

Blood and guts in high school Handbook

Blood and guts in high school is a phrase that evokes images of intense drama, violence, or shocking incidents within the often-innocent realm of teenage education. While it might sound like a scene straight out of a horror movie or a gritty TV show, discussions about this phrase often revolve around themes of youth violence, school safety, or even metaphorical references to the tumultuous nature of adolescence. In this article, we'll explore the various facets of "blood and guts" as they relate to high school settings, including real incidents, safety measures, cultural representations, and how schools address violence and trauma.

Understanding the Phrase: Blood and Guts in High School

Origins and Meaning

The phrase "blood and guts" typically symbolizes violence, brutality, or the raw, sometimes graphic, aspects of conflict. When paired with "in high school," it can refer to:

- Actual violent incidents involving students
- Cultural portrayals in media
- Metaphorical references to emotional or social turmoil among teenagers

Understanding the context is key to addressing the underlying issues associated with this phrase.

Real Incidents of Violence in High Schools

Historical Perspective

Unfortunately, violence in high schools has been an ongoing concern for decades. Notable incidents include school shootings, fights, and other forms of aggression that have garnered media attention and prompted policy responses.

Common Types of Violence

Violence in high schools can take various forms:

- **Physical fights:** Often involving students clashing over personal disputes or social conflicts.
- **Weapon-related incidents:** Use of guns, knives, or other weapons leading to injuries or

fatalities.

- **Bullying and harassment:** Emotional violence that can escalate to physical acts or self-harm.
- **Mass violence:** School shootings or targeted attacks causing widespread trauma.

Impact on Students and School Communities

Violent events can have devastating effects:

- Traumatize victims, witnesses, and staff
- Disrupt the learning environment
- Erode trust within the school community
- Prompt policy and security reforms

Preventative Measures and Safety Protocols

School Security Strategies

To combat violence, schools implement various measures:

- **Security personnel:** Employing security guards or resource officers.
- **Surveillance cameras:** Monitoring hallways, entrances, and common areas.
- **Controlled access:** Limiting entry points and requiring visitor check-ins.
- **Emergency response plans:** Preparing staff and students for various scenarios through drills.

Promoting a Positive School Climate

Prevention isn't solely about security hardware; fostering a supportive environment is crucial:

- **Anti-bullying programs:** Education and intervention to reduce harassment.
- **Conflict resolution training:** Teaching students peaceful ways to settle disputes.
- **Mental health support:** Providing access to counselors and mental health resources.
- **Student engagement:** Encouraging extracurricular activities that promote inclusion and belonging.

Cultural Representations of Blood and Guts in High School

Media and Literature

The phrase often appears in movies, TV shows, and literature depicting high school life, sometimes exaggerated for dramatic effect:

- Gritty crime dramas set in urban schools
- Horror films featuring school settings
- Young adult novels exploring themes of violence and trauma

Impact of Media Portrayals

While entertainment can raise awareness, it can also sensationalize or distort reality, leading to misconceptions about the prevalence of violence in schools:

- May induce fear among parents and students
- Influence perceptions of safety
- Spark discussions on necessary reforms

The Psychological and Emotional Toll

Effects on Students

Experiencing or witnessing violence can lead to:

- Post-traumatic stress disorder (PTSD)
- Anxiety and depression
- Academic decline
- Difficulty trusting peers or authority figures

Support Systems and Recovery

Schools and communities can help by:

- Providing counseling and mental health services
- Creating safe spaces for students to express their feelings
- Implementing peer support groups
- Engaging families in healing processes

Legal and Policy Responses to School Violence

Legislation and Regulations

Various laws aim to prevent and respond to violence:

- Zero-tolerance policies for weapons and violence
- Mandatory reporting requirements
- Gun control measures affecting school safety
- School safety assessments and audits

Community and Stakeholder Involvement

Collaboration among:

- School administrators
- Local law enforcement
- Parents and guardians
- Students and youth organizations

is vital for creating effective prevention strategies.

Addressing the Metaphorical "Blood and Guts" of Adolescence

Emotional Turmoil and Growth

Beyond physical violence, "blood and guts" can refer to the intense emotional struggles faced during adolescence:

- Identity exploration
- Peer pressure
- Academic stress
- Relationship issues

Supporting Teen Development

Providing teens with tools to navigate these challenges:

- Mentorship programs

- Life skills education
- Access to mental health resources
- Encouraging healthy communication

Conclusion: Moving Towards Safer and Supportive High Schools

While the phrase "blood and guts in high school" paints a stark picture, it underscores the importance of addressing violence, trauma, and emotional upheavals within educational environments. Through comprehensive safety measures, mental health support, community involvement, and fostering positive school cultures, it is possible to reduce incidents of violence and help students thrive both academically and emotionally. Creating a safe high school is a collective responsibility—one that involves educators, parents, policymakers, and students working together to build a nurturing, inclusive, and secure environment for all.

Blood and Guts in High School: Navigating the Complexities of Adolescent Development and School Safety

Introduction

Blood and guts in high school? These visceral words evoke images of chaos, violence, and raw emotion. While such phrases might conjure scenes from action movies or horror stories, they also metaphorically reflect the tumultuous journey of adolescence within the educational environment. High school is a critical developmental stage where young people grapple with identity, social pressures, academic expectations, and often, physical and emotional risks. This article explores the multifaceted aspects of high school life that involve safety concerns, health issues, and the broader societal implications of youth violence, injury, and well-being. By understanding these complex dynamics, educators, parents, policymakers, and students themselves can work toward creating safer, more supportive learning environments.

The Physical Realities of Violence and Injury in High Schools

Incidence and Types of Violence

High schools are microcosms of society, and unfortunately, incidents of violence and injury are part of their reality. According to national surveys and research data:

- Approximately 20% of students report being in a physical fight at school during the past year.
- Incidents of weapon possession or threats have increased in some regions, with a notable percentage involving knives, firearms, or other dangerous objects.
- Bullying, both physical and verbal, often leads to injuries or emotional scars that can be as

damaging as physical wounds.

Common Injury Types and Their Causes

Injuries in high schools can range from minor cuts to serious trauma requiring hospitalization.

Common injury types include:

- Blunt force injuries: Resulting from fights, falls, or accidents during sports.
- Lacerations and punctures: Often caused by broken glass, weapons, or sharp objects.
- Concussions and head injuries: Due to falls, sports impacts, or assaults.

Sports injuries are a significant subset, with high contact activities like football, hockey, and wrestling posing inherent risks. While safety equipment has improved, accidents still occur, sometimes with severe consequences.

The Role of Emergency Response and Medical Preparedness

Schools are increasingly equipped with emergency protocols, including:

- On-site first aid kits and AED (Automated External Defibrillator) devices.
- Staff trained in CPR and emergency response.
- Clear procedures for handling injuries and coordinating with local emergency services.

Despite these measures, the unpredictable nature of accidents underscores the importance of prevention through safety education, equipment, and supervision.

The Emotional and Psychological Toll: 'Guts' Beyond the Physical

Emotional Injuries and Mental Health

While physical injuries are tangible, emotional wounds often remain unseen but equally impactful. Adolescents exposed to violence, bullying, or trauma may experience:

- Anxiety and depression
- Post-traumatic stress disorder (PTSD)
- Low self-esteem and social withdrawal

The phrase 'blood and guts' can also symbolize the internal struggles students face, such as peer

pressure, academic stress, and identity conflicts.

School Violence and Its Psychological Aftermath

School shootings, assaults, and harassment have profound psychological effects:

- Fear and sense of insecurity among students and staff
- Increased absenteeism and disengagement
- Long-term mental health issues that require counseling and support

Research indicates that exposure to violence in school correlates with lower academic achievement and higher dropout rates. It also fosters a culture of fear that hampers learning and social development.

Prevention Strategies and Safety Measures

Policy and Discipline

Effective prevention begins with clear policies:

- Zero-tolerance policies for weapons and violence.
- Consistent enforcement of anti-bullying codes.
- Restorative justice programs that focus on reconciliation rather than punishment.

Education and Awareness

Empowering students with knowledge is crucial:

- Conflict resolution and anger management workshops.
- Education about the consequences of violence and substance abuse.
- Promoting empathy and social-emotional learning (SEL).

Physical Environment and Supervision

Designing safer spaces involves:

- Surveillance cameras and security personnel.

- Controlled access points and visitor screening.
- Well-maintained facilities to prevent accidents.

Community and Parental Involvement

Engaging families and communities enhances safety:

- Parent-teacher associations working on violence prevention.
- Community policing and outreach programs.
- Mentoring initiatives that connect students with positive role models.

The Role of Technology and Innovation

Surveillance and Monitoring

Advances in technology have transformed safety measures:

- CCTV cameras integrated with real-time monitoring.
- Panic buttons and alert systems accessible to staff and students.
- Use of data analytics to identify risk patterns.

Digital Literacy and Cyber Safety

Modern threats extend beyond physical violence:

- Cyberbullying prevention programs.
- Teaching students responsible online behavior.
- Monitoring digital platforms for signs of distress or threats.

Health Monitoring and Wearables

Emerging devices can alert staff to health emergencies:

- Wearable fitness trackers that monitor vital signs.
- Apps for reporting incidents or concerns anonymously.
- Data-driven approaches to identify students at risk.

Challenges and Ethical Considerations

Balancing Safety and Privacy

Implementing surveillance and monitoring raises privacy concerns:

- Ensuring data protection and confidentiality.
- Avoiding overly intrusive measures that infringe on student rights.
- Transparent policies that involve students and parents.

Addressing Socioeconomic Disparities

Safety initiatives must consider:

- Equitable resource distribution.
- Programs tailored to underserved communities where violence risks are higher.
- Cultural competence in intervention strategies.

Mental Health Support and Stigma Reduction

Providing mental health resources is vital, but challenges include:

- Overcoming stigma associated with seeking help.
- Ensuring adequate staffing of counselors.
- Integrating mental health education into curricula.

The Path Forward: Cultivating a Culture of Safety and Support

Creating a safe high school environment where students can thrive involves a multi-layered approach:

- Prevention: Proactive measures that reduce risks before incidents occur.
- Intervention: Immediate and effective responses to emergencies.
- Recovery: Providing support and counseling to heal emotional wounds.

It also requires fostering a school culture rooted in respect, inclusion, and mutual understanding. Encouraging student involvement in safety planning empowers youth and promotes ownership of

their environment.

Conclusion

'Blood and guts in high school' might be a stark phrase, but it encapsulates the urgent need to confront the realities of youth violence, injury, and emotional trauma head-on. While the physical risks are tangible and often immediate, the psychological scars can linger long after the scars have healed. By implementing comprehensive safety policies, leveraging technology responsibly, and nurturing a culture of empathy and resilience, schools can transform from sites of chaos to sanctuaries of growth and learning. Protecting our youth is a collective responsibility—one that demands vigilance, compassion, and innovation. Only then can we ensure that high school remains a place where young minds and bodies are nurtured, not torn apart by violence or neglect.

QuestionAnswer What is 'Blood and Guts in High School' about? 'Blood and Guts in High School' is a satirical comic series by Jhonen Vasquez that explores dark humor, teenage angst, and social issues through grotesque and surreal stories set in a high school environment. Why has 'Blood and Guts in High School' gained popularity among fans of dark humor? Its bold combination of horror, satire, and teenage rebellion appeals to fans who enjoy subversive and edgy storytelling that challenges traditional high school narratives. Are there any adaptations of 'Blood and Guts in High School'? As of now, there are no official TV or film adaptations, but the comic has inspired various fan creations and discussions within the dark humor community. What themes are commonly explored in 'Blood and Guts in High School'? Themes include societal critique, teenage alienation, identity, violence, and the absurdity of adolescence, all conveyed through exaggerated and grotesque imagery. Is 'Blood and Guts in High School' suitable for younger audiences? No, due to its graphic violence, grotesque imagery, and mature themes, it is intended for adult readers and not suitable for children or young teens. How does 'Blood and Guts in High School' compare to Jhonen Vasquez's other works? 'Blood and Guts' shares Vasquez's signature dark humor and surreal style, similar to 'Johnny the Homicidal Maniac' and 'Invader Zim,' but is noted for its more explicit and grotesque content. What impact has 'Blood and Guts in High School' had on comic culture? It has contributed to the popularity of alternative comics, influencing creators interested in dark humor and underground art, and has a dedicated niche following. Where can I find 'Blood and Guts in High School' to read? You can find collected editions and individual issues through comic bookstores, online retailers, or digital platforms that specialize in indie and alternative comics. Are there any upcoming projects related to 'Blood and Guts in High School'? As of now, there are no announced projects, but fans keep hope for potential adaptations or new related works from Jhonen Vasquez in the future.

Related keywords: teen drama, coming-of-age, high school, teenage angst, friendship, romance, rebellion, identity, adolescence, emotional struggles

BASICS OF BLOOD MANAGEMENT

Basics of Blood Management

Blood management is a critical aspect of modern healthcare, encompassing strategies and practices aimed at ensuring the optimal use, conservation, and safety of blood and blood products. Effective blood management not only improves patient outcomes but also minimizes risks associated with transfusions and conserves vital blood resources. This comprehensive guide explores the fundamental concepts, techniques, and importance of blood management in clinical settings.

Understanding Blood Management: An Overview

Blood management involves a multidisciplinary approach that integrates clinical practices, patient assessment, blood conservation techniques, and safety protocols. It aims to reduce unnecessary transfusions, enhance patient care, and ensure that blood products are available when needed.

Definition of Blood Management

Blood management refers to the systematic, evidence-based practices used to optimize the use of blood and blood components, minimize transfusion-related risks, and promote patient-centered care.

Objectives of Blood Management

- Minimize unnecessary blood transfusions
- Improve patient safety
- Optimize blood utilization
- Reduce blood wastage
- Enhance clinical outcomes
- Ensure blood product safety and compatibility

Core Components of Blood Management

Effective blood management comprises several essential elements that collectively improve transfusion practices and patient outcomes.

1. Patient Blood Management (PBM)

Patient Blood Management involves individualized assessment and intervention strategies to improve a patient's hemoglobin levels and overall health status before, during, and after surgery or

medical treatment.

Key aspects include:

- Preoperative anemia management
- Optimization of coagulation
- Minimizing blood loss
- Postoperative recovery strategies

2. Blood Conservation Techniques

Implementing methods to reduce blood loss and conserve blood during surgical and medical procedures.

Common techniques include:

- Use of minimally invasive surgical techniques
- Application of topical hemostatic agents
- Controlled hypotension during surgery
- Use of cell salvage systems
- Pharmacological agents (e.g., tranexamic acid)

3. Blood Product Selection and Compatibility

Ensuring the correct matching of blood types to prevent transfusion reactions.

Key points:

- ABO and Rh compatibility testing
- Cross-matching procedures
- Use of leukocyte-reduced and irradiated blood components when necessary

4. Transfusion Safety and Monitoring

Ensuring the safety of blood transfusions through rigorous testing, proper administration, and post-transfusion monitoring.

Safety measures include:

- Donor screening
- Testing for infectious diseases
- Proper storage and handling
- Vigilant monitoring for adverse reactions

Principles of Blood Management

Understanding and applying core principles are vital for effective blood management.

1. Judicious Use of Blood

Transfuse only when clinically indicated, based on evidence-based guidelines and patient-specific factors.

2. Minimizing Blood Loss

Apply surgical and medical techniques to reduce bleeding.

3. Optimizing Patient's Hematologic Status

Treat underlying causes of anemia, such as nutritional deficiencies or chronic disease, before considering transfusion.

4. Safe and Appropriate Transfusion Practices

Follow strict protocols for blood compatibility, administration, and monitoring.

Importance of Blood Management in Healthcare

Implementing effective blood management practices has numerous benefits:

- Patient Safety: Reduces the risk of transfusion reactions, infections, and immunomodulation.
- Resource Conservation: Ensures efficient use of blood supplies, reducing wastage.
- Cost-effectiveness: Decreases healthcare costs associated with transfusions and complications.
- Improved Outcomes: Enhances recovery, reduces hospital stay, and promotes overall patient well-being.
- Public Health Impact: Contributes to the sustainable management of blood resources globally.

Steps in Blood Management Process

A typical blood management process involves several sequential steps:

- **Assessment and Planning:** Evaluate the patient's condition, hemoglobin levels, and surgical or medical needs.
- **Preoperative Optimization:** Treat anemia, optimize coagulation, and plan surgical techniques to reduce blood loss.
- **Intraoperative Management:** Employ blood conservation techniques and monitor blood loss meticulously.
- **Postoperative Care:** Continue monitoring hemoglobin levels, prevent bleeding, and consider transfusion if necessary.

Role of Healthcare Professionals in Blood Management

Effective blood management relies heavily on the collaborative efforts of various healthcare professionals:

- Hematologists: Provide expertise on blood disorders and transfusion medicine.
- Surgeons and Anesthesiologists: Implement blood conservation techniques during procedures.
- Nurses: Monitor patient response and manage transfusions safely.
- Laboratory Technicians: Conduct compatibility testing and blood screening.
- Hospital Administrators: Ensure policies, training, and resources are in place for safe blood management.

Challenges and Future Directions in Blood Management

While significant progress has been made, several challenges persist:

- Limited blood supplies in certain regions
- Risk of transfusion-transmitted infections
- Managing rare blood types
- Ensuring adherence to guidelines

Future directions include:

- Development of synthetic blood substitutes
- Advanced blood screening technologies
- Personalized medicine approaches

- Enhanced patient education and awareness

Conclusion

The **basics of blood management** encompass a comprehensive set of strategies aimed at optimizing the use of blood products, minimizing associated risks, and improving patient outcomes. By understanding the core principles?judicious use, blood conservation, safety, and patient-centered care?healthcare providers can ensure efficient and effective transfusion practices. As advancements continue, the goal remains to provide safe, sustainable, and personalized blood management solutions that benefit both individual patients and the broader healthcare system.

Keywords: blood management, patient blood management, blood conservation, transfusion safety, blood transfusion, blood products, hemoglobin, blood compatibility, blood safety protocols, blood conservation techniques

Basics of Blood Management: A Comprehensive Guide for Healthcare Professionals and Patients

Blood management is a critical aspect of modern healthcare, encompassing strategies and practices designed to optimize the use of blood and blood components to improve patient outcomes. In an era where blood safety, efficiency, and resource conservation are paramount, understanding the basics of blood management is essential for clinicians, surgeons, and even informed patients. This guide aims to provide a detailed overview of the fundamental principles, techniques, and considerations involved in blood management, highlighting its significance in clinical settings.

Introduction to Blood Management

Blood management refers to a multidisciplinary approach aimed at reducing unnecessary blood transfusions, ensuring patient safety, and conserving blood resources. It involves a combination of preoperative, intraoperative, and postoperative strategies to minimize blood loss and enhance the body's natural ability to recover from anemia or blood loss.

Historically, blood transfusions have been a cornerstone of supportive care in various medical conditions, from trauma to surgery. However, over the years, the focus has shifted toward evidence-based practices that promote judicious use of blood, avoiding potential risks such as transfusion reactions, infections, and immunomodulation.

The Importance of Blood Management

Effective blood management has several key benefits:

- Patient Safety: Reduces risks associated with transfusions, including transfusion reactions, infections, and immunological complications.
- Resource Conservation: Saves valuable blood supplies, which are often limited and costly.
- Cost-effectiveness: Minimizes healthcare expenses related to blood procurement, testing, and storage.
- Improved Outcomes: Enhances recovery and reduces hospital stay durations by preventing unnecessary transfusions.

Core Principles of Blood Management

The basics of blood management hinge on three interconnected principles:

- Optimizing Hemoglobin Levels Preoperatively or Pre-treatment
- Minimizing Blood Loss During Procedures
- Enhancing the Patient's Ability to Tolerate Anemia

Let's explore each in detail.

Preoperative Blood Management Strategies

Preparation before surgery or treatment is vital to reduce the need for transfusions.

1. Anemia Screening and Treatment

- Screening: Routine testing for anemia allows early detection of low hemoglobin levels.
- Treatment: Correcting anemia preoperatively with iron supplementation (oral or intravenous), vitamin B12, or erythropoietin stimulating agents improves patient resilience to blood loss.

2. Patient Optimization

- Addressing nutritional deficiencies.
- Managing chronic illnesses that may contribute to anemia.
- Discontinuing medications that impair clotting (e.g., anticoagulants) when appropriate.

3. Planning and Patient Blood Management (PBM) Programs

- Developing individualized plans to optimize patient outcomes.

- Educating patients about blood conservation strategies.

Intraoperative Blood Management Techniques

During surgery or invasive procedures, steps are taken to reduce blood loss:

1. Surgical Techniques

- Use of meticulous hemostasis (e.g., cautery, clips).
- Employing minimally invasive surgical methods where possible.
- Application of topical hemostatic agents.

2. Blood Conservation Devices

- Cell Salvage: Collecting and reinfusing the patient's own blood lost during surgery.
- Controlled Hypotension: Lowering blood pressure temporarily to reduce bleeding.

3. Pharmacologic Agents

- Antifibrinolytics: Drugs like tranexamic acid or aminocaproic acid help stabilize blood clots.
- Desmopressin: Used in specific cases to promote clotting.

Postoperative Blood Management

After surgery, focus shifts to recovery:

- Monitoring hemoglobin and hematocrit levels.
- Continuing iron or erythropoietin therapy if indicated.
- Avoiding unnecessary blood transfusions unless clinically justified.
- Using restrictive transfusion thresholds based on evidence-based guidelines.

Blood Transfusion: When Is It Necessary?

While blood transfusions can be lifesaving, they are not without risks. Indications for transfusion typically include:

- Hemoglobin below a certain threshold (often
- Significant ongoing bleeding.
- Hemodynamic instability or signs of tissue hypoxia.

Decision-making should always involve a careful assessment of risks and benefits, and whenever possible, alternatives should be considered.

Alternatives to Transfusion

To reduce reliance on transfusions, several alternatives are utilized:

- Pharmacologic agents (e.g., antifibrinolytics, erythropoietin).
- Volume expanders: Crystalloids or colloids to maintain blood pressure.
- Autologous blood donation: Patients donate their own blood prior to elective procedures.
- Bloodless surgery techniques: Employing the strategies outlined above to avoid transfusion altogether.

Safety and Ethical Considerations

Ensuring blood safety involves rigorous screening for infectious agents and proper storage. Ethical considerations include respecting patient autonomy and cultural or religious beliefs regarding blood transfusions.

The Future of Blood Management

Advances in technology and research are continuously shaping the field:

- Development of synthetic blood products.
- Improved blood conservation devices.
- Personalized medicine approaches to optimize individual patient care.

Conclusion

The basics of blood management encompass a comprehensive set of practices aimed at reducing unnecessary blood transfusions, enhancing patient safety, and conserving precious blood resources. From preoperative optimization, intraoperative techniques, to postoperative care, each stage plays a vital role in effective blood management strategies. As healthcare continues to evolve, a multidisciplinary approach rooted in evidence-based practices will remain fundamental in ensuring optimal patient outcomes while safeguarding blood supplies for those in critical need.

Remember: Effective blood management is not just about avoiding transfusions; it's about ensuring that every patient receives the safest, most appropriate care tailored to their needs. Whether you're a healthcare professional or a patient seeking understanding, embracing these principles contributes to safer, more efficient healthcare experiences.

Question What is blood management and why is it important? Blood management involves the strategies and practices used to optimize the use of blood and blood products, ensuring patient safety, reducing unnecessary transfusions, and conserving blood resources. What are common methods used in blood management? Common methods include preoperative anemia assessment, minimizing blood loss during surgery, using blood conservation techniques, and applying evidence-based transfusion practices. How can preoperative anemia management improve blood management outcomes? Treating anemia before surgery with iron therapy or other interventions reduces the likelihood of transfusions, leading to better patient outcomes and conserving blood supplies. What is Patient Blood Management (PBM)? PBM is a multidisciplinary approach aimed at optimizing a patient's own blood volume and health to reduce the need for allogeneic blood transfusions and improve clinical outcomes. Why is restrictive transfusion strategy recommended in blood management? Restrictive strategies, such as transfusing only when hemoglobin levels fall below a certain threshold, reduce unnecessary transfusions and associated risks without compromising patient safety. What role do blood conservation techniques play in blood management? Techniques like intraoperative cell salvage, minimizing surgical bleeding, and using pharmacologic agents help conserve blood and reduce transfusion needs. How does proper blood management impact patient safety? Effective blood management minimizes transfusion-related complications, reduces infection risks, and improves overall patient recovery and outcomes. What are the benefits of implementing blood management protocols in hospitals? Benefits include reduced blood product usage, lower healthcare costs, improved patient outcomes, and better resource allocation. What are the challenges faced in implementing blood management programs? Challenges include limited resources, lack of staff training, resistance to change, and the need for multidisciplinary coordination and institutional support.

Related keywords: blood transfusion, blood collection, blood safety, blood components, blood donation, blood testing, blood storage, blood typing, blood compatibility, blood conservation

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