CHAPTER 9: THE BLOOD AND LYMPHATIC SYSTEMS

A. Term to Definition

1. a blood test used for screening for an antibody to the AIDS virus.
2. measurement of the time required for bleeding to stop. The normal bleeding time according to one of the more common methods to evaluate bleeding time (the Ivy method) is 1 to 9 minutes.
3. an autoimmune disease in which antibodies block or destroy some acetylcholine receptor sites.
4. usually caused by the Epstein-Barr virus (EBV), mononucleosis typically is a benign, self-limiting acute infection of the B lymphocytes.
5. a blood test that detects the presence of the antibodies to HIV; the virus that causes AIDS.
6. a chronic hereditary form of hemolytic anemia in which the RBCs become shaped like crescents in the presence of low oxygen tension causing an abnormal proliferation of RBCs, granulocytes, and thrombocytes, which leads to an increase in blood volume and viscosity (thickness).
7. an x-ray assessment of the lymphatic system following injection of a contrast medium into the lymph vessels in the hand or foot.
8. concentration measurement of the hemoglobin in the peripheral blood. As a vehicle for transport of oxygen and carbon dioxide, hemoglobin levels provide information about the body’s ability to supply tissues with oxygen.
9. blood test used to discover autoantibodies opposing RBCs, which can produce cellular damage, typically to ABO Rh antigens.
10. a diagnostic analysis for pernicious anemia.

B. Matching Pathological Conditions

1. f 6. g
2. d 7. j
3. e 8. a
4. b 9. h
5. c 10. i

D. Definition to Term

1. hemolytic anemia
2. pernicious anemia
3. aplastic anemia
4. sickle cell anemia
5. polycythemia vera
6. hemophilia
7. leukemia
8. purpura
9. systemic lupus erythematosus
10. acquired immunodeficiency syndrome

K. Medical Scenario

1. c
2. a
3. d
4. a
5. c