

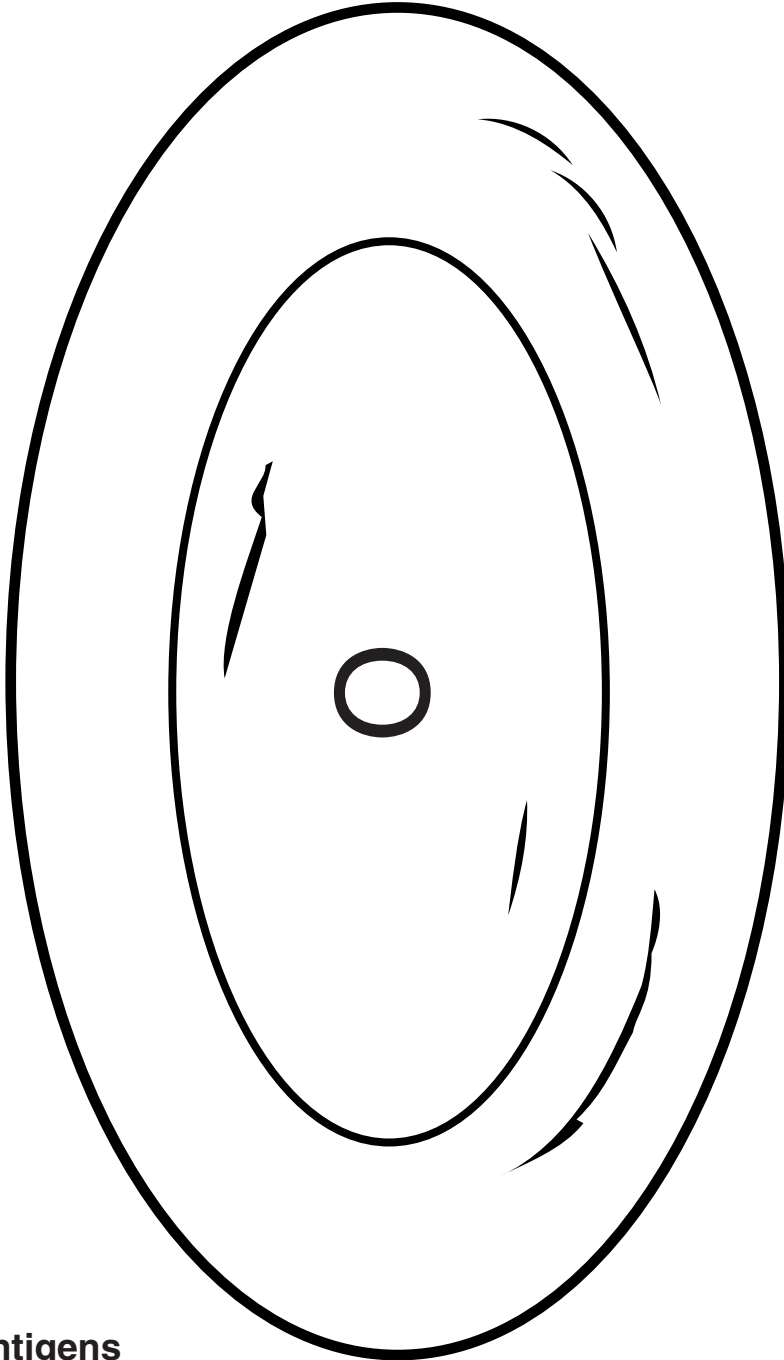
## Discussion Questions

1. Which blood combinations clotted? (Write each blood type with the donor blood type on the left and the recipient's on the right, i.e., A and B.)
2. Which combinations did not clot?
3. Why is the knowledge of donor blood antigens critical for successful transfusions?
4. Which blood type could be considered the "universal donor"? Why? (Be specific.)
5. Which blood type could be considered the "universal recipient"? Why? (Be specific.)
6. In determining if blood types are compatible, why did students who were "donors" only remove RBCs from the bag and not antibodies?
7. Which blood type(s) is/are considered the *recessive* blood type(s)? Explain.

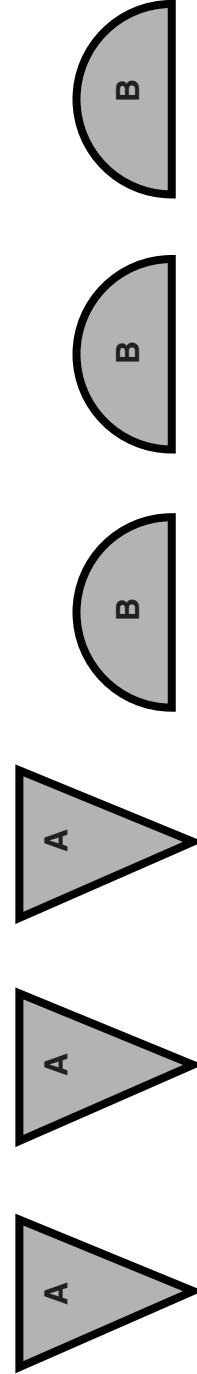
# Transfusion Worksheet

Donor			Recipient			Clot?	
	Blood Type	Antigen	Blood Type	Antigen	Antibody	Yes	No
1							
2							
3							
4							
5							
6							
7							
8							
9							
10							
11							
12							
13							
14							
15							
16							

# Blood Type O



No Antigens



Antibodies