**Name \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**

**Chapter 13: Blood System**

1. White blood cell with reddish granules; numbers increase in allergic reactions:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| a. | Lymphocyte |
| b. | Eosinophil |
| c. | Neutrophil |
| d. | Erythrocyte |
| e. | Basophil |

2. Protein threads that form the basis of a clot:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| a. | Fibrinogen |
| b. | Globulin |
| c. | Hemoglobin |
| d. | Thrombin |
| e. | Fibrin |

3. Method of separating out plasma proteins by electrical charge:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| a. | Plasmapheresis |
| b. | Hemolysis |
| c. | Electrophoresis |
| d. | Coagulation time |
| e. | Leukapheresis |

4. An undifferentiated blood cell is called a:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| a. | Granulocyte |
| b. | Segmented cell |
| c. | Hematopoietic stem cell |
| d. | Thrombocyte |
| e. | Lymphocyte |

5. Anticoagulant found in the blood:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| a. | Heparin |
| b. | Prothrombin |
| c. | Thrombin |
| d. | Gamma globulin |
| e. | Vitamin B12 |

6. A disorder of red blood cell morphology is:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| a. | Multiple myeloma |
| b. | Poikilocytosis |
| c. | Monocytosis |
| d. | Acute myelocytic leukemia |
| e. | Hemochromatosis |

7. Deficiency in numbers of white blood cells:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| a. | Neutropenia |
| b. | Hypochromia |
| c. | Leukocytosis |
| d. | Chronic lymphocytic leukemia |

8. Derived from bone marrow:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| a. | Myeloid |
| b. | Thrombocytopenic |
| c. | Granulocytopenic |
| d. | Polymorphonuclear |
| e. | Phagocytic |

9. Breakdown of recipient’s red blood cells when incompatible bloods are mixed:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| a. | Erythrocytosis |
| b. | Hemolysis |
| c. | Embolism |
| d. | Anticoagulation |
| e. | Erythropoiesis |

10. Sideropenia occurs causing deficient production of hemoglobin:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| a. | Pernicious anemia |
| b. | Iron-deficiency anemia |
| c. | Aplastic anemia |
| d. | Hemolytic anemia |
| e. | Thalassemia |

11. Reduction in red cells due to excessive cell destruction:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| a. | Pernicious anemia |
| b. | Iron-deficiency anemia |
| c. | Aplastic anemia |
| d. | Hemolytic anemia |
| e. | Thalassemia |

12. Failure of blood cell production due to absence of formation of cells in the bone marrow:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| a. | Pernicious anemia |
| b. | Iron-deficiency anemia |
| c. | Aplastic anemia |
| d. | Hemolytic anemia |
| e. | Thalassemia |

13. Inherited defect in ability to produce hemoglobin:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| a. | Pernicious anemia |
| b. | Iron-deficiency anemia |
| c. | Aplastic anemia |
| d. | Hemolytic anemia |
| e. | Thalassemia |

14. Lack of mature red cells due to inability to absorb vitamin B12 into the body:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| a. | Pernicious anemia |
| b. | Iron-deficiency anemia |
| c. | Aplastic anemia |
| d. | Hemolytic anemia |
| e. | Thalassemia |

15. Excessive deposits of iron throughout the body:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| a. | Polycythemia vera |
| b. | Cooley anemia |
| c. | Purpura |
| d. | Hemochromatosis |
| e. | Thrombocytopenia |

16. Symptoms of pallor, shortness of breath, infection, bleeding gums, predominance of immature and abnormally functioning leukocytes, and low numbers of mature neutrophils in a young child may indicate a likely diagnosis of:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| a. | Sickle-cell anemia |
| b. | Hemostasis |
| c. | Acute lymphocytic leukemia |
| d. | Chronic lymphocytic leukemia |
| e. | Hemoglobinopathy |

17. Excessive bleeding caused by congenital lack of factor VIII or IX:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| a. | Autoimmune thrombocytopenic purpura |
| b. | Granulocytosis |
| c. | Polycythemia vera |
| d. | Erythremia |
| e. | Hemophilia |

18. Venous blood is clotted in a test tube:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| a. | Hematocrit |
| b. | White blood cell differential |
| c. | Erythrocyte sedimentation rate |
| d. | Coagulation time |
| e. | Red blood cell morphology |

19. Sample of blood is spun in a test tube so that red cells fall to the bottom and percentage of RBCs is taken:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| a. | Hematocrit |
| b. | White blood cell differential |
| c. | Erythrocyte sedimentation rate |
| d. | Coagulation time |
| e. | Red blood cell morphology |

20. Venous blood is collected; anti-coagulant added and the distance cells fall in a period of time is determined:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| a. | Hematocrit |
| b. | White blood cell differential |
| c. | Erythrocyte sedimentation rate |
| d. | Coagulation time |
| e. | Red blood cell morphology |

21. Blood protein that maintains the proper proportion and concentration of water in blood:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| a. | Bilirubin |
| b. | Prothrombin |
| c. | Fibrinogen |
| d. | Albumin |
| e. | Globulin |

22. Swelling; fluid leaks out into tissue spaces:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| a. | Petechiae |
| b. | Edema |
| c. | Ecchymoses |
| d. | Dyscrasia |
| e. | Autologous transfusion |

23. IgM, IgG, IgA, IgD, and IgE are:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| a. | Megakaryocytes |
| b. | Eosinophils |
| c. | Neutrophils |
| d. | Stem cells |
| e. | Immunoglobulins |

24. Symptoms of disease return:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| a. | Palliative |
| b. | Relapse |
| c. | Hemoglobinopathy |
| d. | Remission |
| e. | Spherocytosis |

25. Relieving symptoms, but not curing disease:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| a. | Coagulopathy |
| b. | Hemostasis |
| c. | Hemolysis |
| d. | Palliative |
| e. | Myelopoiesis |

**Select the term that is spelled correctly.**

26. Deficiency of clotting cells:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| a. | thrombositopenea |
| b. | thrombocytopenia |
| c. | thrombocitopenia |

27. Process of clotting:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| a. | coagulation |
| b. | coagglulation |
| c. | coaglulation |

28. A protein with antibody activity:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| a. | immunoglobulen |
| b. | immunoglobulin |
| c. | inmunoglobulen |

29. Increase in red blood cells:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| a. | polycythemia vera |
| b. | polycytemia vera |
| c. | polysithemia vera |

**SPELLING**

**Select the term that is spelled correctly:**

30. Select the term that is spelled correctly:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| a. | myeloma |
| b. | myleoma |

31. Select the term that is spelled correctly:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| a. | erythropoeisis |
| b. | erythropoiesis |

32. Select the term that is spelled correctly:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| a. | fibrinogen |
| b. | fibrinogin |

33.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| a. | billirubin |
| b. | bilirubin |

34.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| a. | electropheresis |
| b. | electrophoresis |

35.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| a. | thallassemia |
| b. | thalassemia |

**VOCABULARY**

**Match the following vocabulary terms with their meanings below:**

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| a. | albumin | g. | differentiation |
| b. | antibody | h. | electrophoresis |
| c. | antigen | i. | eosinophil |
| d. | basophil | j. | erythrocyte |
| e. | bilirubin | k. | erythropoietin |
| f. | coagulation | l. | fibrin |

36. Orange-yellow pigment in bile; formed by the breakdown of hemoglobin

37. Blood protein that maintains the proper amount of water in the blood

38. White blood cell containing granules that stain red; associated with allergic reactions

39. Blood clotting

40. Method of separating serum proteins by electrical charge

41. Foreign substance that stimulates the production of an antibody

42. Red blood cell

43. Change in structure and function of a cell as it matures

44. White blood cell containing granules that stain blue; associated with release of histamine and heparin

45. Hormone secreted by the kidneys that stimulates red blood cell formation

46. Immunoglobulin produced by lymphocytes to combat specific antigens

47. Protein threads that form the basis of a blood clot

**Match the following terms with their definitions below:**

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| a. | fibrinogen | f. | heparin |
| b. | globulins | g. | immune reaction |
| c. | granulocyte | h. | lymphocyte |
| d. | hemoglobin | i. | macrophage |
| e. | hemolysis | j. | plasma |

48. Monocyte that migrates from the blood to tissue spaces; a phagocyte

49. Response of the immune system to foreign invasion

50. Mononuclear leukocyte that produces antibodies

51. Anticoagulant found in blood and tissue cells

52. Destruction or breakdown of blood

53. Liquid portion of the blood

54. Blood protein containing iron

55. Plasma protein that is converted to fibrin in the clotting process

56. White blood cell with numerous dark-staining granules; neutrophil, basophil, and eosinophil

57. Plasma proteins; alpha, beta, and gamma are examples

**Match the following terms with their meanings below:**

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| a. | hematopoietic stem cell | e. | platelet (thrombocyte) |
| b. | immunoglobulin | f. | reticulocyte |
| c. | neutrophil | g. | serum |
| d. | plasmapheresis |

58. White blood cell containing granules and formed in bone marrow

59. Small blood fragment that collects at sites of injury to begin the clotting process

60. Unspecialized cell that gives rise to mature, specialized forms; found in bone marrow

61. Removal of plasma from withdrawn blood by centrifuge

62. Plasma minus clotting proteins and cells

63. Protein with antibody activity; IgG, IgA, IgM, IgD, and IgE are examples

64. Immature erythrocyte

**Match the terms with their correct meanings:**

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| a. | hemolysis | k. | leukapheresis |
| b. | albumin | l. | macrophage |
| c. | anisocytosis | m. | megakaryocyte |
| d. | anticoagulant | n. | myeloblast |
| e. | differentiation | o. | neutropenia |
| f. | eosinophil | p. | plateletpheresis |
| g. | erythropoiesis | q. | poikilocytosis |
| h. | fibrin | r. | serum |
| i. | gamma globulins | s. | sideropenia |
| j. | hemoglobin | t. | thrombosis |

65. Abnormal condition of blood clotting

66. Change in structure and function of a cell as it matures; specialization

67. Platelet precursor found in bone marrow

68. Protein found in blood; maintains the proper amount of water in blood

69. Deficiency of iron

70. Immature bone marrow cell that develops into a white blood cell

71. Deficiency of a type of white blood cell

72. Protein threads that form the basis of a blood clot

73. White blood cell with dense, reddish granules (associated with allergic reactions)

74. A large cell that engulfs and destroys foreign material

75. Separation of white blood cells from the rest of the blood (using a centrifuge)

76. Plasma protein that contains antibodies

77. Blood protein found in red blood cells

78. Plasma minus clotting proteins and cells

79. Condition of irregularly shaped cells (red blood cells)

80. Condition of cells of unequal size (red blood cells)

81. A substance that prevents clotting of blood

82. Breakdown of recipient’s red blood cells when incompatible bloods are mixed

83. Separation of clotting cells from the rest of the blood (using a centrifuge)

84. Formation of red blood cells