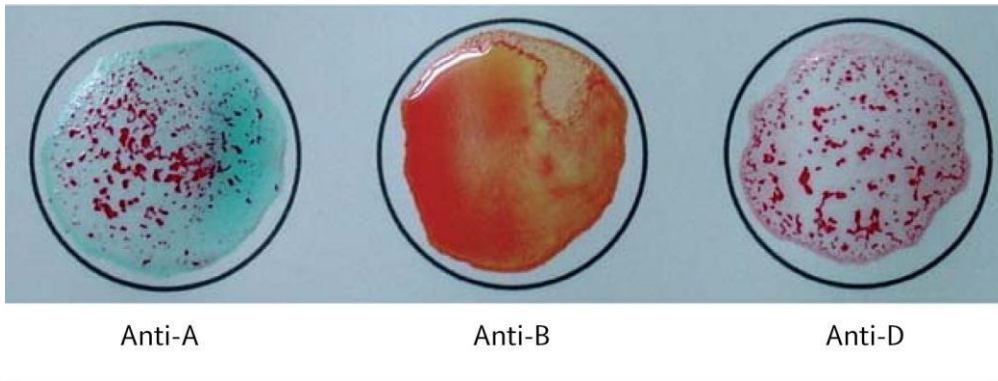


### ACTIVITY 3: BLOOD TYPING

#### I. ABO FORWARD GROUPING AND RH TYPING

##### A. Slide Method



Reaction:            Positive (+)                            Negative (0)                            Positive (+)  
Antigen/s detected: A antigen and RH antigen  
ABO & Rh Blood Group: A+

#### POST-LABORATORY QUESTIONS:

1. What is an antiserum?  
It is a blood serum that contains specific antibodies against an infective organism or poisonous substance. Antiserums are produced in animals and man in response to infection, intoxication, or vaccination and may be used in another individual to confer immunity to a specific disease or to treat bites or stings of venomous animals.
2. What kind of antigen will anti-A detect? Anti-B?  
A-antigen will detect anti-A and B-antigen will detect Anti-B.
3. When is blood typing ordered?  
Testing is ordered for blood transfusion, conditions that may warrant a transfusion includes severe anemia and conditions causing anemia such as sickle cell disease and thalassemia, excessive blood loss, or bleeding disorders such as hemophilia. Blood typing may also be ordered when a person becomes a candidate for an organ, tissue, or bone marrow transplant, or when a person wishes to become a donor. It is one of the first of many tests used when determining whether a potential donor and recipient are compatible.

4. Name the common causes of false positive and false negative results in ABO Testing.  
A very high concentration of A or B blood group substance in the serum can neutralize the reagents used and cause false negative reactions. Also, patients can occasionally present with antibodies to the dyes used for the forward typing reagents, which may cause false positive reactions.
  
5. What is Rh Typing?  
Rhesus (Rh) typing is used to find out if you have a certain protein called Rh factor on the outer layer of your red blood cells. The rhesus factor is an important characteristic of blood cells. It indicates whether the blood of two different people is compatible when mixed, such as the blood of a mother and her baby at birth. If they have different blood group characteristics, it may cause problems. If you don't have Rh factor in your blood, you are Rh negative. If you do have Rh factor in your blood, you are Rh positive. Most people are Rh positive.