

Chapter Thirteen
Answers to Terminology Section

(textbook pages 514–516)

Terminology	Meaning
basophil	White blood cell with dark-staining granules that have an affinity for basic dyes.
hypochromic	Pertaining to deficiency of color (reduction of hemoglobin in red blood cells).
anticoagulant	A substance that works against coagulation (blood clotting).
coagulopathy	Disease of the clotting process.
cytology	Study of cells.
eosinophil	White blood cell with dark-staining granules that have an affinity for acid dyes; granules turn red (eosin. in the presence of dye).
erythroblast	Immature red blood cell.
granulocyte	White blood cell with large, dark-staining granules in its cytoplasm.
hemolysis	Destruction of blood cells.
hematocrit	Separation of blood; percentage of red blood cells in a given volume of blood.
hemoglobinopathy	Disease of abnormal hemoglobins (sickle cell anemia, thalassemia).
anisocytosis	Abnormal condition of unequal size of cells (erythrocytes).
megakaryocyte	Cell with multiple large nuclei; immature platelet.
leukocytopenia	Deficiency of white blood cells.
monocyte	White blood cell with one large nucleus; an agranulocyte and phagocyte.
morphology	Study of shape or form (of blood cells).
myeloblast	Bone marrow cell that develops into a myelocyte and then a leukocyte.
myelodysplasia	Abnormal development of bone marrow cells; preleukemic condition.
neutropenia	Deficiency in neutrophils.
polymorphonuclear	Pertaining to a white blood cell with a multilobed nucleus (neutrophil).
phagocyte	Cell that ingests other cells or microorganisms.
poikilocytosis	Irregularity in the shape of red blood cells.
sideropenia	Deficiency in iron in serum.
spherocytosis	Condition (abnormal) in which erythrocytes assume a spheroidal (rounded) shape.
thrombocytopenia	Deficiency of clotting cells.
 <u>Suffixes</u>	
plasmapheresis	Removal of plasma from the rest of the blood by mechanical means (centrifuge).
leukapheresis	Removal of white blood cells from the rest of the blood by centrifugation.
plateletpheresis	Removal of platelets from the rest of the blood by centrifugation.
monoblast	Immature white blood cell (monocyte).
macrocytosis	Abnormal condition (slight increase in numbers) of macrocytes (red blood cells that are larger than normal).
microcytosis cells	Abnormal condition (slight increase in numbers) of microcytes (red blood cells that are smaller than normal).
leukemia	Abnormal condition of white blood cells (increase in numbers of malignant cells).
hemoglobin	Blood protein in erythrocytes; enables the cell to carry oxygen.
immunoglobulin	Protein (antibody produced by plasma cells) that acts to protect the body by destroying antigens.
thrombolytic therapy	Treatment that destroys blood clots.
myeloid	Derived from bone marrow.

thrombosis	Abnormal condition of clotting.
granulocytopenia	Deficiency of granulocytes (white blood cells).
pancytopenia	Deficiency of all (blood) cells.
macrophage	Large cell (in blood and tissues) that eats (engulfs) other cells; derived from a monocyte.
eosinophilia	Increase in numbers of eosinophils.
neutrophilia	Increase in numbers of neutrophils.
electrophoresis	Separation of proteins in a solution by using an electric current (used to separate protein fractions of serum, urine, or cerebrospinal fluid).
hematopoiesis	Formation of blood cells.
erythropoiesis	Formation of erythrocytes.
myelopoiesis	Formation of bone marrow.
hemostasis	Stoppage of the flow of blood.