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QUESTION ANSWERS :--

Q NO 1:-

STAGES OF ERYTHROPOIESIS:

1) PRO ERYTHROPOIESIS :

EARLIEST ERYTHROID ELEMENT.

2) BASO PHILLIC ERYTHRIPOIESIS:-

* EARLY NORMOBLAST

* SMALLER THAN PRO ERYTHROPOIESIS.

3) POLY CHROMATOPHILLIC ERYTHROPOIESIS/ INTERMEDIAT NORMO BLAST:-

* POLY MEANS HAVING MANY COLOUR

* DERIVED FROM HB.

CYTOPLASAM HAS GREY HUE.

4) ORTHOCHROMATIC ERYTHROBLAST/ LATE NORMOBLAST :-

* ENTER BLOOD EJECT ORGANELLES.

* EJECT NUCLEUS .

5) RETICULOCYTE :-

IT IS SEEN UNDER SCANING ELECTRON MICROSCOPY.

6) MATURE ERYTHROCYTE :-

* MATURE RED BLOOD CELLS.

* NON NUCLEATED ERYTHROCYTE,
REDDISH , CIRCULAR HIGH HB CONTENT.
7-8 U.

QNO 2:-

ANS :--

CAUSES OF POOR BLOOD FILAM:---

* DROP OF BLOOD TOO LARGE OR TOO SMALL.

* SPREADER SLIDE PUSHESED ACROSS THE SLIDE IN A JERKY MANNER.

* FAILURE TO KEEP THE ENTIRE EGDE OF THE SPREADER SLIDE AT A 30 ANGLES WITH SLIDES.

* CELLULAR OF DEGENERATION CHANGES .

* HOLES IN FILAM SLIDES CONTAMINATED WITH FAT OR GREASE.

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QNO 3 :----

ANS :-- GRANOLUPOIESIS:--

IS A PART OF HAEMATO POIESIS THAT LEAD TO THE PRODUCTION OF GRANULOCYTES.

A GRANOLUCYTE ALSO REFERRED TO AS POLYMER PHONUCLEAR LYMPHOCYTES.

IT IS A TYPE OF WHITE BLOOD CELLS THAT HAS MULTI LABED NUCLEI USUALLY CINTAINING THREE LOBES.

PROCESS :-- IS THE PRODUCTION OF NEUTROPHILL EASINOPHILL AND BASO PHILL WHEREAS MONOCYTOPOIESIS GRANOLUCYTE AND MONOCYTE CELL ARE SOME TIME COLLECTIVELY REFFERD AS MYELOID CELLS.

FUNTION:--

THE MAIN PURPOSE OF GRANOLUCYTES AND MONOCYTES IS TO MIGRATE TO

SITES OF TISSUE INFLAMMATION AND FUNCTION IN HOST DEFENCE .

BRIEFLY, THESE CELLS HAVE KEY IMMUNOLOGIC FUNCTION INCLUDING PHAGOCYTOSIS AND MICROBICIDAL ACTIVITY.

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QNO 4:----

ANS :-- IRON DEFICIENCY ANEMIA :- IS MOST COMMON TYPE OF ANEMIA AND IT OCCUR WHEN YOUR BODY DOES NOT HAVE ENOUGH OF MINERAL IRON.

**** OR****

IRON DEFICIENCY ANEMIA IS A CONDITION WHEN THERE ARE FEW RED BLOOD CELLS IN THE BODY DUE TO A SHORTAGE OF IRON.

****CAUSES****

- 1) BLOOD LOSS, BLOOD CONTENT IRON WITHIN RED BLOOD CELLS.
- 2) A LACK OF IRON IN YOUR DIET IN YOUR BODY REGULARLY GETS IRON FROM THE FOOD YOU EAT.
- 3) AN INABILITY TO ABSORB IRON FROM FOOD IS INTO YOUR BLOOD STREAM IN YOUR SMALL INTESTINE .
- 4) DUE TO PREGNANCY.
- 5) POOR DIET.
- 6) BLOOD LOSS.

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QNO 5:::---

ANS:-- CLASSIFY ANEMIA ON THE BASIS OF MORPHOLOGY:--

THERE ARE THREE TYPES OF THE BASIS OF MORPHOLOGICAL CLASSIFICATION OF ANEMIA THEY ARE GIVEN BELOW:--

- 1) MICROCYTIC HYPOCHROMIC ANEMIA:-

IN THIS TYPE OF ANEMIA INDIVIDUAL RBCs ARE SMALLER IN SIZE THAN NORMAL AND CONTAIN SUBNORMAL AMOUNT OF HAEMOGLOBIN.

THIS TYPE OF ANEMIA IS COMMONLY SEEN IN FOLLOWING:-

* IRON DEFICIENCY

* THALASSEMIA.

* SIDEROBLASTIC ANEMIA.

ANEMIA OF CHRONIC DISORDERS.

2) MACROCYTIC ANEMIA :-

IN THIS TYPE OF ANEMIA INDIVIDUAL RBCs ARE LARGER THAN NORMAL, BUT THE AMOUNT OF HAEMOGLOBIN IN EACH CELL IS USUALLY BELOW NORMAL.

EXAMPLES :-

1) MEGALOBLASTIC ANEMIA.

2) APLASTIC ANEMIA.

3) HAEMOLYTIC ANEMIA.

4) LIVER DISEASES.

ETC

3) NORMOCYTIC NORMOCHROMIC ANEMIA:--

IN THIS TYPE OF ANEMIA , ALTHOUGH THE HAEMOGLOBIN CONCENTRATION IN THE BLOOD IS REDUCED , INDIVIDUAL RBCs APPEAR NORMAL AND ABSOLUTE VALUES ARE ALSO WITHIN NORMAL LIMITS.

EXAMPLES:--

1) ACUTE BLOOD LOSS.

2) LEUKEMIA.

3) BONE MARROW INFILTRATION.

4) CHRONIC RENAL FAILURE.

5) CHRONIC INFECTION.

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