

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Date: \_\_\_\_\_

# Blood and the Lymphatic System

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| 1. It is responsible for transporting oxygen.  | A. thrombocytopenia   |
| 2. provide protection against pathogens. Platelets, smallest formed element of the blood, critical to blood clotting                                 | B. leukocytosis,      |
| 3. have granules in cytoplasm.   | C. Leukocytes (WBC),  |
| 4. do not have granules  | D. Blood typing       |
| 5. must be done before a blood transfusion, ABO and Rh systems are key.  | E. pancytopenia       |
| 6. collection of blood under the skin as a result of blood escaping into tissue from damaged blood vessels   | F. Thrombus           |
| 7. blood flowing out of a vessel   | G. leukopenia         |
| 8. a hard collection of fibrin, blood cells, and tissue debris that is the result of the blood-clotting process                                      | H. CBC                |
| 9. excessive level of lipids in the bloodstream; risk factor for atherosclerosis   | I. Thymus gland       |
| 10. having too few of all blood cells  | J. polycythemia vera  |
| 11. having bacteria or their toxins in the bloodstream; also called blood poisoning  | K. Erythrocytes (RBC) |
| 12. group of conditions characterized by a reduction in number of RBCs or the amount of hemoglobin; results in less oxygen reaching tissues          | L. Lymph nodes        |
| 13. condition of having too many RBCs; blood is too thick and flows sluggishly   | M. septicemia         |
| 14. condition of having too few RBCs   | N. erythropenia       |
| 15. condition of having too many WBCs  | O. phlebotomy         |
| 16. condition of having too few WBCs   | P. lymphatic system   |
| 17. condition of having too few platelets  | Q. Hemorrhage         |
| 18. incision into vein in order to withdraw blood for testing; also called venipuncture  | R. Agranulocytes      |
| 19. complete blood count   | S. anemia             |
| 20. collects and purifies excess tissue fluid assists with fat absorption works with the immune system to form the body's defense against pathogens. | T. Granulocytes       |
| 21. form a network of ducts throughout body one-way pipes that conduct lymph toward the thoracic cavity  | U. Lymphatic vessels  |

22. small organs made of lymphatic tissue house lymphocytes and antibodies that remove pathogens and cell debris from lymph trap and destroy cells from cancerous tumors. V. Hematoma,
23. consists of lymphatic tissue that is highly infiltrated with blood vessels destroys old red blood cells, recycles iron, and stores blood W. Spleen
24. secretes thymosin, which changes lymphocytes to T lymphocytes or T cells, which has a very important role in immune response X. Hyperlipidemia