

ABO Discrepancy Questions:

1. List 3 technical errors that could cause a type discrepancy.
2. List 4 reasons why a patient's antibodies in the reverse group would be weaker.
3. How would you resolve a type where the antibodies in the back type were not demonstrating?
4. When incubating a back type at 4C, why is necessary to also perform an autocontrol and an O cell control?
5. List 3 reasons that weak or missing antigens may occur in the front type.
6. In which blood group might you see the acquired B phenomenon when testing their blood type?
7. With which conditions are you most likely to see the acquired B phenomenon?
8. How is an acquired B antigen formed on the red cell?
9. How would you resolve a type where the antigens in the front type are not demonstrating?
10. What is rouleaux?

11. List 4 reasons that would cause a patient to have rouleaux.
12. How would you resolve a back type where rouleaux is interfering?
13. If a patient has a cold autoantibody, in which part of the type would you expect to see a type discrepancy?
14. How would you resolve a type where a cold autoantibody is interfering with the back type?
15. How would you resolve a type where a cold autoantibody is interfering with the front type?
16. If it is believed that a patient has formed an anti-A1, how would we expect their red cells to react when tested with anti-A1 lectin?
17. Name one alloantibody that has been known to interfere with a patient's back type?
18. How would you resolve an alloantibody that was demonstrating in the back type?
19. List two reasons that a patient's type may appear mixed field.
20. What genes will a person inherit if they are Cis-AB?
21. What will the reaction look like if an A3 individual's red cells are tested with Anti-A?

22. The A_x subgroup can sometimes be confused with what other blood type? Why?
23. How does the Anti-A,B reaction with an A_x individual differ from the Anti-A,B reaction of other A subgroups?
24. If an individual is typed as the A_{end} subgroup, what reactions would you expect to see with Anti-A and Anti-A,B?
25. Will the A_m subgroup and A_y subgroup form an anti-A1?
26. How do the reactions in blood typing for the A_{el} subgroup differ from the A_m and A_y subgroups?