Subject: hematology Lab.

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 section A

Semester 2nd

Explain the following.

Leukopenia

Lymphocytosis

Lymphopenia

Basophilia

Nutrophelia

Thrombocytosis

Thrombocytopenia

Polycythemia

Anemia

Leukemia

Reticolocytosis

***01..Lekopenia*** decrease in the number of WBCs below normal range is called leucopenia it is found in the following condition ..

* Typhoid
* Drugs
* Radiations
* Aplastic anemia
* Kalazar
* Malaria
* Infectious hepatitis
* Idiopetic

**02 Lymphocytosis** increase in the number of lymphocytes above normal range is called lymphocytosis

They have following condition

* Whooping cough
* Measles
* Infectious mononucleosis
* Mumps
* Lymphocytic leukemia

**03 Basophila**  increase the number of basophila above its normal range is called basophila

They have following condition

* Allergy or inflammation
* Ulcerative colitis
* Erythroderma, ulticria
* Juvenile rheumatoid
* Endocrinpathy
* Diabetes administration
* Hypothyroidism

**INfection**

* **Chicken** pox
* **Influenxa**
* Small pox
* Tuber closes
* Iron deficiency
* Neoplasia

**04 nutrophelia ….** Increase in the number of neutrophila above normal range is called neutrophila

They have following condition

* Appendicitis
* Osteomyelitis
* Meninigitis
* Tonsillitis
* Chiken pox
* Small pox

**05 Thrombocytosis**  are the condition in which our blood has a higher than normal number of platlates

Condition

* Headache
* Weakness fainting numbness
* Redness
* Changes in vision
* Chest pain

**06 thrombocytophenia ,,** deficiency of platelets in the blood . this cause bleeding into the tissues bruisining and slow blood clotting after injury .

**Causes .** have ablood disorder that affects your bone marrow called aplastic anemia ,

have cancer such is leukemia or lymphoma whicj damage your bone marrow

have a platelet lowering diseases like Wiskott ,Aldreich or may Hegglin syndromes

**07 POlycythemia** . an abnormally increased concentration of heamoglobin in the blood either through reduction of plasma volume or increase in red cell number . it may be aprimary diseases of unknown causes or a secondary condition linked to respiratory or circulatory disorder or cancer

**Sign and symptoms**

* Tiredness
* Itching
* Headache sweating
* Blurred vision
* Painfull burning
* Bone pain

**08 Anemia**  is a condition in which you lack enough healthy red blood cells to carry edequte oxygen to your body tissues

Having anemia can make feel tired and week .there are many forms of anemia each with its own causes .anemia can be tempororoy or long term and it can range from milid to serve .

**Causes …** the most common causes of anemia is low level of iron in the body , this type of anemia is called iron deficeicency anemia

***09 Leukemia*** a malignant progressive diseases in which the bone marrow and other blood forming organs produce increased numbers of immatutre or abnormal leucoytes . these suppress the production of normal blood cell leading the anemia and other symptoms

**Sign and symptom**

* Fever or chills
* Persistent fatigue
* Frequent or sever infection
* Losing weight with out trying
* Swollen lymph node
* Easy bleeding or brusing
* Recurrent nosebleeds
* Tiny red spot

**10 Reticolocytosis** it is acondition where there is an increase in reticulcytosis immature red blood cells . its commonly seen in anemiea .they are seen on blood films when the bone marrow is highly active in an attempts to replace red blood cell loss such as in haemolytic aneamia haemorrhage

**Sign and symptoms**  a reticulocyte test is often done when some one is believed to have an illness called anemia which happen when your body doesnot make enough red blood cell . that can leave you feeling weak and tired ,short of breath and or having headches and chest pain