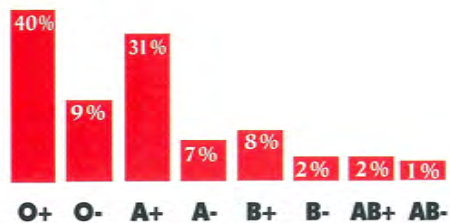


Why are regular donations so important?



- Every year in Australia the Blood Service needs more than 1 million donations to meet demand and to provide safe stock levels.



- Every blood group is important. The most common blood group is O+ with 40% of Australians being of this type while the least common is AB- (1% of the population). However, all blood is rare if a patient needs some and the Blood Service does not have enough in stock!
- As blood and its products have limited lives, regular donations are needed to replenish used and expired stocks. Red cells and whole blood can be stored up to 42 days in a refrigerator. Plasma may be kept for up to 12 months when frozen while platelets can only be kept for 5 days at room temperature.
- With strict guidelines governing who is eligible to donate, regular donors from non-risk groups are important to ensure we maintain a safe and adequate blood supply.

Australian Red Cross Blood Service - Queensland

Queensland Head Office:

BRISBANE
480 Queen St

Ask for details about
suburban mobile units.

Metropolitan centres:

MOUNT GRAVATT
1957 Logan Road
Upper Mount Gravatt

STRATHPINE
Unit 6, 326 Old Gympie Rd

Regional centres:

BUNDABERG
Base Hospital

CAIRNS
Base Hospital

GLADSTONE
District Hospital

GYMPIE
General Hospital

MACKAY
Base Hospital

MARYBOROUGH
Base Hospital

MOUNT ISA
Base Hospital

NAMBOUR
General Hospital

ROCKHAMPTON
Base Hospital

SOUTHPORT
Gold Coast Hospital

TOOWOOMBA
Base Hospital

TOWNSVILLE
General Hospital

Phone

13 14 95

For the cost of a local call you will be put
through to your nearest Blood Service Centre.

 **Australian Red Cross**
BLOOD SERVICE

Where does your blood go?



Your blood has so many uses!

Blood is made up of red cells, white cells and platelets suspended in a clear straw-coloured fluid called plasma. Contained in the plasma are vital soluble substances essential for good health e.g. sugars, clotting proteins and antibodies.

Blood has so many uses. By separating whole blood into its components and using only the particular blood component needed it is then possible to use a single donation for the treatment of several patients.

This separation process is conducted by the Australian Red Cross Blood Service and CSL Bioplasma Limited. The process divides the blood into many different components shown in the chart opposite.

Each of these components can be used to treat different people with different needs. Sometimes patients will need several different components throughout their treatment.

Each donation you give is very precious; it helps not only people in emergencies but also helps those who need blood products regularly, just to survive!

This is why your donation truly is a Gift of Life.

The potential of your gift of blood...

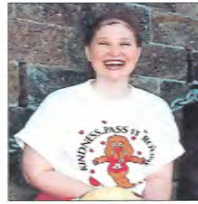
FACTOR VIII

is used for management of haemophilia A. To people like Matthew a simple injury may require a transfusion of this product, extracted from up to 15 blood donations.



PLATELETS

are used for controlling bleeding, often in children with leukaemia, like long term 'survivor' Tracey Bunt.



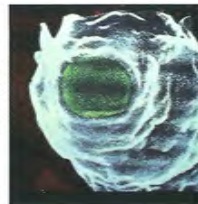
RED BLOOD CELLS

are ideal for treatment of anaemia and bleeding after trauma or surgery. Shot while on duty, policeman Derrick McManus was transfused with 23 units of blood.



WHITE CELLS

are used for people who cannot produce their own white cells.



White Cells in Action

FRESH FROZEN PLASMA

is used to treat patients who have clotting problems often after trauma or liver transplantations.



Your blood donation can contribute to the making of many different products, all serving a vital function to others in need.

PROTHROMBINEX

is used for the treatment of an inherited bleeding condition called haemophilia B (or Christmas disease).



CRYOPRECIPITATE

contains blood clotting factors and is primarily used for liver transplants, such as Jilly's, and also for women experiencing complications in giving birth.



ALBUMEX 20

is used in the treatment of liver failure or renal failure associated with excessive protein deficiency.



ALBUMEX 4

Albumex 4 is used for patients suffering burns or shock due to blood loss, or burns.



ANTI-D

prevents haemolytic disease of the newborn. Kim was given Anti-D, a hyperimmune globulin, to protect her twins from Rhesus disease.



INTRAGAM

Cassie uses Intragam to boost her immune system following a bone marrow transplant.



NORMAL IMMUNOGLOBULIN

mainly used for prevention of Hepatitis A in people who travel overseas in risk areas.



HYPERIMMUNE GLOBULINS

protect against chickenpox, tetanus and Hepatitis B in patients at risk from these infections.

