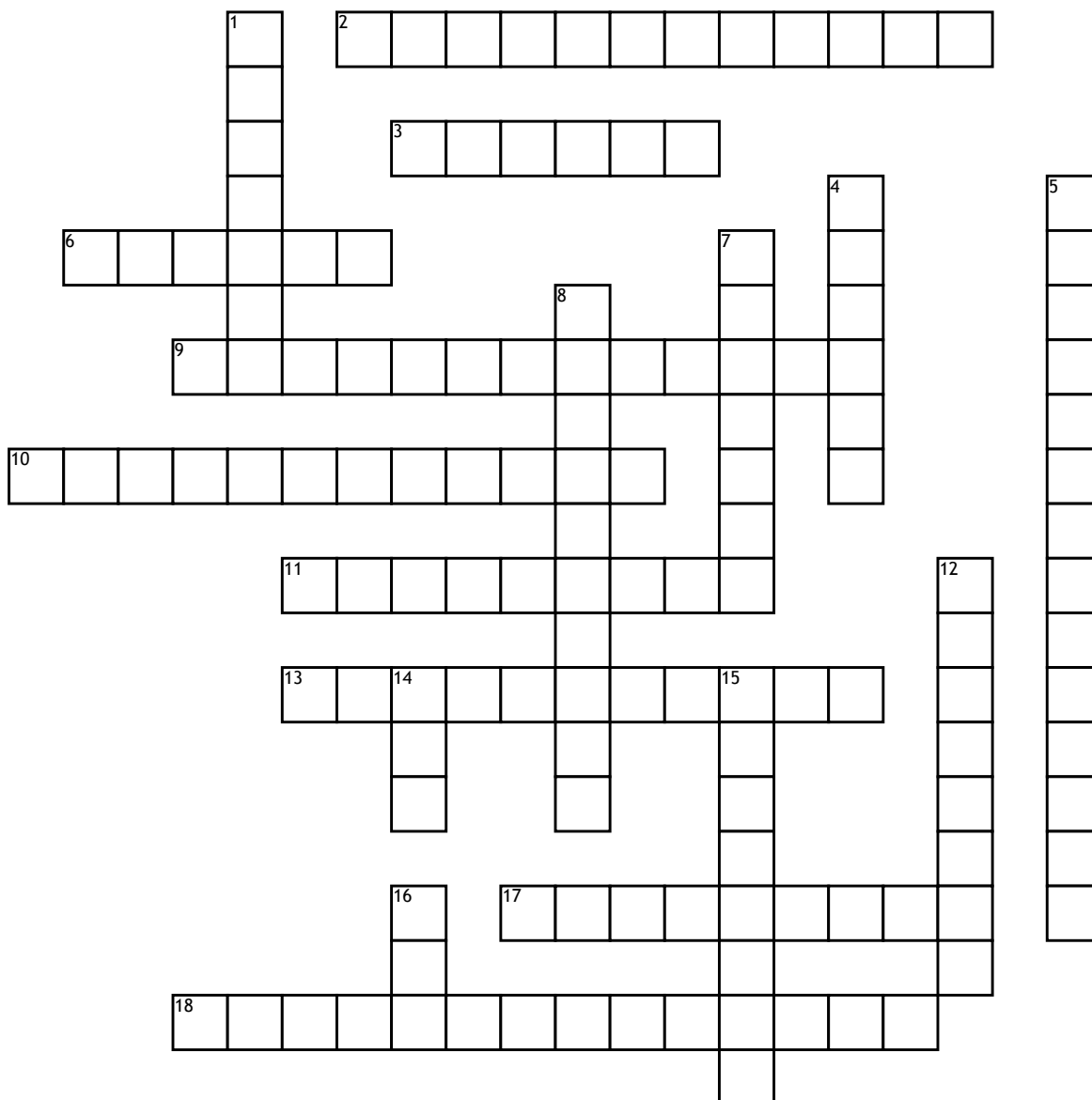


Assessment of Hematology System



Across

2. High MCV indicates _____
3. Which organ of the body has the ability to remove defective rbc's from the circulation and catabolize hemoglobin releases during hemolysis _____
6. The primary function of erythrocytes it to transport _____
9. During red cell production, these cell aide in evaluation of rate and adequacy of erythrocyte production _____
10. Initiate the clotting process by producing a plug at the site of an injury _____

11. Surgical excision of the duodenum and removal of parietal cells reduces intrinsic factor (IF) can lead to this deficiency _____
13. Hemoglobin values increases are found in in states of polcythemia or hemoconcentration which develop from _____
17. Small purplish red pinpoint lesion _____
18. The process of red cell production _____

Down

1. A prominent symptom in many hematologic disorders. _____
4. Two major components of blood: blood and _____

5. Usually responsible for low hemoglobin in the aging population _____
7. Chronic alcohol user frequently have _____ deficiencies.
8. Technique involves removal or bone marrow to evaluate status of blood forming tissue _____
12. Another term for thrombocyte _____
14. Measurement of gas-carrying capacity of RBC. _____
15. MCH, MCV, MCHC are called red cell _____. _____
16. Means Corpuscular Hemoglobin _____