**Blood Types Worksheet**

**Short Answer**

1. What is an antigen?

2. What is an antibody?

3. What happens in agglutination? Why can it be deadly?

4. A patient has type AB blood. If they received a transfusion of type B blood, predict and explain what would happen.

5. A patient has type B blood. If they received a transfusion of type AB blood, predict and explain what would happen.

6. Predict and explain what will happen to a patient with type O blood when they receive a transfusion from a type A donor.

7. A patient with type A blood needs a blood transfusion. Identify the blood types that are compatible with hers.
Modified True/False
 (*Determine if each statement is true or false. Please correct each false statement.*)

1. _____ Type O blood is considered to be a universal donor.
2. _____ Agglutination is a form of blood clotting in the body.
3. _____ An individual who has no antigens attached to the membrane of their RBC are referred to as blood type O.
4. _____ A person with blood type AB is considered to be a universal donor.

Multiple Choice
 (*Select the best answer for each question below.*)

1. Which one of the following situations would be beneficial for the recipient?
   - A. A Type A person receives a transfusion from a Type B person
   - B. A Type B person receives a transfusion from a Type A person
   - C. A Type A person receives a transfusion from a Type O person
   - D. A Type O person receives a transfusion from a Type AB person

2. Which of the following rows shows the correct antigens for Patient 1 (type AB blood) and Patient 2 (type A blood), respectively?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Row</th>
<th>Antigens for Patient 1</th>
<th>Antigens for Patient 2</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A.</td>
<td>A</td>
<td>B</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B.</td>
<td>A &amp; B</td>
<td>A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C.</td>
<td>O</td>
<td>A &amp; B</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D.</td>
<td>B</td>
<td>A</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

3. The Y-shaped proteins that bind to protein markers on the surface of cells are
   - A. Antigens
   - B. Acceptors
   - C. Antibodies
   - D. Anti-serum