

# ANSWER

Review for blood and lymphatic test 2016

1. What are the blood components and formed elements?

plasma, rbc, wbc, platelets.

2. What is the function of RBC?

transport  $\text{CO}_2$  +  $\text{O}_2$

3. What part of the RBC makes blood red?

hemoglobin

4. What are the 2 functions of WBC?

① get rid of debris + dead rbc

② fight infections by creating antibodies

5. What is the function of antibodies?

neutralize antigens of a foreign substance  
(protect body)

6. Explain how the body will fight a cold?

↑ virus

↑ temperature

↑ wbc to create antibodies  
to kill virus.

7. What is a vaccination?

dead or weakened antigen that is introduced  
in body and allows you to create antibodies.

8. What is the function of vaccinations?

helps create antibodies so if an antigen is  
in body, you can recognize it and fight  
it faster.

9. What is a booster shot?

a vaccine which you have already  
gotten but in a weaker dose to remind your  
body of antigens

10. What 2 ways can someone become immune to a disease?

natural acquisition - get disease + antibodies  
and body forms antibodies against it

Artificial → vaccination

11. What is the function of platelets?

clotting

12. What is the function of plasma?

transport all components - Rbc, wbc, nutrients, platelets, waste, fat

13. What are the three types of antigens which exist for blood types?

A, B, Rh

14. How is a person's blood type acquired?

hereditary

15. Why is O- the universal donor and AB+ the universal recipient?

O- has no antigens so there are no antibodies against it  
AB+ has all antigens so no antibodies

16. Why can a - give to a +, but a + can not give to a -?

+ has the Rh antigens so it can receive from -  
- has Rh antibody

17. Who can A- donate and receive from?

Donate A- A+ AB- AB+ A- + O-  
receive

18. Who can B+ donate and receive from?

D: B+ B- AB+ AB- R: B+ B- O+ O-

19. Who can AB- donate and receive from?

D: AB- AB+ R: O- A- B- AB-

20. Who can O+ donate and receive from?

D: O+ A+ B+ AB+ receive: O+ O-

21. What is a person's blood type if they can receive from A-, AB-, B- and O- and donate to AB- and AB+?

AB-

22. When does agglutination occur?

when you have the antigens of a blood type & you introduce antibodies to it.

23. If a person has agglutination with Anti A, Anti B but not Rh, what is their blood type?

AB-