water vapor transmission. This unit is shown in slide IV. The volume of plasma is about 200 ml. By using plastic equipment of slightly different design 400 ml units of plasma may be collected in exactly the same manner; that is, plasma from 2 donors may be combined. The plastic bags are nonbreakable and easily stored taking up much less space than the usual glass container. Heretofore it has been necessary to ship dried plasma in a container large enough to hold the diluent. A container of sterile pyrogen-free diluent must accompany the dried plasma. Two additional sets must be included; one for the transfer of the diluent to the dried plasma and the second for the administration of the fluid plasma to the donor. This current method has the disadvantages of breakage, the dried plasma must be dissolved, there is a good possibility of contamination, the administration of the plasma to the donor is slow and a relatively large amount of space is required. In comparison, the unit shown is subject to none of these criticisms and from the logistic point of view the advantages are too obvious to require enumeration.

Incidence of Post-Blood Transfusion Hepatitis in Santiago, Chile

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Abstract

This study concerns the frequency of incidence of hepatitis in :

1. A healthy population made up of 1291 blood donors and 1208 employees and laborers;
2. A population of patients divided in 1026 non transfused and 1005 previously transfused. The incidence of hepatitis did not show any significant difference between these groups.

104 transfusion recipients were studied who received 282 transfusions, with clinical controls and monthly liver tests during the five months following the last transfusion. The relation of the frequency of hepatitis to the number of transfusions was 1.4%. The risk per patient month was 0.8%. Of the 104 patients transfused, 4 had hepatitis (3.8%).