

# [Blood lab](https://assignbuster.com/blood-lab/)

Unit 10: Blood/ImmunologyCase StudyLab What were your three diagnoses? 1. Case 1: normal blood smear 2. Case 2: acute lymphocytic anemia 3. Case 3: mononucleosis Journal Questions for lab 1. In what ways do normal red and white blood cells differ? Red blood cells are easier to see under high levels of a microscope and white blood cells are better seen under low levels. Also white blood cells are used to fight off infections as for red blood cells carry oxygen throughout the body. 2. Which type of white blood cell would you expect to be most common in a normal blood smear?

Neutrophils 3. A differential count of white blood cells from a patient gave the absolute number of lymphocytes as 8000 per mm3 and the total number of white blood cells as 12, 000 per mm3. Calculate the percentage of lymphocytes in this sample of white blood cells. Is this a normal or abnormal percentage? Explain your answer. 8000/12000\*100= 66. 67% and normal lymphocytes ranges from 20% to 40% I would conclude it to be a little about average. 4. Describe the difference between a communicable disease and an inherited disease.

Use examples you have studied in this exploration to support your description. A communicable disease is an infectious disease that can be transmitted from person to person. An inherited disease is passes down to a human by genetics. An example of a communicable disease is mononucleosis that is transmitted through people’s saliva and a inherited disease would be sickle cell anemia. 5. Why are white blood cells in a stained blood smear usually counted at low power under a microscope? Explain your answer.

Because they have nuclei and when looked through a low powered microscope they appear as blue dots. 6. Why is the presence of a larger than normal number of neutrophils indicative of an infection? Explain your answer. Because neutrophils are responsible for destroying infectious agents in the body. So when an infection is present it makes sense to see more neutrophils to fight off the infection agents. 7. Why would you not expect to see tissue macrophages in a blood smear? Explain your answer. Macrophages move within the tissue so when taking a blood smear tissue will be present.