



PARUL POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTE

Organized

Thal assemia Test

योग: कर्मसु & कोशलम्

BLOOD DONATION Camp

On 24th SEPTEMBER, 2015

in association with

Jalaram Trust

&

PARUL INSTITUTE

Red Cross Wing

UNDER

National Service Scheme

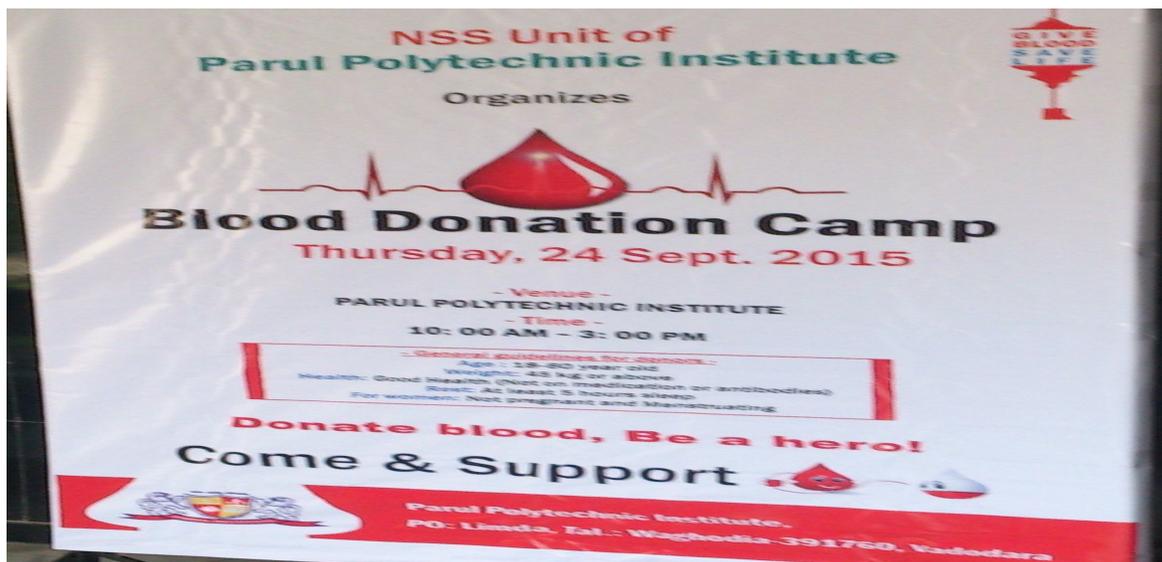


Venue:

Parul Polytechnic Institute,
Limda, waghodia

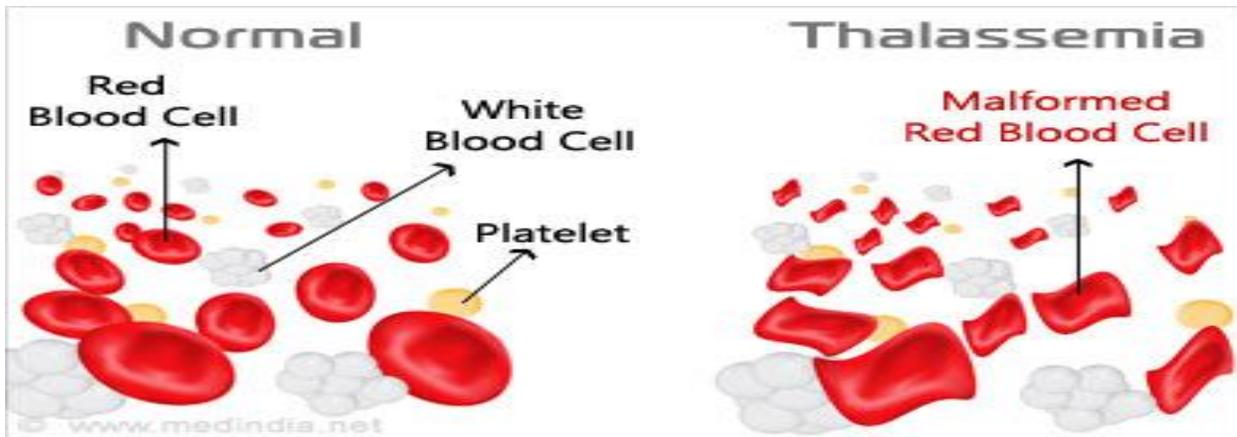
A Report on “Thalassemia Test & Blood Donation Camp” On 24th September, 2015

- As India is proving its power and capabilities on the international platform, here Parul University with the support of Gujarat Technological University, NSS and Jalaram Trust organized “Thalassemia Test” for students & “Blood Donation Camp” for students and faculties of Parul University.



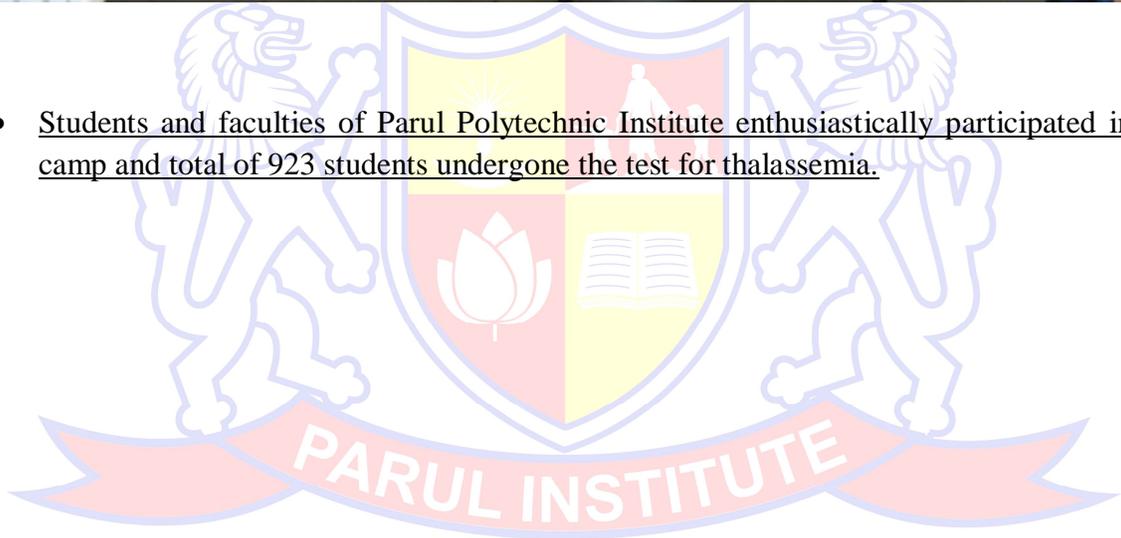
- **Thalassemia** is the name of a group of genetic blood disorders. To understand how thalassemia affects the human body, you must first understand a little about how blood is made.
- Hemoglobin is the oxygen-carrying component of the red blood cells. It consists of two different proteins, an alpha and a beta. If the body doesn't produce enough of either of these two proteins, the red blood cells do not form properly and cannot carry sufficient oxygen. The result is anemia that begins in early childhood and lasts throughout life.
- Thalassemia is a blood disorder passed down through families (inherited) in which the body makes an abnormal form of hemoglobin, the protein in red blood cells that carries oxygen. The disorder results in excessive destruction of red blood cells, which leads to anemia. Anemia is a disorder in which your body doesn't have enough normal, healthy red blood cells (RBC).

- Since thalassemia is not a single disorder but a group of related disorders that affect the human body in similar ways, it is important to understand the differences between the various types of thalassemia.
- The two main forms of thalassemia are alpha thalassemia and beta thalassemia. In alpha thalassemia, at least one of the alpha globin genes has a mutation or abnormality. In beta thalassemia, the beta globin genes are the ones affected.





- Students and faculties of Parul Polytechnic Institute enthusiastically participated in the camp and total of 923 students undergone the test for thalassemia.



Blood donation Camp

- Parul Polytechnic Institute is organizing “Blood Donation Camp” from the year 2008 and we are continuing our work toward the society this year too(i.e. 2015).
- From last 8 years Parul Polytechnic Institute is contributing towards the social work of blood donation by organizing this type of camps under support of NSS(National Service Scheme) with the help of Red Cross Society.
- A **blood donation** occurs when a person voluntarily has blood drawn and used for transfusions and/or made into biopharmaceutical medications by a process called fractionation (separation of whole-blood components). Donation may be of whole blood (WB), or of specific components directly (the latter called apheresis). Blood banks often participate in the collection process as well as the procedures that follow it.
- Today in the developed world, most blood donors are unpaid volunteers who donate blood for a community supply. In poorer countries, established supplies are limited and donors usually give blood when family or friends need a transfusion (directed donation). Many donors donate as an act of charity, but in countries that allow paid donation some donors are paid, and in some cases there are incentives other than money such as paid time off from work. Donors can also have blood drawn for their own future use (autologous donation). Donating is relatively safe, but some donors have bruising where the needle is inserted or may feel faint.
- The amount of blood drawn and the methods vary. The collection can be done manually or with automated equipment that only takes specific portions of the blood. Most of the components of blood used for transfusions have a short shelf life, and maintaining a constant supply is a persistent problem. This has led to some increased interest in autotransfusion, whereby a patient's blood is salvaged during surgery for continuous reinfusion — or alternatively, is "self-donated" *prior* to when it will be needed. (Generally, the notion of "donation" does not refer to giving to one's *self*, though in this context it has become somewhat acceptably idiomatic.



- Potential donors are evaluated for anything that might make their blood unsafe to use. The screening includes testing for diseases that can be transmitted by a blood transfusion, including HIV and viral hepatitis. The donor must also answer questions about medical history and take a short physical examination to make sure the donation is not hazardous to his or her health. How often a donor can give varies from days to months based on what he or she donates and the laws of the country where the donation takes place. For example, in the United States, donors must wait eight weeks (56 days) between whole blood donations but only seven days between platelet pheresis donations.



- Total of 33 students & faculties have participated in the blood donation camp.
- Everyone participated in the camp enthusiastically and after this refreshments were also given to all the donors.

Throughout the morning, there were smiles and laughter all around - a true embodiment of what we believe in - selfless service with a smile.