

Plasma 55%

Constituent	Major Functions
Water	90% of plasma volume; solvent for carrying other substances; absorbs heat
Salts (electrolytes)	Osmotic balance, pH buffering, regulation of membrane permeability
Plasma proteins	Osmotic balance, pH buffering, clotting of blood
Substances transported by blood	Nutrients (glucose, fatty acids, amino acids, vitamins); Waste products of metabolism (urea, uric acid); Respiratory gases (O ₂ and CO ₂); Hormones (steroids and thyroid hormone are carried by plasma proteins)

Formed elements (cells) 45%

Cell Type	Number (per mm ³ of blood)	Functions
Erythrocytes (red blood cells)	4-6 million	Transport oxygen and help transport carbon dioxide
Leukocytes (white blood cells)	4,800-10,800	Defense and immunity
Basophil		Lymphocyte
Eosinophil		
Neutrophil		Monocyte
Platelets	250,000-400,000	Blood clotting

© 2018 Pearson Education, Inc. 1

© 2018 Pearson Education, Inc. 2

(a) Normal RBC and part of the amino acid sequence of its hemoglobin

(b) Sickled RBC and part of its hemoglobin sequence

© 2018 Pearson Education, Inc. 3

Table 10.1 Types of Anemia

Direct cause	Resulting from	Leading to
Decrease in RBC number	Sudden hemorrhage Lysis of RBCs as a result of bacterial infections Lack of vitamin B ₁₂ (usually due to lack of intrinsic factor required for absorption of the vitamin; intrinsic factor is formed by stomach mucosa cells) Depression/destruction of bone marrow by cancer, radiation, or certain medications	Hemorrhagic anemia Hemolytic (he'mo-lit'ik) anemia Pernicious (per-nish'us) anemia Aplastic anemia
Inadequate hemoglobin content in RBCs	Lack of iron in diet or slow/prolonged bleeding (such as heavy menstrual flow or bleeding ulcer), which depletes iron reserves needed to make hemoglobin; RBCs are small and pale because they lack hemoglobin	Iron-deficiency anemia
Abnormal hemoglobin in RBCs	Genetic defect leads to abnormal hemoglobin, which becomes sharp and sickle-shaped under conditions of increased oxygen use by body; occurs mainly in people of African descent	Sickle cell anemia

© 2018 Pearson Education, Inc. 4

Table 10.2 Characteristics of Formed Elements of the Blood

Cell type	Occurrence in blood (cells per mm ³)	Cell anatomy*	Function
Erythrocytes (red blood cells)	4-6 million	Salmon-colored biconcave disks; anucleate; literally, sacs of hemoglobin; most organelles have been ejected	Transport oxygen bound to hemoglobin molecules; also transport small amount of carbon dioxide

*Appearance when stained with Wright's stain.

© 2018 Pearson Education, Inc. 5

Table 10.2 Characteristics of Formed Elements of the Blood (continued)

Cell type	Occurrence in blood (cells per mm ³)	Cell anatomy*	Function
Leukocytes (white blood cells)	4,800-10,800		
Granulocytes			
• Neutrophils	3,000-7,000 (40-70% of WBCs)	Cytoplasm stains pale pink and contains fine granules, which are difficult to see; deep purple nucleus consists of three to seven lobes connected by thin strands of nucleoplasm	Active phagocytes; number increases rapidly during short-term or acute infections
• Eosinophils	100-400 (1-4% of WBCs)	Red coarse cytoplasmic granules; figure-8 or bilobed nucleus stains blue-red	Kill parasitic worms by deluging them with digestive enzymes; play a complex role in allergy attacks
• Basophils	20-50 (0-1% of WBCs)	Cytoplasm has a few large blue-purple granules; U- or S-shaped nucleus with constrictions; stains dark blue	Release histamine (vasodilator chemical) at sites of inflammation; contain heparin, an anticoagulant

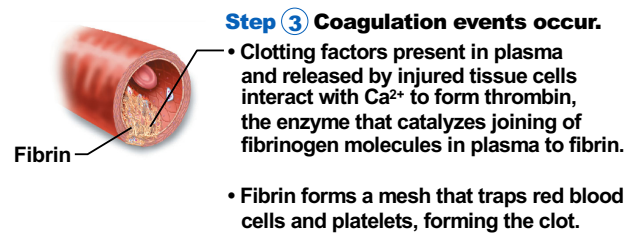
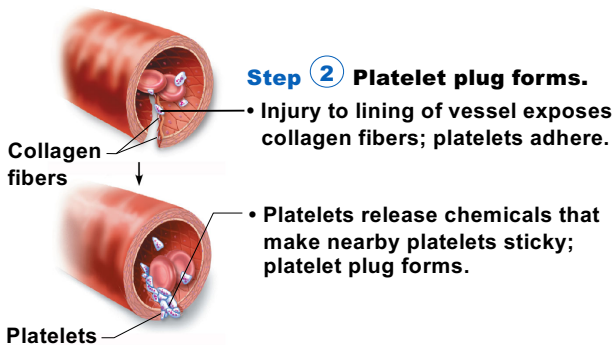
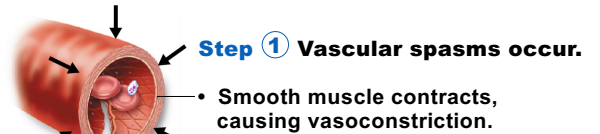
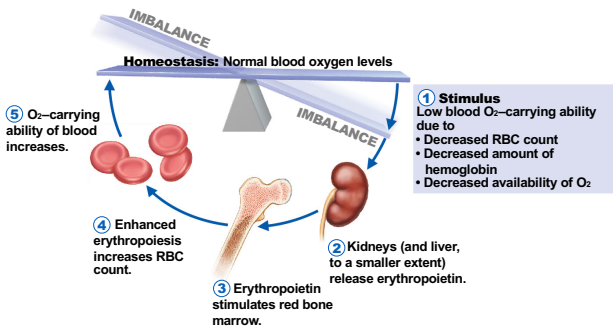
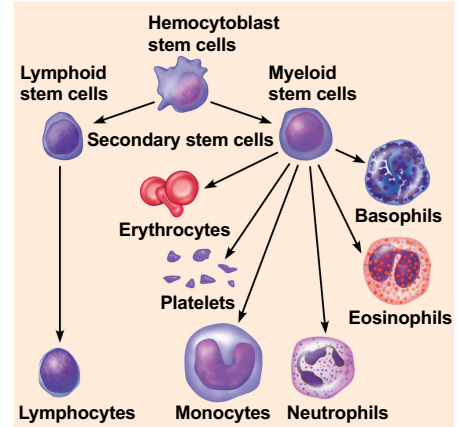
*Appearance when stained with Wright's stain.

© 2018 Pearson Education, Inc. 6

Table 10.2 Characteristics of Formed Elements of the Blood (continued)

Cell type	Occurrence in blood (cells per mm ³)	Cell anatomy*	Function
Agranulocytes			
• Lymphocytes	1,500–3,000 (20–45% of WBCs)	Cytoplasm pale blue and appears as thin rim around nucleus; spherical (or slightly indented) dark purple-blue nucleus	Part of immune system; B lymphocytes produce antibodies; T lymphocytes are involved in graft rejection and in fighting tumors and viruses via direct cell attack
• Monocytes	100–700 (4–8% of WBCs)	Abundant gray-blue cytoplasm; dark blue-purple nucleus often U- or kidney-shaped	Active phagocytes that become macrophages in the tissues; long-term "cleanup team"; increase in number during chronic infections; activate lymphocytes during immune response
Platelets	150,000–400,000	Essentially irregularly shaped cell fragments; stain deep purple	Needed for normal blood clotting; initiate clotting cascade by clinging to torn area

*Appearance when stained with Wright's stain.



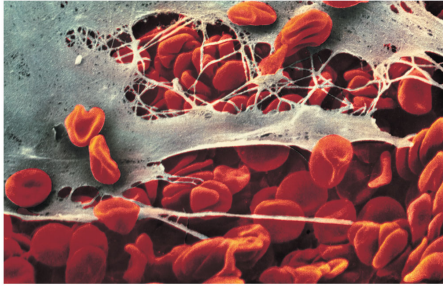


Table 10.3 ABO Blood Groups



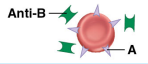
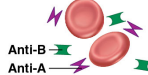
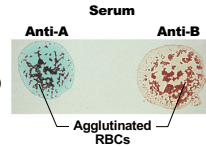
Blood group	RBC antigens (agglutinogens)	Illustration	Plasma antibodies (agglutinins)	Blood that can be received	Frequency (% of U.S. population)			
					White	Black	Asian	Native American
AB	A, B		None	A, B, AB, O "Universal recipient"	4	4	5	<1
B	B		Anti-A (a)	B, O	11	20	27	4

Table 10.3 ABO Blood Groups (continued)

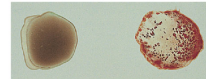
Blood group	RBC antigens (agglutinogens)	Illustration	Plasma antibodies (agglutinins)	Blood that can be received	Frequency (% of U.S. population)			
					White	Black	Asian	Native American
A	A		Anti-B (b)	A, O	40	27	28	16
O	None		Anti-A (a) Anti-B (b)	O "Universal donor"	45	49	40	79

Blood being tested

Type AB
(contains antigens A and B;
agglutinates with both sera)



Type B
(contains antigen B;
agglutinates with
anti-B serum)



Type A
(contains antigen A;
agglutinates with
anti-A serum)



Type O
(contains no antigens;
does not agglutinate with
either serum)

