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Different blood types pregnancy

Total blood consists of 3 types of gluts, suspended in a liquid called plasma. The blood circulates through the arthers and veins with each of the types of blood cells - red glacubia, white gluts and platelets and platelets - performing different functions throughout the body. 3 types of glubbits and their functions normally, 7-8% of human body weight is blood. In adults, this totals at 4.5-6 liters of blood. This vital fluid performs the chronic functions of transporting oxygen and nutrients to our cells and eliminating CO2, Ammonia and other residues. In addition, it plays a vital function in our immunological system and maintaining a very container body temperature level. Blood is an extremely specialized fabric composed of more than 4,000 types of components. Four of the most vitals are red cells, white glanbells, platelets and plasma, according to iytmed.com. All human beings produce these blood elements - there are no population or regional distinctions. Red Globules (RBC) - Erythrocytes Red Globules Red Globels Globes, called erythrocytes, comprise about 40 to 50% of the overall volume of blood. Levels vary for men and women, with men with 5 to 6 million erythrocytes by total blood cytemetro and women with 4 to 5 million per cymbing millimeter. The red glacubils live for approximately 120 days before they were altered by new cells produced in the cord ossea. The red color is originating from a pigmented particle, called hemoglobin, within red glubbles. Red glucils carry oxygen along the body and provide carbon dioxide from tissues to the lungs to be exhaled. White Globals (WBC) - White Leukocytes White Global White Globals, also calls of leukocytes, are much less in a number than the red glucils. There are 5 different types of white glacubles that collaborate to protect the body attacking foreign intruders, consisting of bacteria, virus and tumors. The most typical type of white glacubils are called neutrophils. All types of white glanbells are produced in the cord. Platelets - Thrombocytes platelet platelets, also thrombocyte calls, are cell fragments instead of entire cells. They join and form blood cloaks after an injury. Liggles work as plugs to stop bleeding and function as a basis for the new growth and recovery of the tissue in the injured area. Certain blood thinning medicines reduce the risk of abnormal blood clocks, interfering in plateauing function. The glubbits count the normal range for healthy humans á ¢ - Together, these 3 types of glubbles are equivalent to a total of 45% of blood tissue in volume, with the permissance 55% of the composite volume of plasma, the component Liquid of blood. The volume percentage of red blood cells in the blood (hematotrit) is measured by centrifugation cytometry or circulation and is 45% of the cells for general volume in men and 40% in the fondness. Reds usually comprise 40-50% of total blood volume. White cells exist in numbers and variable types, however, comprise a really small part of blood volume - usually only about 1% in healthy humans. Blood transfusions are a life-saving treatment for many Americans. Blood transfusions are required by many reasons, including surgery, accidents, and for patients with diseases and cans. Blood can not be made artificially, then the doctors depend on voluntary donations. To maintain safe blood supply, all donation is tested for the type of blood and verified by infectious diseases. What are the blood components? All blood rests the same basic components: red red gluciles white gluts plasma plasma but not everyone has the same type of blood. Which are the types of Categorizing the blood according to the type helps to avoid reactions when someone receives a blood transfusion. Red glucils have markers in their surface that characterize the type of calama. These markers (also called antigonal) are proteins and actions that our bodies use to identify the glubbles as In us. The two main blood groups are ABO and HR. The ABO Blood System has four main types: Type A: This type of blood has a marker known as A. Type B: This type of blood has a bookmark known as B. Type AB: This type of blood has markers A and B. Type O: This type of blood has no markers A or B. The blood is more classified as "RH Positive" (which means it has Factor RH) or "Negative HR" (without RH factor). So there are eight possible blood types: the negative. This type of blood has no markers A or B, and has no Factor HR. The positive. This type of blood has no markers A or B, but has an HR factor. Positive blood is one of the two most common types of blood (the other is positive). A negative. This type of blood has only one bookmark. A positive. This type of blood has a marker and HR factor, but not b marker. Along with positive, it is one of the two most common types of blood. B negative. This type of blood has only the B. b positive marker. This type of blood has B marker and RH factor, but there is a marker. AB negative. This type of blood has markers A and B, but not HR factor. Positive ab. This type of blood has all three types of bookmarks - A, B and RH Factor. Have any of these bookmarks (or none of them) does not make the blood of a person healthier or stronger. It is only a genetically different difference, such as having green eyes instead of blue or smooth hair instead of curly. Why are blood types important? The immune system is the protective of the body against invaders. You can identify antigens as yourself or not. To get a blood transfusion with security, the immune system of a person must recognize the donor cells as a correspondence to their own cells. If a match is not recognized, the cells are rejected. The immune system makes proteins called antibodies that act as protectors if the foreign cells enter the body. Depending on the type of blood a person, the immune system will make antibodies react against other types of blood. If a patient receives the type of wrong blood, the antibodies immediately settled to destroy the invasive cells. This aggressive and entire body response can give someone a fever, chills and low arterial pressure. It can even cause vital body systems - such as breathing or kidneys - fail. Here is an example of how the blood type antibody process works: let's say you type blood. Because your blood contains a marker, does antibodies B. If B markers (found in type B or type B), enter your body, your digital immunological system is fired against them. This means that you can only get a transfusion from someone with a blood or blood, not from someone with B or Blood. Likewise, if you have the b mark, your body makes an antibodies. So, as a person with blood type B, you can get a transfusion of someone with blood b or the, but not or ab. Things are a bit different for people with AB type or blood type o: If you have markers a and b in the surface of your cells (type AB Blood), your body does not need to fight against the presence of any other. This means that someone with AB blood can get a transfusion from someone with one, ab, ab or blood. But if you have blood type o, your red glucizers do not have markers A or B, then, your body will have antibodies a and b and therefore feel the need to defend against one, b and ab. A person with blood can only get a transfusion with the blood. Blood transfusions are one of the hospitals of more frequent rescue procedures. Every 2 seconds, somebody needs a blood transfusion. So there is always a need for blood donors. A blood donation can save up to three lives. Blood is something that all people have in common. Everyone has blood, which is made of plasma. White glucils and red glanbells. While all blood does the same thing, all blood is not the same. Blood is divided into types, and types are defined by certain antigens, usually proteins, are present. An antagonal is a substance that can make the body's immunological system body There is a system called ABO system to define blood types. What are the four main types of blood? The four major types of blood are: Type: These people have an antagonal. Type B: These people have Antigeno B. Type AB: These people have Antigemes A and B. Type o: These people do not have neither antigens nor b. In addition, blood types may be negative or positive, depending on the absence or presence of the antagonal of the RH factor, another protein. If you have the antagonal of the RH factor as most people, you are said to be positive. If you do not have, you said to be negative HR. Being negative RH is less common than being positive RH. When you see the main antigens A and B and RH factors together, there are eight common blood types. How does the type of blood affect pregnancy? Factor RH (you are positive or negative RH) is inherited - the fetus can get your father or mother's HR factor. There may be problems if you are negative and your fetus is positive. If you are grateful, your first visit to your obstetrician will involve a blood test to discover your type of blood and possibly to the screen for antibodies. (Antibodies are made by the immune system to combat threats to the body.) If the body of the mother reacts to a positive RH factor in the blood of the fetus, her body will create antibodies that can begin to attack the Blood of the fetus. Thus, to avoid this harmful reaction, a woman who is Rh-negative will have a medication called HR immunoglobulin (Rhig) to block the antibodies to attack the red gluculous fetus. What are the rare blood types? A general definition of a rare blood type is one that happens at a rate of 1 per 1,000 people or less. Another definition is that your type of blood is rare if you do not have an antagonize that most people have or have an antagonize that most people do not have. However, a type of blood may be rare in a local or group is technical, but more frequent in a different group of people. Outside the ABO system, there are hundreds of antigens (proteins) that can be linked to red gluts. It is out of the scope of this article to list all known blood types. Some are so rare that only a small number of people have them. One of the rarest blood types in the world is one called Rh-null. This type of blood is distinguished from the negative HR, since it does not have any of the RH antigens. There are less than 50 people who have this type of blood. Á ¢ Sometimes is called "Golden Blood. In the US, the type of blood AB, Negative RH is considered the rarest, while the positive is more common. How are the blood types inherited? You inherited your kind of blood in the same way you inherit your color of your eyes - from your biological parents. Both Genes ABO and RH Factors come from your father and your mother. Because of many possible combinations, you can not to have exactly the same type of blood as your parents. What types of blood are compatible for donation purposes? Decide which type of blood is suitable (compatible) for a person who needs blood depends on the group ABO and RH Group and as they combine. If you have blood that is typed: a positive: you can receive blood donor that is positive, negative, positive or negative. A negative: you can receive blood donor that is positive or negative. Positive B: You can receive blood donor that is positive, negative B, positive or negative. N Negative: You can receive blood from the donor that is negative or negative B. AB Positive: You can receive any kind of blood - you are a universal recipient. AB Negative: You can receive blood donor that is negative, negative, negative or negative. The positive: you can receive blood donor that is positive or negative. The negative: you can only receive blood donor that is negative. Note that this refers to blood and not in plasma. The guidelines are different for plasma. What kind of blood is the universal donor? The blood of It is universal blood donor. Type the Blood is more frequently used for emergencies. Can your blood type change? Usually, you will have the same kind of blood all your life. However, in some cases, blood types have changed. This was due to unusual circumstances, such as having an ossea marrow transplant or obtaining certain types of cans or infections. Not all changes in the type of blood are permanent. Is your birth certificate list your blood type? Overall, the answer is not. birth certificates do not list the type of blood. How can you find out your blood type? You can start by asking your doctor. They may have their blood type in the registry. Another way, which would be useful for you and others, is to be voluntary to donate blood if you are eligible. Of course, these days you can find a kit to test your type of blood at home. What kind of blood do mosquitoes prefer? There are many factors that make some more attractive people for the mosquitoes than others. At least one study indicated that mosquitoes preference the blood type. Will your type of blood affect your health? Search for your type of blood affects your chances for disease is ongoing. Studies are investigating how blood types affect: gastrointestinal microbiome (and related to that, their healthiest food choices). Blood coagulation. heart disease coronary. The development of certain types of cancer, such as stomach cancer (gourd) and pampar cancer. There are more than 30 systems of different blood groups related to different types of antigars. Some of the most common include the Duffy blood group, the antigen K (or Kell) group, the Lutheran blood group and Kidd Blood Group. group.

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