

Homework



**ASSIGN
BUSTER**

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% of all 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

hematopoietic 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 agglutinogens, 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 erythrocytes. 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 lifting. Red Blood Cell count (RBC): Reticulocyte count: White Blood Cell Count: Differential white blood cell count: Complete Blood Count(CBC): Sedimentation rate: