

Basic hematology terminology flashcard



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absolute count calculation of absolute cell numbers based on percentage of type multiplied by the total cell count

anucleated erythrocyte with irregularly shaped margins

anucleated erythrocyte with irregularly shaped margins

variation in rbc size; w/o even cell size

agglutination process in which particles aggregate or clump together

granulocyte wbc's like monocyte and lymphocyte that do not have obvious cytoplasmic granules when viewed under a light microscope

anemia below normal values in pcv, rbc count, or Hb level

anisocytosis variation in rbc size; w/o even cell size

anticoagulant chemical used to inhibit clotting of whole blood. the liquid portion of the sample harvested is plasma

azurophilic granules large homogeneous and dense granules that stain blue with romanowsky stains

band cell an immature neutrophil in which the nucleus is not lobulated but is in the form of a continuous band, horseshoe shaped, twisted or coiled

basophils a class of granulocytic leukocyte that promotes the inflammatory response

basopenia decreased numbers of a class of granulocytic leukocyte that promotes the inflammatory response

basophilia increased number of basophils

basophilic things that stain readily with basic, or blue dyes in many commonly used stains such as Wright's Giemsa's or Wright's stain

basophilic strippling presence of small, blue-staining granules in the erythrocyte

buffy coat layer of wbc's, platelets, and nucleated rbc's in sedimented or centrifuged blood

codocyte form of leptocyte or target cell

crenation erythrocytes with spiny projections on the margin of the cell

differential diagnostic evaluation of the number of blood cell types per cubic millimeter of blood

eosinopenia decreased number of eosinophils

eosinophilia increased number of eosinophils

erythrocyte red blood cell

erythrophagocytosis engulfing, or phagocytosis, of the

erythrocyte erythropoiesis production of rbc's
granulocyte wbc containing granules
granulomatous composed of a tumorlike mass or nodule of granulation
hematology the science dealing with the morphology of blood and blood-forming tissues, and with their physiology and pathology
heme nonprotein, iron-containing portion of hemoglobin
hemocult qualitative test for hidden blood in the stool, based upon detecting the peroxidase activity of hemoglobin
hemogram a graphic or tabular representation of the differential blood count
hemolysis rupture of erythrocytes with release of hemoglobin
hemolytic pertaining to, characterized by, or producing hemolysis
hemophilia a hereditary condition of deficient blood coagulation; also called a bleeder
hemoglobin an allosteric protein found in erythrocytes that transports molecular oxygen in the blood
heterophila finely granular polymorphonuclear leukocyte represented by neutrophils in humans, but characterized in other mammals by granules that have variable sizes and staining characteristics
hyperchromic having a greater density of color or pigment
hypersegmentation neutrophil with more than 5 lobes in the nucleus
hypochromic erythrocyte with lack of decrease in staining intensity, low cellular Hb
left shift presence of an increased number of immature (non-segmented) neutrophils in the circulation
leptocyte thin, flattened hypochromic erythrocyte that has a normal diameter and a decreased mean corpuscular volume
leukemia neoplastic disease in which a significant number of immature blast cells are found in the bone marrow and blood
leukocytosis increase in circulating wbc numbers
leukopenia decrease in circulating wbc numbers
lymphocyte a class of agranulocytic leukocyte that has phagocytic and antibody formation functions
lymphocytosis increased number of circulating lymphocytes
lymphopenia decreased numbers of

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lymphocytic leukocytes in the blood macrocyte rbc with a diameter that is larger than normal macrocytic increased number of large rbc's, increased MCV microcyte rbc with a diameter that is smaller than normal microcytic increased number of small rbc's monocytopenia decreased number of monocytes monocytosis increased number of monocytes neutrophilia increased number of neutrophils neutropenia decreased number of neutrophilic leukocytes in the blood NMB new methylene blue, a basic dye used to stain cell nuclei and granules normochromic normal, pink-staining erythrocyte normocytic adjective used to describe an rbc of normal size NRBC nucleated rbc; an immature erythrocyte pancytopenia decrease in the rbc, wbc, and platelet lines PCV packed cell volume or hematocrit plasma fluid portion of the blood in which cells are suspended poikilocytosis the presence of large, irregularly shaped red blood cells polychromasia erythrocytes that have a bluish tint when stained with regular blood stains and are reticulocytes with NMB polycythemia a condition of many cells; clinically means excessive erythrocytes rbc red blood cells right shift presence of an increased number of hypersegmented neutrophils in the circulation rouleaux erythrocytes formed in stacks or columns schistocytes fragmented erythrocytes; helmet cell sedimentation rate rate at which rbc's settle in their own plasma in a given amount of time mud cell nucleated cell that has ruptured during smearing due to mechanical damage or increased fragility of the cells spherocytes small, dense, dark-staining erythrocytes spherocytosis increased numbers of small, dense, dark-staining erythrocytes survival staining use of a stain that has a low toxicity so that vital and functional processes can be studied in live

cellsthrombocyteplateletsthrombocytopeniadecreased number of
plateletsthrombocytosisincreased number of plateletstoxic
neutrophilsneutrophil showing certain morphological changes such as
vacuolation, toxic granules, increased basophilia, or nuclear
changeswbcwhite blood cell