

Plasma Donor Application

Plasma is the often forgotten part of blood. White blood cells, red blood cells, and platelets are important to body function. But plasma also plays a key role. This fluid carries the blood components throughout the body.

We have constructed two tables

Requester table

1. RequestId
2. UserName
3. RequestedBloodgroup
4. Address
5. EmailId
6. MobileNumber

DonorsTable

1. DonorId
2. Name
3. BloodGroup
4. Address
5. MobileNumber
6. EmailId

firstly we have to create the application with name **plasma donor application** and we have created two registration form i.e Donors and requester registration form. And we have created two reports for the donors and requesters, where we can handle and manage the data. Upon on request from the requester, we send an email to the requester of an donor details with requested blood group. We created table by writing the sql query. And we also created the signup page for the users. Also we have added signin page for the application

Plasma donation during covid times

You may still donate blood, platelets or plasma after receiving a COVID-19 vaccine. Knowing the name of the manufacturer of the vaccine is important in determining your blood donation eligibility.

A blood donation occurs when a person voluntarily has [blood](#) drawn and used for [transfusions](#) and/or made into biopharmaceutical medications by a process called [fractionation](#) (separation of [whole blood](#) components). Donation may be of whole blood, or of specific components directly ([apheresis](#)). [Blood banks](#) often participate in the collection process as well as the procedures that follow it.

Today in the [developed world](#), most blood donors are unpaid volunteers who donate

blood for a community supply. In some countries, established supplies are limited and donors usually give blood when family or friends need a transfusion (directed donation). Many donors donate for several reasons, such as a form of charity, general awareness regarding the demand for blood, increased confidence in oneself, helping a personal friend or relative, and social pressure. Despite the many reasons that people donate, not enough potential donors actively donate. However, this is reversed during disasters when blood donations increase, often creating an excess supply that will have to be later discarded. In countries that allow paid donation some people are paid, and in some cases there are incentives other than money such as [paid time off](#) from work. People can also have blood drawn for their own future use ([autologous donation](#)). Donating is relatively safe, but some donors have bruising where the needle is inserted or may feel faint.

Potential donors are evaluated for anything that might make their blood unsafe to use. The screening includes testing for diseases that can be transmitted by a blood transfusion, including [HIV](#) and [viral hepatitis](#). The donor must also answer questions about [medical history](#) and take a short [physical examination](#) to make sure the donation is not hazardous to his or her health. How often a donor can donate varies from days to months based on what component they donate and the laws of the country where the donation takes place. For example, in the United States, donors must wait 56 days (eight weeks) between [whole-blood donations](#) but only seven days between [platelet apheresis](#) donations^[1] and twice per seven-day period in [plasmapheresis](#).