A Pocket Awareness Short Book

HOW TO GET BLOOD IN EMERGENCY CONDITION IN WEST BENGAL, INDIA

A Complete guide in Emergency situation

Dattatreya Mukherjee

HOW TO GET BLOOD IN EMERGENCY CONDITION IN WEST BENGAL, INDIA

EDITION 1

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by Dattatreya Mukherjee (Author)

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Chapter 1: INTRODUCTION:

Blood transfusion is one of the most essential part of medical science. Different patients have several blood related problems like thalassemia, anaemia, leukaemia, surgery etc. Blood transfusion is very needed in their body. Its an emergency situation. But in many times patients died with out getting blood. Sometimes it's the problem of availability but sometimes it's the lack of knowledge of the patient's family member.

World health Organization States that: (1)

“Blood transfusion saves lives and improves health, but many patients requiring transfusion do not have timely access to safe blood. The need for blood transfusion may arise at any time in both urban and rural areas. The unavailability of blood has led to deaths and many patients suffering from ill-health. An adequate and reliable supply of safe blood can be assured by a stable base of regular, voluntary, unpaid blood donors. Regular, voluntary, unpaid blood donors are also the safest group of donors as the prevalence of bloodborne infections is lowest among these donors.”

- 1) <https://www.who.int/news-room/facts-in-pictures/detail/blood-transfusion>

From National Institute of Health (2)

Oxygen and nutrients are delivered to all areas of the body. Blood transfusions restore or include blood that is lost from surgery or accident if the body does not process blood properly. If you have anaemia, sickle-cell disease, a bleeding condition such as haemophilia, or cancer, you might require a blood transfusion. Blood transfusions can be lifesaving for patients in critical condition.

Via blood transfusions, four types of blood products may be given: whole blood, red blood cells, platelets, and plasma. Much of the blood used for transfusions comes from donations of whole blood supplied by voluntary blood donors. In case it is needed, a person may also have his or her own blood extracted and preserved a few weeks before surgery.

He or she will examine your blood to guarantee that the blood you are given fits your blood type after a doctor decides that you require a blood transfusion. In order to inject an IV line into one of the blood vessels, a short needle is used. You get safe blood along this section. Typically, blood transfusions require 1 to 4 hours to complete. During and after the treatment, you will be tracked.

Usually, blood transfusions are very healthy, since donated blood is properly screened, handled, and preserved. There is a slim risk, though, that the body can have a moderate to serious donor blood reaction. Fever, cardiac or lung complications, alloimmunization, and uncommon but extreme responses in which donated white blood cells invade the healthy tissues of the body can be other complications. By having so much iron from repeated transfusions, some people have health issues. Via a blood transfusion, there is still a very slim risk of having an infectious disease like hepatitis B or C or HIV. The chance is below one in 1 million for HIV. Scientific studies and careful safety controls make it very secure to supply donated blood. Blood transfusions are among the most widely used.

(2) <https://www.nhlbi.nih.gov/health-topics/blood-transfusion#:~:text=Your%20blood%20carries%20oxygen%20and,such%20as%20hemophilia%2C%20or%20cancer.>

Chapter 2: IMPORTANCE OF BLOOD DONATION: (RED CROSS. ORG)

Along with helping save lives, there are a number of reasons why donating blood is important.

1. A single donation can save three lives. One blood donation provides different blood components that can help up to three different people.
2. Blood cannot be manufactured. Despite medical and technological advances, blood cannot be made, so donations are the only way we can give blood to those who need it.
3. Blood is needed every two seconds. Nearly 21 million blood components are transfused in the U.S. every year.
4. Only 37 percent of the country's population is able to donate blood.
5. Your friends or family may need your blood someday.

Chapter 3: HISTORY OF BLOOD TRANSFUSION

1628 English physician William Harvey discovers the circulation of blood. Shortly afterward, the earliest known blood transfusion is attempted.

1665 The first recorded successful blood transfusion occurs in England: Physician Richard Lower keeps dogs alive by transfusion of blood from other dogs.

1667 Jean-Baptiste Denis in France and Richard Lower in England separately report successful transfusions from lambs to humans. Within 10 years, transfusing the blood of animals to humans becomes prohibited by law because of reactions.

1795 In Philadelphia, American physician Philip Syng Physick, performs the first human blood transfusion, although he does not publish this information.

1818 James Blundell, a British obstetrician, performs the first successful transfusion of human blood to a patient for the treatment of postpartum hemorrhage. Using the patient's husband as a donor, he extracts approximately four ounces of blood from the husband's arm and, using a syringe, successfully transfuses the wife. Between 1825 and 1830, he performs 10 transfusions, five of which prove beneficial to his patients, and publishes these results. He also devises various instruments for performing transfusions and proposed rational indications.

1840 At St. George's School in London, Samuel Armstrong Lane, aided by consultant Dr. Blundell, performs the first successful whole blood transfusion to treat hemophilia.

1867 English surgeon Joseph Lister uses antiseptics to control infection during transfusions.

1873-1880 US physicians transfuse milk (from cows, goats, and humans).

1884 Saline infusion replaces milk as a “blood substitute” due to the increased frequency of adverse reactions to milk.

1900 Karl Landsteiner, an Austrian physician, discovers the first three human blood groups, A, B, and C. Blood type C was later changed to O. His colleagues Alfred Decastello and Adriano Sturli add AB, the fourth type, in 1902. Landsteiner receives the Nobel Prize for Medicine for this discovery in 1930.

1907 Hektoen suggests that the safety of transfusion might be improved by crossmatching blood between donors and patients to exclude incompatible mixtures. Reuben Ottenberg performs the first blood transfusion using blood typing and crossmatching in New York. Ottenberg also observed the mendelian inheritance of blood groups and recognized the “universal” utility of group O donors.

1908 French surgeon Alexis Carrel devises a way to prevent clotting by sewing the vein of the recipient directly to the artery of the donor. This vein-to-vein or direct method, known as anastomosis, is practiced by a number of physicians, among them J.B. Murphy in Chicago and George Crile in Cleveland. The procedure proves unfeasible for blood transfusions, but paves the way for successful organ transplantation, for which Carrel receives the Nobel Prize in 1912.

1908 Moreschi describes the antiglobulin reaction. The antiglobulin is a direct way of visualizing an antigen-antibody reaction that has taken place but is not directly visible. The antigen and antibody react with each other, then, after washing to remove any unbound antibody, the antiglobulin reagent is added and binds between the antibody molecules that are stuck onto the antigen. This makes the complex big enough to see.

1912 Roger Lee, a visiting physician at the Massachusetts General Hospital, along with Paul Dudley White, develops the Lee-White clotting time. Adding another important discovery to the growing body of knowledge of transfusion medicine, Lee demonstrates that it is safe to give group O blood to patients of any blood group, and that blood from all groups can be given to group AB patients. The terms "universal donor" and "universal recipient" are coined.

1914 Long-term anticoagulants, among them sodium citrate, are developed, allowing longer preservation of blood.

1915 At Mt. Sinai Hospital in New York, Richard Lewisohn uses sodium citrate as an anticoagulant to transform the transfusion procedure from direct to indirect. In addition, Richard Weil demonstrates the feasibility of refrigerated storage of such anticoagulated blood. Although this is a great advance in transfusion medicine, it takes 10 years for sodium citrate use to be accepted.

1916 Francis Rous and J.R. Turner introduce a citrate-glucose solution that permits storage of blood for several days after collection. Allowing for blood to be stored in containers for later transfusion aids the transition from the vein-to-vein method to indirect transfusion. This discovery also allows for the establishment of the first blood depot by the British during World War I. Oswald Robertson, an American Army

officer, is credited with creating the blood depots. Robertson received the AABB Landsteiner Award in 1958 as developer of the first blood bank.

1927-1947 The MNSs and P systems are discovered. MNSs and P are two more blood group antigen systems — just as ABO is one system and Rh is another.

1932 The first blood bank is established in a Leningrad hospital.

1937 Bernard Fantus, director of therapeutics at the Cook County Hospital in Chicago, establishes the first hospital blood bank in the United States. In creating a hospital laboratory that can preserve and store donor blood, Fantus originates the term "blood bank." Within a few years, hospital and community blood banks begin to be established across the United States. Some of the earliest are in San Francisco, New York, Miami, and Cincinnati.

1939/40 The Rh blood group system is discovered by Karl Landsteiner, Alex Wiener, Philip Levine, and R.E. Stetson and is soon recognized as the cause of the majority of transfusion reactions. Identification of the Rh factor takes its place next to the discovery of ABO as one of the most important breakthroughs in the field of blood banking.

1940 Edwin Cohn, a professor of biological chemistry at Harvard Medical School, develops cold ethanol fractionation, the process of breaking down plasma into components and products. Albumin, a protein with powerful osmotic properties, plus gamma globulin and fibrinogen are isolated and become available for clinical use. John Elliott develops the first blood container, a vacuum bottle extensively used by the Red Cross.

1940 The United States government establishes a nationwide program for the collection of blood. Charles R. Drew develops the "Plasma for Britain" program — a pilot project to collect blood for shipment to the British Isles. The American Red Cross participates, collecting 13 million units of blood by the end of World War II.

1941 Isodor Ravdin, a prominent surgeon from Philadelphia, effectively treats victims of the Pearl Harbor attack with Cohn's albumin for shock. Injected into the blood stream, albumin absorbs liquid from surrounding tissues, preventing blood vessels from collapsing, a finding associated with shock.

1943 The introduction by J.F. Loutit and Patrick L. Mollison of acid citrate dextrose (ACD) solution, which reduces the volume of anticoagulant, permits transfusions of greater volumes of blood and permits longer term storage.

1943 P. Beeson publishes the classic description of transfusion-transmitted hepatitis.

1945 Coombs, Mourant, and Race describe the use of antihuman globulin (later known as the “Coombs Test”) to identify “incomplete” antibodies.

1947 The American Association of Blood Banks (AABB) is formed to promote common goals among blood banking practitioners and the blood donating public.

1949-1950 The US blood collection system includes 1,500 hospital blood banks, 46 community blood centers, and 31 American Red Cross regional blood centers.

1950 Audrey Smith reports the use of glycerol cryoprotectant for freezing red blood cells.

1950 In one of the single most influential technical developments in blood banking, Carl Walter and W.P. Murphy, Jr., introduce the plastic bag for blood collection. Replacing breakable glass bottles with durable plastic bags allows for the evolution of a collection system capable of safe and easy preparation of multiple blood components from a single unit of whole blood. Development of the refrigerated centrifuge in 1953 further expedites blood component therapy.

1953 The AABB Clearinghouse is established, providing a centralized system for exchanging blood among blood banks. Today, the Clearinghouse is called the National Blood Exchange.

Mid-1950s In response to the heightened demand created by open-heart surgery and advances in trauma care patients, blood use enters its most explosive growth period.

1957 The AABB forms its committee on Inspection and Accreditation to monitor the implementation of standards for blood banking.

1958 The AABB publishes its first edition of *Standards for a Blood Transfusion Service* (now titled *Standards for Blood Banks and Transfusion Services*).

1959 Max Perutz of Cambridge University deciphers the molecular structure of hemoglobin, the molecule that transports oxygen and gives red blood cells their color.

1960 The AABB begins publication of *TRANSFUSION*, the first American journal wholly devoted to the science of blood banking and transfusion technology. In this same year, A. Solomon and J.L. Fahey report the first therapeutic plasmapheresis procedure — a procedure that separates whole blood into plasma and red blood cells.

- 1961** The role of platelet concentrates in reducing mortality from hemorrhage in cancer patients is recognized.
- 1962** The first antihemophilic factor (AHF) concentrate to treat coagulation disorders in hemophilia patients is developed through fractionation.
- 1962** In the US, there were 4,400 hospital blood banks, 123 community blood centers and 55 American Red Cross blood centers, collecting a total of five to six million units of blood per year.
- 1964** Plasmapheresis is introduced as a means of collecting plasma for fractionation.
- 1965** Judith G. Pool and Angela E. Shannon report a method for producing Cryoprecipitated AHF for treatment of hemophilia.
- 1967** Rh immune globulin is commercially introduced to prevent Rh disease in the newborns of Rh-negative women.
- 1969** S. Murphy and F. Gardner demonstrate the feasibility of storing Platelets at room temperature, revolutionizing platelet transfusion therapy.
- 1970** Blood banks move toward an all-volunteer blood donor system.
- 1971** Hepatitis B surface antigen (HBsAg) testing of donated blood begins.
- 1972** Apheresis is used to extract one cellular component, returning the rest of the blood to the donor.
- 1979** A new anticoagulant preservative, CPDA-1, extends the shelf life of whole blood and red blood cells to 35 days, increasing the blood supply and facilitating resource sharing among blood banks.
- Early 1980s** With the growth of component therapy, products for coagulation disorders, and plasma exchange for the treatment of autoimmune disorders, hospital and community blood banks enter the era of transfusion medicine, in which doctors trained specifically in blood transfusion actively participate in patient care.
- 1981** First Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome (AIDS) case reported.
- 1983** Additive solutions extend the shelf life of red blood cells to 42 days.
- 1984** Human Immunodeficiency Virus (HIV) identified as cause of AIDS

1985 FDA approves enzyme-linked immunosorbent assay (ELISA), first blood-screening test to detect HIV antibodies.

1987 Two tests that screen for indirect evidence of hepatitis are developed and implemented, hepatitis B core antibody (anti-HBc) and the alanine aminotransferase test (ALT).

1989 Testing of donated blood for human-Tlymphotropic-virus-I-antibody (anti-HTLV-I) begins..

1990 Introduction of first specific test for hepatitis C, the major cause of “non-A, non-B” hepatitis.

1992 Implementation of testing donor blood for HIV-1 and HIV-2 antibodies (anti-HIV-1 and anti-HIV-2).

1996 HIV p24 antigen testing of donated blood begins. Although the test does not completely close the HIV window, it shortens the window period.

1997 U.S. Government issues two reports suggesting ways to improve blood safety, including regulatory reform.

National Blood Data Resource Center founded by AABB to collect, analyze and distribute data on all aspects of blood banking and transfusion medicine.

1998 HCV lookback campaign — a public health effort to alert anyone who may have been exposed to the hepatitis C virus (HCV) through blood transfusions before July 1992 so they can receive medical counseling and treatment if needed.

1999 Blood establishments begin using nucleic acid amplification testing (NAT) under FDA’s Investigational New Drug (IND) program; NAT employs testing technology that directly detects genetic materials from viruses, including HCV and HIV.

2002 West Nile virus identified as transfusion transmissible.

2002 Nucleic acid amplification test (NAT) for HIV and HCV was licensed by the Food and Drug Administration.

2003 First-ever National Blood Foundation forum unites leaders in blood banking and transfusion medicine

2003 FDA issues final guidance regarding “Revised Recommendations for the Assessment of Donor Suitability and Blood and Blood Product Safety in Cases of Known or Suspected West Nile Virus Infection.”

2003 First West Nile Virus-positive unit of blood intercepted.

2003 *Guidance on Implementation of New Bacteria Reduction and Detection Standard* issued.

2004 AABB receives \$2.4 Million CDC grant to reduce transfusion-transmitted HIV in Africa and South America.

2005 FDA clears apheresis platelets collected with certain systems for routine storage and patient transfusion up to 7 days when tested with a microbial detection system release test.

2005 FDA’s Center for Biologics Evaluation and Research publishes compliance program guidance for inspection of human cells, tissues, and cellular and tissue-based products (HCT/Ps).

2005 AABB founding member Tibor Greenwalt dies.

2005 FDA approves the first West Nile virus (WNV) blood test to screen donors of blood, organs, cells and tissues.

2006 AABB starts collaborating with Centers for Disease Control and Prevention to create CDC National Healthcare Safety Network Hemovigilance Module.

2014 FDA approves first U.S. pathogen inactivation systems for platelets and plasma.

2017 FDA approves first two chimeric antigen receptor (CAR) T cell therapies to treat cancer.

2018 FDA grants emergency use authorization (EUA) enabling U.S. military to use freeze-dried plasma to treat hemorrhage in combat settings.

(3) <https://www.aabb.org/news-resources/resources/transfusion-medicine/highlights-of-transfusion-medicine-history#:~:text=1628%20English%20physician%20William%20Harvey,of%20blood%20from%20other%20dogs.>

Philip Syng Physick (July 7, 1768-December 15, 1837)

An American doctor born in Philadelphia was Philip Syng Physick (July 7, 1768-December 15, 1837). He was dubbed "the father of American surgery."

On July 7, 1768, Dr. Physick was born in Philadelphia to Edmund and Abigail Syng Physick. In 1785, Physick graduated from the University of Pennsylvania, and began practising medicine under Adam Kuhn, and pursued it under John Hunter in London, becoming house surgeon of St. George's hospital on January 1, 1790. He secured his licence from the Royal College of Surgeons in London in 1791 and was invited by Hunter to support him in his private practise, but he went to the University of Edinburgh after a few months, where he gained his medical degree in 1792. He returned to practise in Philadelphia, taking a position at the Hospital of Pennsylvania. Physick was one of the leading surgeons of the day, among the few physicians who stayed in the city after the Philadelphia Decimating Yellow Fever Outbreak of 1793 to care for the ill. In 1795, although he did not publish the results, Physick conducted the first human blood transfusion. Physick pioneered the use of the stomach pump, used autopsy as a routine method of observation and exploration, excelled in cataract surgery, and was responsible for developing a range of surgical equipment, such as needle forceps, guillotine/snare for tonsillectomy performance, and advanced splints and traction devices for dislocation treatment. Most of the most sought after medical lecturers of the 19th century, Physick was one of them. His lectures trained a generation of surgeons in America for service. It is because of his role as an instructor that the "Father of American Surgery" was named him. James Madison's wife, Dolley Madison, Chief Justice John Marshall (who removed more than 1,000 kidney stones, triggering a complete cure), and Benjamin Rush were among his many patients. As Physick was examined by President Andrew Jackson about his lung haemorrhages, he was told to stop smoking. In Philadelphia, Physick died and was buried at Christ Church Burial Ground.

HENRY NORMAN BETHUNE (MARCH 4 1890- NOV 12 1939)

Bethune was responsible for creating a mobile blood transfusion programme for frontline operations in the Spanish Civil War; after mistakenly injuring his finger while conducting surgery on injured Chinese troops, he himself died of blood poisoning. He held militarism and capitalism to be inextricably connected to a famous communist and veteran of the First World War.

Chapter 4: Blood Banks in West Bengal

From Website of Gvt Of West Bengal. (https://www.wbhealth.gov.in/pages/blood_bank)

The List of State Govt. Blood Banks along with their Phone Number

SI	District	Name of the blood bank	Blood Bank Incharge
1	Kolkata	Institute of Blood Transfusion Medicine & Immuno Haematology (Central Blood Bank) - BCSU	Dr. Swapan Saren, Director, RBTC - 8373036521
2	Kolkata	SSKM Hospital Blood Bank - BCSU	Dr. Pratik Dey, MOIC - 9433114019/9836830513
3	Kolkata	Calcutta Medical College & Hospital Blood Bank - BCSU	Dr. Biswajit Halder, Director, RBTC - 9433737234/9432168577
4	Kolkata	R.G. Kar Medical College & Hospital Blood Bank - BCSU	Dr. Malay Ghosh, Director, RBTC - 9433126109
5	Kolkata	N.R.S. Medical College & Hospital Blood Bank - BCSU	Dr. Dilip Kumar Panda, Director, RBTC - 9433135529/6291372390
6	Kolkata	Calcutta National Medical College & Hospital Blood Bank - BCSU	Dr. Bratati Dey, Director, RBTC - 9433330080/9830187740
7	Kolkata	ESI Hospital, Maniktala Blood Bank - BCSU	Dr Ruma Dey, MOIC - 9831048664/033-2355 7212
8	Kolkata	Chittaranjan National Cancer Institute Blood Bank	Dr. Smita Gupta, MOIC - 9432222649
9	Howrah	Howrah Dist. Hospital Blood Bank	Dr. Deb Kumar Chatterjee, MOIC - 9432401182/ 9123358156
10	Howrah	Uluberia S.D. Hospital Blood Bank	Dr. Ranjan Maity, MOIC - 9830619139
11	South 24 Pgs	M.R. Bangur Dist. Hospital Blood Bank	Dr. K. K. Barui, MOIC - 9474044939
12	South 24 Pgs	Canning S.D.Hospital Blood Bank	Dr. Tanmoy Ray, MOIC - 9434319374/8820731069
13	South 24 Pgs	Metiabruz SSH Blood Bank	Dr. Debabrata De, MOIC - 9433356304/6291564144
14	South 24 Pgs	Baruipur S.D.Hospital Blood Bank	Dr. Goutam Mukherjee, MOIC - 9681440689
15	Diamond Harbour HD	Diamond Harbour Govt. MCH Blood Bank	Dr. Suravi Mandi, MOIC - 9832880657/ 9382413645
16	Diamond Harbour HD	Kakdwip S.D.Hospital Blood Bank	Dr. Snehasish Dutta, MOIC - 9433246308

17	Purba Medinipur	Tamluk Dist. Hospital Blood Bank	Dr. Tusher Kanti Maity, MOIC - 9433379879
18	Purba Medinipur	Haldia S.D. Hospital Blood Bank	Dr. Sutapa Sarkar, MOIC - 7586840100
19	Purba Medinipur	Egra SSH Blood Bank	Dr. Dhriti Bhattacharya, MOIC - 9775736053
20	Purba Medinipur	Panskura SSH Blood Bank	Dr. Paromita Chatterjee, MOIC - 9830464893
21	Nandigram HD	Contai S.D.Hospital Blood Bank	Dr. Soumya Ghosh, MOIC - 9163078887
22	Nandigram HD	Nandigram SSH Blood Bank	Dr. Ankan Nandi, MOIC - 8777344529
23	Paschim Medinipur	Medinipur Medical College & Hospital Blood Bank - BCSU	Dr. Basori Mohan Maity, MOIC - 9474069238/ 7407201505
24	Paschim Medinipur	Kharagpur S.D.Hospital Blood Bank	Dr. Jhuma Mukherjee, MOIC - 9434005862
25	Paschim Medinipur	Ghatal S.D.Hospital Blood Bank	Dr. Durga Sankar Das, MOIC - 9474896980
26	Paschim Medinipur	Debra SSH Blood Bank	Dr. Subhadeep Ponda, MOIC - 7908103902
27	Jhargram	Jhargram Dist. Hospital Blood Bank	Dr. Alo Hansda, MOIC - 9800244688
28	Jhargram	Nayagram SSH Blood Bank	Dr. Baburam Murmu, MOIC - 9434134690
29	Jhargram	Gopiballavpur SSH Blood Bank	Dr. Apurba Banerjee, MOIC - 8013460524
30	Bankura	Bankura Sammilani Medical College & Hospital Blood Bank - BCSU	Dr. Tapan Kumar Ghosh, Director, RBTC - 9434167747/9933160946
31	Bankura	Khatra S.D.Hospital Blood Bank	Dr. Subrata Biswas, MOIC - 9434160366
32	Bankura	Barjora SSH Blood Bank	Dr. Parna Bhoumik, MOIC - 9477583834/9433390876
33	Bankura	Onda SSH Blood Bank	Dr. Mousumi Kundu, MOIC - 7980420205
34	Bankura	Chhatna SSH Blood Bank	Dr. Sujit Kumar Dutta, MOIC - 9433226273/6294901415
35	Bishnupur HD	Bishnupur Dist. Hospital Blood Bank	Dr. Prasun Banerjee, MOIC - 9330229191
36	Purulia	Purulia Dist. Hospital (Deben Mahato) Blood Bank	Dr. Tapas Kumar Roy, MOIC - 9434522458
37	Purulia	Raghunathpur SSH Blood Bank	Dr. Susanta Mondal, MOIC - 7797487244
38	Hooghly	Arambagh S.D.Hospital Blood Bank	Dr. Tridib Mondal, MOIC - 8967977526

39	Hooghly	Chinsura (Imambara) Dist. Hospital (Hooghly Dist Hospital) Blood Bank - BCSU	Dr. S.B.Goswami, MOIC - 9433114777
40	Hooghly	Chandannagar S.D.Hospital Blood Bank	Dr. Aparajita Maji (Mandal), MOIC - 8240186183/ 8017002482
41	Hooghly	Serampore S.D.Hospital (Walsh) Blood Bank	Dr. Pranabesh Mukherjee, MOIC - 9883015023
42	North 24 Pgs	College of Medicine & Sagore Dutta Hospital Blood Bank - BCSU	Dr. Priyanka Banerjee, MOIC - 6290147785/8902566390
43	North 24 Pgs	Barasat Dist. Hospital Blood Bank	Dr. Sumitra Haldar, MOIC - 9143454656
44	North 24 Pgs	Salt Lake S.D.Hospital Blood Bank	Dr. Sayantani Bhattacharya, MOIC - 9830847336
45	North 24 Pgs	Bongaon (Dr. J.R. Dhar) S.D.Hospital Blood Bank	Dr. Gopal Poddar, MOIC - 9433169164
46	North 24 Pgs	Barrackpore (Dr. B.N. Bose) S.D.Hospital Blood Bank	Dr. Kaushik Sarangi, MOIC - 9051239946
47	Basirhat HD	Basirhat Dist. Hospital Blood Bank	Dr. Bijaya Bhattacharjee, MOIC- 8670524965/9476192797
48	Nadia	CoM & Jawaharlal Nehru Memorial (JNM) Hospital Blood Bank - BCSU	Dr. Barnik Chaudhury, MOIC & Asso. Prof. (Pathology) - 9230614248
49	Nadia	Gandhi Memorial Hospital Blood Bank	Dr. Smita Chakraborty, MOIC - 9433792699
50	Nadia	Krishnanagar (Saktinagar) Nadia Dist. Hospital Blood Bank - BCSU	Dr. Somnath Sarkar, MOIC - 9434425906/ 98366973620
51	Nadia	Ranaghat S.D. Hospital Blood Bank	Dr. Surajit Baskey, MOIC - 9733737288
52	Nadia	Tehatta S.D.Hospital Blood Bank	Dr. Manisha Biswas, MOIC - 9434246722
53	Nadia	Nabadwip SGH Blood Bank	Dr. Manabendra Mondal, MOIC - 9733022688
54	Purba Bardhaman	Burdwan Medical College & Hospital Blood Bank - BCSU	Dr. Soma Dutta Ghosh, Director, RBTC - 9474638140
55	Purba Bardhaman	Katwa S.D.Hospital (Hemraj) Blood Bank	Dr. Banibrata Acharya, MOIC - 9434387842 Dr. Kartick Chandra Das, MO - 9475633303
56	Purba Bardhaman	Kalna S.D.Hospital Blood Bank	Dr. Partha Sarathi Ganguly, MOIC - 9433273617 / 9126442648
57	Paschim Bardhaman	Durgapur S.D.Hospital Blood Bank	Dr. Karabi Kundu, MOIC - 9434246558

58	Paschim Bardhaman	Asansol Dist. Hospital Blood Bank - BCSU	Dr. Sanjit Chatterjee, MOIC - 9474347380
59	Birbhum	Suri Dist. Hospital Blood Bank	Dr. Ardhendu Roy, MOIC - 9830388785
60	Birbhum	Bolpur S.D.Hospital Blood Bank	Dr. Tirthankar Chanda, MOIC - 9232362053
61	Rampurhat HD	Rampurhat Govt. MCH Blood Bank	Dr. Prosanta Sana, MOIC - 7586070974
62	Murshidabad	Murshidabad Medical College & Hospital Blood Bank - BCSU	Dr. Jayanta Biswas, MOIC - 9831463375
63	Murshidabad	Jangipur S.D.Hospital Blood Bank	Dr. Mita Bandyopadhyay, MOIC - 9474316022 Super-Dr. Kalyanbrata Mondal - 9433155952
64	Murshidabad	Kandi S.D.Hospital Blood Bank	Dr. Saibal Bhattacharya, MOIC - 9433329361
65	Murshidabad	Lalbagh S.D.Hospital Blood Bank	Dr. Apurba Chatteraj, MOIC - 9434481693
66	Murshidabad	Domkal SSH Blood Bank	Dr. Somnath Ghosh, MOIC - 9932639004
67	Murshidabad	Sagardighi SSH Blood Bank	Dr. Parnajeet Mondal, MOIC - 7477361391
68	Malda	Malda Medical College & Hospital Blood Bank - BCSU	Dr. Haque, MOIC - 9932404168 / 6294946088
69	Malda	Chanchal SSH Blood Bank	Dr. Pradip Kumar Mondal, MOIC - 9434154741
70	Dakshin Dinajpur	Balurghat Dist. Hospital Blood Bank - BCSU	Dr. Ramit Dey, MOIC - 8145682511/7001894949
71	Dakshin Dinajpur	Gangarampur S.D.Hospital Blood Bank	Dr. Brijesh Saha, MOIC - 9153320600
72	Uttar Dinajpur	Raiganj Govt. Medical College & Hosital Blood Bank	Dr. Chandana Patra, MOIC - 7890285780/ 9874531408
73	Uttar Dinajpur	Islampur S.D.Hospital Blood Bank	Dr. Kaustav Nandi, MOIC - 7797746975
74	Jalpaiguri	Jalpaiguri Dist. Hospital Blood Bank	Dr. K. K. Karmakar, MOIC - 9474720284
75	Jalpaiguri	Mal SSH Blood Bank	Dr. Biswanath Tudu, MOIC - 7384222276
76	Coochbehar	Coochbehar Dist. Hospital (MJN) Blood Bank - BCSU	Dr. P.K.Das, MOIC - 9434191441/ 9474519458
77	Coochbehar	Dinhata S.D.Hospital Blood Bank	Dr. Santanu Pathak, MOIC - 9874976290

78	Coochbehar	Mathabhanga S.D.Hospital Blood Bank	Dr. Soumick Sarkar, MOIC - 7407952522
79	Alipurduar	Alipurduar Dist. Hospital Blood Bank	Dr. Uttam Kanri, MOIC - 9153196872/ 8170010090
80	Alipurduar	Falakata SSH Blood Bank	Dr. Madhab Halder, MOIC - 8927949486
81	Alipurduar	Birpara SGH Blood Bank	Dr. Bidyout Ghosh, Super - 8250044926
82	Darjeeling	North Bengal Medical College & Hospital Blood Bank - BCSU	Dr. Mridumay Das, Director, RBTC - 9434121152
83	Darjeeling	Darjeeling Dist. Hospital Blood Bank	Dr. Kaushik Roy, MOIC - 9674894042
84	Darjeeling	Kurseong S.D.Hospital Blood Bank	Dr. Partha Kundu Poddar, MOIC - 8910812757/9831177549
85	Darjeeling	Siliguri Dist. Hospital Blood Bank	Dr. Jayanta Hansda, MOIC - 9932965219
86	Kalimpong	Kalimpong Dist. Hospital Blood Bank	Dr. Swarup Khan, MOIC - 9614847359

List of Private Blood Bank: Website of Gvt of West Bengal

(<https://bloodbank.silpasathi.in/asp/privatebloodbankhospitallist.html>)

S.No	District	Hospital/Nursing Home	Status
1	KOLKATA	PEERLESS HOSPITEX HOSPITAL & RESEARCH CENTRE LTD,360, PANCHASAYAR KOLKATA-700084.	BCSU
2	KOLKATA	ASHOKE LABORATORY CENTRE FOR TRANSFUSION MEDICINE & CLINICAL RESEARCH,308,JODHPUR PARK, KOLKATA-700068.	BCSU
3	KOLKATA	BHORUKA RESEARCH CENTRE FOR HAEMATOLOGY & BLOOD TRANSFUSION,63,RAFI AHMED KIDWAI ROAD,KOLKATA-700016.	BCSU
4	KOLKATA	B. M. BIRLA HEART RESEARCH CENTRE, 1/1 NATIONAL LIBRARY LANE, KOLKATA-700027.	BCSU
5	KOLKATA	LIFE CARE MEDICAL COMPLEX (P) LTD.204/1B, LINTON STREET.KOLKATA-700014.	BCSU
6	KOLKATA	LIONS DIST. BLOOD BANK 27/8A, WATERLOO STREET.KOLKATA-700069.PF-2248-5778/80.MOIC-9836392112.	BCSU
7	KOLKATA	MISSION OF MERCY HOSPITAL & RESEARCH CENTRE BLOOD BANK 125/1 PARK STREET. KOLKATA-700017.	BCSU
8	KOLKATA	PEOPLES BLOOD BANK,90A, SHYAMA PRASAD MUKHERJEE ROAD. KOLKATA-700026.	BCSU
9	KOLKATA	MARWARY RELIEF SOCIETY (BLOOD BANK),227,RABINDRA SARANI,KOLKATA-700007.	BCSU
10	KOLKATA	INDIAN ASSOCIATION OF BLOOD CANCER AND ALLIED DISEASES (BLOOD BANK),81-C, NARKELDANGA MAIN ROAD,KOLKATA-700054.	BCSU

S.No	District	Hospital/Nursing Home	Status
11	KOLKATA	APOLLO GLENEAGLES HOSPITALS LTD.BLOOD BANK,58, CANAL CIRCULAR ROAD,KOLKATA-700054.	BCSU
12	KOLKATA	BLOOD BANK. KPC MEDICAL COLLEGE & HOSPITAL,1F,RAJA S.C.MULLICK ROAD,JADAVPUR,KOLKATA-700032.	BCSU
13	KOLKATA	HEALTH POINT.A MULTISPECIALITY HOSPITAL BLOOD BANK,21/1, PRANNATH PANDIT STREET,KOLKATA-700025.	BCSU
14	KOLKATA	FORTIS HOSPITALS LIMITED,730 ANANDAPUR,E.M.BY PASS ROAD,KOLKATA-700107.	BCSU
15	KOLKATA	BLOOD BANK,TATA MEDICAL CENTRE .14MAR,(EW).NEW TOWN, RAJARHAT.KOLKATA-700156.PH-9133-22810175/22833034/66057000.	BCSU
16	KOLKATA	INSTITUTE OF CHILD HEALTH BLOOD BANK, 11 ,DR. BIRESH GUHA STREET,KOLKATA-700017.PH-033-64583925/	BCSU
17	KOLKATA	BELLE VUE CLINIC BLOOD BANK,9, DR.U.N.BRAHMACHARI STREET,4TH FLOOR KOLKATA-700017.PH-033-22872321,22804624,22877876,MOB-9903103088.	BCSU
18	KOLKATA	MEDICA SUPERSPECIALITY HOSPITAL BLOOD BANK,(A UNIT OF MEDICA HOSPITAL PVT.LTD),1ST FLOOR,127,MUKUNDAPUR,E.M.BY PASS ROAD,KOLKATA-700099.	BCSU
19	KOLKATA	SAROJ GUPTA CANCER CENTRE & RESEARCH INSTITUTE BLOOD BANK, SAROJ GUPTA CANCER CENTRE & RESEARCH INSTITUTE,MAHATMA GANDHI ROAD, THAKURPUKUR, KOLKATA-700063.	BCSU
20	KOLKATA	WOODLANDS MULTISPECIALITY HOSPITAL LIMITED BLOOD BANK,8/5, ALIPUR ROAD, KOLKATA-700027.	BCSU

S.No	District	Hospital/Nursing Home	Status
21	KOLKATA	AMRI HOSPITAL LTD. BLOOD BANK, P-4 & 5, C.I.T. SCHEME, LXXII, BLOCK-A, 1ST FLOOR, GARIAHAT ROAD,KOLKATA-700029.	BCSU
22	KOLKATA	KOTHARI MEDICAL CENTRE BLOOD BANK, 8/3, ALIPORE ROAD, KOLKATA-700027.	BCSU
23	KOLKATA	LIONS DISTRICT 322B1 BLOOD BANK, B-126, METROPOLITAN CO-OPERATIVE HOUSING SOCIETY LTD. CANAL ROAD, KOLKATA-700105.	BCSU
24	KOLKATA	BLOOD BANK RAMAKRISHNA MISSION SEVA PRATISTHAN . 99, SARAT BOSE ROAD. 2ND FLOOR,SVD CENTRE BUILDING, KOLKATA-700026.	BCSU
25	KOLKATA	RABINDRANATH TAGORE INTERNATIONAL INSTITUTE OF CARDIAC SCIENCES BLOOD BANK, (A UNIT OF NARAYANA HRUDAYALAYA LIMITED),2ND FLOOR,UTILITY BUILDINGS,124,MUKUNDAPUR,KOLKATA-700099.	BCSU
26	KOLKATA	OM BLOOD BANK (A UNIT OF VIDYA SHREE CHARITABLE TRUST),133/H/1 BELEGHATA, GROUND FLOOR,NARKELDANGA, KOLKATA-700010.	BCSU
27	HOWRAH	SANJIBAN HOSPITAL BLOOD BANK,(A UNIT OF CHIKITSABROTI UDYOG),SANJIBAN HOSPITAL,P.O.SIJBERIA,P.S.ULUBERIA,DIST.HOWRAH. PIN-711316.	BCSU
28	HOWRAH	NARAYANA SUPERSPECIALITY HOSPITAL BLOOD BANK (UNIT OF MERIDIAN MEDICAL RESEARCH & HOSPITAL LIMITED), 120/1, ANDUL ROAD, 1ST FLOOR,HOWRAH-711103, WEST BENGAL.	BCSU
29	HOOGHLY	BELUR SRAMAJIBI SWASTHYA PRAKALPA SAMITY BLOOD BANK,BAROBELU,BELUMILKY,SERAMPORE,HOOGHLY-712223	BCSU
30	NORTH 24 PARGANAS	BLOOD BANK.BARASAT CANCER RESEARCH &WELFARE CENTRE,BANAMALIPUR,BARASAT,NORTH 24 PARGNAS	BCSU

S.No	District	Hospital/Nursing Home	Status
31	SOUTH 24 PARGANAS	JAGANNATH GUPTA INSTITUTE OF MEDICAL SCIENCES & HOSPITAL BLOOD BANK(A UNIT OF URMILA DEVI JAGANNATH GUPTA CHARITABLE TRUST), BISHUKHANRA, BUITA, BUDGE BUDGE, KOLKATA-700137.	BCSU
32	BURDWAN(EAST)	RASHMI BLOOD BANK,AUNIT OF SAHEED SHIB SHANKAR SEBA SAMITY, BABURBAG,BURDWAN-713104.WB.	NON BCSU
33	BURDWAN(WEST)	LIFE LINE BLOOD BANK, RANIGANG,N.S.B.ROAD. P.O.RANIGANG,DIST.BURDWAN.	NON BCSU
34	BURDWAN(WEST)	BLOOD BANK,THE MISSION HOSPITAL,AUNIT OF DURGAPUR MEDICAL CENTRE LTD,PLOT NO-219P SEC-2C,IMAN KALYAN SARANI,BIDHAN NAGAR,DURGAPUR-713212.BURDWAN	BCSU
35	BURDWAN(WEST)	VIVEKANANDA HOSPITAL PVT. LTD BLOOD BANK,VIVEKANANDA HOSPITAL P.LTD. DR.ZAKIR HUSSION AVENUE,BIDHAN NAGAR, DURGAPUR713206,DIST.BURDWAN.	BCSU
36	BURDWAN(WEST)	SRI RAMKRISHNA INSTITUTE OF MEDICAL SCIENCES & SANAKA HOSPITAL (A UNIT OF SANAKA EDUCATIONAL TRUST) BLOOD BANK, GROUND FLOOR, PLOT NOS.157,158 & 160, AJAY RIVER ROAD, MALANDIGHI, PS. KANKSA, DIST. BURDWAN-731212	NON BCSU
37	BURDWAN(WEST)	GOURI DEVI INSTITUTE OF MEDICAL SCIENCES & HOSPITAL(A UNIT OF DIATM), DURGAPUR, DIST: BURDWAN, WEST BENGAL.	BCSU
38	BURDWAN(WEST)	HEALTHWORLD HOSPITALS BLOOD BANK(a unit of Parashmani Medical Centre Pvt.Ltd.), 18/1/N,C-49 COMMERCIAL AREA,CITY CENTRE,DURGAPUR,BURDWAN(WEST)-713216	BCSU
39	BURDWAN(WEST)	IQ CITY MEDICAL COLLEGE & HOSPITAL BLOOD BANK(a division of IQ City Foundation), SOVAPUR,BIJRA ROAD,JEMUA,DURGAPUR-713206	BCSU
40	PURBA MEDINIPUR	DR.BIDHAN CHANDRA ROY HOSPITAL & BLOOD BANK, VILL-BANBISHNUPUR P.O.BALUGHATA,HALDIA,DIST.PURBA MEDINIPUR.	BCSU

S.No	District	Hospital/Nursing Home	Status
41	COOCHBEHAR	ST.JOHN AMBULANCE ASSOCIATION BLOOD BANK,COOCHBEHAR DIST.CENTRE,SAGARDIGHI NORTH, COOCHBEHAR.	NON BCSU
42	DARJEELING	NORTH BENGAL VOLUNTARY BLOOD BANK AND RESEARCH CENTRE,BIMAL SINGH SARANI, BIDHAN ROAD, H.NO.271/735,SILIGURI.734401.WARD NO.X11.	NON BCSU
43	DARJEELING	PAUL PHARRIS SILIGURI ROTARY BLOOD BANK,ROTARY HALL,BIDHAN NAGAR,SILIGURI-734401.	BCSU
44	DARJEELING	SILIGURI TERAI LIONS CHARITABLE TRUST,2ND,MILES.SEVOKE ROAD,SILIGURI-734404.	BCSU
45	DARJEELING	NEOTIA GETWEL HEALTHCARE CENTRE BLOOD BANK (A UNIT OF NEOTIA HEALTHCARE INITIATIVE LIMITED),UTTARAYON,MATIGARA,SILIGURI,DARJEELING,	BCSU

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Coochbehar:

- *ST. JOHN AMBULANCE ASSOCIATION BLOOD BANK, COOCHBEHAR DIST. CENTRE, SAGARDIGHI NORTH, COOCHBEHAR.*

Chapter 5: How to get the information of Blood

I have delivered information of blood in the lockdown situation. I told the patients that which blood bank has which blood. I have helped more than 100 people in this lock down and this is a voluntary work, it was not a chargeable service. But how anyone in need can access this information. In this chapter we will discuss about that. There are two apps in the mobile, Jeevan Sakti and Friends2support. First app gives the details about blood banks and second app gives the details about the donor lists with phone number with respect to the needed blood group.

These are important apps and everyone should keep this app in the mobile. Both the apps are available in Google Play Store. These app can easily give you the information in which blood bank contains your needed blood. How many units are available, are also mentioned. So these two apps are really time saver and life saver.

Friends2Support.org

friends2support.org • [Social](#)

Have you at anytime witnessed a relative of yours or a close friend searching frantically for a blood donor, when blood banks say out of stock, the donors in mind are out of reach and the time keeps ticking? Have you witnessed loss of life for the only reason that a donor was

[More](#)

LARG
3+

3+
Users Interact
Shares Info

Free

[Get](#)

[See system requirements](#)

Jeevan Shakti App: For Blood Bank

Friends2Support app: For Donor

DID YOU KNOW?

DONATE TODAY!

Facts & Stats

**YOU ARE THE
UNIVERSAL
DONOR!**

**PLATELETS ARE
ESPECIALLY NEEDED BY
CANCER PATIENTS.**

**1 IN 7 PEOPLE
ENTERING THE
HOSPITAL WILL NEED A
BLOOD TRANSFUSION.**

**EVERY 2 SECONDS
SOMEONE IN THE
U.S. NEEDS BLOOD**

1 in 7

**HOSPITAL PATIENTS
NEEDS BLOOD.**

**LESS
THAN**

**OF THE POPULATION
THAT'S ELIGIBLE TO
DONATE ACTUALLY
DOES SO**

MAKE A DIFFERENCE IN SOMEONE'S LIFE

Source: Donteblood.com.au

CLEARING THE MYTHS

**The biggest hurdle to
donation is superstition**

MYTH#1 “I’ll become weak by donating blood”

REALITY Recovery is complete in a day or two

MYTH#2 “I can’t give blood because I have high blood pressure”

REALITY If your blood pressure is below 180 systolic & 100 diastolic at the time of your donation, you are fine

MYTH#3 “I cannot resume my normal activities after donation”

REALITY You can; just refrain from exercise or weight lifting for 12 hrs

MYTH#4 “Lot of blood is taken”

REALITY Only 350 ml of blood is taken; an avg person has 5-6 litres of blood in their body

Source: Ministry of Health & Family Welfare, India
HIV/AIDS Resource Centre, National AIDS Control
Organisation, Moneylife, Indian Red Cross

Priya Kapoor

Compatibility of
**BLOOD
TYPES**

		Donor							
		O-	O+	B-	B+	A-	A+	AB-	AB+
Recipient	AB+								
	AB-								
	A+								
	A-								
	B+								
	B-								
	O+								
	O-								

Thank You

Author:

Dattatreya Mukherjee is **MBBS** student in **Jinan University (China)**. He is also an International Student Researcher and Research Assistant. His field of research is Human Anatomy, Hematology, Oncology and Mental Health, COVID19. Dattatreya has published several papers in several international journals. Dattatreya had got BEST YOUNG SCIENTIST award by IOSRD in New-Delhi in 2018. He is a China Govt Scholar and Received e innovation award 2020 from innovation society of India. His first work was accepted as a poster in HAPS INTERNATIONAL ANATOMY CONFERENCE, OHIO, USA in 2018. He is a youngest poster presenter in AACR conference. He is also the associate student member of Royal College of Physicians, Royal College of Surgery, American society of clinical Oncology and European Society of Cardiology and many others prestigious society. In 2019, July he had presented his work on KRAS inhibitor AMG 510 in International Stem-cell conference, Amsterdam, The Netherlands. He is also in the scientific review board of Yale medical Journal, BMJ student, JSAMR and ACTA Scientific Oncology journal. He is also a writer on mental health in YOUTH KI AWAZ e-Magazine.

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