Chapter 11 - Blood

1) Which of the following contain granules in the cytoplasm?
   1. Basophils
   2. Neutrophils
   3. Lymphocytes
   4. Eosinophils

2) Which lymphocytes give rise to plasma cells, which can then produce antibodies?

3) What hormone is produced in the kidney that is released in response to low oxygen levels and stimulates the production of red blood cells?

4) ______________is a cancer of the blood cells that cause uncontrolled division of white blood cells.

5) Thrombin in the active form causes a molecular change in ___________.

6) A(n)___________is the term for blood clots that drift through a person's circulatory system.

7) Which protein functions to break down clots after wounds heal?

8) The liquid portion of the blood that consists of about 55% of the total volume of blood is referred to as ___________.

9) Which white blood cell plays an important role in the body's defense against parasitic worm infection?

10) Which protein transports oxygen in the blood stream?

11) Which leukocyte is the most abundant and begins to phagocytize pathogens to reduce the spread of infection?

12) Where is the birthplace of most formed elements located?

13) What cell type is known to produce the chemical histamine that both attracts other white blood cells to the site and causes blood vessels to widen during an inflammatory response?

14) Polycythemia is a disease characterized by an abnormally high number of red blood cells. This makes the blood thick, hard to pump, and it may tend to clog up the vascular system. Athletes sometimes try to mimic this by an illegal practice in an attempt to boost oxygen delivery. This practice is called _____________.

15) What blood type could be given as a transfusion to an individual with blood type AB positive?
16) An embolus could block blood flow to the ________ resulting in a myocardial infarction or it may block blood in the ________ and cause a stroke.