

Name _____

1) The study of blood is

- a) venipuncture
- b) morphology
- c) phlebotomy
- d) *hematology***

2) Which of the following are nongranular leukocytes that produce antibodies to combat specific pathogens?

- a) eosinophils
- b) neutrophils
- c) *B lymphocytes***
- d) basophils

Match the cell or analyte with the normal range

- | | | |
|--------------|-------------------------|------------------|
| 3) <u>a</u> | Adult male hemoglobin | a) 13-18 g/dL |
| 4) <u>e</u> | Adult female hemoglobin | b) 25-33% |
| 5) <u>d</u> | ESR | c) 4,500-11,000 |
| 6) <u>j</u> | Basophils | d) 0-20 mm/hr |
| 7) <u>f</u> | Eosinophils | e) 12-16 g/gL |
| 8) <u>b</u> | Lymphocytes | f) 1-3% |
| 9) <u>g</u> | Neutrophils | g) 50-70% |
| 10) <u>h</u> | Monocytes | h) 3-7% |
| 11) <u>c</u> | Adult Leukocyte | i) 10,000-30,000 |
| 12) <u>i</u> | Newborn Leukocyte | j) 0-2% |

13) Viral infections are associated with increase red blood cells

- a) True
- b) *False***

14) What are the three specific disease fighting functions that leukocytes have in the blood?

[phagocytosis, detoxification, immune response]

15) Plasma is _____ percent water

- a) 10
- b) 30
- c) 60
- d) *90***

16) An erythrocyte count (RBC) test is used to identify

- a) an infection
- b) anemia**
- c) fluid and electrolyte imbalance
- d) leukemia

17) Precursors of thrombocytes are known as [**megakaryocytes**]

18) Which of the following types of hemoglobin is abnormal?

- a) HbF
- b) HbA
- c) HbS**
- d) Both a and c
- e) Both B and C

19) What does it mean when the bands are increased in a differential?

It means that the Neutrophils are being pumped out faster than the body can make them, not allowing them to fully mature. This suggests a bacterial infection. In extreme cases, when earlier and earlier cells are seen in the blood smear, it may indicate a leukemia.