Pop up store business plan

Blood is a bodily fluid found in animals and humans. Not ready to purchase a subscription? Click to download the free version of the sample Download sampleBloda is a bodily fluid present in animals and humans. It is responsible for transporting oxygen and nutrients to cells as well as waste away from cells. See the fact file below for more information about blood or alternatively, you can download our 23-page bloodsheet package for use in your classroom or home environment. Key Facts & InformationCONSTITUENTSBlood accounts for about 7% of the weight of the human body. An adult human contains about 1,325 gallons of blood. The main components of the blood are red blood cells (erythrocytes), white blood cells (leukocytes) and platelets (thrombocytes). Red blood cells transport oxygen in the body and white blood cells to defend the body against foreign, invasive organisms. Red blood cells make up about 45% and white blood cells 0.7%. Platelets react to bleeding from the vessel due to trauma, forming a blood clot. Blood cells float in so-called blood plasma, a yellow liquid that is 90% water and 10% of various substances such as proteins, electrolytes, nutrients, and hormones. Plasma accounts for 54.3% of whole blood. RED BLOOD CELLSHair blood cells contain hemoglobin, a protein that contains iron, which in combination with oxygen gives the blood a red color. Red mammalian blood cells do not have testicles and organelles. The ratio of red blood cells to blood volume is called hematocrit. WHITE BLOOD CELLSAs part of the body's immune system, leukocytes or white blood cells defend the body against infectious agents such as bacteria, viruses, and other unwanted materials. Unlike red blood cells and platelets, white blood cells have testicles. White blood cells, such as RBC and platelets, are produced in the bone marrow. Leukocyte cancer is known as leukemia. PLATELETSSS The main purpose of platelets is to help blood clotting and blood clotting. Blood clotting prevents excessive blood loss when injury occurs. Low platelet ratio is called thrombocytosis, while a high ratio of platelets is called thrombocytosis. BLOOD TYPESDifferable types of blood are determined by antigens, which are found in red blood cells. The two main groups are blood groups AB and Rh. Blood group AB consists of four types: A, B, AB and O.Type A has markers called A.Type B has markers called B.Type AB has both markers A and B.Type O has neither A nor B.Rh factor additionally classifies these four types. If the blood has rh factor, it is Rh positive. If the blood does not have the Rh factor, it is Rh negative. Knowledge of blood groups is important for blood transfusions. If the blood donor cells correspond to the recipient, the immune system will accept it. If the blood groups do not match, antibodies donor cells as if they were foreign bodies. BLOOD PRESSURE Blood pressure is the pressure used by blood on the walls of blood vessels. Blood pressure is an important sign of life. When a person has high blood pressure, he increases the risk of a heart attack or stroke. The standard blood pressure is 112/64 mmHg.The device used to measure blood pressure is called a sphygmomanometer or blood pressure indicator. Blood donation and TRANSFUSION People all over the world donate blood. When someone loses a lot of blood, they will probably need a blood transfusion. Donated blood can also be used for medication. The donation of platelets, red blood cells and blood plasma can be done separately. This type of blood donation is known as apherosis. Donated red blood cells can be stored for up to 42 days. Donated platelets can be stored for up to five days. Donated blood plasma, after freezing, can be stored for up to a year. Not everyone can donate blood; there are strict rules and regulations to follow. Donor blood must first be tested for disease and the donor must be eligible for age and other health conditions. CURIOSITIES ABOUT BLOODThere is such a thing as an artificial heart, but not artificial blood. Human blood is red because of 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 RBC, a few hours or days for WBC, and nine days for platelets. The only place 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 and then adding in red food coloring. The mixture becomes a deep red color. Blood SheetsThing is a fantastic package that contains everything you need to know about blood on 23 detailed pages. These are ready-to-use blood sheets that are ideal for teaching students about blood, which is the body fluid present in animals and humans. It is responsible for transporting oxygen and nutrients to cells as well as waste away from cells. Full list of contained SheetsBlood FactsDrops from TruthMain ComponentsBlood CrosswordRement Circulatory Circulatory SystemBlood TypingEligious Donors Vampire StoryHalloween CollageDonation CampaignLink / quote this pageIf you refer to the content on this page on your own site, please use the code below to cite this page as the original source. <a href= amp;gt;Blood Facts & Sheets: - KidsKonnect, October 3, 2019Link will appear as Blood Facts & Worksheets: - KidsKonnect, 3 2019Use with any curriculumThings are specially designed for use international curriculum. You can use these worksheets in a technical state or edit them using Google Slides to make them more specific to your students' skill levels and teaching standards. 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12thPage 2 Blood cells are cells that are produced during hematopoiasis and occur mainly in the blood. Blood consists of blood cells, which make up 45% of the volumetric tissue of the blood, and the remaining 55% of the volume consists of plasma, the liquid part of the blood. There are three types of blood cells. These are:Red blood cells (Erythrocytes)White blood cells (Leukocytes)Platelets (thrombocytes)1. Red blood cells (Erythrocytes)The most abundant cells in bloodAccount for about 40 to 45 percent of blood. Biconcave disc, which is round and flat, as if shallow bowl. Disk diameter about 6.2-8.2 µm. They have a thick rim and a thin sunken middle. Nucleus Absent.Can change shape without interruption. RBC production is controlled by erythropoietin. RBC contains hemoglobin (33%). Iron found in hemoglobin gives blood a red color. RBC can't fix it. The lifespan of 120 days.4 million new erythrocytes is produced per second in adult humans.20-30 trillion red blood cells at any given time. Male: 4.3-5.9 million/mm3 and female: 3.5-5.5 million/mm3FunctionsTransport of oxygen from the lungs to the cells of the body. Lift carbon dioxide from other tissues and discharge it into the lungs.2. White blood cells (Leukocytes)They make up only about 1% of the blood.4500-11,000/mm3It is the cells that make up the majority of the immune system. It is a part of the body that protects against foreign substances and various types of infections. They are made in the bone marrow from multi-strong cells called hematopoietic stem cells. They exist in all parts of the body, including connective tissue, lymphatic system, and bloodstream. Leukopenia is a low number of white blood cells that can be caused by damage to the bone marrow from things like medication, radiation, or chemotherapy. Leukocytosis is a high number of white blood cells, which can be caused by a number of conditions, including various types of infections, inflammatory diseases in the body. They are divided into granulocytes (having visible granules or grains inside cells) and Agranulocytes (free from visible grains under a microscope). There are five main types of WBC: neutrophils (granulocytes), Eosinophils (granulocytes), basophils (granulocytes), lymphocytes (not granulocytes) and monocytes (non-granulocytes).A. Neutrophils (granulocytes)the most common type of white blood cells. It accounts for 62% of LeukocytesMulti-lobed Nucleus present. They contain very fine cytoplasmatic granules.2000 to 7500 cells per mm3Medium the size of white blood cells. Also called polymorphonuclear (PMN) because they have different nuclear shapes. Diameter Mm. Service life 6 hours to several days. FunctionsKills bacteria through the phagocytosis process. They also release an explosion of super oxides, which have the ability to kill many bacteria at the same time.B. Eosinophils (granulocytes)40-400 cells per mm3May large granulesWay is divided into two lobes (biplane nucleus)Diameter 10-12 µm. It accounts for 2.3%Lifespan 8-12 daysFunctionsKills parasites and have a role in allergic reactions. Releases toxins from granules to kill pathogens.C. Basophils (granulocytes)0-100 cells per mm3Color when stained and looked under a microscopeThas a pale nucleus, which is usually hidden by granules. Bi-lobed or tri-lobed testicles present. Diameter 12–15 µm. Accounts for 0.4% service life from a few hours to several days. FunctionsFunctions in allergic reactions. They secrete anticoagul drugs and antibodies that act against hypersensitivity reactions in the bloodstream. Basophils contain histamine, which dilates vessels to bring more immune cells to the injury area. Secrete heparin, which is an anticoagulant that promotes the mobility of other WBC by preventing clotting.D. Lymphocytes (Agranulocytes)Small rounded cellsDrużżle1300 to 4000 per mm3Diameter 7-8 µm (Small) and 12-15 µm (Large)Responsible for 30% lifetime years for memory cells and weeks for everyone else. FunctionsT lymphocytes (T cells) are responsible for cellular immunity. B lymphocytes are responsible for humoral immunity or the production of antibodies. They can recognize and have memory of invasions of bacteria and viruses. Function in the destruction of cancer cells. They represent antigens for the activation of other cells of the immune system.E. Monocytes (Agranulocytes)The largest of the types of white blood cells kernel-shaped coprint present.200 to 800 monocytes per mm3Turn for macrophages after exiting the bloodstream. Diameter 15-30 µm. It is responsible for 5.3% service life from a few hours to several days. FunctionsEfative tissue, where they become larger and turn into macrophages. Destroy old, damaged and dead cells in the body.3. Platelets (thrombocytes)The nucleus Absent.Do to reproduce. Small fragments of bone marrow cells.150,000–400,000 platelets in each microliter of human blood. FunctionsPlatelets are parts of cells that the body uses for clotting. It helps to promote other mechanisms of blood clotting. Example: Secrete prozagulants (coagulation factors) to promote blood clotting. They secrete vasodilator vessels that narrow blood vessels, causing spasms of blood vessels in broken blood vessels. They secrete chemicals that attract neutrophils and monocytes to the sites of inflammation. Dissolve blood clots when they are no longer needed. Digest and destroy bacteria. They secrete growth factors to maintain the lining of blood vessels. References to ships. Reference