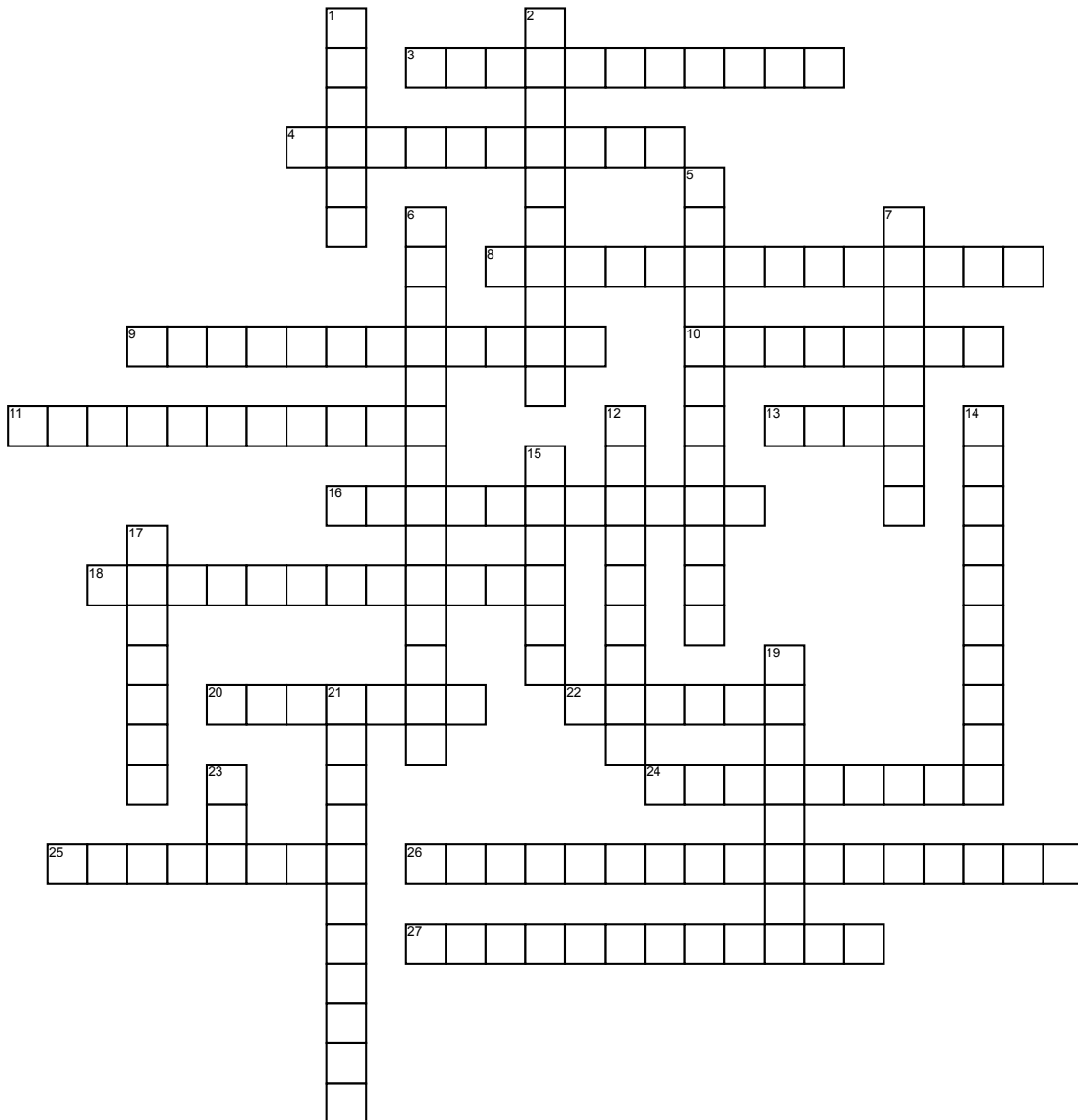


Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Date: \_\_\_\_\_

# Laboratory Medicine



## Across

- 3.** Area in front of the elbow  
**4.** Plasma protein that is converted to fibrin in the clotting process  
**8.** A condition in which many red blood cells have abnormal or multiple types of shapes  
**9.** The excessive variation in size of cells, especially RBCs  
**10.** a stone developing in the body, e.g., kidney or bile (not the branch of mathematics)  
**11.** Capillary blood collector  
**13.** Ethylenediaminetetraacetic acid  
**16.** Small blood vessels throughout the body that connect the smaller arteries to the smaller veins

- 18.** the inflammation of the lining of the heart. may be associated with an increase in number of monocytes.  
**20.** Having a high fat level  
**22.** removal and examination of tissue from the body performed to establish a precise diagnosis  
**24.** Breakdown of RBCs  
**25.** an anticoagulant used to prevent and treat a thrombus or embolus. Also a rodent poison  
**26.** having a multi-lobed nucleus; used to describe cells such as granulocytes  
**27.** An immature RBC

## Down

- 1.** Not malignant  
**2.** An oxygen carrying molecule  
**5.** An abnormal increase in the number of red cells in the blood

- 6.** Red blood cell formation  
**7.** A clump of red blood cells that appear to be stacked like a roll of coins  
**12.** a potent vasoconstrictor that is released by platelets adhering to a wounded blood vessel  
**14.** Having two copies of the same gene  
**15.** The liquid part of blood  
**17.** Any substance that stimulates the production of antibodies.  
**19.** the study of cells, their origin, structure, function and pathology  
**21.** WBCs that are responsible for combating infection by parasites in the body  
**23.** damage to the brain that occurs when the blood flow to the brain is disrupted.