



## THE GIVE AND TAKE OF BLOOD BANKING and WALKING BLOOD BANKS

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**The fee for this continuing education test is \$20.** The MARCH 2010 CE Test covers all material in the Cover Story section **except** the Blood timeline.

The Cover Story, Clinical Issues, and Lab Management published in this month's *MLO* are peer-reviewed.

Cover story objectives/CE questions written/approved by Gail S. Williams, PhD, MT(ASCP), SBB, CLS(NCA), Clinical Laboratory Sciences Program, College of Health and Human Sciences, Northern Illinois University, DeKalb, IL.

### CE QUESTIONS

- Out of its 309 million citizens, the United States had only \_\_\_\_\_ blood donors in 2006.**
  - 9.5 million
  - 114 million
  - 15.5 million
- In 1983, the FDA adopted a policy to reduce the risk of transmitting \_\_\_\_\_ via blood transfusion.**
  - West Nile virus or WNV
  - syphilis
  - HIV/AIDS
  - HBV
  - None of the above.
- During the late 1980s and 1990s, as many as 21,500 Americans were turned away from blood donation centers because of false-positive hepatitis C tests.**
  - TRUE
  - FALSE
- In 1999, the U.S. banned donations from people who had lived or travelled in Britain between 1980 and 1996 because of concerns that \_\_\_\_\_ could taint the blood and be transmitted through transfusion.**
  - HIV/AIDS
  - Leishmania tropica*
  - Phlebotomus papatasi*
  - vCJD
- The American Red Cross supports the FDA ban on blood donations from homosexual men.**
  - TRUE
  - FALSE
- The U.S. policy for persons diagnosed with \_\_\_\_\_ from Iraq is a lifetime donation ban because there is no guarantee of a 100% sterile cure of any version of the disease.**
  - Leishmaniasis
  - Phlebotomus papatasi*
  - variant Creutzfeldt-Jakob Disease
  - None of the above.
- In some states in the U.S., blood donations have dropped in the past year largely because of**
  - the threat of A/H1N1 influenza.
  - the lack of teen-aged donors.
  - the recession.
  - a national stockpile of blood products.
- Technically, one donation of blood can be broken down into three components, any one of which could save someone's life: packed red blood cells, fresh frozen plasma, and platelets.**
  - TRUE
  - FALSE
- If you begin donating blood at age 17 every \_\_\_\_\_ days until you reached the age of 76, you would have donated \_\_\_\_\_ gallons of blood which potentially could help save more than \_\_\_\_\_ lives.**
  - 45 days, 34 gallons; 500 lives
  - 56 days, 48 gallons, 1,000 lives
  - 90 days, 50 gallons; 750 lives
  - 180 days, 75 gallons; 1,000 lives
- In the United States, approximately \_\_\_\_\_% of the population is eligible to give blood, but only \_\_\_\_\_% actually donate.**
  - 37%, 5%
  - 50%, 10%
  - 56%, 23%
  - 73%, 7%
  - None of the above.
- After blood is drawn, it is tested for \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_.**
  - HIV/AIDS, hepatitis B
  - antibody, cancer
  - malaria, vCJD
  - Leishmania Major*, *Trypanosoma cruzi*
  - None of the above.
- Whole blood donation takes about 45 to 60 minutes.**
  - TRUE
  - FALSE
- Statistics show that \_\_\_\_\_% of us will require blood at least once in our lifetime.**
  - 5%
  - 15%
  - 25%
  - 52%
- Type \_\_\_\_\_ red blood cells can be transfused to patients of all blood types; only \_\_\_\_\_% of people in the United States have this blood type.**
  - AB-positive, 3%
  - O-negative, 7%
  - AB-negative, 10%
  - None of the above.

**15. Blood donation is a safe, simple four-step process:**

- a. registration, medical history/mini-physical, donation, refreshments.
- b. medical history/mini-physical, blood typing, donation, 30-minute rest period.
- c. registration, medical history, donation, refreshments.
- d. registration, family history/mini-physical, donation, blood typing.

**16. A "walking blood bank" refers to donors (usually military personnel) for emergency blood collections who are co-located with the medical unit at the time of need.**

- a. TRUE      b. FALSE

**17. Current Clinical Practice Guidelines in Iraq and Afghanistan clearly state that it is only appropriate to use fresh whole blood or FWB when**

- a. other blood products are unable to be delivered at a rate to sustain the resuscitation or an actively bleeding patient.
- b. specific stored blood components are not available.
- c. when stored components are not adequately resuscitating a patient with an immediate life-threatening injury.
- d. All of the above.
- e. None of the above.

**18. All U.S. recipients of FWB in theater are required to be tested initially and at three, six, and 12 months after transfusion, according to current policy.**

- a. TRUE      b. FALSE

**19. When the use of a "walking blood bank" is needed, ABO/Rh of the donor may be established via local testing or previous donor history. I.D. tags or "dog tags" for ABO/Rh verification should be used**

- a. to confirm the donor's blood group and type.
- b. to confirm the donor does not have a transfusion-transmitted disease.
- c. only as a last resort.
- d. All of the above.
- e. None of the above.

**20. During combat, U.S. military doctrine allows the use of unscreened (by U.S. FDA standards), voluntarily donated, and freshly collected blood products to save patient lives.**

- a. TRUE      b. FALSE

**TEST ANSWER FORM**

**CE Test on THE GIVE AND TAKE OF BLOOD BANKING and WALKING BLOOD BANKS      March 2010**

*(This form may be photocopied; it is no longer valid for CEUs after September 30, 2011.)*

Circles must be filled in, or test will not be graded.  
Shade circles like this: ● Not like this: ⊗

**P=Poor; E=Excellent**

**1. To what extent did the article focus on or clarify the objectives?**

**P** ① ② ③ ④ ⑤ **E**

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