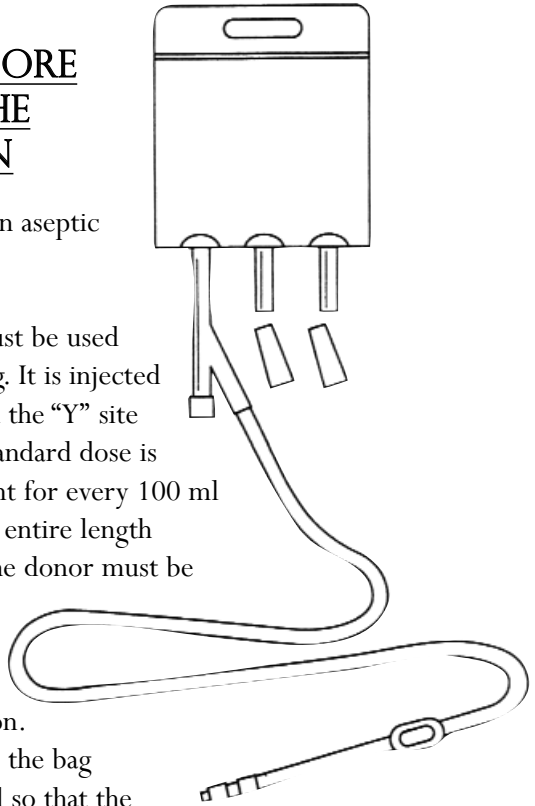


BLOOD DONOR BAGS

KEY POINTS BEFORE STARTING THE COLLECTION

- 1) Blood collection is an aseptic procedure.
- 2) An anticoagulant must be used and added to the bag. It is injected into the bag through the “Y” site injection point. A standard dose is 15ml of anticoagulant for every 100 ml of whole blood. The entire length of tubing going to the donor must be coated with anticoagulant. This will help to greatly reduce clot formation. The anticoagulant in the bag should be positioned so that the blood flows into it.
- 3) Select needle for venipuncture on smaller bags where one is not provided.
 - Feline 20g x 1”
 - Canine 18g x 1”
 - Large Animal 12g or 14g x 2”
- 4) Clamp off donor tubing just behind needle with a guarded hemostat.



COLLECTION PROCEDURE

- 1) Clip and prep venipuncture site.
- 2) A proper needle puncture into the vein is a critical aspect of getting the volume of whole blood desired.
- 3) Remove hemostat after proper venipuncture.
- 4) Keep bag down as low as possible.
- 5) Bag should be inverted to keep anticoagulant by the ports receiving blood as it is collected. The larger bags have hanger holes.
- 6) Gently rock the bag as collection proceeds.
- 7) After collection is finished, first clamp off donor tubing. Then remove needle from vein.
- 8) Blood in tubing should be stripped into the bag. Do not allow air into the bag.
- 9) Seal off donor tubing by tying in a knot near the port or use an aluminum sealing ring.
- 10) Weighing the blood will give an approximate volume. 1ml blood weighs 1.06 gm. Do not forget the weight of the bag itself.
- 11) Blood should be stored at 1-6 degrees C.



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