

# WHO CAN RECEIVE WHICH BLOOD GROUP?

THE FOLLOWING TABLE SHOWS THE COMPATIBILITY OF BLOOD GROUPS FOR RED BLOOD CELLS.

*NOTE:* These rules only apply to Red Blood Cell transfusions; platelets, FFP and other products may be issued with different groups. Normally patients will receive blood with the same Rh and ABO group; however, male Rh -ve patients may be given Rh+ Red Blood Cells in emergencies.

## **DONORS (Givers)**

<b>R E C E I V E R S</b>	<b>Type</b>	<b>O-</b>	<b>O+</b>	<b>B-</b>	<b>B+</b>	<b>A-</b>	<b>A+</b>	<b>AB-</b>	<b>AB+</b>
	<b>AB+</b>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
	<b>AB-</b>	✓		✓		✓		✓	
	<b>A+</b>	✓	✓			✓	✓		
	<b>A-</b>	✓				✓			
	<b>B+</b>	✓	✓	✓	✓				
	<b>B-</b>	✓		✓					
	<b>O+</b>	✓	✓						
	<b>O-</b>	✓							

In normal practice, GROUP SPECIFIC (10-30 mins) or FULLY CROSSMATCHED (45-60 mins) blood would be issued. In an emergency (<10 mins), a patient with an unknown blood group may be given group O blood.

As the blood from O -ve donors can be given to a person with any other blood group, people with O -ve blood are considered to be **UNIVERSAL DONORS**. People with AB +ve blood can receive blood from any other blood group and are therefore considered **UNIVERSAL RECEIVERS**.

The above information on major blood groups and tables taken from the ARCBS website:  
[www.giveblood.redcross.org.au](http://www.giveblood.redcross.org.au)

**FOR FURTHER CLARIFICATION PLEASE CONTACT:**

- **PATHOLOGY BLOOD BANK- EXT 8972 OR 8973, AH- 4500.**