Across
5. This vein, found in the arm, is typically used for venipuncture. (two words, no spaces)
8. ______ disease of the newborn involves an Rh- mother and an Rh+ fetus
9. Monocytes differentiate into macrophages, which are either _____ or wandering.
12. Basophils normally make up less than ___ percent of circulating WBCs. (spell it out!)
13. Type AB blood contains no anti-A or anti-B _____.
17. Alveolar macrophages are stationed in the ______.
21. ____ fluid bathes body cells.
23. Platelets are fragments of this type of mature cell.
25. A cell that becomes a red blood cell is called a ______.
27. The percent of blood occupied by RBCs is called the _____.
28. Two gases transported by blood are oxygen and _______. (two words, no spaces)
30. To combat inflammation, _____ release histamine.

Down
1. ______ stem cells form all blood cells.
2. These cells make up about 20-25% of circulating WBCs.
3. These proteins make up most of the proteins in blood plasma.
4. A high count of these cells is likely due to a bacterial infection.
6. Blood is more _____ than water.
7. White blood cells, unlike red blood cells, do not carry any _____.
10. This is an abnormally low level of WBCs caused by radiation, shock, and/or chemotherapy.
11. Erythropoietin is released by this organ.
14. A deficiency in clotting factors is called ______.
15. ______ matching is the mixing of a donor's and recipient's blood to test for compatibility.
16. A red blood cell is called an _____.
18. The study of blood is called ______.
19. A _____ WBC count is taken to determine specific issues in the body.
22. Type O blood is compatible with ___ other blood types.
24. Lysozyme is an enzyme that kills _____.
26. Stem cells from the umbilical cord are taken and frozen in a _____ blood transplant.
29. Eosinophils have large granules that stain an orange-____ color.