Recap Blood Chapter 11

**Fig 11.1 and Table 11.3**

1. Liquid part of blood is ____________

2. Blood platelets, RBC and WBC are ___________ ___________.

3. Plasma form about ____% of blood and formed elements form about ____% of blood.

4. 92% of plasma is __________, 7% are ______________ and 1% are other solutes together.

5. 7% of plasma proteins are __________, 35% are ______ and 4% is ____________.

6. Most common cations = + ions in plasma are ______, ______ and ________.

7. Most common anions = - ions are ______ and ________

8. ___________ are cell fragments and release a clotting factor.

9. __________ blood cells lose their nucleus and most organelles during differentiation.

10. __________ have grains in their cytoplasm and include ______, ______ and _______ cells.

11. ___________ have no grains in their cytoplasm and include ______ and _______ cells.

12. ___________ are stained with an acidic red stain, a bilobed nucleus and fight toxic substances in allergies and parasitic infections.

13. ___________ are rarest of white blood cells, stain dark purple and release histamine to set an inflammatory response at the time of injury and infection.

14. ___________ are smallest white blood cells with very large nucleus and fight infections.

15. ___________ are the largest white blood cells, may be with a nucleus with a notch and are phagocytes.

16. Most abundant WBC and main phagocytes are _______________.

**Fig 11-3**

17. Single base mutation can cause blood disorder called ___________ __________ anemia a disorder of red blood cells.

18. **Fig 11.4**

19. Formation new blood cells, ____________ takes place in spongy bone marrow.

20. ___________ large phagocytic cells in liver, spleen and bone marrow feed on worn out RBC’s.
21. Iron containing part of hemoglobin is ------------ protein part is --------------.

22. Iron and amino acids of hemoglobin of worn out RBC's is reused but unusable part is excreted as -----

   Fig 11.5

23. All blood cells develop from stem cells called ------------------------.

24. All blood cells except lymphoid cells develop from ---------------  ----------.

25. Blood platelets develop from large amoeboid cells called -----------------.

26. Mature RBC's develop from non-nucleated cells ----------- that in turn develop from nucleated
   Erythroblast Cells.

27. Kidneys secrete ------------ hormone to stimulate progenitor cells and proerythroblast cells to form
   more RBC's.

28. High hematocrit value = % of formed elements represent ------------- and low represents --------------.

   Table 11.2

29. Average US people have most common--------- blood group and Rh -------.

   Fig 11.7

30. Blood group ‘A’ has antigen --------- and produces antibody ----------.

31. Blood group ‘B’ has antigen --------- and produces antibody ----------.

32. Blood group ‘AB’ has antigen --------- and produces antibody ----------.

33. Blood group ‘O’ has antigen --------- and produces antibody ----------.

   Fig 11.10

34. Both extrinsic = initiated by damaged tissue and intrinsic = initiated by platelets, pathways activate
   factor -----.

35. Activated factor 10 changes to --------------- that change prothrombin to --------------.

36. Thrombin changes fibrinogen to --------------- that forms a network and trap RBC's in it to form a clot.