

BLOOD CELLS, IMMUNITY AND COAGULATION

1. In a normal, healthy person, which of the following blood components has the shortest life span?
2. How long do neutrophils remain in the tissue of a healthy human?
3. Where is the iron in normal human blood?
4. What does mean a hematocrit of 41% in the sample of blood analyzed?
5. Which is the major factor that contributes to plasma colloid osmotic pressure?
6. Anemia is a general term to describe disorders of the red blood cells characterized by _____
7. Erythropoiesis is controlled by _____
8. How is carried the most oxygen in the blood?
9. What is meant by blood plasma alkalosis?
10. What is meant by blood plasma acidosis?
11. List the acid-base buffer systems of the blood
12. Which blood plasma buffer system is quantitatively the most important?
13. Name the vitamins which are necessary for red blood cell maturation.
14. The combination of hemoglobin with oxygen is known as _____
15. In blood plasma the iron-carrying protein is known as _____
16. In the liver the iron is stored largely as _____
17. Which blood cell plays an important role in the body's defence against cancer?
18. Which blood cells are the part of the adaptive immune system?
19. Cells that become infected with a virus are destroyed by _____
20. Reduction in white blood cell numbers is defined as _____
21. Which of the following would most likely be used for prevention the formation of a platelet plug?
22. Which cation require the clotting mechanism?
23. Haemostasis which is activated by a tissue factor is known as _____ pathway of clotting
22. Haemostasis which is activated by factors which are present in normal blood is known _____

Pathway of clotting

23. Rh-positive persons have a specific antigen on their red cells known as _____
24. Host cells have cell-surface markers known as _____
25. List the cells of the natural immune system.
26. The total volume of blood in the body of a 70-kg man is approximately _____ liters.
27. The most abundant proteins in blood plasma are _____
28. Monocytes leave the circulation to go to the tissues, where they are called _____
29. Which factor regulates the growth and maturation of megakaryocytes?
30. By which hormone is regulated the red blood cell production?
31. Where and when is produced the thrombopoietin?
32. In normal adults, red blood cells are formed in _____
33. The primary stimulus for the release of erythropoietin is _____
34. How is the average life span of a red blood cell?
35. What is the function of red blood cells?
36. A hemoglobin molecule is composed of _____
37. What is the function of hemoglobin?
38. What is the name of the percentage of whole blood occupied by red blood cells?
39. What is the name of the process of red blood cell production?
40. What is the name of the carrier protein that transports absorbed iron through the blood?
41. List the two anticoagulants produced by the body
42. What are Platelets?
43. How is activated the extrinsic pathway of coagulation?
44. How is activated the intrinsic pathway of coagulation?
45. In which pathway of coagulation is released the tissue factor?
46. The dissolution of fibrin by plasmin is known as _____