

# U.S. Blood Supply: From Donor To Patient

## DONATION



### 1 RECRUIT

Blood collectors recruit donors to provide lifesaving blood.



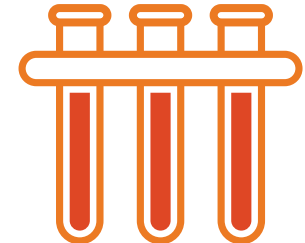
### 2 SCREEN

Volunteer donors are screened to ensure they meet eligibility requirements to donate blood.



### 3 DONATE

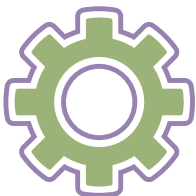
Donors give life-saving blood.



### 4 TEST

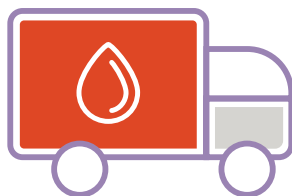
Blood centers or centralized laboratories test the donated blood to ensure that it is safe and free from infectious diseases.

## PREPARATION



### 5 PREPARE

Blood collectors manufacture the blood into the essential medicine that will ultimately be transfused to patients.



### 6 TRANSPORT

Blood collectors pack and transport the blood to the hospital or other providers that will transfuse the blood to patients in need.



### 7 ADDITIONAL SAFETY TESTING

The hospital's transfusion service professionals perform additional safety checks on the blood to further protect patients.

Some blood will undergo additional testing and/or processing to meet the special transfusion needs of a patient.

## TRANSFUSION



### 8 PATIENT IDENTIFICATION

When a blood transfusion is ordered for a patient, transfusion service professionals follow strict processes for patient identification and compatibility testing to ensure optimal safety.



### 9 TRANSFUSION

Patient receives blood transfusion while being closely monitored by hospital staff.



### 10 FOLLOW-UP

Patient receives post-transfusion monitoring and follow up from transfusion medicine professionals.

Source: aabb.org.

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Substitutes for human blood.

1 in 7

People entering a hospital who will need blood.

2 sec

Every two seconds someone needs blood.

42

Donated blood has a maximum shelf life of 42 days.

6-7%

People with type O negative blood, and who are universal donors.

Source: nccb.org/donate-blood/about-blood/expert-q/blood-facts.