

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

**Part 1. Blood Typing.**

Indicate the blood type of each of the four samples you tested.

Sample 1 \_\_\_\_\_

Sample 3 \_\_\_\_\_

Sample 2 \_\_\_\_\_

Sample 4 \_\_\_\_\_

**Part 2. Red & White Blood Cell Counts.**

Write down the number of cells you counted of each type in the space provided.

Hematocrit

Differential WBC Count (%)

View 1 \_\_\_\_\_

Neutrophils \_\_\_\_\_

View 2 \_\_\_\_\_

Basophils \_\_\_\_\_

View 3 \_\_\_\_\_

Eosinophils \_\_\_\_\_

View 4 \_\_\_\_\_

Monocytes \_\_\_\_\_

Total \_\_\_\_\_

Lymphocytes \_\_\_\_\_

x 2500 = \_\_\_\_\_ RBC/mm<sup>3</sup>

1. Assuming a ratio of 700 RBC's to 1 WBC, use your hematocrit count to determine the total number of white blood cells you would expect to see in this same sample of blood.
2. Using the information in chapter 19 of your textbook, identify 1 type of condition that might generate an abnormally high or low hematocrit count. Be sure to explain why the effect occurs.
3. Using the information in chapter 19 of your textbook, identify two types of disorders that would generate an abnormal differential white blood cell count. In each case, indicate specifically which white blood cells are affected and how they are affected.