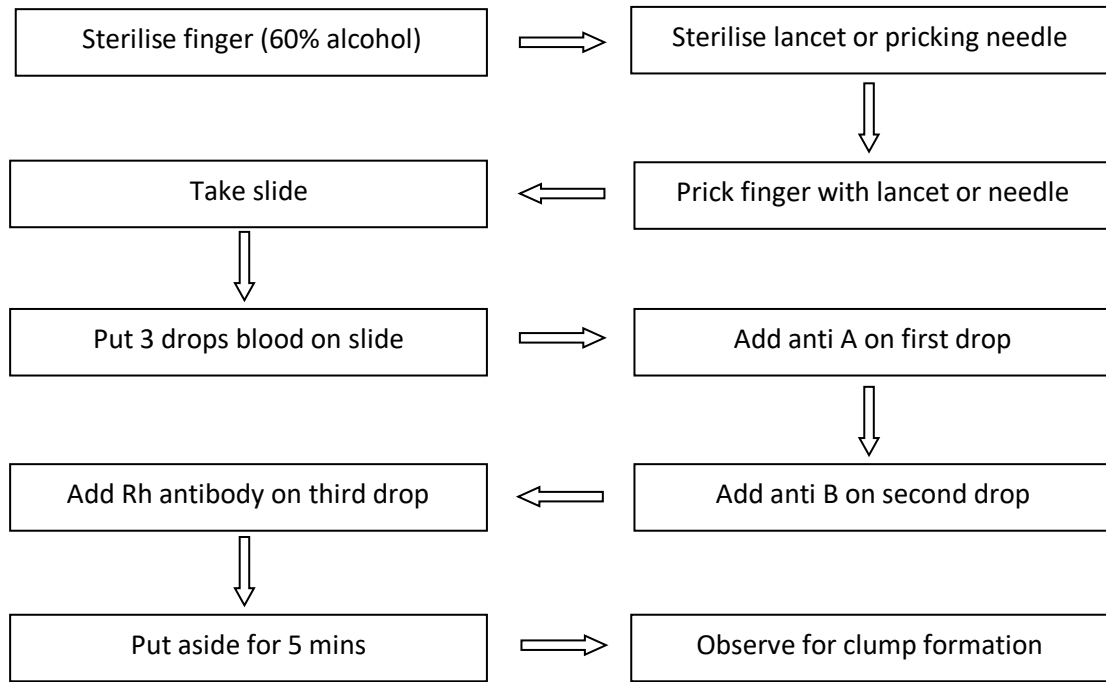
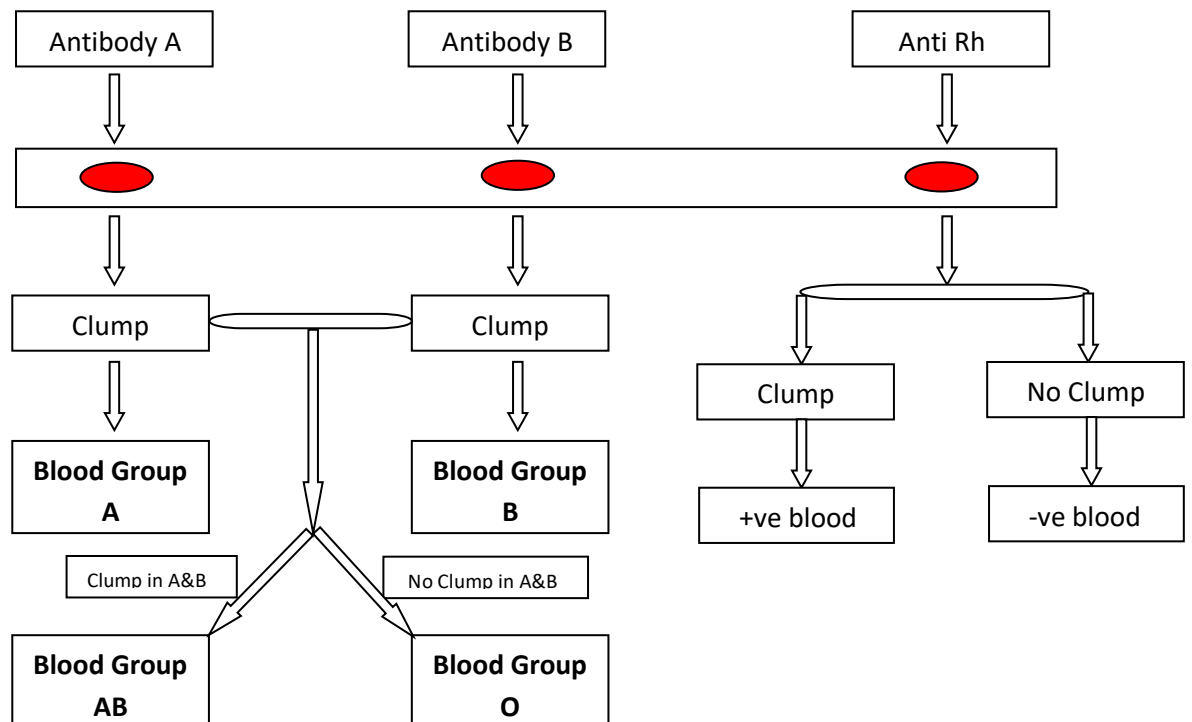


- ❖ **Aim:** To determine blood group of our own blood sample.
- ❖ **Requirements:** Glass slides, glass rods, antiserum A, antiserum B, anti D, alcohol (60%).
- ❖ **Methods:** Slide technique

❖ **Procedure:**

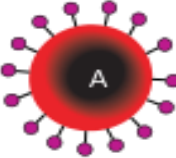
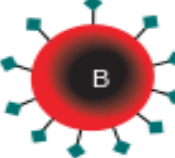
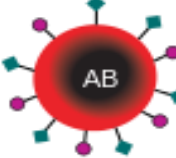
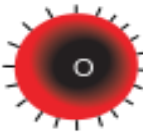








❖ **Interpretation:**



❖ **Clinical significance:**

- For blood transfusion blood group detection is necessary.
- Blood transfusion is necessary in following conditions:
 - ✓ Haemorrhage
 - ✓ Haemophilia
 - ✓ Aplastic anaemia
 - ✓ In carbon monoxide poisoning

	Group A	Group B	Group AB	Group O
Red blood cell type				
Antibodies in Plasma	 Anti-B	 Anti-A	None	 Anti-A and Anti-B
Antigens in Red Blood Cell	 A antigen	 B antigen	 A and B antigens	None

- O blood group is universal donor. (neither A & B antigen)
- AB blood group is called as universal acceptor. (neither A & B antibody)

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Prepared by