

Blood Donation Questions:

1. What is the difference between an apheresis donation and a whole blood donation?
2. Describe the process of prepping a donor and collecting blood for whole blood donation.
3. Describe the two different processes for apheresis collection.
4. How often can you donate the following?
 - a. Whole blood
 - b. Platelet apheresis
 - c. Plasma apheresis
 - d. Double apheresis
5. How long must a donor wait to donate platelets after taking aspirin?
6. How long must a donor wait to donate following the end of a pregnancy (be that birth, abortion, or miscarriage)?
7. How long must a donor wait to donate following a blood product transfusion or an organ transplant?
8. How long must a donor wait to donate after the following vaccines?
 - a. Live attenuated or bacterial vaccines (measles, mumps, oral polio, typhoid, yellow fever)
 - b. German measles (rubella) or chicken pox live attenuated vaccine
 - c. Smallpox vaccine
 - d. Viral vaccines
 - e. Hepatitis B vaccine

9. How long must a donor wait to donate after an unregulated tattoo/piercing or an accidental needle stick?
10. How long must a donor wait to donate after having sexual contact with someone who has HIV/AIDS or hepatitis?
11. How long must a donor wait to donate if they have received some form of payment for sex?
12. If a donor travels to an area endemic to malaria or leishmania, how long must they wait to donate?
13. If a donor was a previous resident in a country endemic to malaria, how long after relocating to the U.S. must they wait to donate?
14. If a donor has spent 3 months or more in the U.K. between 1980-1996, how long must they wait to donate?
15. A donor will be indefinitely deferred if after 1980 the time they spent in France or Ireland exceeds _____.
16. If a donor has received a blood transfusion in the U.K. or France after 1980, how long must they wait to donate?
17. List the diseases that would cause indefinite deferral of the donor if acquired.
18. If a patient has contracted syphilis or gonorrhea, how long must they wait after receiving treatment before they can donate?
19. If a patient has contracted malaria, how long must they wait after being asymptomatic before they can donate?
20. If a donor has been in prison for greater than _____ they will be deferred from donation for 12 months.
21. What are the required results needed to donate blood for the following tests in the physical exam?
 - a. Temperature
 - b. Pulse
 - c. Blood Pressure

d. Hemoglobin

e. Hematocrit

22. What is an autologous donation?

23. How soon before the patient's surgery must they stop making autologous donations?

24. What are the minimum hemoglobin and hematocrit levels for autologous donation?

25. What is a directed donation?

26. What are the minimum hemoglobin and hematocrit levels for directed donations?

27. What are some mild reactions that can occur when donating a unit of blood?

28. What serologic testing must be performed on every whole blood donation?

29. What testing must be performed on every platelet donation in addition to the previous question?

30. If the immediate spin D testing on a unit is negative and the weak D testing on the unit is positive, what Rh type is the unit labeled as? Why?

31. What is the clinical picture of Hepatitis B?

32. List the screening and confirmatory tests used to test for Hepatitis B.

33. Describe which disease markers are present for Hepatitis B at each point of infection.

34. What is the clinical picture for Hepatitis C?

35. List the screening and confirmatory tests used to test for Hepatitis C.
36. What is the clinical picture for HIV?
37. List the screening and confirmatory tests used to test for HIV.
38. If the screening test for Hepatitis B or C is positive and the confirmatory test is negative, what is done with the unit and can the donor donate again?
39. What is the clinical picture for HTLV-I and II?
40. List the screening and confirmatory tests used to test for HTLV-I and II.
41. What is the clinical picture for West Nile Virus?
42. List the screening and confirmatory tests used to test for West Nile Virus.
43. If the screening test for West Nile Virus is positive, what is done with the unit and can the donor donate again?
44. List the screening and confirmatory tests used to test for syphilis.
45. If the screening and confirmatory tests are positive for syphilis, what is done with the unit and can the donor donate again?

46. What is the clinical picture for Chaga's Disease?
47. List the screening and confirmatory tests used to test for Chaga's Disease.
48. Which test is only performed once in a donor's lifetime?
49. Which test is pooled in groups and then retested individually if the pool comes up positive?
50. What is the clinical picture of Zika Virus?
51. What tests are performed to screen for Zika virus and what is the FDA recommendation for this?
52. What are some other diseases that can be transmitted by transfusion, but are not tested for?
53. What agencies regulate donor centers?
54. Why is there a large portion of the population today that may have Hepatitis C and not know it?
55. Why do platelets require bacterial testing, but other blood products do not?
56. What are the most common bacteria seen contaminating platelets and red cells?