leukemia |
| Cryo precipitate | ------- | 22c | ------ | hemophyllia |

A blood transfusion is a safe, common procedure in which blood is received through an intravenous (IV) line inserted into blood vessels. Blood transfusions are used to replace blood lost during surgery or a serious injury. The procedure usually takes 1 to 4 hours, depending on how much blood the patient needs.

**Blood banking**

Blood banking, refers to the process of collecting, testing, preparing, and storing whole blood and blood components planned primarily for [transfusion](http://www.surgeryencyclopedia.com/St-Wr/Transfusion.html) ; From one individual ( **The donor** ) To another (**The recipient** ) .

Blood banks are carefully screening all donated blood for infectious agents such as viruses. Blood replacement may be needed by people who have lost blood through accidents, burns, hemorrhage, or surgery. Blood or blood components are also used in the treatment of certain types of anemia, various disease conditions, and for medical research.

**Complications of blood transfusion**

1. Febrile reaction
2. Acute hemolytic reaction
3. Allergic reaction
4. Volume overload
5. Infection (viral hepatitis b, c)
6. Iron overload

**Clinical picture**

**Restlessness-rigor-rashes-vomitting-backache-hypotension-**

**Treatment:**

**1-stop circulation**

**2- hydrocortisone vial 200mg i.v.**

**3-allermine 10 mg i.v.**