3. This virus, associated with white cells, is transmissible via blood transfusion and belongs to the herpes family.

7. The visible clumping of red cells as a result of antigen-antibody binding.

9. Seeds from this plant produce a lectin which reacts with the A1 antigen.

10. Used to detect in vivo sensitisation.

15. A process which releases antibody that is bound to red cell antigens.

19. A solution which is isotonic with blood and contains NaCl.

20. Derived from a single genetically distinct cell.


25. The property of an antigen that enables it to recognise and combine with one particular antigen.

26. An imbalance in normal bleeding and clotting mechanisms with typical widespread clotting, followed by major haemorrhage as clotting factors become depleted.

27. The enzyme papain is derived from this fruit.

29. Immunoglobulin produced in response to the introduction of a foreign antigen.

30. Rupture of the red cell membrane, freeing haemoglobin into circulation.

32. Known heritable weaker expression of a blood group antigen.

33. Accumulation of excess fluid in at least 2 foetal compartments.

34. A substance that prevents blood clotting.

Across

3. This virus, associated with white cells, is transmissible via blood transfusion and belongs to the herpes family.

7. The visible clumping of red cells as a result of antigen-antibody binding.

9. Seeds from this plant produce a lectin which reacts with the A1 antigen.

10. Used to detect in vivo sensitisation.

15. A process which releases antibody that is bound to red cell antigens.

19. A solution which is isotonic with blood and contains NaCl.

20. Derived from a single genetically distinct cell.


25. The property of an antigen that enables it to recognise and combine with one particular antigen.

26. An imbalance in normal bleeding and clotting mechanisms with typical widespread clotting, followed by major haemorrhage as clotting factors become depleted.

27. The enzyme papain is derived from this fruit.

29. Immunoglobulin produced in response to the introduction of a foreign antigen.

30. Rupture of the red cell membrane, freeing haemoglobin into circulation.

32. Known heritable weaker expression of a blood group antigen.

33. Accumulation of excess fluid in at least 2 foetal compartments.

34. A substance that prevents blood clotting.

1. Literally meaning 'in glass', this refers to tests performed outside of the body.

2. Any adverse effect in a patient following administration of a blood component.

4. This is the period between infection with a pathogen and the first detectable marker in a blood test.

5. Neonatal red cell destruction caused by maternal antibodies.

6. Produces up to date evidenced based guidelines on the diagnosis and treatment of haematological disease and blood transfusion.

8. A process which removes antibody from plasma, typically onto red cells.

11. The repulsive force created between adjacent red cells as a result of a cloud of negative and positive ions surrounding the red cell membrane.

12. Red cells coated with, but not agglutinated by, antibody are said to be this.


14. The observable expression of an individuals genes.

16. The final part of the process which determines the compatibility of donor red cells with the patient.

17. Secondary or subsequent immune response.

18. Anaemia caused by the production of autoantibodies.

21. Commercially produced antibody preparations to blood group antigens.

22. An alternative form of a gene that can occupy a single locus on a chromosome.

23. Immunoglobulin that reacts with human globulins.

28. A gene with no phenotypic effect.

31. This organisations core purpose is to meet the transfusion needs of patients in Scotland.