C:\Users\mredding\AppData\Local\Microsoft\Windows\Temporary Internet Files\Content.IE5\EFEM0GDZ\MC900435927[1].wmf Study Guide : **BLOOD** (*font*= FangSong)

1. List the functions of blood.
2. Describe the variables which affect blood volume.
3. How much blood volume does the average adult have? \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
4. What is the volume ratio:(formed elements to liquid)?\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
5. Another name for RBC \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ WBC\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
6. Describe the shape and composition of a RBC.
7. a) The cause of cyanosis is\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

b) The cause of sickle cell anemia is\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

c) The cause of anemia is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

1. How is physiologic jaundice treated?
2. a) List the average male and female RBCC.\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

b) What is this test used to determine?\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

10. a) Define hematopoiesis.

b) Name the hormone that promotes RBC formation. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

c) What type of homeostatic mechanism supports this hormone? \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

d) Explain the formation and destruction of RBC’s.

11. Define granulocyte.

12. Describe each type of granulocyte. (include percentage by volume of sample)

13. Define agranulocyte.

14. Describe each type of agranulocyte.

15. a) List the normal range of blood sample for WBCC.\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

b) List some factors that affect WBCC.

c) Differentiate between leukocytosis and leukopenia.

16. How does a WBCC differ from a DIFF?

17. a) What are platelets (include function)?

b) Another name for platelets is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

c) Describe how platelets differ from RBC’s and WBC’s.

d) What is the normal blood platelet range?\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

18. What is plasma?

19. What are the functions of plasma?

20. List the three types of plasma proteins and the function of each.

21. List some components of blood plasma nutrients, gases, non-protein nitrogenous

substances and electrolytes.

22. What is the function of blood plasma electrolytes?

23. Define hemostasis.

24. Explain the events that take place during hemostasis.

25. Differentiate between a thrombus and an embolus.

26. Explain the difference between agglutinogens and agglutinins.

27. a) What are the four types of blood?\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

b) Differentiate between the universal donar and the universal recipient.

28. Explain the Rh factor.

29. What is erythroblastosis fetalis?

\*30. Know the AIDS and KeyTerms for this chapter.