1) Can a patient receive blood from any person? Why?

If an antigen that is not there in a person's blood, happens to enter into his blood, the antigen would react with the antibody to cause clotting of blood. The person who receives the blood would die.

$$A \rightarrow B$$
$$\Downarrow$$
$$A + \text{Antibody a} \rightarrow \text{Blood clot}$$

2) **Antigens and blood groups**

The name of antigen present in the blood is given to the blood type. Eg. Antigen A, Blood group A

Antibodies and blood groups

The same type of antigen and antibody are not present in the same blood group.

Blood group A has antibody b; not a

Blood group B has antibody a; not b

Blood group AB has no antibodies

Blood group O has both a and b antibodies.

Rh factor

Blood with antigen D is positive and without it is negative.

Let's complete the illustration 5.10.

3)