

Clinical Terms: Blood

from Hole's Human Anatomy & Physiology; 10th ed.

Anisocytosis	Abnormal variation in the size of erythrocytes.
Antihemophilic plasma	Normal blood plasma that has been processed to preserve an antihemophilic factor.
Citrated whole blood	Normal blood to which a solution of acid citrate has been added to prevent coagulation.
Dried plasma	Normal blood plasma that had been vacuum dried to prevent the growth of microorganisms.
Hemorrhagic telangiectasia	Inherited tendency to bleed from localized lesions of the capillaries.
Heparinized whole blood	Normal blood to which a solution of heparin has been added to prevent coagulation.
Macrocytosis	Abnormally large erythrocytes.
Microcytosis	Abnormally small erythrocytes.
Neutrophilia	Increase in the number of circulating neutrophils.
Packed red cells	Concentrated suspension of red blood cells from which the plasma has been removed.
Pancytopenia	Abnormal depression of all the cellular components of blood.
Poikilocytosis	Irregularly shaped erythrocytes.
Purpura	Spontaneous bleeding into the tissue and through the mucous membranes.
Septicemia	Reproduction of disease-causing microorganisms in the blood.
Spherocytosis	Hemolytic anemia caused by defective proteins supporting the cell membranes of red blood cells. The cells are abnormally spherical.
Thalassemia	Group of hereditary hemolytic anemias resulting from very thin, fragile erythrocytes. Globin chains are missing.