

Xov xwm kev ntxiv ntshav

(Hmong)

Tej yam nyob hauv ntshav yog dab tsi thiab lawv raug siv li cas?

Txoj kev pub ntshav raug muab faib ua ntau yam:

- **Cov ntshav liab** – cov ntshav liab ua xa cua oxygen tawm hauv lub ntsws mus thoob plaws lub cev. Lawv raug muab los siv thaum los ntshav hlob hlob los sis mob daj ntseg (ntshav liab qis.)
- **Plav-xis-mas** yog cov dej ntawm cov ntshav uas raug muab lim tawm ntawm cov ntshav liab thiab raug muab ua kom khov, kom thiaj li siv tau yav tom ntej. Plav-xis-mas muaj tej yam uas txawj khov uas pab kom tsis (txhob) los ntshav.
- **Plev-te-les** pab kom txhob los ntshav thaum nws koom nrog ib qhov hu ua thrombin. Thaum ob qhov no sib koom nws ua tej cam ntawm qhov chaw los ntshav.
- Feem ntau peb tsis ntxiv cov **ntshav dawb**, tiam sis tej zaum raug muab rau cov neeg mob uas raug mob kab ua phaug thiab cov ntshav dawb qis heev.

Vim li cas kuv tus menyuam yuav tsum tau raug ntxiv ntshav?

- kom ntxiv cov ntshav liab uas nqa cov cua oxygen hauv cov ntshav
- kom pauv cov ntshav uas raug xiam thaum raug mob, thaum phais, los sis vim muaj mob
- kom ntxiv tej nroj ntsha uas muaj nyob hauv cov ntshav:
 - plav-xis-mas (muaj tej yam kom cam tau)
 - plev-te-les
- tswj qhov los ntshav

Blood transfusion information

(English)

What are blood products (blood components) and how are they used?

Donated blood (whole blood) is divided into several products:

- **Packed red blood cells** – the red blood cells carry oxygen from the lungs to the body. They may be given for rapid bleeding or anemia (low red blood cell numbers).
- **Plasma** is the fluid portion of blood that is separated from the red blood cells and frozen for later use. Plasma contains coagulation factors that help control (stop) bleeding.
- **Platelets** help stop bleeding by combining with thrombin to form a clot at the bleeding site.
- **White blood cells** are rarely transfused, but may be given to patients with infections and very low white blood cell counts.

Why would my child need a blood transfusion?

- to increase the number of red blood cells that carry oxygen in the blood
- to replace blood lost from an injury, during surgery, or due to a medical condition
- to replace needed blood components:
 - plasma (provides coagulation factors)
 - platelets
- to control bleeding

Ua li cas kuv thiaj li paub seb kuv tus menyuam yuav tsum tau raug ntxiv ntshav?

Tus kws kho mob yuav sib tham nrog koj txog txoj kev toobkas ntxiv ntshav ua ntej nws pib ua. Lub sij hawm no yog lub sij hawm rau koj sib tham nrog tus kws kho mob txog koj tej lus nug thiab kev txhawj xeeb ua ntej koj yeem ntxiv ntshav rau koj tus me nyuam. Tiam sis, hauv lub sij hawm tos tsis tau, tus kws kho mob yuav txiav txim ntxiv ntshav ua ntej nws tham nrog koj.

Ab tsi ua yog tej yam tsis zoo ntawm kev txiv ntshav?

Cov ntshav muab ntxiv yog muab los ntawm cov neeg noj qab nyob zoo ua muab ntshav pub dawb. Txhua cov ntshav pub dawb raug muab kuaj tej kab mob nram no, uas yuav kis los ntawm ntshav.

- kab mob siab B thiab C
- kab mob human immunodeficiency hom 1 thiab hom 2 (HIV, kab mob AIDS)
- kab mob tib neeg lymphotropic, hom I thiab hom II
- syphilis (tus kab phaug no feem ntau yog kis tau los ntawm kev sib deev)

Niaj hnuv niam no cov ntshav ntxiv yeej tsis muaj teeb meem vim txoj kev saib xyuas thiab sim tau zoo dua; tiam sis, tas nrog kev ntxiv ntshav yeej muaj ib feem me me uas ua rau muaj teeb meem tau thiab.

Feem tsis zoo ntawm txhua lub ntshav:

- tawv nqaij xoo pob, ua xua, khaus:
1 ntawm 33 mus rau 100
- ua npaws:
1 ntawm 17 mus rau 200 (cov ntshav liab)
1 ntawm 3 mus rau 100 (cov plev-te-les)

How will I know if my child needs a transfusion?

The doctor will discuss the need for transfusion with you before it is given. This is a chance to discuss your questions and concerns with the doctor before you agree to a blood transfusion for your child. However, in an emergency, the doctor may have to decide whether to transfuse before talking to you.

What are the risks of transfusion?

Blood for transfusion is given by healthy volunteers. Every donation is tested for the following diseases, which can be transmitted by a blood product:

- hepatitis B and C
- human immunodeficiency virus types 1 and 2 (HIV, the AIDS virus)
- human lymphotropic virus, types I and II
- syphilis

Today's blood supply is very safe because of improved screening and testing; however, all blood transfusions have a small chance of causing problems.

Risk for each unit of blood:

- rash, hives, itching:
1 in 33 to 100
- fever:
1 in 17 to 200 (red cells)
1 in 3 to 100 (platelets)

- hemolysis (tua cov ntshav liab):
1 ntawm 38,000 mus rau 70,000
- kab mob siab daj C: 1 tug ntawm 1 lab tus
- kab mob siab daj B: 1 ntawm 147,000
(thaum txhaj tus tshuaj kab mob siab daj B,
peb tiv thaiv tau tus mob kab mob siab daj
B)
- HIV (tus kab mob AIDS):
1 tug ntawm 2 lab tus
- raug rau kab mob ciaj sia (kab mob kis):
 - tsawg tshaj li 1 tug ntawm 10,000 tus
thaum ntxiv ntshav daj plev-te-les
 - 1 tug ntawm 1,000 tus ntxiv cov ntshav
liab (1 tug ntawm 10 lab tus yog cov
tuag)
- cytomegalovirus: thaum cov ntshav dawb
raug muab lim tawm ntawm cov ntshav liab
thiab plev-te-les, peb txo tau qhov yuav kis
tau cytomegalovirus kom tsawg thiab tiv
thaiv thaum ntxiv ntshav es muaj fab/phiv.

- hemolysis (breakdown of red blood
cells): 1 in 38,000 to 70,000
- hepatitis C: 1 in 1 million
- hepatitis B: 1 in 147,000
(hepatitis B can be prevented by getting
the hepatitis B vaccine)
- HIV (the AIDS virus):
1 in 2 million
- bacterial contamination (infection):
 - less than 1 in 10,000 platelet
transfusions
 - 1 in 1,000 red blood cell
transfusions (1 in 10 million are
fatal)
- cytomegalovirus: by removing the white
blood cells (leukoreduction) from the
red blood cell and platelet units, we
reduce the risk of cytomegalovirus
transmission and prevent recurrent,
nonhemolytic transfusion reactions

Tej yam tsis zoo no ho piv tau li cas rau ntawm lwm yam kev tsis zoo phom sij uas muaj nyob rau hauv lub neej?

Kwv yees txoj kev tuag ntawm ib tug neeg
muaj ntau li cas hauv ib xyoos hauv lub Teb
Chaws Miskas:

- raug mob hauv tsev: 1 ntawm 1,100
- tus khaub thuas (influenza): 1 ntawm 5,000
- tej yam vim yog xeeb tub: 1 ntawm 10,000
- ua tsheb sib tsoo (Minnesota):
1 ntawm 10,000
- ua tsheb caij saum xis-naus sib tsoo
(Minnesota): 1 ntawm 250,000

How do these risks compare to other risks in life?

Estimated risk of death in a year per person
in the United States:

- home accident: 1 in 1,100
- influenza (the flu): 1 in 5,000
- pregnancy-related: 1 in 10,000
- car accident (Minnesota):
1 in 10,000
- snowmobile accident (Minnesota):
1 in 250,000

Puas muaj lwm txoj hauv kev ntxiv ntshav?

Tam sim no tsis muaj lwm yam pauv tau cov ntshav liab, cov plev-te-les, thiab feem ntau cov plav-xis-mas proteins. Tej cov neeg sim tau cov ntshav uas lawv tus kheej tau muab tseg cia ua ntej lawv raug phais, tiam sis qhov tsuas pub rau tej txoj kev phais xwb thiab seb tus me nyuam loj li cas thiab muaj hnuv nyoog li cas xwb. Tej tsev neeg xav siv cov ntshav ntawm cov txheeb los sis phooj ywg zoo muab, tiam sis txoj kev muaj tej yam zoo thiab tsis zoo, zoo tib yam li siv luag tej cov ntshav. (Saib Daim ntawv “Txoj kev Qhia Niamtxiv txog Pub Ntshav los ntawm yus tus Kheej.”)

Lus nug?

Daim ntawv no tsis cob coos rau koj tus menyuam xwb, tab sis qhia rau tag nrho sawv daws. Yog koj muaj lus nug, thov nug tus kws khomob. Yog xav paub ntxiv, saib Daim Ntawv Tsev Kho Mob Menyulam Yaus thiab chaw khomob “Yam ab tsi uas koj yuav tsum paub txog qhov kev nyab xeeb nyob hauv cov ntshav thaum ntxiv ntshav.” Tej ntawv txog ntxiv ntshav muaj nyob rau hauv peb tej chaw muab ntshav, North Central Blood Services of the American Red Cross hauv St. Paul thiab Memorial Blood Center hauv Minneapolis. Tej ntawv no muaj nyob rau ntawm kws khomob lub chaw ua num, tus tu cov mob, los sis hauv qhov chaw ua num Ntxiv Ntshav ntawm Tsev Khomob Menyulam Yaus:

Minneapolis (612) 813-6284
St. Paul (651) 220-6558

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Are there alternatives to a blood transfusion?

There are currently no substitutes for red blood cells, platelets, and most plasma proteins. Some people may use autologous blood donation (donate blood for themselves before surgery), but this is limited to certain planned operations and depends on the size and age of the child. Some families prefer to use directed donations (have family or close friends provide the blood), but this option has not been shown to decrease the transfusion risks. (See the pamphlet, “A Parent’s Guide to Direct Donation.”)

Questions?

This sheet is not specific to your child, but provides general information. If you have questions, please ask the doctor. For more information, see the Children’s Hospitals and Clinics pamphlet “What You Should Know About The Safety of Blood Product Transfusions.” Pamphlets about blood transfusions are also available from our local blood suppliers, North Central Blood Services of the American Red Cross in St. Paul and Memorial Blood Center in Minneapolis. These pamphlets are available from the doctor’s office, the nurse, or the Transfusion Service at Children’s: