

Name: _____

Date: _____

Chapter 48 Hematology

- | | |
|--|--------------------|
| 1. The study of blood and tissues that produce it | A. Mononucleosis |
| 2. The liquid component of blood | B. Serum |
| 3. Plasma with fibrogen removed | C. Erythrocytes |
| 4. Ionic solutions in the blood (sodium, Potassium, Chloride) | D. Monocytes |
| 5. Red Blood Cells, White Blood Cells, Plateletes | E. Reticulocytes |
| 6. Red Blood Cells also known as | F. Crital Values |
| 7. White Blood Cells also known as | G. Formed Elements |
| 8. Panic values or abnormal values that indicate a potential threat | H. Anemia |
| 9. Platelets also known as | I. Sed Rate |
| 10. What test is run using a purple top tube | J. Leukocytes |
| 11. A vital protien molecule found in red blood cells -Carries O2 and Nutrients | K. Thrombocytes |
| 12. The number of red blood cells per cubic mm | L. PKU |
| 13. Hormone that controls production of RBC s | M. Lymphocytes |
| 14. Condition with lower than normal levels of RBCs or Hgb | N. plasma |
| 15. Condition with higher then normal levels of RBC | O. CBC |
| 16. Immature RBC | P. Hct |
| 17. The percentage of RBC in the total volume | Q. Erythropoietin |
| 18. Hct performed on an extremely small amount of blood | R. RBC Count |
| 19. Test that determines the rate at which RBC settle at the bottom of the tube | S. Neutrophils |
| 20. Acts as the bodys primary deffense | T. Microhematocrit |
| 21. Large numbers of this WBC indicates a parasitic condition or allergic reaction | U. EOsinophils |
| 22. WBC that produces antibodies to foreign bodies | V. Electrolytes |
| 23. Assists with Phagocytosis, Ingests foriegn bodies or bacteria | W. Polycythemia |

24. Congenital disease caused by defect in the metabolism of amino acids
phenylalanine

X. Anemia

25. Kissing disease

Y. Hemeoglobin