Plasma

Liquid part of blood containing vitamins, minerals, dissolved gases and waste

Erythrocyte

Red blood cells that carry O2 and CO2

Hemoglobin

Pigment containing iron, allows red blood cells to carry large amounts of oxygen

Enucleated

Cells without a nucleus

Erythropoiesis

Production of red blood cells in the bone marrow

Anemia

Condition in which oxygen delivery to tissues is depleted

Hemorrhage

Escape of blood from a ruptured vessel

Leukocytes

White blood cells that help fight foreign microbes

Platelets

Proteins found in blood that initiate blood clotting

Blood Clotting

Prevents the loss of blood from ruptured blood vessels

Thrombin

A Protein that helps convert fibrinogen into fibrin

Fibrin

A mesh like substance that causes RBCs to clump together forming a clot

Thrombus

Blood clot that seals a blood vessel

Cerebral Thrombosis

Blood clot in the brain

Coronary Thrombosis

Blood clot in the heart

Embolus

Blood clot that dislodges and moves to different parts of the body

First Line of Defense

Skin

Tears

Mucus

Stomach Acid

Lymphocytes

White blood cells that produce antibodies

Antibodies

Y-shaped proteins that attack foreign invaders

Killer T Cells

Search out and destroy foreign invaders

Memory T Cells

Keep a blueprint of foreign invaders

Suppressor T Cells

Slows the immune response once threat is over

Antigen

Anything that triggers an immune response

Severe Combined Immunodeficiency Syndrome

SCIDS

Genetic disorder which prevents development of B & T cell lymphocytes

NO IMMUNITY

Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome

AIDS

Human Immunodeficiency Virus

HIV

attacks and destroys cells of the immune system