

## Workbook : Haematology.

This workbook has been designed to be used in conjunction with the course reading booklet. You are free to complete as few or as many of the tasks as you wish. The workbook can then be added to your CPD portfolio as evidence of your activity. It also provides room for you to reflect your thoughts in relation to this course and your learning experience.

## Self-assessment : Haematology.

1.	Draw a flow chart to indicate the components which make up the blood, giving an indication of the relative percentages each component contributes.
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2.	What are the functions of the blood ?  1.  2.  3.
3.	Discuss plasma.
4.	What are formed elements ?

5.	Draw a diagram that shows the stages of development of an erythrocyte, beginning with the haemocytoblast.
6.	How does the structure of an erythrocyte relate to its function?

7.	How is carbon dioxide transported in the blood ?
8.	Describe the structure of haemoglobin. How does the haemoglobin carry oxygen ?

10.	What would happen to a fetus if maternal blood had an equal or greater affinity for oxygen than fetal blood?

11.	What is the normal lifespan of an erythrocyte, and how are old and damaged erythrocytes dealt with ?
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12.

For each of the following leucocytes, give a brief description of it's appearance and function.

Neutrophils

Eosinophils

Basophil

T-lymphocyte

B-lymphocyte

Monocyte

Platelet

13.	Name the steps in haemostasis.
14.	How does platelet plug formation occur ?

15.	Why is it advantageous for clot formation, to involve molecules on the surface of activated platelets.
16.	What is the difference between the extrinsic and intrinsic clotting pathway?

17.	Describe the principles behind the ABO blood grouping system.
18.	Historically, people with type AB blood were called universal recipients. What is the rationale for this term?, Explain why the term is misleading.

19.	What does it mean if a person is Rh positive ?
20.	What should the normal haemoglobin measurement be for males and females ? Why is there a difference in the figures ?
21.	What is a haematocrit ?

22.	If a person had a leucocyte value of $13.1 \times 10^9/l$ , what might this indicate?
23.	What does an elevated reticulocyte count indicate? Would a person's reticulocyte count change during the week after he had donated a unit (about 500 ml) of blood?

## Reflection.

Take some time to think about the learning that you have completed using this course. Was it useful, was it interesting, was it applicable to your practice? Is there anything in particular you have gained from the course, and does it encourage you to alter your practice? Have you enjoyed it?

These are all questions you should ask yourself before you complete your reflective account below, as these are key points that you need to mention.

How much time have you spent completing this course?	
Did you complete the course on your own, or as part of a learning group?	

Your general reflective account :

Key Learning / Practice points (list up to 5) :

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

If you feel you have any further comments to make about your learning, please use the space below.