

CARDIOVASCULAR REVIEW GUIDE

Name _____

Blood

1. The liquid part of blood is called the Plasma and the solid part is called the Formed elements.
2. The liquid part of blood is mostly made up of water.
3. What is found in the liquid part of the blood? salts, proteins, glucose, AA, hormones.
4. What makes up the solid part of blood? RBCs, WBCs & platelets
5. Red blood cells are called erythrocytes White blood cells are called leukocytes
6. Hematocrit is the percentage of RBCs in a volume of blood.
7. Shortly after being formed, RBCs lose their nucleus and have a biconcave shape.
8. This protein is found in RBCs and binds with oxygen. hemoglobin
9. The making of blood cells is called hematopoiesis (erythropoiesis)
10. The ability of WBCs to leave blood vessels to go to infected tissue is called diapedesis.
11. The pH of blood is 7.35-7.45
12. What is the main function of the RBCs. carry O₂
13. What is the main function of the WBCs. Fight pathogens
14. Thrombocytes are also called platelets and help in the clotting of blood when injured.
15. This is the stem cell for all blood cells. hemocytoblast

Blood Type

16. What are the four blood types in humans? A, B, AB + O
17. These are markers found on the RBC that indicate blood type. antigens
18. Where do you get your blood type from? parents
19. This marker indicates if you are positive or negative in your blood type. Rh
20. Which blood type is the universal donor? (Include +/-) O⁻
21. Which blood type is the universal recipient? (Include +/-) AB⁺
22. These proteins are made by leukocytes (WBCs) to protect the body against pathogens and the wrong blood type. antibodies
23. If you have type A⁺ blood which antigens do you have? A + Rh Which antibodies? anti B
24. If the wrong blood is given to someone, it will clump which is called agglutination.
25. What antigens does O⁻ blood have? A, B + Rh What antibodies? anti A, B + Rh
26. What antigens does AB⁺ blood have? A, B + Rh What antibodies? none
27. A blood clot in a blood vessel is called a thrombus. If the blood clot begins to move it is now called an embolus.
28. This genetic blood disorder produces crescent shaped RBCs. Sickle cell
29. This genetic blood disorder is more prevalent in men and causes uncontrolled bleeding. hemophilia