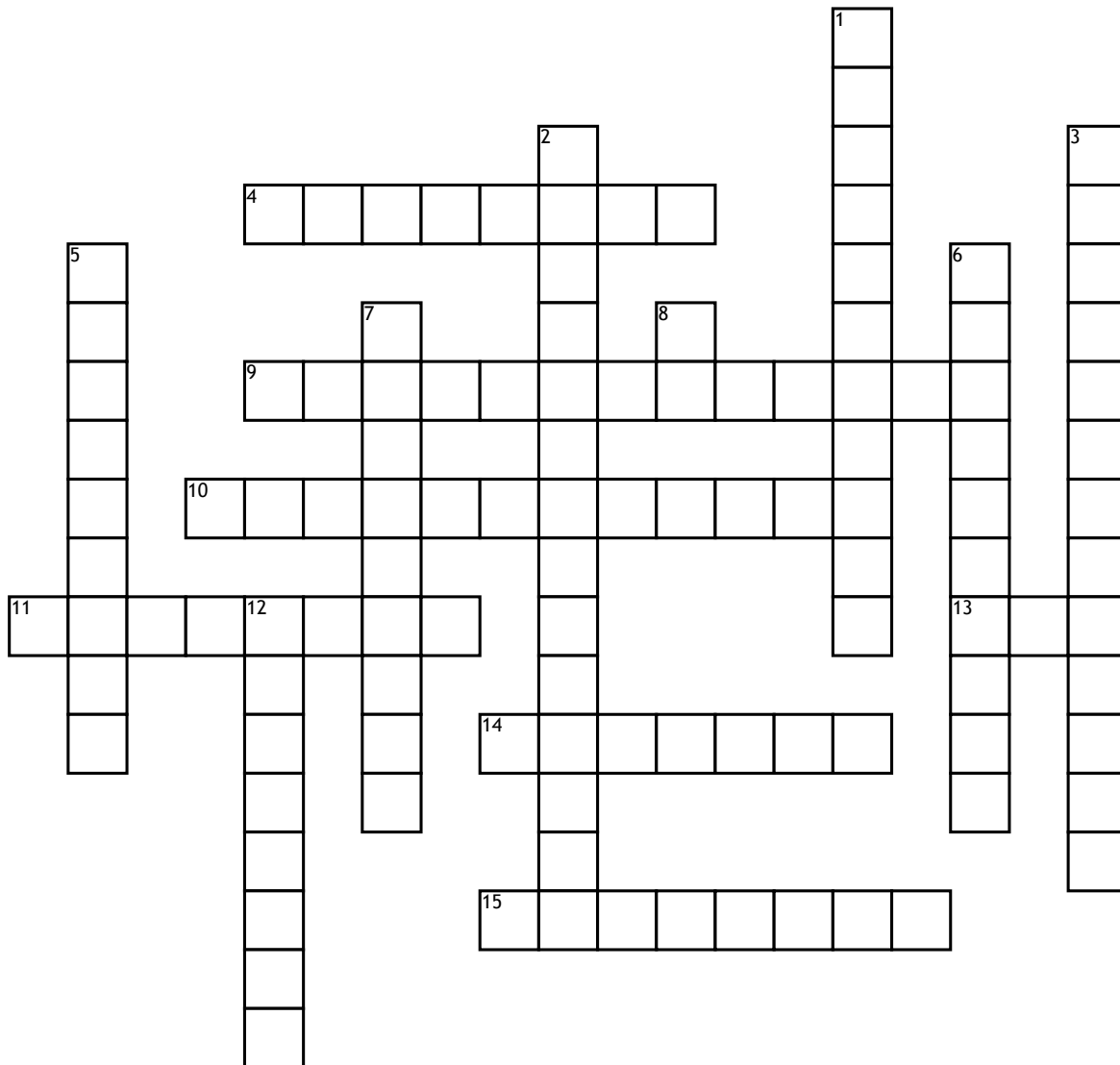


# Laboratory Techniques - Equipment, Urine and Blood



## Across

4. Feathery urinary calculi:  
 9. Controls the amount of light reaching the sample on a microscope  
 10. Immature red blood cell  
 11. On a faecal float test you harvest your sample from the:  
 13. Type of biochemistry analyser  
 14. You should always do this to a centrifuge before turning on:

15. Cellular casts that have started to degenerate are seen as:

## Down

1. The fluid fraction above the sediment  
 2. The refractometer should be calibrated with this:  
 3. May see this in a blood smear in a patient recovering from an infection:  
 5. Quantitative measurement of faecal eggs

6. Diff -Quik is this kind of stain:

7. Included in a liver blood profile:

8. This biochemical parameter may indicate the hydration status of a patient:

12. Urinary calculi that may form in urine that has been left to stand: