

Home

How a QR Life Link Code can save your life or use in emergencies .

“In this digital age, we have an opportunity to transform the lives of people in ways that were hard to imagine in the past”



What is QR Life Link Code ?

QR Life Link Code (Quick Response) is a type of QR code that contains essential personal or medical information about an individual, which can be quickly accessed using a smartphone or any QR code scanner. This information may include medical history, emergency contacts, blood type, and more. People can use this code during emergency and it is useful during the golden hour and can help save many lives.

How to create a QR Code for emergencies.

To Generate QR Life Link Code , Please visit our website and follow fellow steps:

- Step : 01 do visit our website :
- Step:02 Click on Started (Welcome to QR Life Link)
- Step : 03 Sign Up by Filling Required information.
- Step : 04 Do Login
- Step : 05 Personal Information
- Step : 06 Medical Information
- Step : 07 Contact Information
- Step:08 Insurance Information
- Step 09 Get QR (Personal Information)

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QR Life Link Code (Quick Response) is a type of QR code that contains essential personal or medical information about an individual, which can be quickly accessed using a smartphone or any QR code scanner. The main aim of QR Life Code is to provide platform for emergency help during accident or for the elderly person , Students and specially Blind or Physically impaired Person in various situation.

How to use the emergency QR Code

1. On your phone or wallet

At the time of emergency, this QR Life Link Code can easily be accessed by first responders. It is a good practice to keep your emergency QR Life Link in your wallet at all times or paste it on your phone so that it's on you at all times.

2. On a wristband or fingernails for the elderly, School Childrens, Blind or Physically impaired Person.

For Pilot project , this tiny QR Life Link Code contain elderly, School Childrens, Blind or Physically impaired Person's personal details such as name, contact information, and home address with the entitled "Please scan it and help me back home" if required.

3: On your pet's collar

If you have a pet, you might want to add a QR Life Link Code on its collar to find you in case it goes missing. The QR Life Link Code can store basic information such as the name (that the pet responds to), eating habits and owners contact information.

4. On your vehicle

In addition to having an emergency QR Life Link Code on person, you can add one to your vehicle as well. Ensure that you add supporting text such as '**Scan in emergencies**'. Anything that saves time in an emergency can save lives too. For your own and others safety, you should create and keep with you at all times a QR Life Link Code -based emergency card or wristband.

5. On Your Bag During Travelling

QR Life Link Code also useful to find your lost luggage whenever you are traveling. Now in this era of digital revolution mobile phone is handy and if any one found your bag or luggage then person scan code and do contact very easily

6. On Your I- Card

If you employer of then it is a good practice to keep your emergency QR Life Link in your I- Card at all times. Hence , at the time of emergency, this QR Life Link Code can easily be accessed by first responders.

"Safe Blood Starts With Me"

Donate Blood : Save A Life

About Blood Donation:

Donating blood is safe and simple. It takes approximately 10-15 minutes to complete the blood donation process. Sterile blood bags are used for blood collection which has a sterile needle attached. These bags can be used only once, hence the needle also cannot be reused. Blood bags used for collection, have fixed capacity, hence excess of blood cannot be collected.

Why Do Blood Donation:

Emergencies occur every minute. For each patient requiring blood, it is an emergency and the patients could have set back if blood is not available. Your blood donation may be even more special than you realize. A single donation from you can help one or more patients. This is possible because whole blood is made up of several useful components. These components perform special functions in your body and in the body of patients who receive your blood. The various blood components are Red Blood Cells, White Blood Cells, Platelets, Plasma and selected Plasma Proteins. Each of these components can be separated from your donated volume of blood and transfused into a specific patient requiring that particular component. Thus, many can benefit from one unit of blood. To replace blood lost because of accidents or diseases.

- To treat shock due to injury.
- For Major & Minor surgeries including open heart surgeries, transplants etc.
- For burn victims.
- For patients suffering from Anemia.
- During child birth for the mother.
- For exchange transfusion for new born infants.
- To make blood derivatives which are used to treat medical problems.
- For children suffering from ailments like Thalassemia, Hemophilia (bleeding disorders),

Thalassemia & Sickle Cell Prevention Programme

Thalassemia major is the commonest genetic blood disorder in the country and despite a very heavy economic and social burden towards its care and management results in high morbidity and mortality although being entirely preventable.

One of the strategies for direct prevention is to undertake Ante-natal screening, followed by pre-natal diagnosis in pregnancies where both partners are Heterozygous for haemoglobinopathies.

For more information regarding Thalassemia & Sickle Cell Prevention or During the Emergency of Blood , Please do contact to visit nearest branch in your district or area as below...

What is Organ donation ?

Organ donation is the entire practice of retrieving a human organ from a living or deceased person, who is referred to as a Donor, and transplanting it into a recipient. The recipient will be a patient who is suffering from organ failure and who will not survive unless she/he receives an organ replacement. The process of recovering organs is called Retrieval.

What is Tissue Donation?

Tissue Donation is the process of Retrieving or Procuring tissues from a living or deceased persons, called a Donor, and transplanted into the Recipient who needs it.

Medical Science has made tremendous progress in recent times in the field of organ donation and transplantation, with organ donation from one person capable of saving up to 9 lives and improving the lives of many others.

However, due to the prevalence of myths about organ donation, and the lack of awareness about the topic in India, a majority of people do not take up this noble cause for the benefit of others.

Which Organs Can Be Donated?

Let's take a closer look at the different organs that can be donated by a person after death and while the person is still alive. There are eight organs that can be donated and transplanted:

1. Kidneys: Both kidneys can be donated by a deceased donor. On average the lifespan of a transplanted kidney is around nine years, but it varies from individual to individual. Of all organs in the human body, the demand for kidneys is the highest, and kidneys are the most frequently donated organs. A kidney disease most likely affects both kidneys at the same time. A living donor can easily donate one kidney to someone and function well for the rest of their lives.
2. Liver: The liver is an important organ with primary functions of bile production & excretion; excretion of bilirubin, cholesterol, hormones, and drugs; metabolism of fats, proteins and carbohydrates; enzyme activation; storage of glycogen, vitamins and minerals; synthesis of plasma proteins; blood detoxification and purification. The liver is the only organ in the human body that can grow cells and regenerate. A donated liver from someone who has died (a deceased donor) can further be split into two

pieces and transplanted into two different people to save their lives. A living donor can have a portion of her/his liver removed to donate to someone, and the remaining portion will regenerate to almost its full previous size.

3. Heart: A heart is a muscular organ which pumps blood through the human body. In a person's life, the heart will beat around 2.5 billion times on average and keep the blood running in the body. After being retrieved from the donor, a heart can survive for 4-6 hours only.
4. Lungs: Single or double-lung transplants can be performed from deceased donors. Additionally, living donors can donate a single lobe from the lungs, though it will not regenerate.
5. Pancreas: A deceased donor pancreas can be transplanted into an ailing patient. A living donor can also donate a portion of the pancreas and still retain pancreas functionality.
6. Intestine: After death, a donor can donate their intestine. Although quite rare, a living donor can donate a portion of the intestine.

In addition to organs, you can also donate tissues such as corneas, skin, bones, ligaments, heart valves etc.

Which Tissues Can Be Donated?

Layers of cells that function together to serve a specific purpose are called Tissues. Most Tissues should be donated within 6 hours of the donor's death.

1. Cornea: Cornea donation or eye donation is the most common tissue donation. The Cornea is a transparent covering over the eye. It is also the eye's primary focusing element. Recipients who suffer from corneal blindness can gain their sight again after a corneal transplant. These patients are those who may have been blinded by an accident, infection or disease. Either the entire Cornea can be transplanted or it can be transplanted in parts. A Corneal Transplant does not need any anti-rejection drugs in the recipient. Corneas from all ages of recipients are effective as long as the Doctors as they are healthy.
2. Bones: Bones from deceased donors are used to replace bones of recipients whose bones are cancerous. A Bone transplant can be done instead of amputating the cancerous arm.
3. Skin: Skin can be used as grafting for burn victims, acid attack victims or for post-mastectomy breast reconstruction, amongst other things.
4. Veins: Donated veins are commonly used in surgeries for cardiac bypass.

Apart from these, other tissues that can be donated are muscles, tendons, ligaments, cartilage and heart valves.

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Mr. Bharat Vadhiya

Founder

QR Life Link Code Movement

E Mail : vadhiyab@gmail.com ‘