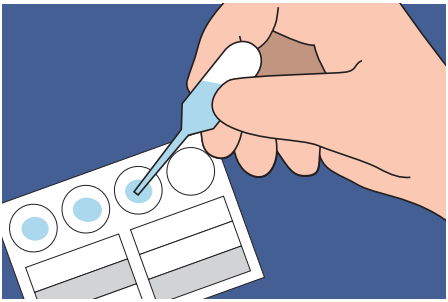
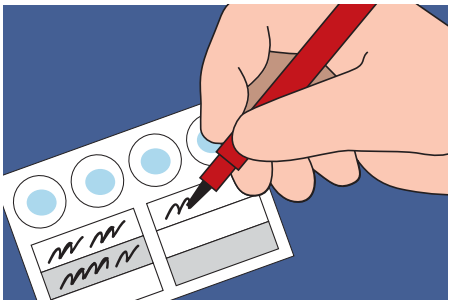
DIRECTIONS FOR DETERMINING YOUR BLOOD TYPE

January 2003

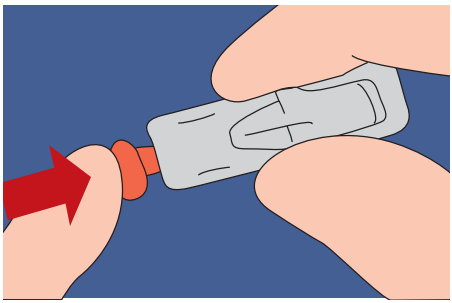
ELDONCARD®2511 for blood typing inside the ABO- and Rhesus-D Systems
This is a single-use test kit. Perform test at room temperature. Avoid any infection. Wash your hands before and after the blood testing. **Do not use any of the accessories coming into contact with the blood for more than one person.** For more information, watch an online demonstration of the procedure at www.eldoncard.com or follow this simple ten-step procedure.
Read the instruction, collect all materials listed and cut open the bag/envelope.



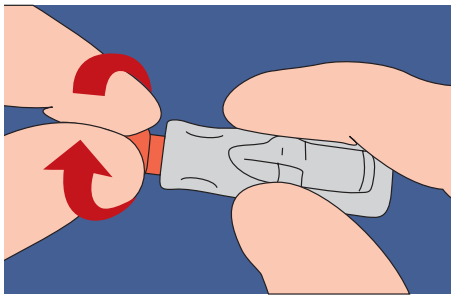
1. Collect a small amount of ordinary water into the micro-dropper and release one drop into each of the circular fields on the Eldoncard.



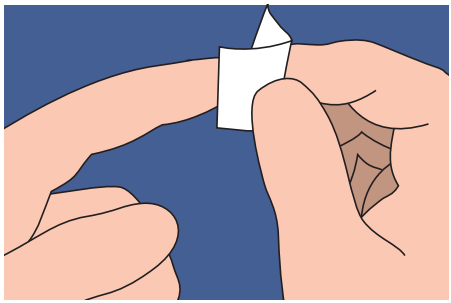
2. Fill in the data of the person being tested.



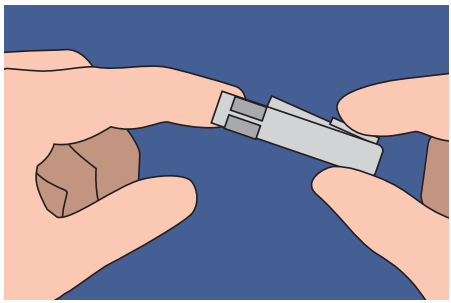
3. Load the Unistik lancet. Press in to activate. You will hear a click.



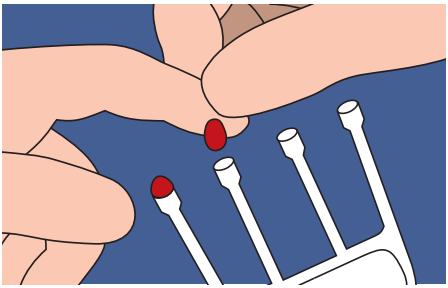
4. Twist and remove the orange protective cap. Place the lancet upon a table.



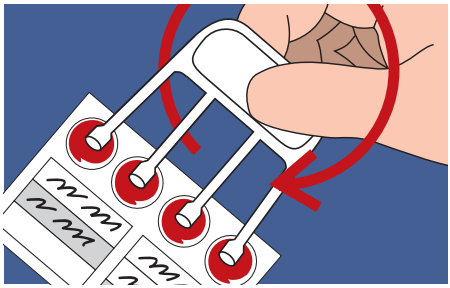
5. To soften the skin put the hand in warm water for 2 minutes. Dry the hand, disinfect a finger with the cleansing swab and let the finger dry.



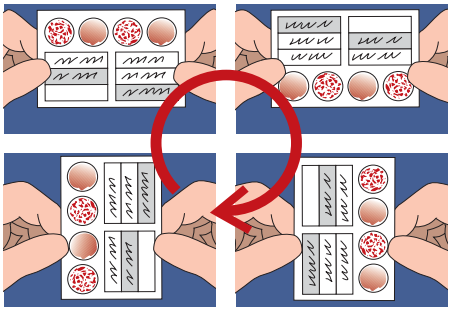
6. Puncture the skin by pressing the lancet firmly on finger tip and fire. You may now dispose the lancet. It is harmless after use.



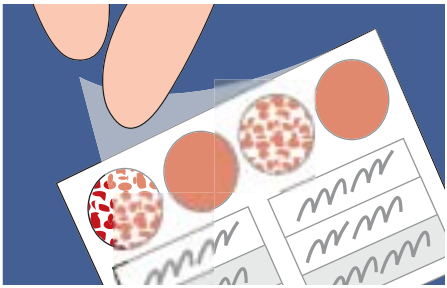
7. Apply drops of blood onto each of the four teeth of the ELDONCOMB. A massage of the finger will promote the flow of blood. Each drop shall cover the area of the tooth.



8. Dip the four drops of blood into the four drops of water. Let the comb remain in touch with the card. Stir the blood with the comb until the reagents have dissolved (approx. 10 seconds). Spread the blood to the borders of the circular fields. *Note: The stirring must be initiated within two minutes after the blood has been applied onto the comb in order to avoid coagulation.*

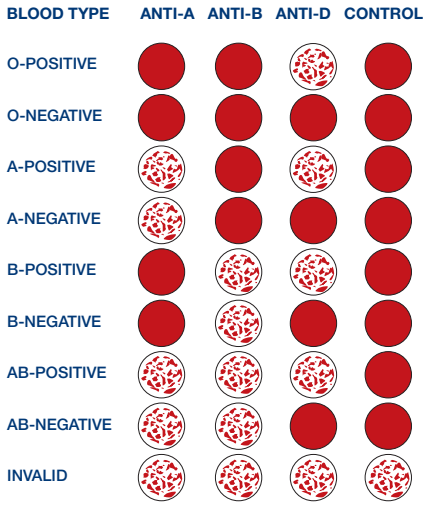


9. Tilt the card to an almost vertical position and wait 10 seconds. A wave of blood will move the red cells slowly to the bottom of the fields. Tilt to the opposite vertical position and wait another 10 seconds while the blood flows down the fields. Tilt twice more on the remaining edges for 10+10 seconds. The result can now be read and recorded. Let the card dry at room temperature.



10. Cover the card with the ELDON FOIL. You may now place the card in your wallet or your hand bag.

HOW TO READ YOUR RESULTS



- The presence or absence of agglutinations will determine the blood type found. The possible combinations of agglutinations and the corresponding blood types are shown above.

- If an agglutination is seen in the control field, the examination has to be repeated using washed blood cells. This requires lab equipment and the help of a technician.

Eldoncards are delivered in moisture proof bags or envelopes. Eldoncards exposed to the air must be used within a working day.

Manufactured by:

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Blood Typing

Part A

Complete the following statements:

1. The antigens of the ABO blood group are located in the _____.
2. The blood of every person contains one of (how many possible?) _____. combinations of antigens.
3. Type A blood contains antigen _____.
4. Type B blood contains antigen _____.
5. Type A blood contains antibody _____in the plasma.
6. Type B blood contains antibody _____ in the plasma.
7. Persons with ABO blood type _____ are often called universal recipients.
8. Person with ABO blood type _____ are often called universal donors.
9. Although antigens are present at the time of birth, antibodies usually do not appear in the blood until the age of _____.

Part B

Complete the following:

1. What was the ABO type of the blood tested? _____.

2. What ABO antigens are present in the red blood cells of this type of blood?

_____

3. What ABO antibodies are present in the red blood cells?

_____

4. If a person with this blood type needed a blood tansfusion, what ABO type(s) of blood could be received safely?

_____

5. If a person with this blood type was serving as a blood donor, what ABO blood type(s) could receive the blood safely?

_____

Part C

Complete the following statements:

1. The Rh blood group was named after the _____.
2. Of the antigens in the Rh group, the most important is_____.
3. If red blood cells lack Rh antigens, the blood is called _____.
4. Rh antibodies form only in persons with _____ type blood in response to special stimulation.
5. If an Rh-negative person who is sensitive to Rh-positive blood receives a transfusion of Rh-positive blood, the donors's cells are likely to _____.
6. An Rh-negative woman who might be carrying an _____ fetus is given an injection of RhoGAM to prevent erythroblastosis fetalis (hemolytic disease of the newborn).

Part D

Complete the following statements:

1. What was the Rh type of the blood tested in the demonstration? _____.
2. What Rh antigen is present I nthe red blood cells of this type of blood? _____.
3. What Rh antibody is normally present in the plasma of this type of blood? _____.
4. If a person with his blood type needed a blood transfusion, what type of blood could be received safely? _____.
5. If a person with this blood type was serving as a blood donor, a person with what type of blood could receive the blood safely? _____.