

# Risk of Blood Transfusion during HIV /AIDS

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## Abstract

Blood transfusion is a means of supplying blood to the body. If one or more of the elements that make up healthy blood are lacking from your body, a transfusion will help provide what your body lacks. The blood you're given needs to interact with the type of blood you have either A, B, AB, or O when you have a transfusion. Infection by the human immunodeficiency virus and acquired immune deficiency syndrome (HIV/AIDS) are a variety of complications caused by human immunodeficiency virus infection (HIV). A individual does not notice any symptoms after initial infection, or may experience a brief duration of influenza-like disease. This is usually followed by a prolonged period without symptoms.

**Keywords:** Blood transfusion • HIV /AIDS • Infection • HIV antibody test

## Introduction

Infection with human immunodeficiency virus and acquired immune deficiency syndrome (HIV/AIDS) are a variety of disorders caused by human immunodeficiency virus infection (HIV). A individual does not notice any symptoms after initial infection, or may experience a short duration of influenza-like disease. This is usually followed by a prolonged period without symptoms. It interferes further with the immune system if the infection progresses, raising the likelihood of developing common infections such as tuberculosis, other opportunistic infections, and tumours that are normally rare in individuals with normal immune function. These late signs of infection are known as the condition of acquired immunodeficiency (AIDS). The second most popular mode of transmission of HIV is through blood and blood products. During intravenous drug use, blood-borne transmission can be by needle-sharing, needle-stick injury, infected blood or blood product transfusion, or medical injections with unsterilized equipment. The risk during drug injection of sharing a needle is between 0.63 percent and 2.4 percent per act, with an average of 0.8 percent [1].

## Description

After an illness or accident, a blood transfusion is a means of supplying blood to the body. If one or more of the elements that make up healthy blood are lacking from your body, a transfusion will help provide what your body lacks. The blood you're given needs to interact with the type of blood you have either A, B, AB, or O when you have a transfusion. Otherwise it would be targeted by antibodies of your own blood and cause problems. That's why, as well as anything that can cause infection, blood banks test for blood type, Rh factor (positive or negative). Approximately 40 percent of individuals have type O blood, which is healthy to give during a transfusion to almost everyone. You're considered a universal donor if you have type O blood [2].

A very effective means of transmitting HIV infection is blood. The incidence of HIV-infected blood seroconversion after transfusion is very high, over 90%. For the prevention of HIV transmission through blood, effective technology is available [3]. The risk of having HIV infection from blood transfusion was practically eliminated in developing countries with the establishment of universal screening of blood donors after the HIV antibody test became available in 1985 [4]. People who receive frequent blood or blood transfusions, such as those with haemophilia or thalassaemia, are at higher risk than the general population of HIV infection by blood. To make blood and blood products safe for use, successful technology is available. By checking the blood for HIV antibodies, is the best way of making blood healthy against HIV [5,6].

## Conclusion

This stage is often related to unintended weight loss as well. HIV is transmitted through three main routes: sexual contact, substantial exposure to contaminated body fluids or tissues, and pregnancy, childbirth, or breastfeeding from mother to infant (known as vertical transmission). Unless they are infected with blood, there is no chance of contracting HIV when exposed to faeces, nasal secretions, saliva, sputum, sweat, tears, urine or vomit. More than one strain of HIV, a condition known as HIV superinfection, can also be co-infected.

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