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The license may not give you all of the permissions necessary for your intended use. For example, other rights such as publicity, privacy, or moral rights may limit how you use the material. 100%(2)100% found this document useful (2 votes)304 viewsThis document contains a worksheet about blood components and functions. It asks students to identify the three major components of blood, the process of stopping bleeding, the component conSaveSave 3.46B1 Blood Worksheet 1 For Later100%100% found this document useful, undefined MeSH Heading Blood Tree Number(s) A12.207.152 A15.145 Unique IDD001769 RDF Unique Identifier Annotationgeneral only as a substance: prefer / blood with higher animals, substances & diseases: Manual 19.7+, 19.8.10; not for hemodynamics: Manual 23.28, 23.29; reinfusion = BLOOD TRANSFUSION, AUTOLOGOUS; venous blood: coordinate BLOOD + VEINS or specific vein but do not index here for routine blood samples; arterial blood: coordinate BLOOD + ARTERIES or specific artery but only if the arterial aspect is significant; "blood picture" = probably BLOOD CELLS or BLOOD CELL COUNT; "blood clot": physiol clot or clotting = BLOOD COAGULATION, pathologic clot or clotting = THROMBOSIS or EMBOLISM Scope NoteThe body fluid that circulates in the vascular system (BLOOD VESSELS). Whole blood includes PLASMA and BLOOD CELLS. See Also Hematopoiesis Occult Blood Consider Also consider also terms at HEM- Entry Combination analysis:Blood Chemical Analysis chemistry:Blood Chemical Analysis cytology:Blood Cells enzymology:Enzymes /blood physiology:Blood Physiological Phenomena Date Established 1966/01/01 Date of Entry 1999/01/01 Revision Date 2018/06/29 Blood Preferred Concept UIM0002669 Scope NoteThe body fluid that circulates in the vascular system (BLOOD VESSELS). Whole blood includes PLASMA and BLOOD CELLS. Terms Blood Preferred Term Term UI T005141 Date01/01/1999 LexicalTag NON ThesaurusID NLM (1966) Blood is a body fluid present in animals and humans. Not ready to purchase a subscription? Click to download the free sample version Download sample Blood is a body fluid present in animals and humans. It is responsible for transporting oxygen and nutrients to the cells as well as waste products away from cells. See the fact file below for more information on the blood or alternatively, you can download our 23-page Blood worksheet pack to utilise within the classroom or home environment. Key Facts & Information CONSTITUENTS Blood constitutes around 7% of the weight of a human body. An adult human contains around 1.325 gallons of blood. The main components of blood are red blood cells (erythrocytes), white blood cells (leukocytes), and platelets (thrombocytes). Red blood cells transport oxygen throughout the body and white blood cells defend the body against foreign, invasive organisms. Red blood cells make up about 45% and white cells constitute 0.7%. Platelets react to vessel bleeding due to injury by forming a blood clot. Blood cells float in what is called blood plasma, a yellow fluid that is 90% water and 10% of various substances such as proteins, electrolytes, nutrients, and hormones. The plasma makes up 54.3% of the whole blood. RED BLOOD CELLS Red blood cells contain hemoglobin, a protein that contains iron that, when combined with oxygen, gives the blood a red color. The red blood cells of mammals dont have nuclei and organelles. The ratio of red blood cells to the volume of blood is called the hematocrit. WHITE BLOOD CELLS As part of the bodys immune system, leukocytes or white blood cells defend the body against infectious agents like bacteria, viruses, and other unwanted materials. Unlike red blood cells and platelets, white blood cells have nuclei. White blood cells, like RBCs and platelets, are produced in the bone marrow. The cancer of leukocytes is known as leukemia. PLATELETS The main purpose of platelets is to assist in blood coagulation and blood clotting. Blood clotting prevents the excessive loss of blood when there is injury. Low platelet ratio is called thrombocytopenia while high platelet ratio is called thrombocytosis. BLOOD TYPES Different blood types are determined by the antigens that are found in the red blood cells. The two main groups are the AB and Rh blood groups. The AB blood group is composed of the four types: A, B, AB, and O. Type A has markers referred to as A. Type B has markers referred to as B. Type AB has both markers A and B. Type O does not have either A or B. The Rh factor further classifies these four types. If the blood has the Rh factor, it is Rh positive. If the blood does not have the Rh factor, it is Rh negative. Knowing blood types is important in the event of a blood transfusion. If the cells of a blood donor match the recipient, the immune system will accept it. If the blood types dont match, antibodies will begin attacking the donor cells as if they were foreign bodies. BLOOD PRESSURE Blood pressure is the pressure applied by blood on the walls of blood vessels. Blood pressure is an important sign of life. When a person has high blood pressure, it increases their risk of a heart attack or a stroke. The standard blood pressure is 112/64 mmHg. The device used to measure blood pressure is called a sphygmomanometer or a blood pressure gauge. BLOOD DONATION AND TRANSFUSION People around the world give blood donations. When someone loses a lot of blood, they would probably need blood transfusion. Donated blood can also be made into medication. Donating platelets, red blood cells, and blood plasma can be done separately. This kind of blood donation is known as apheresis. Donated red blood cells can be stored up to 42 days. Donated platelets can be stored up to five days. Donated blood plasma, when frozen, can be stored for up to a year. Not everyone can donate blood; there are strict rules and regulations to follow. A donors blood must first be tested for disease and the donor must be eligible in terms of age and other health conditions. FUN FACTS ABOUT BLOOD There is such a thing as an artificial heart but not artificial blood. Human blood is red because of the protein hemoglobin. Other animals have different colors of blood. There is gold in human blood, but only about 0.2 milligrams. Human blood cells have different life cycles: four months for RBCs, several hours or days for WBCs, and nine days for platelets. The only location where blood cannot be found in the human body is the cornea of the eye. During Halloween, fake blood is used as part of gory costumes, like zombies, monsters, or scary nurses. Fake blood can be made by mixing corn syrup with chocolate syrup then adding in red food coloring. The mix becomes deep red in color. Blood Worksheets This is a fantastic bundle which includes everything you need to know about the blood across 23 in-depth pages. These are ready-to-use Blood worksheets that are perfect for teaching students about the blood which is a body fluid present in animals and humans. It is responsible for transporting oxygen and nutrients to the cells as well as waste products away from cells. Complete List Of Included Worksheets Blood Facts Drops of Truth Main Components Blood Crossword Puzzle Vocabulary Extension The Circulatory System Blood Typing Eligible Donors A Vampire Story Halloween Collage Donation Campaign Link/cite this pageIf you reference any of the content on this page on your own website, please use the code below to cite this page as the original source.