

I: LEUKOCYTES, VOLUME, ERYTHROCYTES, SUSPENDED, THROMBOCYTES, TISSUE, PLASMA

Blood is a specialized biological fluid (technically a _____¹) consisting of red blood cells (also called RBCs or _____²), white blood cells (also called WBCs _____³) and platelets (also called _____⁴) suspended in a complex fluid medium known as blood _____⁵ - it is the liquid component of blood, in which the blood cells are _____⁶. It makes up about 55% of total blood _____⁷.

II: CLOTTING, HEMOGLOBIN, PATHOGENS, OXYGEN, PREVENT, IMMUNE

Erythrocytes (45.0% of blood volume) contain the blood's _____¹ which (when oxygenated) gives blood its red color. They distribute _____².

Leukocytes (1.0% of blood volume) are part of the _____³ system; they destroy and remove old or aberrant cells and cellular debris, as well as attack infectious agents (_____⁴) and foreign substances.

Thrombocytes (>1.0% of blood volume) are responsible for blood _____⁵ (coagulation), which stops blood from leaving the body and also helps to _____⁶ bacteria from entering the body.

III: PRESSURE, BANKS, TRANSFUSION, HEMORRHAGE, COMPATIBLE, ARTERIES, OBSTRUCT, CONDITIONS, WOUNDS, DEFICIENCY

Disorders of volume: _____¹ can cause major blood loss. Damage to the internal organs can cause severe internal bleeding or _____². Anemia is a _____³ of red blood cells and/or hemoglobin; it can require blood _____⁴. Several countries have blood _____⁵ to fill the demand for transfusable blood. A person receiving a blood transfusion must have a blood type _____⁶ with that of the donor.

Disorders of circulation: atherosclerosis reduces the carrying capacity of _____⁷. It is a potential consequence of high blood _____⁸ (hypertension), excess of circulating lipids (hyperlipidemia), and diabetes mellitus. Thrombosis is unregulated coagulation which can _____⁹ vessels. The consequences of circulatory insufficiency can create many medical _____¹⁰ such as ischemia, tissue necrosis and gangrene.

IV: SEPSIS, TRANSMITTED, HEMOPHILIA, MALARIA, HEPATITIS, MINOR

Disorders of coagulation: _____¹ is a genetic illness that causes dysfunction in one of the blood's clotting mechanisms. This can allow otherwise _____² wounds to be life-threatening.

Infectious disorders of blood: HIV, the virus which causes AIDS, is _____³ through contact between blood, semen, or the bodily secretions of an infected person. _____⁴ B and C are transmitted primarily through blood contact.

Bacterial infection of the blood: this is bacteremia or _____⁵. Viral infection is viremia. _____⁶ is blood-borne parasitic infections.