

**Lab 3: Blood**

In this lab on blood you will examine the formed elements of blood on a stained microscope slide and learn to identify the various components of blood.

You will also have the opportunity to type your own blood. Become familiar with what blood typing is and how/why different types can and cannot be mixed. We will use one plastic slide or a paper card to type the blood. **PROPERLY DISPOSE OF ALL ITEMS THAT CAME IN CONTACT WITH YOUR BLOOD IN THE RED BIOHAZARD BAGS/SHARPS CONTAINERS. CLEAN THE BENCH AFTER YOU ARE DONE.**

Name the most common leukocyte. \_\_\_\_\_

Name the least common leukocyte. \_\_\_\_\_

Name two characteristics of erythrocytes. \_\_\_\_\_

Name the agranulocytes. \_\_\_\_\_

Name the granulocytes. \_\_\_\_\_

Type A blood has \_\_\_\_\_ antigens on the surface of the erythrocytes and \_\_\_\_\_ antibodies in the plasma.

It is often said that type O (rh<sup>-</sup>) people are universal blood donors. This is a somewhat deceptive statement. Why? \_\_\_\_\_

Do rh<sup>-</sup> people have anti-rh antibodies in their blood when they are born? \_\_\_\_\_

Explain. \_\_\_\_\_

Type B blood has \_\_\_\_\_ antibodies in the plasma.

Anti-B antibodies are found in blood of type(s) \_\_\_\_\_ and cause coagulation when mixed with blood of type(s) \_\_\_\_\_.

If someone's blood smear has a high Neutrophil count, what sort of ailment might you suspect & why? \_\_\_\_\_

If a blood smear has a low Platelet count, what might that person suffer from? Why? \_\_\_\_\_

**Slide Assignment: Blood**

(Beginning on p 425 in Lab Text, p 86 in Histology Text)

Draw the following slides using the figures in the lab and histology texts as a reference. Use whichever magnification works best to show all given structures. Please note that not every slide will show everything; you will need to look at multiple slides and/or sources. Your drawings should artistically combine views to include all structures.

- **Blood** – label and understand function of the following.  
Be sure to draw them to scale relative to each other!
  - Erythrocytes (RBCs)
  - Platelets
  - Plasma
  - Leukocytes
    - Granulocytes
      - Neutrophil
      - Eosinophil
      - Basophil
    - Agranulocytes
      - Lymphocyte
      - Monocyte

