

or newest—but at least 70 years old according to my calculations.

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Blood Transfusion

FILTERS AND BLOOD TRANSFUSION Two types of cardiopulmonary bypass filters were evaluated for their effectiveness as blood filters. Samples from nine units of 21-23-day-old ACD bank blood were forced at a constant flow rate through a fixed area of a nickel mesh screen (20- μ pore size) before and after passage through the filters. The amount of debris retained was determined by weighing. The screen entrapped 0.90 to 3.20 mg/ml (mean 1.54 mg/ml) of debris from unfiltered blood, 0.50 to 0.89 mg/ml (mean 0.69 mg/ml) after passage through a polyester filter, and 0.01 to 0.03 mg/ml (mean 0.02 mg/ml) after passage through a Dacron wool filter. (McNamara, J. J., Burran, E. L., and Suehiro, G.: *Effective Filtration of Banked Blood, Surgery* 71: 594-597, 1972.)

ABSTRACTER'S COMMENT: Both Pall (polyester) and Swank (Dacron wool) filters are now available in models appropriate for use during blood transfusion. Although it is now possible to remove a substantial amount of detritus, we need more information on allowable levels that will not alter function in the lung, the *in-vivo* filter commonly used.