

Unit 1 Objectives: Blood Collection

1. Describe the "ideal" setting and personnel in a blood donation center.
2. Describe the differences between blood bank (transfusion service) and a blood center.
3. List and describe five agencies and/or governing bodies involved in the regulation of blood banks and blood centers.
4. State the 2 purposes for careful screening of potential donors.
5. State the period of time that donor records must be kept.
6. Describe the basic information which must be obtained during the registration of the donor.
7. Describe the educational materials which must be presented to the potential donor.
8. State the frequency of donation for whole blood and hemapheresis.
9. Given a donor's medical interview results determine whether or not the donor is eligible to donate and if the donor is not eligible, state the length of the deferral .
10. State the deferral times for blood borne diseases such as hepatitis, malaria, babesiosis, and Chagas disease.
11. State the signs and symptoms of AIDS and activities which may put a person at risk.
12. Describe the reason for permanent deferral of person receiving pit-hGH.
13. State the protozoan diseases transmitted by blood transfusion and donor deferral time.
14. State the deferral time for the vaccinations and immunizations.
15. List three medications which may result in deferral of a donor and the time period of the deferral.
16. State the sexually transmitted diseases which will cause deferral of the donor, reason and length of time of deferral.
17. State the criteria and acceptable results for donor: hematocrit, hemoglobin, blood pressure weight and pulse.
18. Given a donor's physical results determine whether or not the donor is eligible to donate and, if the donor is not eligible state, the length of the deferral .
19. Describe the method used to allow the donor to perform the confidential self exclusion and how this improves the safety of the blood supply.
20. List three terms used to describe blood donated by and individual which can be used for anyone.
21. Define and state the purpose for the following types of donations: therapeutic, autologous, recipient specific, and directed donors.
22. Define "hemapheresis".
23. Describe the collection and use of stem cells.
24. Discuss the materials and supplies used for the proper collection of donor blood.
25. Describe the donor identification process.
26. Delineate the proper steps in the preparation of the donor venipuncture site and the collection of blood.
27. List 7 donor reactions which may occur, during the donation process, including the possible cause and appropriate treatment for each.
28. Discuss the procedures and instructions provided to the donor after donation.

29. List 7 tests which must be performed on each unit of donor blood to prevent disease transmission.
30. List 3 optional tests which may be performed on donor blood and reason for performing.
31. Describe the information which must appear on the label of each donor unit.
32. List the serological tests which must be confirmed by the transfusion service.
33. State the storage temperature and length of time which donor samples must be saved by the transfusion service.