I. **Attendance**

II. **Safety in Handling Live Tissue Specimens**
   A. Thanks for no food, drink, or gum in lab today!
   B. Wash hands before; 70% ethanol; wash hands after
   C. Handle only your own specimen
   D. Partition & dispose of specimens

III. **What's Blood Typing?**
   A. ABo System?
   B. Rh or Rhesus factor?
   C. Why important?

IV. **Blood Glucose?**
   A. What is it?
   B. How measured? Blood, urine + GTT
   C. Why important?
No food, drink or gum in lab! Thanks sincerely!

...Healthy, tasty & fresh, but not in lab!!
Hand-washing

The right way to wash your hands:
Thoroughly wash with soap and warm running water — rubbing your hands together for at least 10 seconds.

Hand-washing is the single most effective thing you can do to reduce the spread of colds and other infectious disease.

It's not necessary to use anti-bacterial soaps when washing up. Regular soap and water do the job just fine.

Also, using germicidal soaps too often may produce antibiotic-resistant bacteria.

Source: Hospital Infections Program, U.S. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention

http://www.squidsoap.com/
PREPARATION

1. WASH & DRY

2. ALCOHOL
1. Obtain sample

2. Blood glucose

3. Blood typing
Glucose: Sugar in Blood

Normal: 70-99
Pre-Diabetes: 100-125
Diabetes: ≥ 126 mg/dL

NB: Read & Record!
BLOOD TYPING

1. ADD ANTISERA

2. MIX W/TOOTHPICKS

3. READ & RECORD!!
1^0 \text{ Q? Clumping in Any Wells?}

Source: S Wong, BI 121 Lab, 2016
CLEAN-UP!

1. FOLD DIAPER
2. BLOOD PRODUCTS
3. REWASH!!
Blood Chem Lab Q?