Your child has expressed an interest in donating blood. Because one blood donation can be separated into two components, your child has the potential to save two lives with a single donation. We hope that you support and encourage your child’s decision to donate blood. He or she is showing civic responsibility, maturity and a sense of community pride by donating blood.

Permission by a parent or guardian is required for 16-year olds to donate blood. In addition, if donating at a high school blood drive, some schools require similar permission even for older students. If you give permission for your child to donate blood, please complete the form at the bottom of this page.

A photo or signature ID is required for all high school donors. Proof of age will be required for the first donation.

Donation Process
To determine if your child is eligible to donate, we will:
• Ask questions about health, travel, sexual activity and medications.
• Take your child’s blood pressure and temperature.
• Take a small blood sample via a finger stick to ensure your child does not have a low hemoglobin level.

If your child is eligible to donate, we will:
• Cleanse the arm with an antiseptic.
• Use a new, sterile, disposable needle and set to collect the blood.

Possible Donation Complications
Most donors tolerate giving blood well, but on rare occasions, reactions and complications may occur. Examples of reactions and complications include anxiety; feeling warm or cold; nausea or vomiting; and dizziness or fainting. Bruising, nerve injury, or infection may also occur at the needle site. Injuries from falls following dizziness or fainting occur on rare occasions. Automated technology: When blood is collected using automated technology, donors may experience tingling of the fingers and around the mouth that is caused by citrate, a substance used to keep blood from clotting in the machine. Infrequently, muscle spasms can also occur. Very rarely, a donor may develop decreased calcium levels (hypocalcemia) or an irregular heartbeat from citrate. Some products used in blood collection contain natural latex rubber which may cause allergic reactions. Our staff is trained to recognize and manage such adverse reactions.

In order to prevent complications: Drink plenty of fluids and eat well, including something salty. Also, get enough sleep the night before. Importantly, if your child starts to feel dizzy or faint after s/he donates, s/he should sit or lie down immediately until the feeling passes.

What Happens to the Donation
All blood donations are screened for several viruses and other blood borne diseases. Your child will be notified of this information. Donors with positive test results are placed on a deferral list and the blood is not used for treatment or care purposes. The names of donors whose blood tests positive are kept in confidential files. Positive test results for certain viruses are reported to health agencies as required by law. In some instances, such as when an insufficient amount of blood is collected, testing for infectious diseases may not be possible.

If you have any questions regarding your child’s decision to donate, please call 1-800-688-0900.