

# January 4<sup>th</sup>, 2019 Sample Current Affairs

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## 1. When a lab missed HIV+ blood: what's the screening protocol, what now

- How do government health facilities tackle the obvious risk of HIV?
- As per National Aids Control Organisation, What strict guidelines should be followed by both the donor and the recipient?

### GS paper 2 ( Issues related to health, education and human resources )

In this video, you can find detailed answers for all the above questions.

The above article has been retrieved from:

Arun

Janardhanan . ( 2019, January , 4). When a lab missed HIV+ blood: what's the screening protocol, what now. Indian Express. Retrieved from

<https://indianexpress.com/article/explained/tamil-nadu-when-a-lab-missed-hiv-blood-whats-the-screening-protocol-what-now-5519131/>

**What is the context about?**

- In December last year, a pregnant woman was transfused with blood from a donor who was HIV-positive and had hepatitis B.
- The transfusion took place at a state government hospital in Sattur of Virudhunagar in Tamil Nadu; the hospital

had sourced the blood from a laboratory run by a private agency.

- ❑ Preliminary investigations have found that the lab had failed to detect that the donor's blood was HIV-positive.

### **How do government health facilities tackle the obvious risk of HIV?**

- ❑ Besides probing the donor's medical history and current health, the standard procedure is to mandatorily screen for five diseases — HIV, hepatitis B, hepatitis C, syphilis and malaria — before blood is collected.
- ❑ Blood-testing equipment being used across Tamil Nadu is procured by National AIDS Control Organisation (NACO) from vendors who follow WHO standards. “They are supposed to be the best in standards and results.

### **As per National Aids Control Organisation, What strict guidelines should be followed by both the donor and the recipient?**

Things that a donor must be mindful of:

#### **General well being**

- A donor must be between the ages of 18 and 65. A first-time donor cannot be above 65, and in case of a repeat donor, the maximum age is 65.
- The donor must be of good health, mentally alert, and physically fit.

## **Donation interval and other medical conditions**

- The duration for whole blood donations for males is once in three months and once in four months for females.

## **Occupation**

- The donor who works as an air crew, long-distance vehicle driver, either above or below sea-level, in emergency services where the nature of work is strenuous, shall not be permitted to donate blood at least 24 hours prior to their next day's shift.

## **Women donors**

- In case the woman wanting to make a donation is pregnant or has recently delivered, she will have to wait for at least 12 months after delivery to donate.

## **Things to keep in mind for a recipient**

1. Be aware of your own blood group and ensure that only a matching blood group is used for transfusion.
2. If you have low immunity, altered immunity (diabetic, pregnant) then you need to be extremely careful while getting a blood transfusion.
3. Always ensure that the blood transfusion takes place at a hospital, clinic, or centre of good repute.