Whole Blood:	 ? One unit of whole blood contain: ? 450 ml of donor blood . ? 50 ml of anticoagulant-preservative solution . ? Hb about 12g/dl and ? haematocrit 35-45% . ? No functional platelets. 	 Erythroblastosis fetalis . A person may receive a whole blood transfusion if they have a. severe traumatic hemorrhage b. with severe bleeding. 	 Blood used is stored at 4°C not more than 21 days. The blood is warmed before transfusion to restore the Na-K pump. Hb% is not less than 90% (13g/dl). ? Hematocrit value at least 40%.
Packed red blood cells transfusion (PRBC)	Each unit is approximately - 330 mL of donor blood - haematocrit of 50-70 per cent.	 1- A patient suffering from an iron deficiency anemia or symptomatic anemia 2- sickle cell crisis . 3- acute blood loss more than 30% of blood volume. 	 Blood Bank refrigerator at temp of 1-6°C until issue. The shelf life is 42 days from the date of collection.
Fresh frozen plasma (FFP):	Is rich in coagulation factors Made from the liquid portion of whole blood.	 It is the first-line therapy in the treatment of coagulopathic hemorrhage. treat conditions in which there are low blood clotting factor (INR>1.5) or low level of other blood proteins. Non-life-threatening warfarin-induced bleeding Vitamin K deficiency DIC In patient with liver disease ,major hepatic resection and sever liver injuries TTP 	- Stored at-40 to -50°C with a two-year shelf life.
Cryoprecipitate	 precipitate of fresh frozen plasma rich in factor VIII and fibrinogen. 3-6 gms fibrinogen in 200-500 mI raises the fibrinogen level by approx. 1g/L. 	 Indicated in low fibrinogen states (<1g/L) or in cases of factor VIII deficiency (hemophilia-a) von will brand's disease source of fibrinogen in DIC. 	It is stored at 30 degrees centigrade with a 2: years shelf life.Must be infused within 6 hours.
Prothrombin complex concentrate (PCC):	 contain factors II, IX and X may also contain factor VII (vitamin K-dependent clotting factors). 	replacement therapy for congenital or acquired vitamin-K deficiency warfarin- induced anticoagulant effect, particularly in the emergent setting.	
platelets	- Normal human platelet counts range from 150,000 to 450,000 cells/μL.	 Platelet transfusion is mainly indicated to treat or prevent bleeding in patients with thrombocytopenia or platelet function disorder. Platelets transfusion also used in: Chemotherapy and Radiation. Therapy platelets dysfunction. Less than 30,000 cells/µL when bleeding is not life-threatening Less than 50,000 cells/µL with severe bleeding, including DIC Less than 100,000 cells/µL for bleeding in the context of multiple trauma or intracranial bleeding 	- Stored at 20-24C so they carry a greater risk of bacterial contamination.