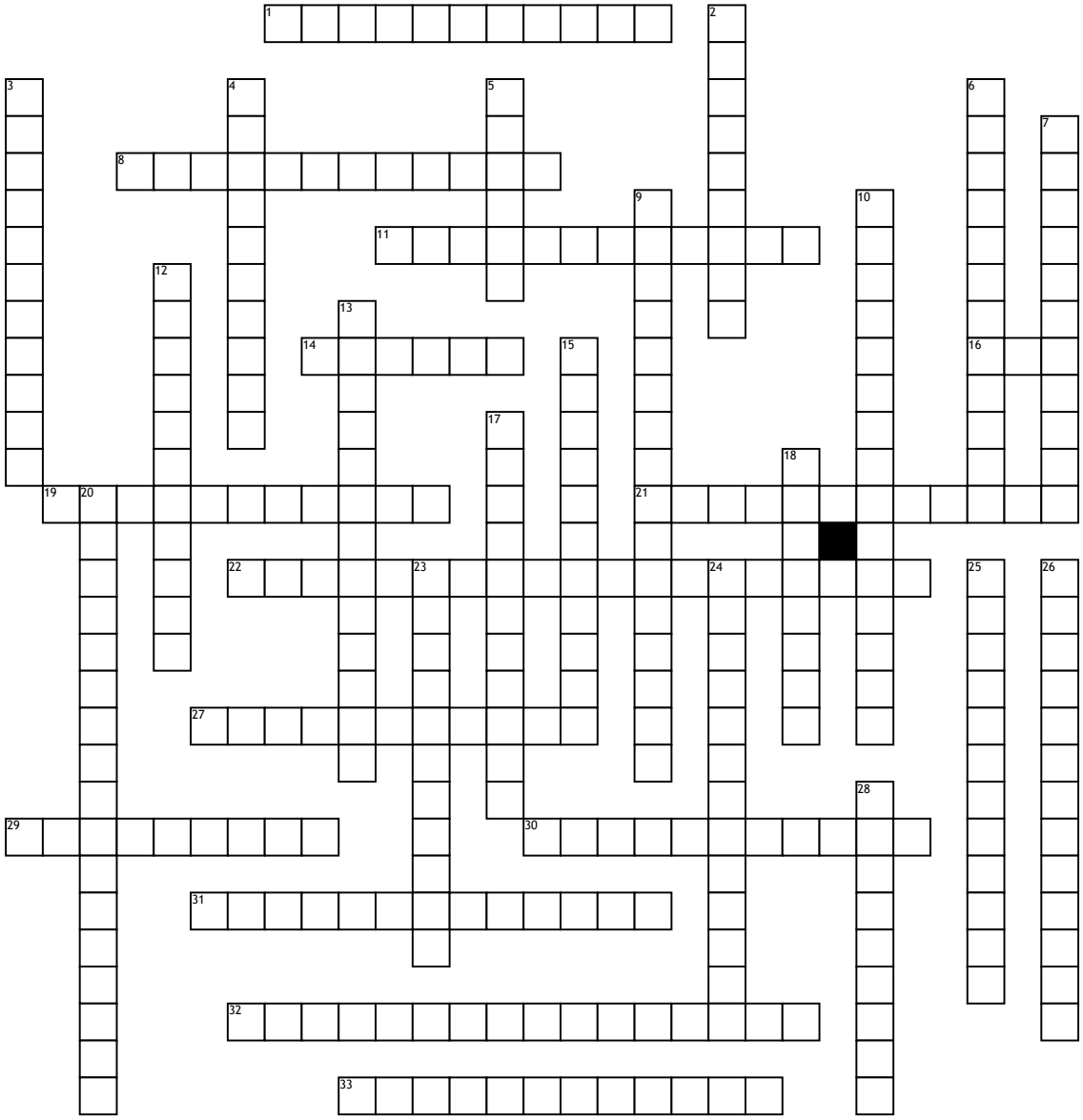
Name: _____ Date: _____

Final Review



Across

1. small fragments formed by intravascular trauma

8. result from membrane defects

11. cell stained with NMB

14. (fluid portion of blood sample 93% water) is 45-75% of whole blood volume. Gives red color.

16. indicated for sick patients, pre-anesthetic blood work, senior/geriatric profiles, and part of a minimum database

19. prevent leaks from damaged blood cells

21. large red cells

22. seen in young red cells

27. decreased surface and volume ratio

29. breakdown product of hemoglobin and is yellow

30. Spiculated RBC's that may be sharp or blunt

31. red cells adhere to each other in grape-like clusters due to being coated with antibodies.

32. is made by counting the number if platelets in 10 microscopic fields, then calculation of the average

33. small red cells

Down

2. granulocytes include neutrophils, eosinophils, and basophils. Agranulocytes include lymphocytes and monocytes

3. parasites that live on or in skin

4. protein composed of heme (pigment) and globin (protein). Transports oxygen to tissues

5. is a decrease in red cell numbers and can be regenerative (body responding and trying to compensate by increasing RBC production) or non-regenerative

6. (Spur cells) spherical with blunt- tipped spicules

7. "leptocytes" or "codocytes"

9. cell stained with dif quik

10. are a result of ingesting oxidizing substances (onions), oxidizing drugs (acetaminophen), or toxins (zinc or copper) monolayer, a single layer of cells. If anything, but monolayer is observed your count/results will be inaccurate.

12. carry oxygen from lungs to cells and tissues

13. automated RBC count

15. "helmet" shaped, crescent moon, blister cells

17. irregular shaped RBC's

18. enhanced by increased plasma protein

20. single, small, pale blue, perfectly round inclusion

23. pale red due to low hemoglobin

24. variety of colors corresponds to aggregate reticulocytes.

25. variation in red cell size

26. manual RBC count

28. "peppermint patty" nose on red cell membrane