

Non immune complication



1

Bacterial contamination reactions.

2

Circulatory overload.

3

Transfusion haemosiderosis

4

Complications of massive transfusion

5

Non immune hemolytic reaction

6

Disease transmission



Disease transmission

- **Viral**

1. Hepatitis(B&C)
2. Cytomegalovirus
3. Human immunodeficiency virus
4. Human T cell leukaemia viruses.

- **Parasitic**

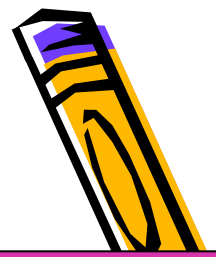
1. Malaria(only by RBC)

- **Bacteria**

1. Brucella
2. Syphilis(spirochete cannot survive at blood bank temp more than 4 day)



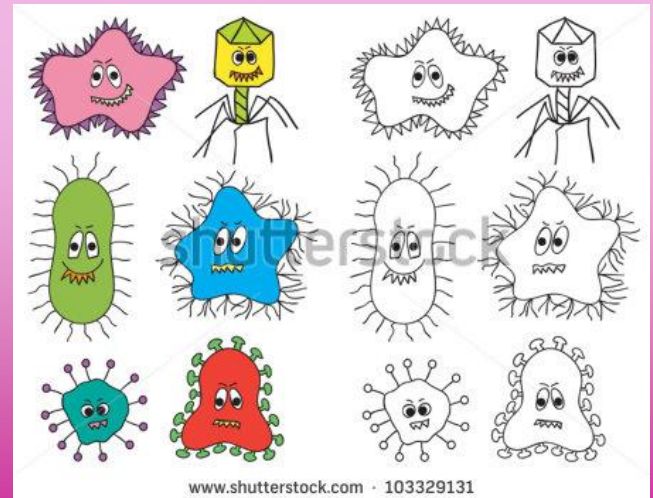
Hepatitis

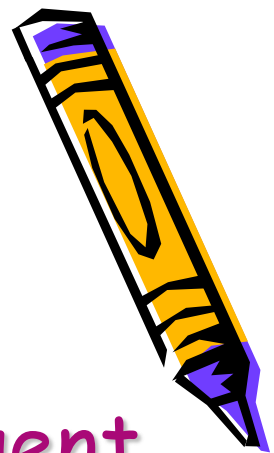


Hepatitis B -

» .is a frequent sequel to blood transfusion.

- Currently all blood donations are tested for HBsAg by very sensitive third generation techniques (eg; ELISA), able to detect at least 0.5 iu of HBsAg per ml of serum.
- HBsAg positive subjects are permanently excluded from donations.





Donor selection criteria and subsequent screening of all donations are designed to prevent disease transmission, but these do not completely eliminate the hazards.



7

Citrate intoxication

8

Complication due to transfusion of stored blood.

9

Thrombophlebitis at site of cannula .

10

Air embolism.

