

An Editorial on HIV and Blood Transfusions

Anjali Joshi*

Department of Public Health, Rashtrasant Tukadoji Maharaj Nagpur University, Maharashtra, India

Editorial

The introduction of the HIV test in the year 1985 immediately prompted the screening of all blood gifts and today, the country's blood supply for bondings is one of the most secure across the globe. Guidelines in big time salary nations necessitate that any individual deciding to give blood is evaluated for their HIV hazard status and that all blood gifts are tried for HIV antibodies and HIV ribonucleic corrosive (RNA). Any blood that tests positive for HIV is securely discarded and is never utilized for bondings. Benefactors who test positive for HIV are told and rejected the choice of giving blood later on. In practically all cases, getting a blood bonding is protected, however any individual who is concerned ought to counsel an individual from their medical services group to find out if the blood has been tried for the presence of HIV or not.

Some low-income nations are not adequately prepared to really look at all blood gifts and, albeit exceptionally uncommon, there have been instances of gave blood items being found to contain HIV in such nations. In these locales, individuals who decide to give blood are posed a battery of inquiries, which assists with deciding if they have recently been in danger of HIV disease.

In specific cases, people in a high danger bunch who have all the

earmarks of being HIV-contrary are not permitted to give blood throughout a specific timeframe because of the likelihood that they might be contaminated, notwithstanding their test outcome being adverse. This is on the grounds that HIV can require as long as 90 days to appear in a blood test after an individual has become contaminated. In specific cases, people in a high danger bunch who have all the earmarks of being HIV-pessimistic are not permitted to give blood throughout a specific timeframe because of the likelihood that they might be contaminated, regardless of their test outcome being antagonistic. This is on the grounds that HIV can require as long as 90 days to appear in a blood test after an individual has become tainted.

Different elements that might bring about an individual being prohibited from giving blood incorporate having a body puncturing or tattoo and having a specific disease that is related with a higher danger of HIV. The rules differ by nation and people need to actually take a look at what the particular guidelines are that apply in the country they are living in. Note that individuals can't contract HIV because of giving blood. Blood assortment is exceptionally managed in many nations, with dispensable gloves and sterile needles consistently utilized for the strategy. Any individual giving blood, who speculates that the individual gathering their blood isn't utilizing a sterile needle, ought to request the needle to be changed prior to continuing with their gift.

How to cite this article: Joshi, Anjali. "An Editorial on HIV and Blood Transfusions." J AIDS Clin Res 12(2021): 859.

***Address for Correspondence:** Anjali Joshi, Department of Public Health, Rashtrasant Tukadoji Maharaj Nagpur University, Maharashtra, India, E-mail: anjali.joshi@gmail.com

Copyright: © 2021 Joshi A. This is an open-access article distributed under the terms of the Creative Commons Attribution License, which permits unrestricted use, distribution, and reproduction in any medium, provided the original author and source are credited.

Received 19 November 2021; **Accepted** 24 November 2021; **Published** 29 November 2021