

# [Basic hematology terminology flashcard](https://assignbuster.com/basic-hematology-terminology-flashcard/)

absolute countcalculation of absolute cell numbers based on percentage of type multiplied by the total cell countacanthocyteerythrocyte with irregularly shaped marginsacanthocytosisvariation in rbc size; w/o even cell sizeagglutinationprocess in which particles aggregate or clump togetheragranulocytewbc’s like monocyte and lymphocyte that do not have obvious cytoplasmic granules when viewed under a light microscopeanemiabelow normal values in pcv, rbc count, or Hb levelanisocytosisvariation in rbc size; w/o even cell sizeanticoagulantchemical used to inhibit clotting of whole blood. the liquid portion of the sample harvested is plasmaazurophilic granuleslarge homogeneous and dense granules that stain blue with romanowsky stainsband cellan immature neutrophil in which the nucleus is not lobulated but is in the form of a continuous band, horseshoe shaped, twisted or coiledbasophila class of granulocytic leukocyte that promotes the inflammatory responsebasopeniadecreased numbers of a class of granulocytic leukocyte that promotes the inflammatory responsebasophiliaincreased number of basophilsbasophilicthings that stain readily with basic, or blue dyes in many commonly used stains such as Wright’s Giemsa’s or Wright’s stainbasophilic stripplingpresence of small, blue-staining granules in the erythrocytebuffy coatlayer of wbc’s, platelets, and nucleated rbc’s in sedimented or centrifuged bloodcodocyteform of leptocyte or target cellcrenationerythrocytes with spiny projections on the margin of the celldifferentialdiagnostic evaluation of the number of blood cell types per cubic millimeter of bloodeosinopeniadecreased number of eosinophilseosinophiliaincreased number of eosinophilserythrocytered blood cellerythrophagocytosisengulfing, or phagocytosis, of the erythrocyteerythropoiesisproduction of rbc’sgranulocytewbc containing granulesgranulomatouscomposed of a tuumorlike mass or nodule of granulationhematologythe science dealing with the morphology of blood and blood-forming tissues, and with their physiology and pathologyhemea nonprotein, iron-containing portion of hemoglobinhemocculta qualitative test for hidden blood in the stool, based upon detecting the peroxidase activity of hemoglobinhemograma graphic or tabular representation of the differential blood counthemolysisrupture of erythrocytes with release of hemoglobinhemolyticpertaining to, characterized by, or producing hemolysishemophiliaa hereditary condition of deficient blood coagulation; also called a bleederhemoglobinan allosteric protein found in erythrocytes that transports molecular oxygen in the bloodheterophila finely granular polymorphonuclear leukocyte represented by neutrophils in humans, but characterized in other mammals by granules that have variable sizes and staining characteristicshyperchromichaving a greater density of color or pigmenthypersegmentationneutrophil with more than 5 lobes in the nucleushypochromicerythrocyte with lack of decrease in staining intensity, low cellular Hbleft shiftpresence of an increased number of immature(non-segmented) neutrophils in the circulationleptocytethin, flattened hypochromic erythrocyte that has a normal diameter and a decreased mean corpuscular volumeleukemianeoplastic disease in which a significant number of immature blast cells are found in the bone marrow and bloodleukocytosisincrease in circulating wbc numbersleukopeniadecrease in circulating wbc numberslymphocytea class of agranulocytic leukocyte that has phagocytic and antibody formation functionslymphocytosisincreased number of circulating lymphocyteslymphopeniadecreased numbers of lymphocytic leukocytes in the bloodmacrocyterbc with a diameter that is larger than normalmacrocyticincreased number of large rbc’s, increased MCVmicrocyterbc with a diameter that is smaller than normalmicrocyticincreased number of small rbc’smonocytopeniadecreased number of monocytesmonocytosisincreased number of monocytesneutrophiliaincreased number of neutrophilsneutropeniadecreased number of neutrophilic leukocytes in the bloodNMBnew methylene blue, a basic dye used to stain cell nuclei and granulesnormochromicnormal, pink-staining erythrocytenormocyticadjective used to describe an rbc of normal sizeNRBCnucleated rbc; an immature erythrocytepancytopeniadecrease in the rbc, wbc, and platelet linesPCVpacked cell volume or hematocritplasmafluid portion of the blood in which cells are suspendedpoikilocytosisthe presence of large, irregularly shaped red blood cellspolychromasiaeyrthrocytes that have a bluish tint when stained with regular blood stains and are reticulocytes with NMBpolycythemiaa condition of many cells; clinically means excessive erythrocytesrbcred blood cellsright shiftpresence of an increased number of hypersegmented neutrophils in the circulationrouleauxerythrocytes formed in stacks or columnsschistocytesfragmented erythrocytes; helemt cellssedimentation raterate at which rbc’s settle in their own plasma in a given amount of timesmudge cellnucleated cell that has ruptured during smearing due to mechanical damage or increased fragility of the cellspherocytesmall, dense, dark-stainging erythrocytespherocytosisincreased numbers of small, dense, dark-stainging erythrocytessurpravital staininguse of a stain that has a low toxicity so that vital and functional processes can be studied in live cellsthrobocyteplateletsthrombocytopeniadecreased number of plateletsthrombocytosisincreased number of plateletstoxic neutrophilsneutophil showing certain morphological changes such as vaculoation, toxic granules, increased basophilia, or nuclear changeswbcwhite blood cell