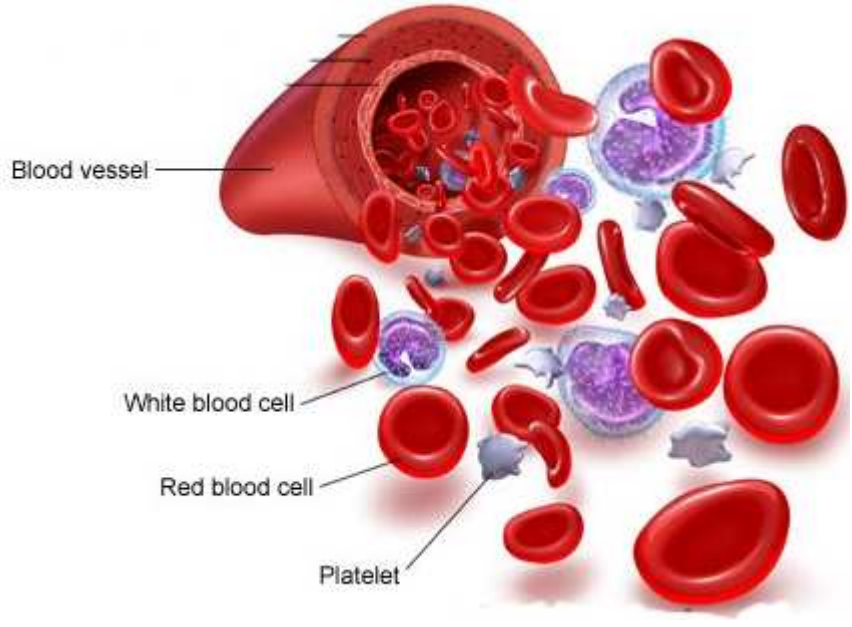
Stage 2- Text transcoding

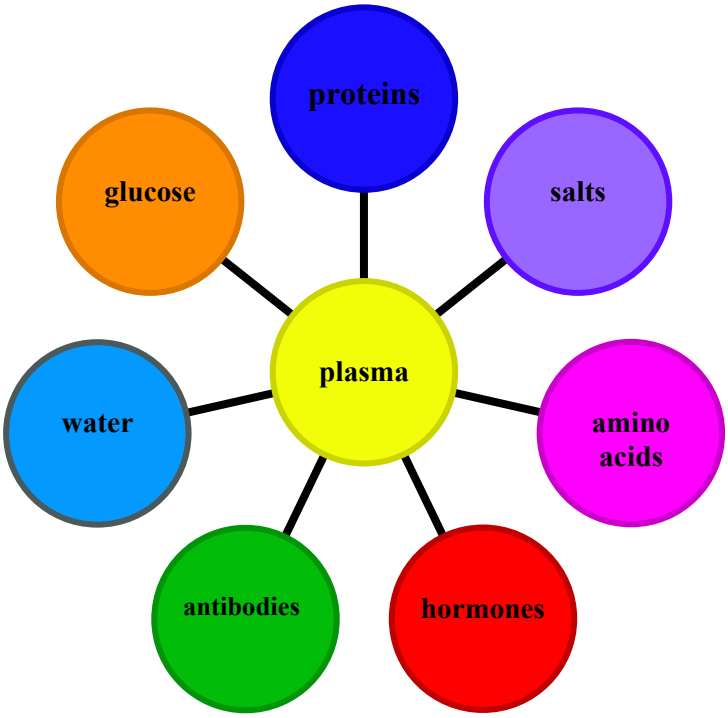
Blood: Components, Blood Types, Functions and Disease

Blood consists chiefly of a liquid called **plasma**, which is made up mostly of **water**, but also contains **proteins**, **glucose**, **amino acids**, **salts**, **hormones**, and **antibodies**. Floating in the **plasma** are three kinds of solid particles: **red blood cells**, **white blood cells**, and **platelets**.

Components of the plasma:

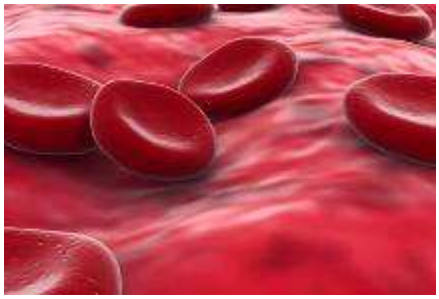
- **water**
- **proteins**
- **glucose**
- **amino acids**
- **salts**
- **hormones**
- **antibodies**





Floating in the plasma are three kinds of solid particles:

1. **red blood cells**
2. **white blood cells**
3. **platelets**



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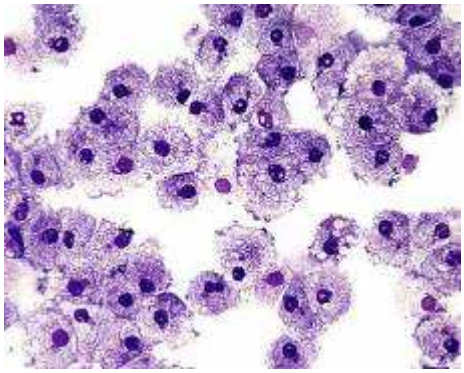

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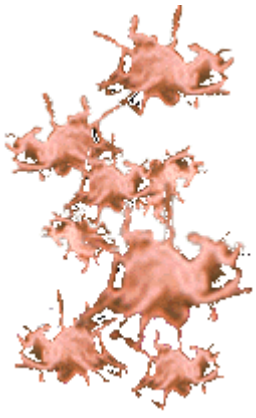

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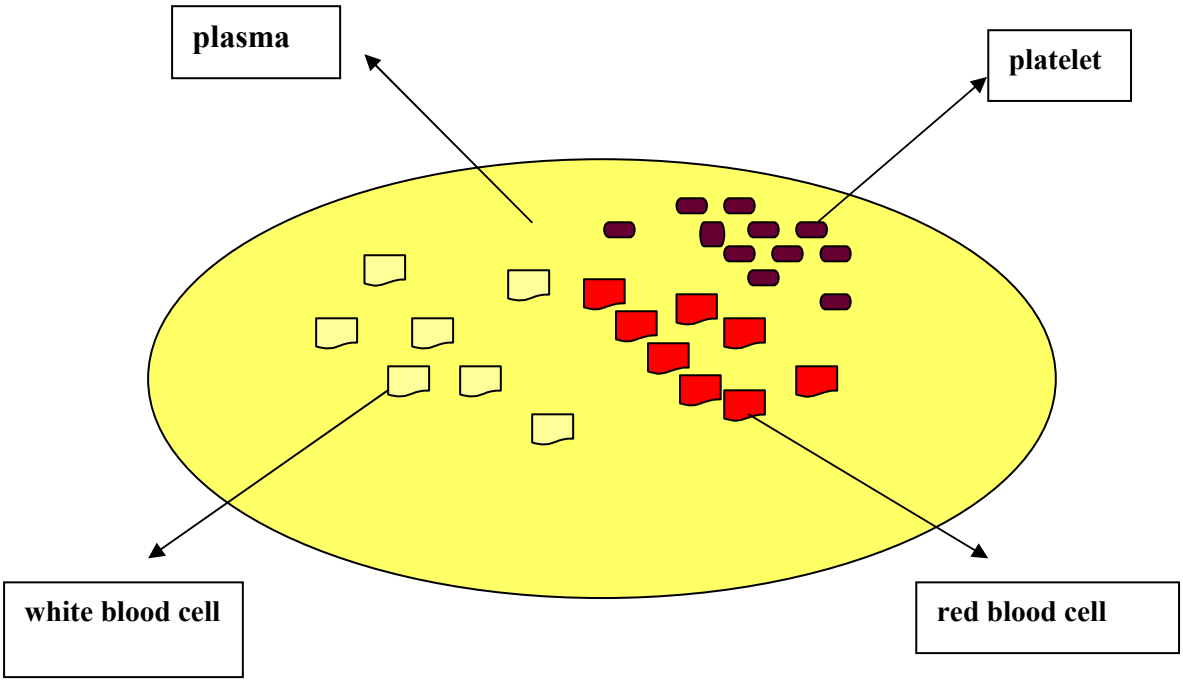
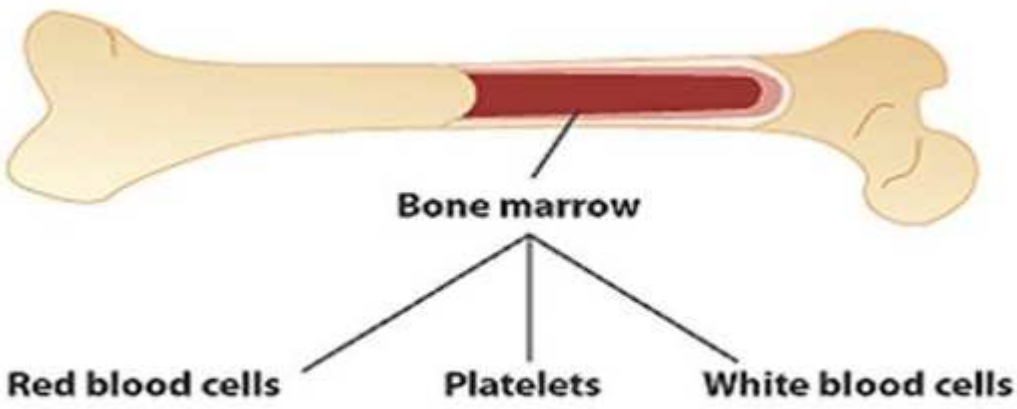


The **red blood cells** are formed in **bone marrow** - mainly in the ribs, vertebrae, and limbs; they contain **haemoglobin** and **carry oxygen and carbon dioxide throughout the body**. The red blood cells, which have no nucleus, have a relatively short life of about four months.

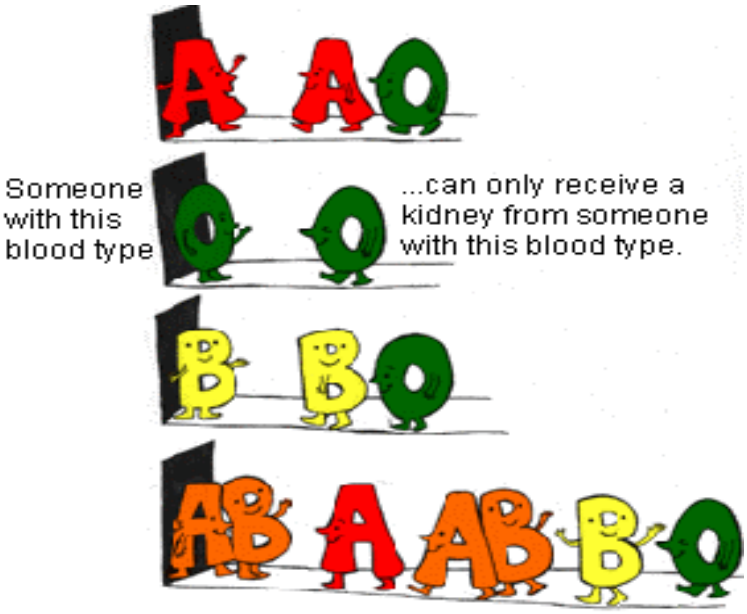
White blood cells are also made in the **bone marrow**, as well as in the lymph nodes. They do have a nucleus, often quite large, and they are able to move around and pass through the walls of capillaries into all parts of the body. **Their main function is to fight infection and help protect the body from disease**. This is done by the production of **antibodies** which counteract the effects of invading bacteria or viruses.

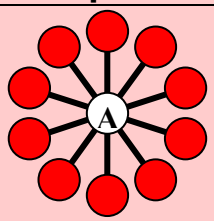
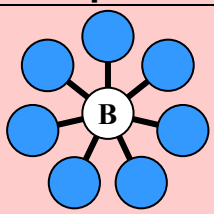
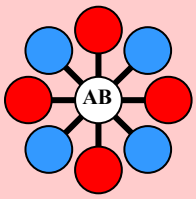
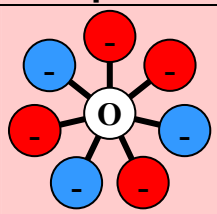
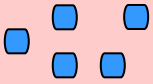
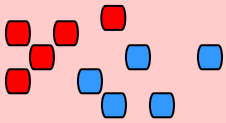
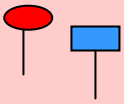
Platelets are small fragments of cells with no nucleus. They too are produced in the **bone marrow** and **their function is to release substances which enable blood to clot. Thus they help to prevent the loss of blood from damaged vessels.**



Types of blood

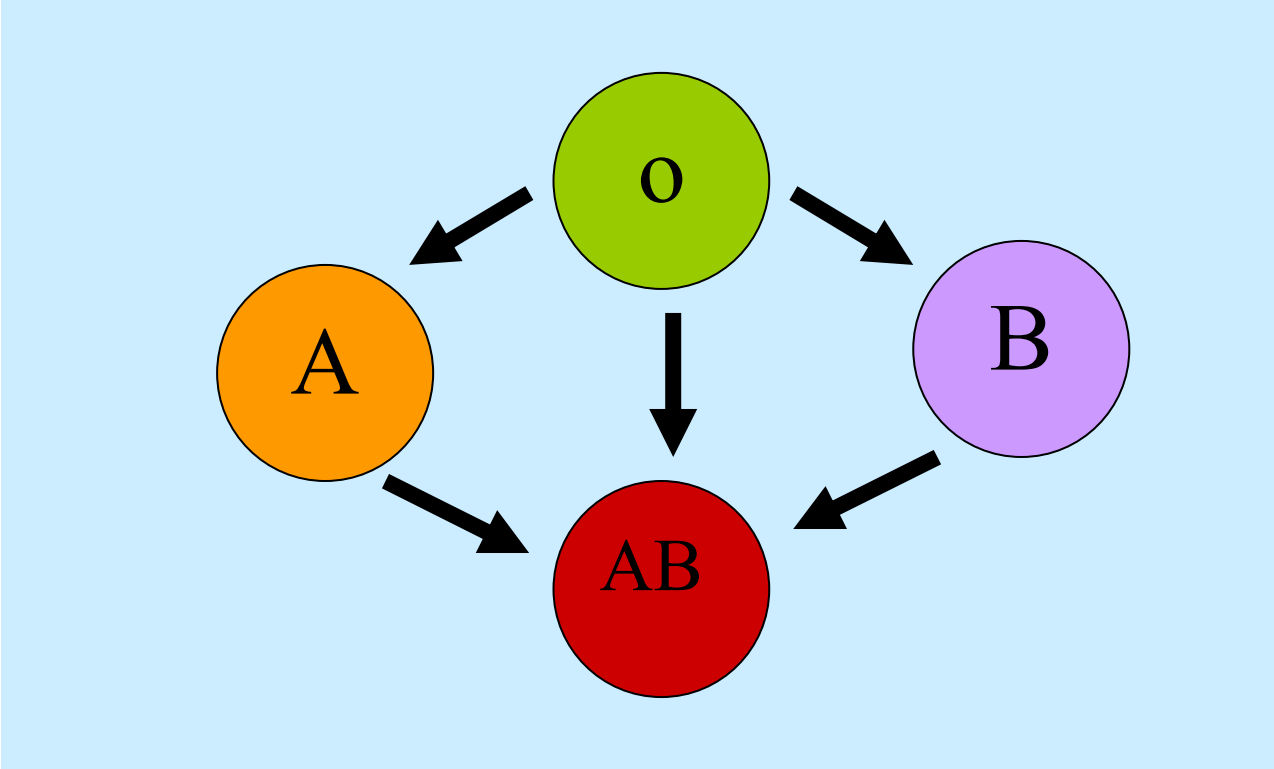
Red blood cells commonly have immune-stimulating polysaccharides called **antigens** on the surface of their cells. Individuals having the **A antigen** have **blood type A** (as well as **anti-B antibodies**); individuals having the **B antigen** have **blood type B** (as well as **anti-A antibodies**); individuals having the **A and B antigens** have **blood type AB** (but **no anti-A or anti-B antibodies**); and individuals having **no antigens** have **blood type O** (as well as **anti-A and anti-B antibodies**).



	Group A	Group B	Group AB	Group O
Red blood cell type				
Antibodies present	**Anti-B** 	**Anti-A** 	**None**	**Anti-A Anti-B** 
Antigens present	A antigen 	B antigen 	A and B antigens 	None

Red blood cells compatibility chart

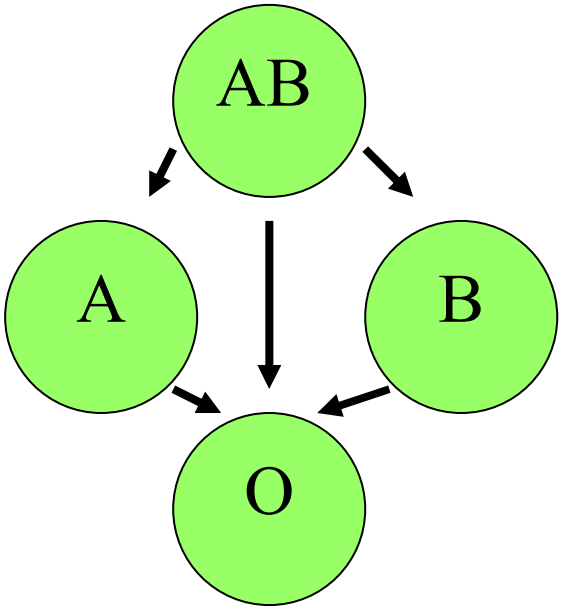
In addition to donating to the same blood group; type **O** blood donors can give to **A**, **B** and **AB**; blood donors of types **A** and **B** can give to **AB**.



RBC compatibility chart

Plasma compatibility

In addition to donating to the same blood group; plasma from type **AB** can be given to **A**, **B** and **O**; plasma from types **A** and **B** can be given to **O**.



Plasma compatibility chart

Functions of the system

The circulatory system plays an important role in many of the body's processes including **respiration**, **nutrition**, and the **removal of wastes and poisons**.

In respiration it delivers oxygen to the body's cells and removes carbon dioxide from them.

In nutrition, **it carries digested food substances to the cells**. Nutrients from food enter the bloodstream by passing through the walls of the small intestine into the capillaries. The blood then carries most of the nutrients to the liver, where some of these are extracted and stored for release back into the blood as and when the body needs them. Other nutrients are converted by the liver into substances which are required in the production of energy, enzymes, and new building materials for the body. Hormones, which affect or control the activities of various organs and tissues, are produced by the

endocrine glands - including the thyroid, pituitary, adrenal, and sex glands - and they too are transported by the blood through the body.

Waste disposal

In addition to feeding and nourishing the body, **the circulatory system also helps to dispose of waste products and poisons which would prove harmful if allowed to accumulate**. Carbon dioxide, produced by the body's cells as they respire, diffuses through the walls of the capillaries into the blood. **The blood containing carbon dioxide is returned via the heart to the lungs and passed out of the body on expiration**. In processing food, the liver removes ammonia and other wastes, together with various poisons that enter the body through the digestive system. These are converted into water-soluble substances, which are carried by the blood to the kidneys. **The kidneys then filter out these wastes and expel them from the body in urine.**

The circulatory system's functions

Waste disposal

ammonia and other wastes are carried by the blood to the kidneys

the blood containing carbon dioxide returns to the lungs

carbon dioxide diffuses into the blood

Respiration and nutrition

other nutrients are converted into enzymes and new building materials

in the liver some nutrients are extracted and stored

the blood carries the nutrients to the liver

nutrients from food enter the blood stream

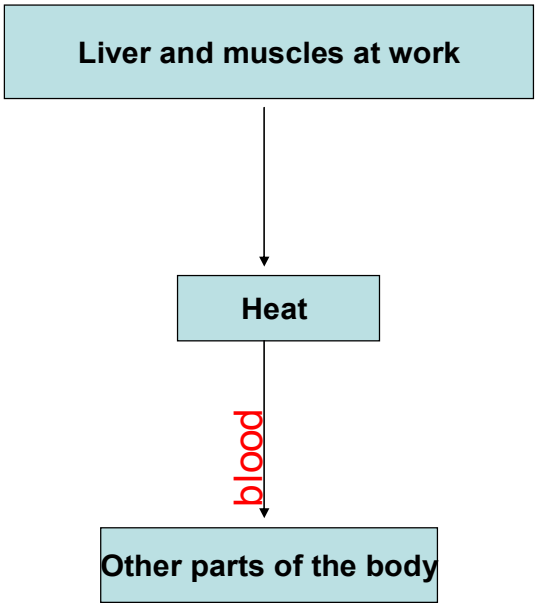
removes carbon dioxide from the body cells

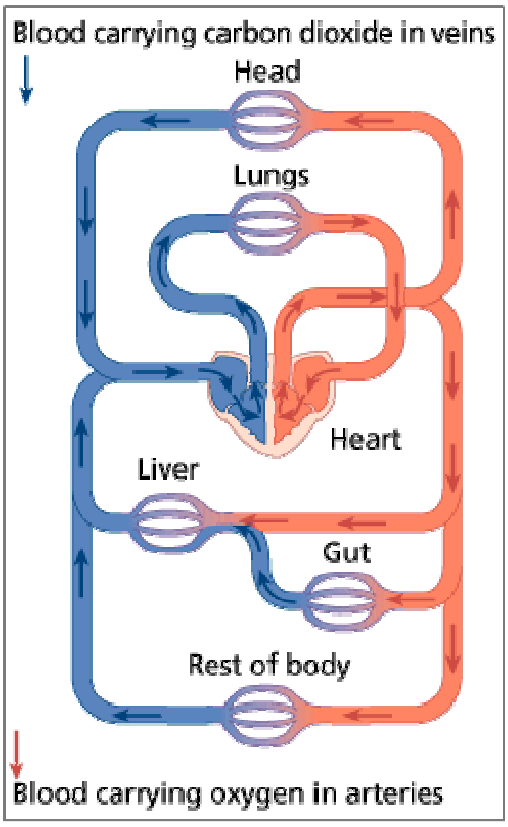
delivers oxygen to the body cells

Temperature control

As well as the heat produced generally by cells during respiration, some parts of the body, such as the liver and muscles, produce heat in the course of their

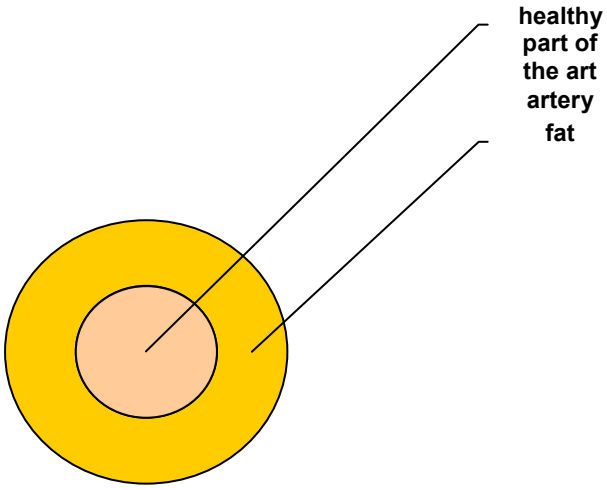
activities. This **heat is transported by the blood to warm other parts of the body**. **As the temperature of the body rises, the flow of blood into vessels in the skin increases as a result of small arteries expanding, and excess heat is conveyed to the surface where it is lost. When the temperature of the body drops the flow of blood to the skin is restricted**. Thus, the circulatory system acts as a natural thermostat allowing the body to maintain an optimum and stable temperature.





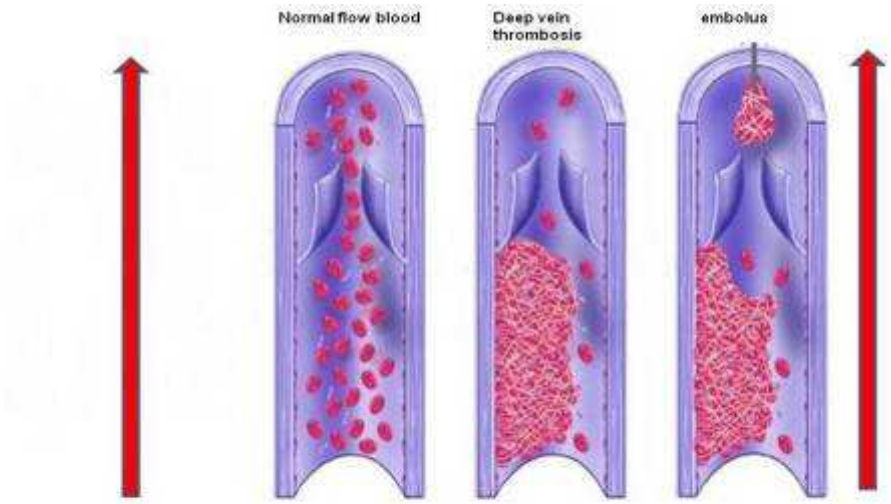
Disease and disorders

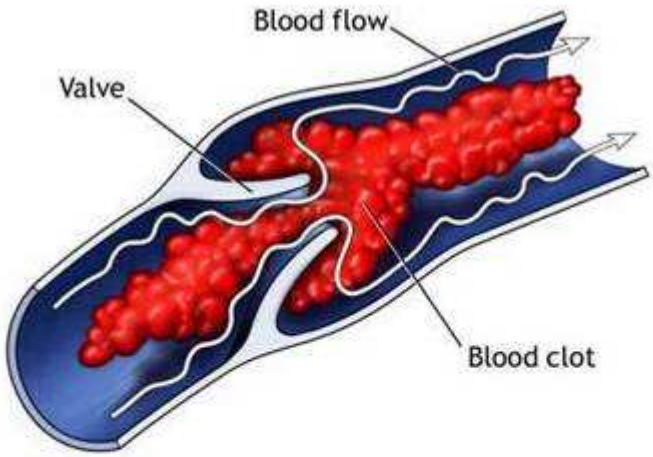
One of the most **common diseases** of the circulatory system is **arteriosclerosis**, a slow deterioration of arteries that results from the **accumulation of fatty deposits in the arteries**.



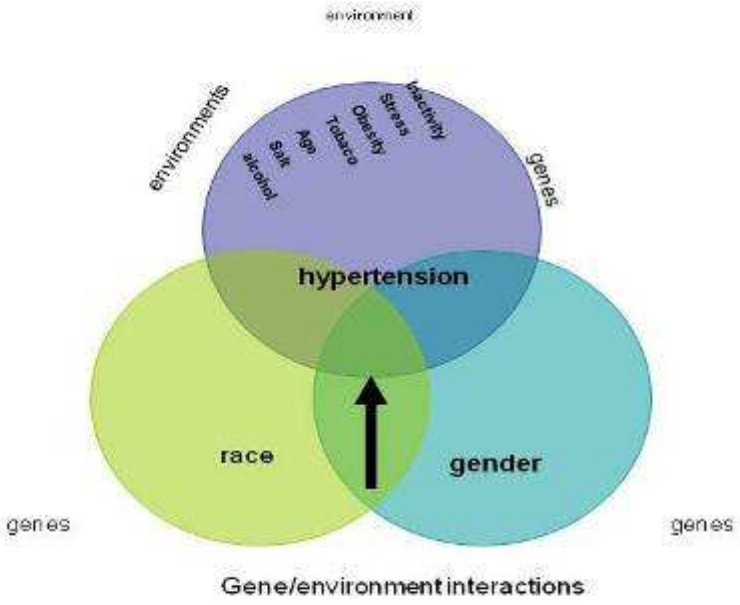
If it affects the arteries supplying blood to the walls of the heart, it is called heart disease. The deposits thicken the walls of the arteries and reduce their elasticity, thus restricting the flow of blood. **If a blood clot then develops in the affected vessels (thrombosis), this can further inhibit the circulation and lead to a heart attack or, if it affects the brain, a stroke - where the brain does not receive enough blood**.

Sections of veins affected by thrombosis

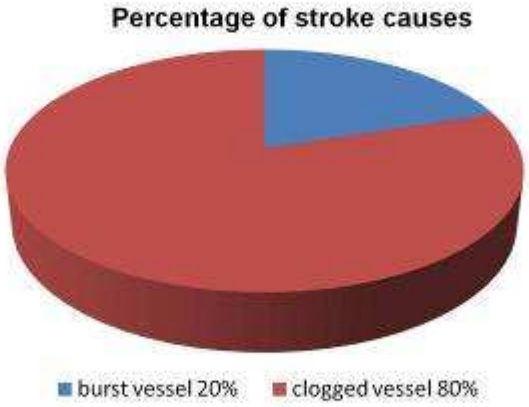


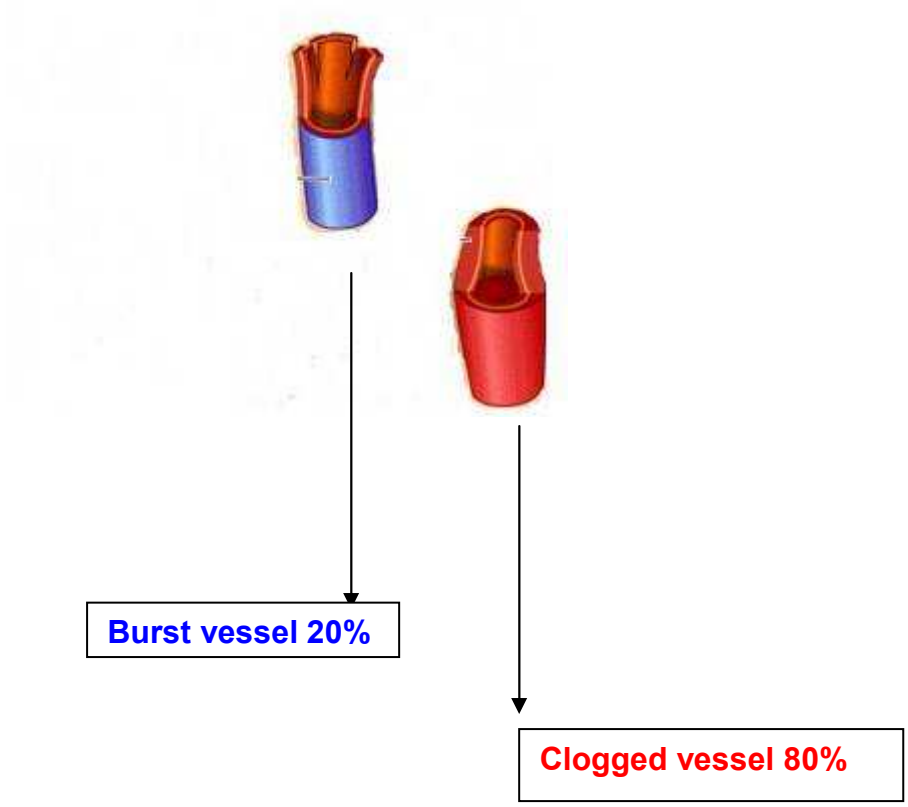


Arteriosclerosis can also lead to increased blood pressure, or hypertension, as the heart is forced to work harder to force the blood through the arteries. This too can result in a heart attack or stroke, or in kidney failure.



Gene/environment interactions

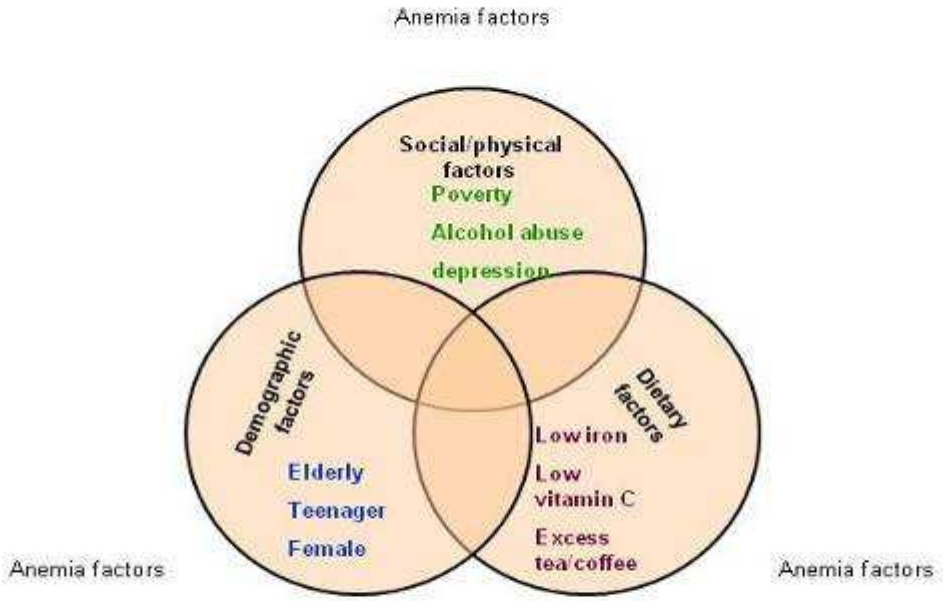


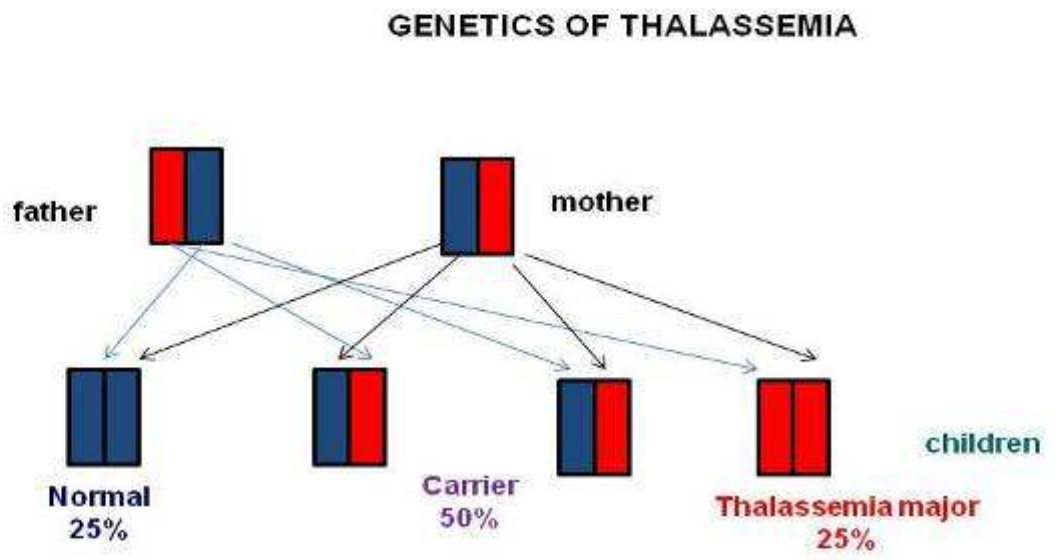


There are **other disorders** which can result from damage or defects in the heart or blood vessels. For example**, bacteria may harm or destroy the valves that control the flow of blood through the heart**. Incomplete development of the heart or its blood vessels before birth may produce

congenital heart disorders. Many cases of damage or defects can be corrected by surgery or alleviated with the use of drugs. Vasoconstrictors are agents which cause narrowing of the blood vessels, thus decreasing blood flow. These can be used to raise blood pressure in circulatory disorders, shock, or severe bleeding, or help to stabilize it during surgery. Vasodilators are drugs that cause widening of the blood vessels, thus increasing blood flow. These are used to lower blood pressure - for example, in hypertension.

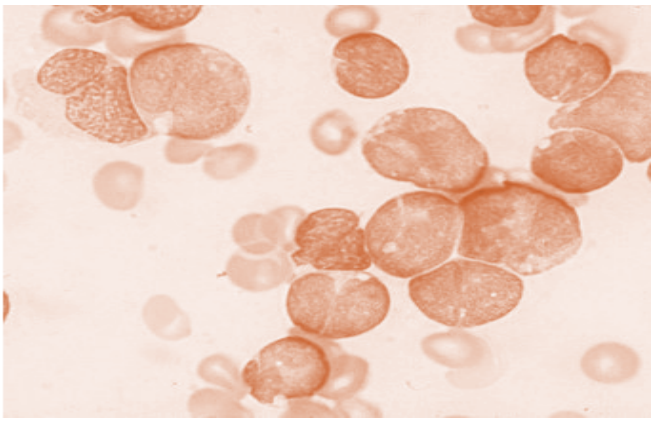
Disorders of the blood itself**,** such as **anaemia**, **can occur when the quantity of haemoglobin - the oxygen-carrying pigment in the blood - is insufficient and the blood cannot carry enough oxygen**. This can lead to excessive fatigue, breathlessness, and reduced immunity to infections. **Iron-deficiency anaemia results from lack of iron necessary for the production of haemoglobin**.

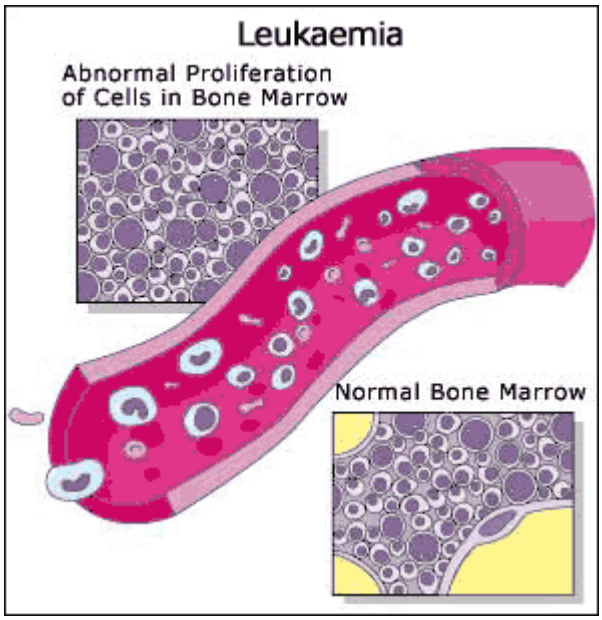


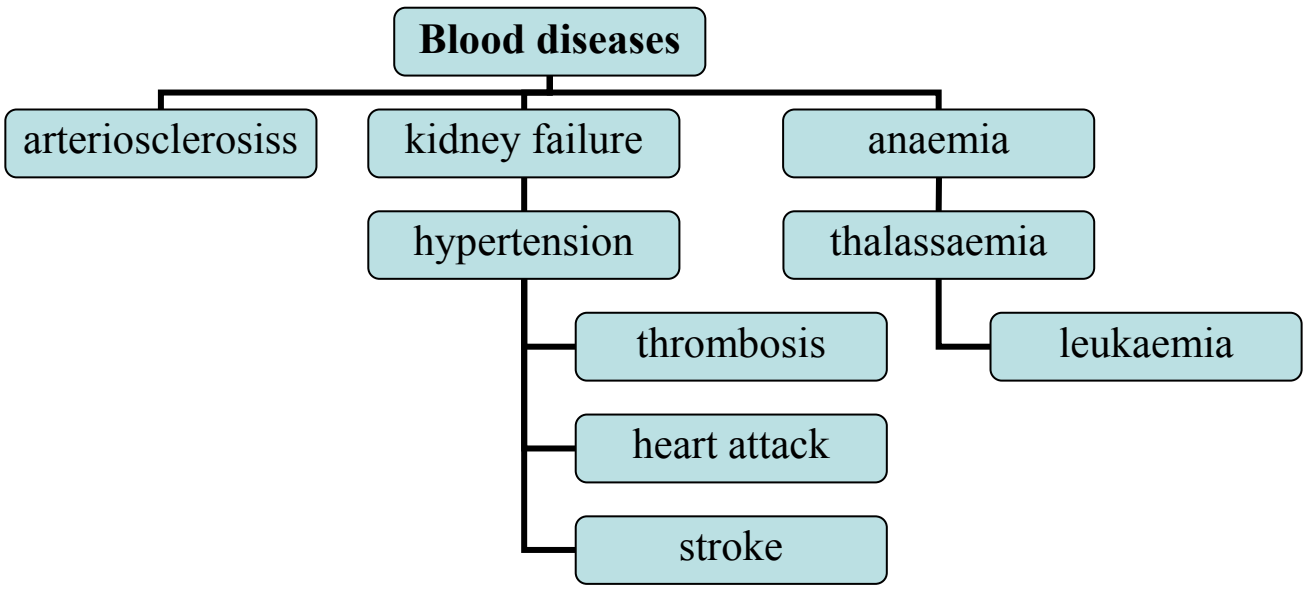


Conditions such as sickle-cell anaemia and **thalassaemia** are **associated with abnormal forms of haemoglobin**. **Impaired production of red blood cells** in the bone marrow can result in pernicious **anaemia or leukaemia**, while **problems affecting the production of white blood cells can impair the body's immune system**.

Blood affected by leukaemia




Leukaemia
Abnormal Proliferation
of Cells in Bone Marrow
Normal Bone Marrow


Blood diseases
arteriosclerosiss
kidney failure
anaemia
hypertension
thalassaemia
thrombosis
leukaemia
heart attack
stroke

REVISION CORNER