Name.        :   Ayaz ur Rahman

section.     : B

idea.        :16793

Ans no2:-  Common causes of a poor blood smear:-

1) Drop of blood too large or too small.

2) Spreader slide pushed across the slide in a jerky manner.

3) Fialure in keep the intire edge of the spreader slide against the slide while making the smear.

4) Fialure in keep the spreader slde at a 30* angel with slide.

5) Fialure to push the spreader slide completely across the slide.

6) Irregular spread with ridge and long tial eidge of spread dirty or chiped dusty slide.

7) Holes in film- slide continminated with fat or grease and air bubble.

Ans no3:- Granulopoiesis:-

Granulopoiesis is a part of hematopoiesis that lead to the production of granulocytes.A granulocytes also reffered polymorphonuclear lampocyte (PMN),is a type of white blood cell that has multi lubed nuclie usually containing three lobes and has a sagnificiant amount of cytoplasmic granule with in the cell.

1) Granulopoiesis take place in the bone marrow.

2) It's leads to production of three types mature granulocytes: neutrophils(most abundant making up to 60percent of all white blood cells) esonophill (up to 4percent) and basophils (up to 1percent) .

3)Even though hematopoiesis is usually presented in a form of hierarchically organized hematopoietic tree it is becoming evident that the cell are gradually progressing from one type to another, while remaining flexible and forming complex landscape.

Ans no4:-. Iron deficiency of anemia:-

Iron deficiency anemia is a condition in which the body lacks enough red blood cell because of deficiency and in adequate bioavailability of dietary iron . Iron is an essential mineral that is needed to form hemoglobin, an oxygen carrying protein inside red blood cells.

Causes of iron deficiency in anemia:-

Iron deficiency anemia is caused by blood loss insufficient dietary intakes or poor absorption of iron from food. Sources of blood loss can include heavy period, child birth, uterine, febroid, stomach ulcers colon cancer, and urinary tract bleeding.

Ans no5:-. Classification of anemia on the basis of morphological:-

Anemia are classifyed by morphological and pathological. The morphological classification is based partly on the size or volume of the red blood. Normocytic would indicate a red blood cell of a normal size or volume. Microcytic indicate an abnormally a small cell,and macrocytic indicates an abnormally large cell.

Example:- Categorizing an anemia based on morphlogy is useful determining the underlying condition . For example microcytic, hypochromic cell are seen an iron deficiency anemia and macrocytic, normochromic cells are characteristics of a deficiency of B12 or follic acid .

Ans no1:- Developmental stage of erythropoiesis:-.
      1) Pronormoblast .
      2) Early normoblaste (basopillic).
      3) Intermediate normoblaste (polychromatic).
      4)late normoblaste.
(orthochromatic).
      5) Reticulocytes.