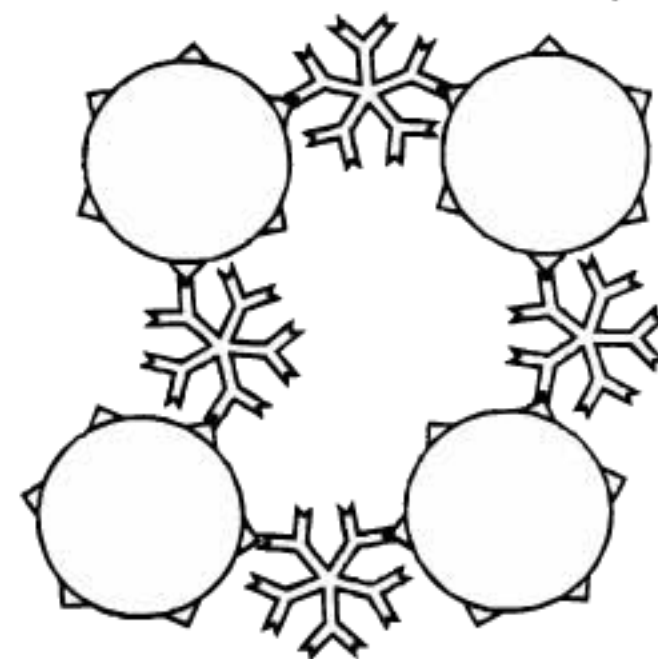


Figure 11.6a. Blood groups.



Type A blood transfused into type B recipient.

1. The proteins normally present on the surface of cells are called \_\_\_\_\_ (antigens, antibodies).
2. The body makes \_\_\_\_\_ (antigens, antibodies) that react with foreign antigens.
3. Fill in the chart.

Blood Group	Antigen(s) Present	Antibodies Present
a. AB		
b. A		
c. B		
d. O		

4. In figure 11.6b, *small* amounts of type A blood are transfused into a person with type B blood.
  - a. The quantity of donor antibodies is \_\_\_\_\_ (dilute, concentrated), while the quantity of recipient's antibodies is \_\_\_\_\_ (dilute, concentrated).
  - b. Therefore, the antibodies of the \_\_\_\_\_ (donor, recipient) react with the red blood cells of the \_\_\_\_\_ (donor, recipient).
  - c. Since a red blood cell has the same diameter as a capillary, what will happen when these cells agglutinate?
5. Predict the outcome for each of the following transfusions: (Assume small transfusion.)
  - a. donor type B, recipient type A
  - b. donor type B, recipient type AB
  - c. donor type O, recipient type A