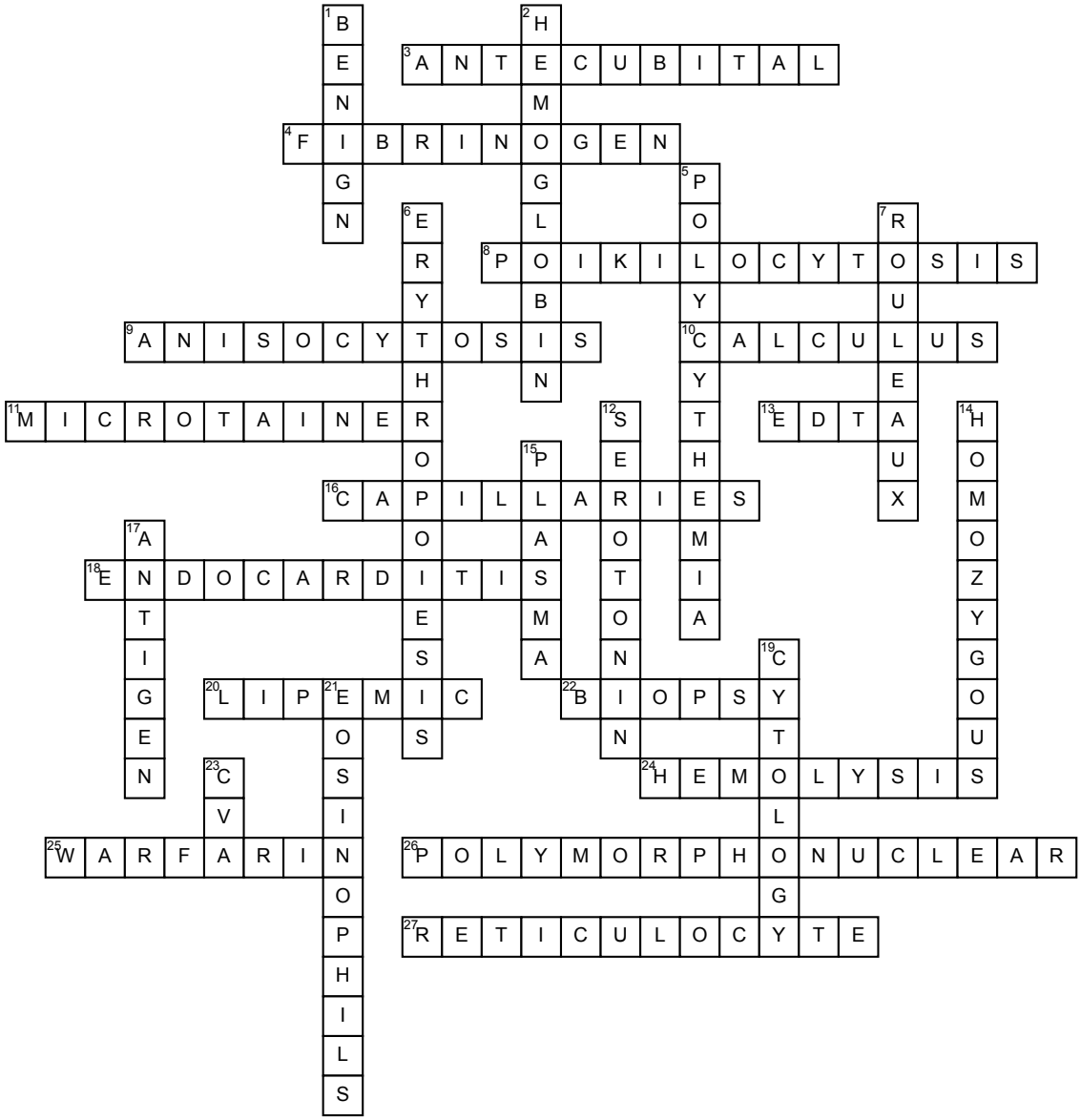
Name: _____ Date: _____

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 whihc 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. Ethyenediamnetetraacetic acid
16. Samll blood vessels throughout the body that connect the smaller arteries to the smaller veins
18. the inflammation of the lining of hte hear. 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.