

# [Homework](https://assignbuster.com/homework-8/)

Homework Blood 1 Chapter 17 Formed elements: Cellular portion of blood Plasma: The nonliving fluid component of blood within which formed elements and various solutes are suspended and circulated. Buffy Coat: Contains leukocytes, the white blood cells that act in various ways to protect the body, and platelets, that help stop bleeding Albumin: The most abundant plasma protein Erythrocyte: Red Blood Cells Hemoglobin: Oxygen — transporting component of erythrocytes Hemopoiesis: Stoppage of bleeding Red Bone Marrow: The place where hematopoiesis takes place Erythropoietin: Hormone that stimulates production of red blood cells Bilirubin: Red pigment of bile Leukocyte: Red blood cells, formed elements involved in body protection that take part in inflammatory and immune responses. Neutrophil: Most abundant type of white blood cell Eosinophil: white blood cell that account for 2-4% o fall leukocytes, function — to kill parasitic worms Basophil: White blood cell whose granules stain deep blue with basic dye, has a relatively pale nucleus Lymphocyte: Agranular white blood cell that arises from bone marrow and becomes functionally mature in the lymphoid organs of the body. Monocyte: large single-nucleus white blood cell, agranular leukocyte Interleukin: One of the two families of hematopoietic factors. Thrombopoietin: A hormone that regulates platelet formation. Colony Stimulating Factor (CSF’s): One of the two families of hemotopoietic factors. Blood Transfusion: the introduction of blood or blood plasma into a vein or artery ABO blood group: are based on the presence or absence of two aggltinogens, type A and Agglutin: an antibody that causes agglutination (to glue to) of a specific antigen Rh Factor: There are at least 8 different types of Rh agglutinogens, each of which is called a Rh factor. Erythroblastosis fetalis: A medical condition where an rh negative mother's antibodies attack the red blood cells of an rh positive fetus Transfusion reaction: An allergic reaction to some of the cells or proteins in another person's blood. Universal donor: a person whose type O Rh-negative blood may be safely transfused into persons with other blood types Universal recipient: A person with blood type AB who can receive blood of any type in emergency transfusions. hemoglobin (test): Oxygen-transporting component of crythrocytes. Hematocrit: The percentage of red blood cells in a blood sample. In general, men with a hematocrit less than 41% and women with a hematocrit less than 36% are considered anemic. Have participated in Volunteer Work together I am applying for RC Willey due to the fact that you are closed on Sunday, and I want to be part of a team that believes in customer service and quality products. I speak fluent Spanish, I am an Eagle Scout, I served a 2 year volunteer mission in Nicaragua, and I am able to do heavy lifitng. Red Blood Cell count (RBC): Reticulocyte count: White Blood Cell Count: Differential white blood cell count: Complete Blood Count(CBC): Sedimentation rate: