Know characteristics (structure and function) of the following

1. monocyte.
2. lymphocyte.
3. eosinophil.
4. neutrophil.
5. erythrocyte
6. macrophage
7. basophil
8. platelets (thrombocyte)
9. granulocyte
10. agranulocyte

Know characteristics (symptoms and etiology) of the following

1. leukemia
2. anemia
3. polycythemia
4. embolism
5. thalassemia (“Mediterranean Anemia"
6. leukopenia
7. 1eukocytosis
8. erythrocytopenia
9. sickle cell anemia
10. infectious mononucleosis “mono”

Define

1. agglutinogens
2. antigens
3. serotonin
4. cerebrovascular accident (CVA)
5. antibody
6. coagulation
7. phagocytosis
8. pulmonary embolism
9. iron-deficiency anemia
10. thrombus
11. embolus
12. histamine
13. heparin
14. bi-lobed
15. multi-lobed
16. hematocrit
17. diapedesis
18. hemoglobin (characteristics)
19. megakaryocyte
20. plasmolysis
21. vascular spasm
22. vasoconstriction
23. vasodilation
24. RBC “graveyards”
25. universal donor
26. universal recipient
27. hemostasis

Know

1. Average blood volume in an adult; in an infant; in a 6-year old
2. pH range of normal human blood
3. life span of a red blood cell (RBC)
4. function of T cells; function of B cells
5. Plasma proteins; components of blood plasma
6. Blood clotting time (how long it takes)
7. Normal leukocyte count/ml of blood
8. Relative number of WBCs in the body (smallest, largest, etc)
9. Rh blood types (+ and -)