

Name: Macawili, Kathe B.

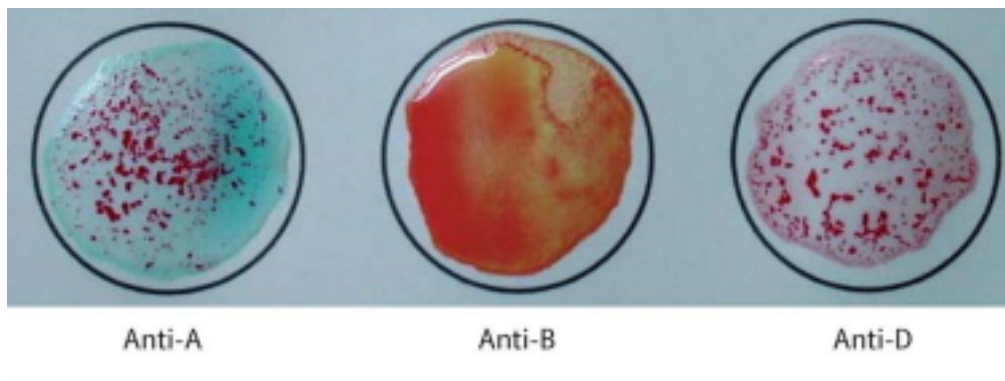
Section: E

Name of Patient: Lumagod, John Carlo V.

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 & D

ABO & Rh Blood Group: "A" Rh Positive or A+

POST-LABORATORY QUESTIONS:

1. What is an antiserum?

- Antiserum is a type of serum used in blood typing that contains antibodies against glycoproteins located on the surface of the blood. Antibodies against glycoprotein A are seen in Anti-A serum. Antibodies against glycoprotein B are found in Anti-B serum. Anti-Rh serum contains antibodies to the glycoprotein Rh.

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

- Since it contains antibodies against glycoprotein A, **Anti-A** detects the A antigen. Anti-A serum agglutination in a blood sample reveals that the blood contains A antigen. However, since the **Anti-B** contains antibodies against glycoprotein B, the Anti-B recognizes the B-antigen. Anti-B serum agglutination in a blood sample reveals that the blood contains B antigen.

3. When is blood typing ordered?

- Whenever a person becomes a prospect for an organ, tissue, or bone marrow transplant, or if a person decides to become a donor, blood typing may be ordered. It's one of the first of several tests used to see if a possible donor and receiver are compatible. Blood typing is also used as part of the process of determining whether or not someone is a blood relative.

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

- Bacterial or chemical contamination of test materials, old blood specimens, insufficient incubation time or temperature, poor centrifugation, improper storage of materials, or omission of test samples can all result in false positive or negative test findings. If a card that shows indications of drying is utilized in testing, false positive findings may occur.

5. What is Rh Typing?

- Rhesus (Rh) typing determines if you have a protein on the outer layer of your red blood cells called Rh factor. You are Rh negative if you have no Rh factor in your blood. You are Rh positive if the Rh factor is present in your blood. Rh is present in the majority of individuals. It's frequently done in conjunction with ABO type and antibody testing.