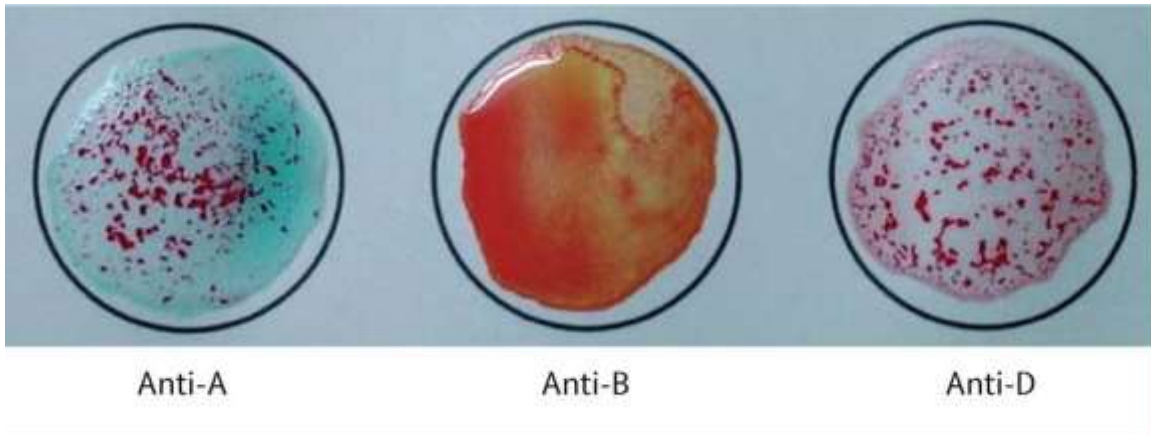


ACTIVITY 3: BLOOD TYPING

I. ABO FORWARD GROUPING AND RH TYPING

A. Slide Method



Reaction: Positive agglutination

Negative agglutination

Positive agglutination

Antigen/s detected: A antigen

ABO & Rh Blood Group: A positive (A Rh D positive)

POST-LABORATORY QUESTIONS:

1. What is an antiserum?

Antiserum is a blood serum that contains antibodies used to determine the ABO group of an unknown blood sample.

2. What kind of antigen will anti-A detect? Anti-B?

Anti-A serum will detect A antigen. On the other hand, Anti-B serum will detect B antigen.

3. When is blood typing ordered?

Blood typing is ordered before blood donation or blood transfusion. In blood donation, it is necessary for the personnel to test for the blood type of the donor before doing the donation procedure to properly and correctly label the donated blood. In blood transfusion, knowing the correct blood type of the recipient is a very important part and it should be done before any blood is transfused because if the patient receives blood that is incompatible, the body might see this as foreign and will reject and fight the transfused blood, or cause clumping or agglutination of blood inside the body –

contributing to significant, and fatal, health risks and consequences.

4. Name the common causes of false positive and false negative results in ABO Testing.

- Misuse of antiserum/misread of results.
- High concentration of A or B blood group which can neutralize reagents.
- Improper mixing of samples.
- Too much antiserum put or too much blood sample put – unequal amount of samples.
- Recent blood transfusion
- Microorganism intervention/contamination
- Technical/personal errors

5. What is Rh Typing?

Rh Typing is used to detect a specific protein found on the outer layer of the red blood cells called the Rh factor. Rh (Rhesus) factor is a protein found in most humans and are inherited. Most people are Rh positive – meaning that their blood contains the Rh factor – while it is very rare to find a person who is Rh negative – a person who lacks the Rh factor.

