

Lab 1 notes

- The number of RBCs is affected by hemoglobin → if the hemoglobin is normal the number of RBCs must be normal.
Ex: if we see a patient that has hemoglobin about 9g per 100ml there will be a decrease in size or content or number.
- Reticulocytosis occur in chronic anemia or acute severe hemorrhage.
- For synthesis of RBC we need: the first one erythropoietin, folic acid, vit. B12.
- In neutrophils the specific granules is more numerous but less obvious than azurophilic granules.
- Pathogenic bacteria resist chemotaxis and opsonization.
- Basophil to function properly it needs plasma cell.
- Large lymphocytes have a diameter about 15 micrometers near to the diameter of progenitor cells so how we differentiate between them?? Progenitor cells contain nucleoli while lymphocytes don't.
- Number of neutrophils = 6000-10000 → less than that → neutropenia.
→ More than that → leukocytosis → indicates infection.
- Barr Body is seen in cells of mucosa as pyramidal shaped body adhering to the inner surface of the nuclear membrane.
- Presence of Barr Body means 2 X chromosomes not typical female.