Name \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Date \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Period \_\_\_\_\_

Blood Test

**Matching** - Answers may be used as often as necessary.

A) thrombocytopenia B) hemorrhagic anemia C) leukocytosis D) aplastic anemia

E) polycythemia F) leukopenia G) hemostasis H) sickle-cell anemia

I) hemophilia J) pernicious anemia K) hemolytic anemia L) leukemia

M) Fe-deficiency anemia N) hemolytic disease of the newborn

\_\_\_\_\_ 1.Treatment for this disease may involve transfusions of plasma.

\_\_\_\_\_ 2. Living at high altitudes can cause this condition.

\_\_\_\_\_ 3. Both of these diseases are related to the body’s inability to stop blood loss when the body is injured.

\_\_\_\_\_ 4.

\_\_\_\_\_ 5. The process of stopping the flow of blood when tissue is damaged.

\_\_\_\_\_ 6. This condition’s higher than normal leukocyte count indicates that there is a bacterial or viral

infection.

\_\_\_\_\_ 7. The type of anemia caused when the bone marrow is cancerous or its function is depressed.

\_\_\_\_\_ 8. This condition may increase the oxygen capacity of the blood and help athletes perform better.

\_\_\_\_\_ 9. This disease is caused by a lack of platelets.

\_\_\_\_\_ 10. This disease is more likely to occur during a woman’s second pregnancy.

\_\_\_\_\_ 11. This condition involves a low leukocyte count and can be caused by anticancer medicines.

\_\_\_\_\_ 12. Patients with this disease may be given purified clotting factors.

\_\_\_\_\_ 13. Higher than normal erythrocyte counts indicate this condition.

\_\_\_\_\_ 14. A lack of vitamin B12 can cause can cause a decrease in the oxygen-carrying capacity of the blood.

\_\_\_\_\_ 15. This is an inherited blood disease in which RBCs change shape under stress.

\_\_\_\_\_ 16. A decrease in the oxygen-carrying capacity of the blood due to sudden blood loss.

\_\_\_\_\_ 17. The high number of white blood cells is caused by cancer of the blood.

\_\_\_\_\_ 18. Lack of iron or prolonged bleeding may cause this type of anemia.

\_\_\_\_\_ 19. Giving the patient vitamin K supplements may treat this disease.

**True or False**.

\_\_\_\_\_ 20. Fifteen percent of your blood is composed of white blood cells.

\_\_\_\_\_ 21. The formed elements in a blood sample refer to the number of platelets, erythrocytes, and white

blood cells.

\_\_\_\_\_ 22. Platelets are formed when lymphocytes break up into tiny fragments that seal off.

\_\_\_\_\_ 23. Most males would have about 7-8 liters of blood in their cardiovascular system.

\_\_\_\_\_ 24. Patients with thrombocytopenia would be given whole blood transfusions to treat their disease.

\_\_\_\_\_ 25. In an average or normal hematocrit, 45% of the blood is composed of erythrocytes.

\_\_\_\_\_ 26. The temperature of the blood is usually higher than 98.6 oF.

\_\_\_\_\_ 27. In a biopsy, cells are examined under the microscope to see if they are cancerous.

\_\_\_\_\_ 28. The amount of properly functioning hemoglobin determines the oxygen levels of the blood.

29-31. Tell what each of these proteins found in the blood plasma are used for:

globulins –

fibrinogens –

albumins –

32. What causes a stroke?

33. Why might having sickle-cell trait be considered a good thing?

34. If the mother is type B- and the baby is O+, what could the father’s blood type(s) be?

35. What is the mother’s genotype (two letters for the trait)?

36. What is a coronary thrombosis?

37. If the mother has type A blood and the father has type AB blood, what blood types are possible?

38-40. Describe the 3 characteristics of RBCs that make them efficient oxygen transporters.

**Matching** – Answers may be used more than once or not at all.

\_\_\_\_\_ 41. The ph of the blood is about 7.4, which is \_\_\_\_\_. A) positive chemotaxis

\_\_\_\_\_ 42. Leukocytes that release histamines during an inflammatory reaction. B) acidic

\_\_\_\_\_ 43. The ability of leukocytes to slip out of blood vessels. C) buffy coat

\_\_\_\_\_ 44. Last step of hemostasis in which fibrin mesh forms and make a clot. D) platelet plug

\_\_\_\_\_ 45. Blood cells that are anucleate. E) plasma

\_\_\_\_\_ 46. When chemicals released by damaged tissue attract leukocytes. F) alkaline

\_\_\_\_\_ 47. Organ that controls the level of protein in the blood. G) diapedesis

\_\_\_\_\_ 48. Organ that secretes erythropoietin to increase red blood cell production. H) erythrocytes

\_\_\_\_\_ 49. The constriction of blood vessels that reduces blood flow. I) lungs

\_\_\_\_\_ 50. Condition caused when newborn cannot process all the destroyed fetal J) basophils

hemoglobin. K) liver

\_\_\_\_\_ 51. The fluid part of the blood. L) interleukins

\_\_\_\_\_ 52. When WBCs use arms of cytoplasm to pull themselves through tissues. M) coagulation

\_\_\_\_\_ 53. Organ that helps adjust the level of the blood’s pH. (2) N) ameboid motion

\_\_\_\_\_ 54. Hemostasis step that is triggered by the release of serotonin by platelets. O) eosinophils

\_\_\_\_\_ 55. Formed when platelets stick to damaged tissue. P) kidneys

\_\_\_\_\_ 56. Organ that removes damaged or defective RBCs. Q) fluid

\_\_\_\_\_ 57. Blood is the only \_\_\_\_ tissue in the body. S) spleen

\_\_\_\_\_ 58. The layer of WBCs and platelets in a centrifuged blood sample. T) vascular spasms

\_\_\_\_\_ 59. Hormone that triggers WBC formation when the body is exposed to U) jaundice

bacteria.