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Pharmacy Law & Ethics
Chapter 15 : Blood bank

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Chapter 15
Blood bank

- → A blood bank is a facility that collects, stores, and provides blood for transfusions.
- → Blood banks play a crucial role in modern medicine, as they provide a vital resource for patients who require blood transfusions due to medical conditions, surgeries, and accidents.
- → Blood banks collect blood donations from volunteer donors, which are then screened, processed, and stored for future use.
- → The blood is typically separated into various components, including red blood cells, plasma, and platelets, which can be used to treat different medical conditions.
- → Blood banks also maintain a database of blood types and the antibodies present in the donated blood, which helps match blood products with patients in need.
- → This helps ensure that patients receive safe and compatible blood transfusions.
- → Blood banks may also conduct research into new blood products and transfusion techniques, as well as provide education and training to healthcare professionals and the public on the importance of blood donation and transfusion safety.

Basic Requirements for a Blood Bank

- **Premises :** a 10 m 2 square space is enough for blood bank which should be clean and air conditioned .
- **Manpower** : there must be a well educated healthcare professional , and he should have training and experience.
- **Electricity** : A consistent 24 hours electricity supply should be available , and a generator also should be available for emergency condition .
- **Equipments :**
  - A Refrigerator which have a storage capacity of 50 units of blood .
  - Cold Boxes , Ice Pack , Deep Freezer , Centrifuge Machine .
- **Consumable things :** Pasteur Pipette (Dropper) Glass tube ,glass slides , Test tube rack , gloves , marker pen etc.
- **Reagents :** Anti-A , Anti-B , Anti-AB , Anti-D , These are used for determination of antigens present on RBCs to Determine Blood Groups .
- **Disinfectant :** This is used for cleaning the skin to prevent infection Like Sprit , or Sodium Hypochlorite etc.
- **Transportation Facility :** Blood should be stored and transported between 2-6 ° C temperature. Blood Should be transported in Cold chain , a refrigerator or Cold Boxes can used.

Function

- **Blood collection :** The blood bank collects blood from voluntary blood donors through blood drives or at the blood bank itself. The blood is collected using sterile techniques and appropriate collection equipment.
- **Blood processing :** Once the blood is collected, it undergoes processing to separate the various components of blood such as red blood cells, white blood cells, platelets, and plasma.
- **Blood testing :** All donated blood must be tested for various infectious diseases such as HIV, Hepatitis B and C, and syphilis to ensure that the blood is safe for transfusion.
- **Blood storage :** The blood bank stores the various blood components at appropriate temperatures to maintain their viability and potency.
- **Blood transfusion :** The blood bank provides blood and blood products to hospitals and medical facilities for transfusion to patients who require them due to various medical conditions such as surgery, trauma, and cancer treatments.
- **Blood inventory management :** The blood bank maintains an inventory of blood and blood products and ensures that an adequate supply is available to meet the demands of the community.
- **Donor recruitment and retention :** The blood bank actively promotes blood donation and encourages donors to donate regularly.
- **Research and development :** The blood bank may conduct research to improve transfusion therapy and develop new blood products to meet the evolving needs of the medical community

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