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Explain the following ...

- leukopenia :- Leukopenia (from Greek λευκός (leukos), meaning 'white', and πενία (penia), meaning 'deficiency') is a decrease in the number of leukocytes. Found in the blood, they are the white blood cells, and are the body's primary defense against infection. Thus leukopenia places individuals at increased risk of infection..
- lymphocytosis :- Lymphocytosis (lim-foe-sie-TOE-sis), or a high lymphocyte count, is an increase in white blood cells called lymphocytes. Lymphocytes help fight off diseases, so it's normal to see a temporary increase after an infection...
- lymphopenia :- In This Article
Lymphopenia (also known as lymphocytopenia) is a term used to describe the state where you have a reduced level of a certain type of blood cell called a lymphocyte. Lymphocytes are one of three types of white blood cells (known as leukocytes) found in the blood. Leukocytes function as part of our body's first-line immune defense against disease-causing pathogens such as bacteria, viruses, and parasites
- Basophilia :- Basophilia is the condition of having greater than 200 basophils/μL in the venous blood. Basophils are the least numerous of the myelogenous cells, and it is rare for their numbers to be abnormally high without changes to other blood components
- Neutrophilia :- Neutrophilia is an increase in circulating neutrophils above that expected in a healthy individual of the same age, sex, race and physiological status. This represents an increase in the neutrophil count above $7.5 \times 10^9/l$ and is one of the most frequently observed changes in the FBC. Causes of Neutrophilia..
- Thrombocytosis:- Thrombocytosis is a condition in which there is an excessive number of platelets in the blood. Platelets are blood cells in plasma that stop bleeding by sticking together to form a clot. Too many platelets can lead to certain conditions, including stroke, heart attack, or a clot in the blood vessels...
- Thrombocytopenia:- Thrombocytopenia is a condition in which you have a low blood platelet count. Platelets (thrombocytes) are colorless blood cells that help blood clot. Platelets stop bleeding by clumping and forming plugs in blood vessel injuries...
- Polycythemia:- Polycythemia (also known as polycythaemia or polyglobulia) is a disease state in which the hematocrit (the volume percentage of red blood cells in the blood) and/or hemoglobin concentration are elevated in peripheral blood....
- Anemia:- Anemia is a condition in which you lack enough healthy red blood cells to carry adequate oxygen to your body's tissues. Having anemia can make you feel tired and weak. There are many forms of anemia, each with its own cause. Anemia can be temporary or long term, and it can range from mild to severe...
- Leukemia:- Leukemia is cancer of the body's blood-forming tissues, including the bone marrow and the lymphatic system. Many types of leukemia exist. Some forms of leukemia are more common in children. Other forms of leukemia occur mostly in adults. Leukemia usually involves the white blood cells...
- Reticulocytosis:- Reticulocytosis is a condition where there is an increase in reticulocytes, immature red blood cells. It is commonly seen in anemia. They are seen on blood films when the bone marrow is highly active in an attempt to replace red blood cell loss such as in haemolytic anaemia, haemorrhage.....

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