

Blood program in World War II.

Office of the Surgeon General, Dept. of the Army: [for sale by the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Govt. Print. Off.] - World War II Blood Program



Description: -

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World War, 1939-1945 -- Medical care.
Blood -- Transfusion
Blood -- Collection and preservation

Blood program in World War II.
Medical Department of the United States Army in World War II.
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During World War II, Plasma Saved Lives

Quinine was derived from the bark of cinchona trees and approximately 90% of its supply came from Java an island in Indonesia.

World War II Blood Program

It seems like a miracle. Although not sunk, the Minneapolis was severely damaged, its bow blown off back to its forward gun turret, the ship engulfed in flames and smoke. He was saved by plasma.

Blood program in World War II: [supplemented by...]

The miraculous antibiotic was first tested for the military in the spring of 1943, and it worked so well that by the fall, surgeons were using it on the battlefield to treat patients with life-endangering infections.

Blood Transfusion

Toward the end of 1943, scientists had proven that the German drug atabrine could cure falciparum malaria. Plasma was vacuum-sealed into glass bottles and shipped in boxes of 6. Image: Up until the beginning of World War II, the use of whole blood transfusion for combat casualties was very much a primitive, often ad hoc undertaking.

Blood program in World War II

With the intention of using both methods during World War II, several soon realized that destroying the Anopheles mosquitoes while fighting would be very difficult. These gifts were given through the wartime American Red Cross Blood Donor Service for the exclusive use of the surgeons general of the Army and Navy wherever needed. Nonetheless, snowball it did, and ended up being one of the most profound medical discoveries of the World War II era.

Blood program in World War II: [supplemented by...

Combat medic tending to soldiers recovering of malaria in a Guadalcanal treatment facility.

Blood program in World War II

Another reason is to keep faith with the multiple personnel who planned and operated the whole-blood program, and with the millions of American citizens whose gifts of their own blood saved the lives of so many American soldiers, who otherwise would have died. One Army field surgeon in the Pacific estimated that the mortality rate from abdominal wounds dropped 20% when whole blood, penicillin and oxygen therapy became available. He developed a technique in which to separate and preserve blood plasma, a method that was found to be extremely helpful to World War II surgeons in countries where the death toll was high.

Blood Program in World War II. Medical Department, United States Army

This from early in the war, when high U S medical officials denied the need for any red cells at all. Jasper Kane, suggested in 1942 that Pfizer utilize the same deep-tank fermentation methods as used in processing citric acid.

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