

HANES TRALLWYSIADAU GWAED

ANIFEILIAID I BOBL

Yn y 1600au, cafwyd tri trallwysiad llwyddiannus o waed defaid i fodau dynol. Mae'n debygol bod y cleifion wedi goroesi oherwydd y swm bach o waed a drallwyswyd. Ond, roedd llawer mwy o ymdrechion yn aflwyddiannus, felly gwaharddodd Ffrainc a Phrydain yr arfer hwn.



O DDYN I DDYN

Yn y 1800au cynnar, cafodd James Blundell, meddyg o Brydain, rywfaint o lwyddiant gyda thrallwysladau gwaed dynol i ddynol. Ond, roedd y mathau hyn o lawdriniaethau yn dal i gael eu hystyried yn rhy beryglus, ac ni wnaed llawer hyd at ddechrau'r 1900au.

GRWPIAU GWAED

Yn 1901, darganfuwyd bod tri grŵp gwaed dynol (O, A a B) gan Karl Landsteiner o Awstria. Darganfyddodd pan mae mathau gwaed gwahanol sy'n anghydnaws yn cael eu cymysgu bod system imiwnedd y corff yn achosi i'r celloedd gwaed coch ffurfio clympiau, a byddai'r claf yn marw. Am ei waith, dyfarnwyd iddo Wobr Nobel mewn Ffisioleg a Meddygaeth yn 1930.



BANCAU GWAED

Dechreuodd byddin Prydain ddefnyddio trallwysladau gwaed yn y Rhyfel Byd Cyntaf i drin milwyr clwyfedig. Trosglwyddwyd gwaed yn uniongyrchol o un person i'r llall. Yn fuan daeth yn amlwg bod angen llawer o waed cyn i anafusion gyrraedd. Yn 1917 sefydlwyd y banc gwaed cyntaf, gan ddefnyddio sodiwm citrad i atal y gwaed rhag ceulo a'u wastraffu.



THE HISTORY OF BLOOD TRANSFUSION

ANIMALS TO HUMANS

In the 1600s, there were three successful blood transfusions from sheep to humans. It's likely that the patients survived due to the small amount of blood which was transfused. However, there were many other unsuccessful efforts and France and Britain banned the procedures.



FROM HUMAN TO HUMAN

In the early 1800s, James Blundell, a British doctor, had some success with human to human blood transfusions. However, these types of surgeries were still considered to be too dangerous and things didn't really change until the early 1900s.

BLOOD GROUPS

In 1901, Karl Landsteiner from Austria discovered that there are three groups of human blood (O, A and B). He discovered that when different types of incompatible bloods are mixed, the body's immune system causes the red blood cells to form clumps and the patient would die. In 1930 he won a Nobel Prize in Physiology and Medicine for his work.



BLOOD BANKS

The British Army started using blood transfusions during the First World War to treat wounded soldiers. Blood was transfused directly from one person to another. It was soon discovered that a lot of blood was needed before the patients arrived. In 1917 the first blood bank was established, using sodium citrate to prevent the blood from clotting and being wasted.

CWESTIYNAU TRALLWYSIADAU GWAED

Beth oedd enw'r meddyg o Brydain oedd yn arbrofi yn y 1800au gyda thrallwysio gwaed rhwng pobl?

What was the name of the British doctor who experimented with blood transfusion between humans in the 1800s?

Faint o grwpiau gwaed a ddarganfyddwyd yn 1901 a beth oedd eu henwau?

How many blood groups were discovered in 1901 and what were their names?

Beth sy'n digwydd i'r gwaed pan fo grwpiau gwaed gwahanol ac anghydnavs yn cael eu cymysgu?

What happens to blood when different and incompatible blood groups are mixed?

Beth sy'n cael ei ddefnyddio i atal gwaed rhag ceulo?

What is used to prevent blood from clotting?

Pryd sefydlwyd y banc gwaed cyntaf?

When was the first blood bank established?