

Blood terminology

Vocabulary List for Blood Lecture

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| <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Blood2. Formed elements3. Plasma4. Erythrocytes5. Red blood cells6. Leukocytes7. White blood cells8. Platelets9. Albumin10. Globulins11. Plasma cells12. Antibodies13. Prothrombin14. Fibrinogen15. Hemoglobin16. Globin17. Heme18. Iron19. Oxyhemoglobin20. Reduced hemoglobin21. Deoxyhemoglobin22. Hemopoiesis23. Hematopoiesis24. Erythropoiesis25. Hemopoietic stem cell26. Hemocytoblast27. Erythropoietin28. Macrophages29. Transferrin30. Ferritin31. Hemosiderin32. Bilirubin33. Bile34. Urobilin35. Stercobilin36. Diapedesis37. Amoeboid motion38. Positive chemotaxis39. Leukocytosis40. Neutrophils | <ol style="list-style-type: none">41. Lymphocytes42. Monocytes43. Eosinophils44. Basophils45. Granulocytes46. Agranulocytes47. Wright's stain48. Polymorphonuclear leukocytes49. Histamine50. Heparin51. T lymphocytes52. B lymphocytes53. Leukopoiesis54. Thrombopoiesis55. Thrombocytes56. Hemostasis57. Vascular spasm58. Platelet plug59. Coagulation60. Prothrombin activator61. Thrombin62. Fibrin63. Blood clot64. Vitamin K65. Calcium66. Extrinsic path67. Intrinsic path68. Clot retraction69. Fibrinolysis70. Plasminogen71. Plasmin72. Aspirin73. Broad spectrum antibiotics74. Calcium chelators |
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<p>Abortive medication – Drug stopping attack of severe headache.</p> <p>Acute pericarditis - Inflammation of heart's sac.</p> <p>Adverse effect – Unwanted effect of medication.</p> <p>Albumin - ABO group (A-B-O GROUP) Albumin (al-BYOO-min) Bilirubin (BILL-ee-roo-bin) Chemical clotting (KEM-i-kuhl KLAH-ting) Embolism (EM-boh-lizm) Erythrocyte (e-RITH-roh-sight) Hemoglobin (HEE-moh-GLOW-bin) Homeostasis (HEE-moh-STAY-sis) Heparin (HEP-ar-in) Immunity (im-YOO-ni-tee) Leukocyte (LOO-koh-sight) Macrophage (MAK-roh-fahj) Normoblast (NOR-moh-blast) Reticulocyte (re-TIK-yoo-loh-sight) Rh factor (R-H FAK-ter) Thrombocyte (THROM-boh-sight) Thrombus (THROM-bus) Blood protein.</p> <p>Allogeneic blood - Homologous blood given by a donor.</p> <p>Amino acid - Organic molecules that are building blocks of proteins.</p> <p>Antiserum - Blood serum with antibodies.</p> <p>Anemia - Insufficient red cells or hemoglobin in blood.</p> <p>Anisocytosis - Significant size variation of blood cells.</p> <p>Apheresis - Retention of only needed components of blood for use and returning the remainder back to the donor.</p> <p>Aplastic anemia - Deficiency of red blood cells produced by bone marrow.</p> <p>Autologous blood - Blood taken and given to the same patient to eliminate transfusion problems.</p> <p>Bilirubin - Yellowish red fluid in blood and urine.</p>	<p>Blood cells - Red cells are called erythrocytes and white cells are called leukocytes.</p> <p>Blood components - Red and white cells, plasma, and platelets.</p> <p>Blood smear - Small amount of blood sample placed on a glass for examination.</p> <p>Blood group - Four categories of blood: A, B, AB, and O.</p> <p>Bone marrow - Soft cells of bone that produce blood cells and platelets.</p> <p>BUN - Blood Urea Nitrogen</p> <p>Cardio – Relating to heart.</p> <p>Central venous pressure (CVP) – It shows amount of blood returning to heart and ability of heart to pump blood into arteries.</p> <p>Cerebral perfusion pressure (CPP) – Pressure pushing blood into brain.</p> <p>Crenation - Shrinking of red blood cells.</p> <p>Derivatives - Elements of blood separated.</p> <p>Ebullism – Producing gas bubbles in body fluids due to change in altitude.</p> <p>Effective accessibility – Availability of health care (waiting list).</p> <p>Elective surgery – Surgery that can wait, not emergency.</p> <p>Engraftment - Self-production of blood cells in recipient's body after being transfused.</p> <p>Epicardial – Outside cardiac muscle.</p> <p>Erythrocytes - Oxygen-carrying red blood cells.</p> <p>False positive - Abnormal test results in a blood sample of a normal person not suspected to be sick.</p> <p>Ferritin - Protein that carries iron.</p> <p>FFP - Fresh Frozen Plasma</p>	<p>Gamma Globulin - Plasma protein derivatives collected for use against infection.</p> <p>Glucose - Blood sugar</p> <p>Granulocytes - White blood cells that defend body against foreign substances.</p> <p>Hemodialysis - Blood cleansing with machine.</p> <p>Hemolytic anemia - Anemia due to loss of red blood cells.</p> <p>Hemophilia - Bleeding problem.</p> <p>Hemorrhage - Internal accumulation of blood.</p> <p>Hematocrit - Percentage of red blood cells in a sample.</p> <p>Hematologic - Relating to blood.</p> <p>Hematuria - Blood in urine.</p> <p>Hemoglobin - Oxygen-carrying red blood cell.</p> <p>Hemolysis - Changes in red blood cells.</p> <p>Hemostasis - Clotting.</p> <p>Histamine - Drug used for allergic reactions to dilate blood vessels.</p> <p>Homologous donation - Blood donation for use by any other patient in the hospital.</p> <p>Hypercalcemia - Excessive calcium in blood.</p> <p>Hypovolemia - Low level of blood in the body.</p> <p>Hypoxemia - Low levels of oxygen in blood.</p> <p>Immune globulin - Gamma globulin part of plasma.</p> <p>Leukocyte - White blood cells containing granulocyte, lymphocyte, and monocyte.</p> <p>Leukocytosis - High level of leukocytes.</p> <p>Leukopenia - Also leucopenia. Low level of leukocytes.</p> <p>Macrocytes - Abnormally large blood cells.</p> <p>Magnesium - Blood salt.</p> <p>Microcytes - Abnormally small blood cells.</p> <p>Phlebotomy - Venipuncture. Puncturing vein to take blood.</p> <p>Plasma - Non-cellular fluid part of blood.</p> <p>Platelets - Smallest blood cells</p>
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<p>Blood - Red fluid that carries oxygen and nutrient to the cells and takes away carbon dioxide and waste.</p> <p>Blood bank - Place where blood is stored for future transfusion</p>		<p>forming clots to prevent bleeding.</p> <p>Plateletpheresis - Retaining only platelets of blood.</p> <p>Purpura - Bruise that occurs after receiving blood transfusion.</p> <p>Refractory anemia - Low levels of red blood cells.</p> <p>Regurgitation – Backward flow of blood into heart chambers.</p> <p>Retrospective diagnosis - Posthumous diagnosis, identification of disease(s) historically by using modern methods.</p> <p>Serum - Part of plasma containing no clotting elements.</p> <p>Tamponade – Stopping blood flow or hemorrhage by applying pressure or device.</p> <p>Transfusion - Providing blood to patients who lost blood due to medical surgery, accident, or any other reason.</p> <p>Thrombus - Blood clot.</p> <p>Warfarin effect - Thinning of blood by medication to prevent clotting. Warfarin is the name of medicine</p>
<p>Related Clinical Terminology</p> <p>Anemia (uh-NEE-mee-yah)</p> <p>Differential count (DIFF-er-EN-shul KOWNT)</p> <p>Erythroblastosis fetalis (e-RITH-roh-blass-TOH-sis fee-TAL-is)</p> <p>Hematocrit (hee-MAT-oh-krit)</p> <p>Hemophilia (HEE-moh-FILL-ee-ah)</p> <p>Jaundice (JAWN-diss)</p> <p>Leukemia (loo-KEE-mee-ah)</p> <p>Leukocytosis (LOO-koh-sigh-TOH-sis)</p> <p>RhoGAM (ROH-gam)</p> <p>Tissue typing (TISH-yoo-TIGH-ping)</p> <p>Typing and cross-matching (TIGH-ping and KROSS-match-ing)</p>		