

ANSWER

Review for blood and lymphatic test 2016

- What are the blood components and formed elements?

plasma, rbc, wbc, platelets.

- What is the function of RBC?

transport $\text{CO}_2 + \text{O}_2$

- What part of the RBC makes blood red?

hemoglobin

- What are the 2 functions of WBC?

① get rid of debris + dead rbc

② fight infections by creating antibodies

- What is the function of antibodies?

neutralize antigens of a foreign substance
(protect body)

- Explain how the body will fight a cold?

↑ virus

↑ wbc to create antibodies

↑ temperature

to kill virus.

- What is a vaccination?

dead or weakened antigen that is introduced
in body and allows you to create antibodies

- What is the function of vaccinations?

helps creates antibodies so if a antigen is
in body, you can recognize it and fight

- What is a booster shot?

a vaccine which you have already
gotten but in a weaker dose to remind your

- What 2 ways can someone become immune to a disease?

natural acquisition - get disease + antibodies
and body forms antibodies against it

Artificial → vaccination

11. What is the function of platelets?

clotting

12. What is the function of plasma?

transport all components - RBC, WBC, nutrient, platelets, waste, fat

13. What are the three types of antigens which exist for blood types?

A, B, Rh

14. How is a person's blood type acquired?

hereditary

15. Why is O- the universal donor and AB+ the universal recipient?

O- has no antigens so there are no antibodies against it.
AB+ has all antigens so no antibodies

16. Why can A- give to A+, but A+ can not give to A-?

+ has the Rh antigen so it can receive from - - has Rh antibody.

17. Who can A- donate and receive from?

Donate A- A+ Ab- Ab+ A- + O-

18. Who can B+ donate and receive from?

D: B+ B- AB+ AB- R: B+ B- D+ O-

19. Who can AB- donate and receive from?

D: AB- AB+ R: O- A- B- AB-

20. Who can O+ donate and receive from?

D: O+ A+ B+ AB+ receive: O+ O-

21. What is a person's blood type if they can receive from A-, AB-, B- and O- and donate to AB- and AB+?

AB-

22. When does agglutination occur?

when you have the antigens of a blood type & you introduce antibodies to it.

23. If a person has agglutination with Anti A, Anti B but not Rh, what is their blood type?

AB-