

PH45IOLOG4

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وخفا رجاز ردني عاداً

BLOOD BY D GEHAN EL WAKEEL

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مَ الحِصَارُ الدوري cardiovascular system.

Volume: About 5.6 Liters in a 70 kg man

Functions of the blood:



formation.

1031

• <u>Composition of blood</u> • <u>Composition of blood</u> • حكومان • كرم • كرم • البكتيريا

Phagocytosis such as neutrophils and lymphocytes هدول بيعملو على اكل البكتيريا، بتعمل حويصلة بتاكل الاشي الي قبالها و بتكسره و بعدين بتخرج الباقي عن طريق ال(exocytosis)بره الخليه

1. Blood Cells: represents about 45% of the total blood

volume.

They include

- A. Red blood corpuscles (RBCs)
- B. White blood cells (WBCs)

C. Platelets 55 % plasma + 45% Blood cells Total Filood 2. Plasma: represents about (55%) of the total blood volume. Lo Dody Pluids (extracellubr Pluid)



Plasma - Extracellular Rhid.

• It is a clear fluid in which blood cells are suspended .

Composition:

1- Water 90%

عي _{اكع}اد اللي الجسم المعزوجة يُعلَّها . تعتم اللي: <u>(م) Organic substance</u> يتعتم اللي: Substance that contains carbon Plasma proteins (7%)

> Other organic substance 2% (metabolic products urea creatinine), nutritive substance(e.g. glucose, amino acids, enzymes, hormones, vitamins).

organic substance: 1% e.g. Na, K, Ca, C

<u>Plasma Proteins</u> <u>Types and concentrations of plasma</u> <u>proteins:</u>

The total plasma protein concentration is about 6-8 gm/dL.



Functions of plasma proteins

1- Osmotic pressure of plasma proteins (mainly

albumin): which maintains body fluids. بحافظ على حجم الدم ويضل ثابت **2-** Carrier functions: المواد الى بتنتقل عن طريق الدم بتكون محموله على ال plasma 🖌 protein • Pl. prot transport important substances as Description of the synthesis from site of synthesis or absorption to site of action or storage. اعواد الد يتم تقلعا · القر' w

Examples:



<u>3. Defense action</u>: antibodies are gamma globulins

4. **Blood coagulation**: by fibrinogen & prothrombin.

باللزدحة

5. Blood viscosity:

ما طلين حدة عوا مل التملط

- Blood viscosity <u>3</u> times more than water
- 1.5 times formed by plasma proteins mainly by fibrinogen
- 1.5 times formed by RBCs
 יى لة الله التلب حيَّع ما بضح الدم

لزوجة الدم هوه اشـي مهم لانو بحافظ على ال ضـغط الدم (blood pressure)

• Viscosity maintains diastolic blood pressure.

6. Buffering action: maintains body PH.

pH of the blood : 7.4 يجب الحفاظ على pH الدم لاتو كل التفاعلات الي بتصير جوا الجسم ما بتحدث غير عند هاي النقطة وهاي الدرجة من الحموضه (الأخر انتي). A st -bun dunt (الهيموجلوبين بحمل الاكسجين و البلازما بروتين بتحمل ثاني اكسيد الكربون Red Blood Corpuscles (R.B.Cs)

RBCs count is 5.0-5.5 million/mm3 in and

4.5-5.0 million/mm3 in 2. Fanale

هیه لا تحتوي علی اعضاء فقط **Shape and Size:** بتحتوی علی هیموجلوین

<u>i)Shape:</u>RBCs are circular, non-nucleated, *biconcave discs*.

ii) Size:

- Its diameter \rightarrow 7.5 um.
- Its thickness \rightarrow at the thickest point is about 2.5 um.
- Its average volume \rightarrow 90 to 95 u3.



Structure of R.B.C's:

• RBCs are not true cells, because they have no nuclei, so called



- II. **Ions: K** is the chief intracellular cation.
- III.Enzymes: Carbonic anhydrase enzyme, which is important for
CO2 transport.
- IV.Mitochondria: There are no mitochondria in the RBCs, so
کے دال دیں جاتےنال کی جاتے ہےthey obtain their energy from anaerobic glycolysis.

الجلوكوز بتحول ل بايروفيك اسيد ، بروح بتحول ل لاكتيك اسيد atp 2 و بطلع عندي بس 2

Functions of RBCs:

a) It has a large surface area than the actual cell volume;

كود ن علية تبادل لغلزان في

It gives **RBCs its biconcave shape.**

Functions of cell membrane:

It allows easy diffusion of gases through cell membrane.

b) It is plastic → enhances cell flexibility → allow RBCs to be squeezed in small capillaries without rupture of it.
عمرجلوبين
C) It keeps Hb inside RBCs → prevent its loss in urine. 2)

2) Functions of carbonic anhydrase enzyme: It helps in transport of CO2.

علية تعني خرار الم الحراء . - Erythropoiesis



- I. In infants \rightarrow red bone marrow is present in all bones.
- II.In adults (after the age of 20 years) \rightarrow red bone marrow ispresent only in the membranous bones such as thevertebrae, sternum and ribs λ al limit of the membrane sternum and ribs

كل ما الشخص يكبر بتحول الريد بون مارو ل و بتصير كرات الدم الحمراء تخرج بكميات قليله



Factors affecting Erythropoiesis

1) Tissue oxygenation:

Hypoxia (\downarrow of O2 supply to the tissues) \rightarrow increase the rate of RBCs formation.

Causes of hypoxia:

- High altitudes.
- ↑ed demand for O2 as in athletes.
- Loss of RBCs as in haemorrhage.

Mechanism:

Hypoxia stimulates erythropoietin hormone secretion from kidney (90%) and liver (10%) which in turn stimulates RBCs production in bone

marrow.

Healthy Bone Marrow:

- A healthy bone marrow is essential for the production of RBCs.
- Destruction of bone marrow by irradiation, or drugs will lead to deficiency of all blood cells \rightarrow aplastic anaemia. تے مغر الدم

) Healthy Liver:

Irradiation/ some drugs/ chemotherapy کلها اشیاء بتعمل علی تکسیر ال bone marrow

Healthy liver is essential for normal RBCs formation as it is the site of;

• Formation of globin portion of Hb.

Formation of 10% of ervthropoietin. يدخل في تركيب الهيموجلويين

Storage of iron and vitam

يساعد في تكوين وتصنيع ال dna فاثناء تكوين الكرات الحمراء في النخاع الخلايا بتنقسم والانقسام يحتاج الي dna

<u>4 Hormones:</u> Thyroid hormone : هرمون بيخرج من الغدة الدرقية و يزيد من .
 معدل الحرق
 Thyroid hormones → stimulate metabolism of bone marrow cells.

- Glucocorticoids \rightarrow stimulate metabolism of bone marrow cells.

مرجون هرمون الذكورة بيزيد خروج ال erythropoietin hormone. بيزيد من كرات الدم الحمراء من كرات الدم الحمراء

<u>a) Proteins:</u> of high biological value proteins are essential for erythropoiesis

<u>b) Minerals:</u>

i)

- Iron: It is important for the formation of Hb
- ii) <u>Copper:</u> It acts as cofactor in Hb synthesis.
- iii) <u>**Cobalt;**</u> It acts as cofactor in Hb synthesis.

<u>c) Vitamins:</u>

موجود باللحمة و البيض (المنتجات الحيوانية)

- All vitamins are needed for erythropoiesis, especially vitamin B12 and موجودين في الخضار و الفواكة (المنتجات النباتيه)
 folic acid folic acid و يجب اكلها بدون ما اطبخها لانو طبيخ هاي الاشياء بتأدي لتكسير ال folic acid
- They are important for final maturation of the RBCs \rightarrow so, lack of them

causes failure of maturation of blood cells \rightarrow megaloblastic anemia.

Mobile line defense لانها بتتحرك بالدم

ضد Line of defense (WBCs) → الميكروبات

Total Count of WBCs: Ranges from 4000-11000/mm3.

• Types: depending on presence of granules in cytoplasm, leukocytes are

divided into			it contain granules to			فيها <	هاي ال granules فيها	
it locks a .R granules	A granular leukocytes		Granular leukocytes			تقتل سات	substances بتقتل البكتيريا و الفيروسات	
	Monocytes	Lymphocyte	Basophils	Esinophils	Neutrop	hils		
	3-8% of	20-30% of	0.5-1% of	1-5% of	60-70%	of		
	leukocytes	leukocytes	leukocytes	leukocytes	leukocy	tes		
	No granules in cytoplasm		ن Contain granules in cytoplasm			ال granules هو يتساعد خلايا الد		
يعني هيه بتضل	Formed in	Formed in	Formed in the bone marrow			وظيفته	البيضاء على	
عایشه لحد ما تتکسر اثناء ما	bone	lymphoid						
هيه بتقوم بالواجب تبعها (الدفاع. ضد الميكروبات)	marrow	tissues					fral. I.	
	Life span Months or y		Life span About 4-5 days			ys		



- Functions of leukocytes:

(I) Granular leukocytes

A) Neutrophils:

بتعمل حويصلة بتاكل فيها البكتيريا، وبعدين بيجي عندي ال lysosome بكسر البكتيريا و بتخرج الماده خارج الخليه

Constitute the first defensive lipe: against invading micro organisms.

Main function: phagocytosis and destruction of invading bacteria.

B) **Esinophils:**

The first line defense against parasites: esinophils

• Weak phagocytosis.

• Defense against parasitic infections e.g. schistosomiasis.

• Decrease allergy. وهيه ضد الهستامين antigen antibodies reaction وهيه ضد الهستامين reaction وهيه فد عريبه بتدخل الجسم بتحد مع الاجسام المضادة و بصير عندي reaction

C) Basophils:

- Liberation of heparin into blood (prevent blood coagulation).
- Play a role in allergy. بتطلع الهستامين

(II) Non-Granular leukocytes: بتقتل البكتيريا و الفيروسات عن طريق

(A)Lymphocytes: T lymphocytes for cell mediated immunity

- and **B lymphocytes secrete antibodies** بتکون اجسام مضادة تهاجم الخلیه بطرق معینه
- (B) Monocytes:

They phagocytes and kill bacteria but more powerful than neutrophil

Platelets

Counts: 150000-400000/mm3.

Life span: 8-12 days

Function of platelets:

B.

C.

- Has a role in haemostasis:
- السيتوبلازم للصفائح تحتوي على granules هدول ال granules بتفرزلك هرمون اسمو السيروتونين بعمل على تضيق الوعاء الدموي عشان يسكر Release of serotonin which produce vasoconstriction.
 - تجمع الصفائح عند الجرح و بلزقو ببعض و بصير عندي adhesion و بالتالي هاد التجمع عند الوعاء الدموي يسمى adhesion • platelet plug • platelet plug

Release some clotting factors which help clot formation.

الpalatlets بتفرزلك عوامل للتجلط ، في الدم عندي حوالي ١٣ عامل للتجلط ، هاي العوامل موجوده بالدم بصوره inactive غير نشطة ، اول ما الشخص ينجرح بصير لهوامل موجوده بالدم بتعملك الجلطة



هاي كلها اجسام بصيرلها activation بتفردها الplatelets بتقرب خلايا الدم من بعض و بتلزقهم عشان يمسكو بالسطح و تعملك جلطة و يسكر الجرح



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Hemostasis

Definition: It means arrest of bleeding from injured blood

vessels.

nermanently

Steps: الخطوات الى بتصير لما الشخص ينجرح It occurs in the following steps; اول شغله بتصبير بعد ما الشخص ينجرح ، بيطلع بعض المواد زي السيروتونين بتخلى الجدار تدم الوعاء الدموي يقرب على يعض وانتضيق والسكر فخروج المواد هاي استجابة للالم عشان تعمل على Vascular spasm Α. التئام الجرح هوه ال vascular spasm rormation of a platelet plug. --- بعد مراماً مبراماً معد مراماً В. Formation of a blood clot. D Fibrosis of the blood clot to close the hole in the vessel

در مناز تحمل close for the wall تکون فایبرز کتیر عشان تعمل مای العایس مکون ۱۰ مال مال مال



كيفية تكوين شبكة الفايبرن

وجود عامل للتجلط اسمو fibrinogen بتحول ل fibrin بانزيم اسمو هاد الانزيم بيحول ماده اسمها prothrombin activator ماد الانزيم بيحول ماده اسمها fibrinogen ل و الفايبر thrombin بيجي هاد ال blood clot يكونلي ال

• The clot begins to develop in 15 to 20 sec if the trauma to the vascular

wall is severe and in 1 to 2 min if the trauma is minor.

<u>Mechanism of blood clot formation (blood coagulation):</u> کل مان الجرح اعمق کل ما کانت عملیة ال blood clot

The clotting takes place in 4 steps;

ibrin threads

اسرع و كل ما كان الجرح مش عميق كتير كانت عملية ال blood بطيئة clot

A. Formation of a complex substance called prothrombin
 activators by 2 pathways extrinsic pathway and intrinsic pathway.

e thrombin acts as an enzyme to convert fibringen in

B. The prothrombin activator catalyzes the conversion of prothrombin into thrombin.



(a) Vasoconstriction

(b) Platelet aggregation

(c) Clot formation

MECHANISM OF BLOOD CLOTTING



% frequency	Agglutinin in plasma	Agglutinogen in RBC	Blood group
41%	Anti B 🔶	- A <	- A
9%	Anti A 🔶	- B <	— B
3%	-	- A, B	- AB
47%	Anti A and Anti B		0

97.

17

and the second

•



• The blood of human is classified into many groups according to



Types of blood groups:

• This system includes 2 related antigens (or agglutinogens) A and

В.

• According to the presence or absence of these 2 antigens, the



<u>Types of blood groups:</u> Rh system (Rh factor)

صر لقد البرع:

ما بصير تكون خلية الدم الحمراء نفس الجسم المضاد لانو تلاقي خلية الدم الحمراء مع نفس الجسم المضاد يؤدي الى تكسر خلية الدم الحمراء الي عندي

- There are six common types of Rh antigens named C, D, E, c, d, and e.
- The type D-antigen is considerably the most antigenic than the others, -Rh بخلي الشخص عندو D-antigen بخلي الشخص عندو
 so;
 Rh و عدم وجوده بكون الشخص المعربي
 - Presence of D-antigen \rightarrow Rh +ve (85 % of peoples).
 - Absence of D-antigen \rightarrow Rh -ve (15 % of peoples).

لو مثلا الولد الي نولد كان عندو خلية دم حمراء A ، كيف بصير عندو اجسام مضادة من (B(antiB في الدم ? عن طريق الاكل و المشروبات و بعض الميكروبات في الجو بتدخل على المولود و بخلي ال antigen تبعو مشابه للي عندو فبكون diti b **Importance of blood groups**

A) **Blood transfusion:** The transfused blood must be compatible with that of the recipient as regard ABO & Rh systems to avoid transfusion reactions. Rh JL Er **B) Pregnancy:** type of anemia in which the red blood cells (erythrocytes) of a fetus are destroyed in a maternal immune reaction resulting from a blood group incompatibility between the fetus and its mother • Rh system must be tested during pregnancy to avoid erythroblastosis foetalis. It occurs when Rh-ve بقدر اتعرف على المجرم عن طريق mother get pregnant in Rh +ve baby. secreters موجودين باللعاب او لمعرفة الابوة ، بقدر احكى السائل المنوي ، ففي حالات الاغتصاب انو هوه مش ابوه بس بقدرو بتعرفو على المكرم عن طريق برضو ما بقدر اجزم انو السائل المنوى

ايوه

C) Medicolegal importance:

Ι.

Establish parentage: blood groups can prove that a man cannot be the father, although it cannot prove that he is the father.

II. Identify criminals: blood groups help in identifications of

criminals in many accidents like rape.

Blood Transfusion

Indications of blood transfusion:

1.

2.

3.

4.

\$.

B

- To restore the whole blood as in haemorrhage.
- To restore one element of the blood when it is deficient, e.g. RBCs as in cases of anemia, WBCs as in leucopenia, platelets as in purpura, and clotting factors as in hemophilia.

Precautions before blood transfusion:

The transfused blood must be;

- → Compatible with that of the recipient as regard ABO & Rh systems.
 2→ Its Hb content not less than 90% ۶.
- - **3->** Free from diseases e.g. infective hepatitis, AIDS & malaria.
 - **𝗨→** Fresh and not frozen (stored at 4°C for a period not exceeding 21 days).
 - 5-, Cross matching test should be done to it with recipient blood.

The purpose for the crossmatch test is to detect the presence of antibodies in the recipient against the red blood cells of the donor.

3 ما بصير المتبرع يكون عندو امراض بتنتقل بالدم زي المالاريا و الايدز

🕚 احدد فصيلة الدم

angers of blood transfusion:

- معنى انا دمى A واخدت من B فصار عندى A مان انا دمى reaction هاد الرياكشن رح يخلى كرات الدم الحمراء تمسك في الاجسام المضادة وتعمل حلطة هاى الحلطة بتسكر الاوعية الدموية الصغيرة (close the small blood vessel)
- It is due-to-mismatched-blood-groups.
- وافرح / طاع

Incompatibilit

- This is manifested by; الهستامين بكميات كبيره جدا ف هاي الكميات بتوسع الاوعية الدمويه و الشرايين و الدم بوقف فيها فبفقد الوعي
- **Circulatory shock:** \rightarrow **drop of ABP.** A

خلايا الدم الحمراء the main cation is potassium

- فلما يصير عندي anti antibodies reaction و. Anti antibodies reaction فلما يصير عندي B. تكسرت خلايا الدم الحمراء ، رح يخرج البوتاسيوم و يعمل
- Jaundice: \uparrow serum bilirubin \rightarrow yellow coloration of the الاصفرار في العينين وفي الجلد و في ال mucous

skin and mucous membranes.

Acute renal failure,

membranes ، سبب هذا الاصفرار انو الهيموجلويين الى بيخرج من تكسر خلايا الدم الحمراء بيتحول بعد ما ال macrophage's تاكله لمادة اسمها bilirubin, هاي الماده يتكون الكميات كبيره لدرجة ان الشخص ما بقدر يطلعها من الجسم عن طريق الاخراج بالبول او الدراز، فالشخص يصيراو اصفرار.

اضطرابات في عضلة القلب

هاي ال bilirubin خطرة لانو ممكن تترسب في المخ وتعمل مشاكل

ergic reactions ; It is due to presence of leukocytes and

بصير عند الشخص حساسيه لانو بصير الدم فيه مواد غريبه بالنسبه للشخص Acote Cond Pailure: في المهيموجلوبين الي بيخرج من تكسر خلايا الدم الحمراء بيترسب في انابيب الكلية وهوه نازل في البول ، فبقوم هذا الترسب بسكر انابيب الكلية فالشخص ممكن يكون بسبب الفشل الكلوي لو ما تعالج

3- transmission of diseases : eg AIDS, hepatitis and malaria همكن الشخص الي تبرع يكون عندو امراض بتنتقل عن طريق الدم زي الايدز و الملاريا بتروح بتنتقل للشخص

QUESTIONS 1-MENTION 3 MAJOR FUNCTIONS OF THE BLOOD

Answer<u>1- Major transport medium in the body</u> It transport:

* O2 * Co2 * Glucose

* End products of metabolism as urea. * Hormones.

2- Haemostatic function: Stoppage of bleeding from injured blood vessel by clotting.

<u>3-Homeostatic function</u>: Keep the composition of internal

environment constant.

2-MENTION 4 FUNCTIONS OF PLASMA PROTEINS ANSWER;

- 3. Defense action: antibodies are gamma globulins
- 4. Blood coagulation: by fibrinogen & prothrombin.
- 5. Blood viscosity:
- Blood viscosity 3 times more than water
- 1.5 times formed by plasma proteins mainly by fibrinogen
- 1.5 times formed by RBCs
- Viscosity maintains diastolic blood pressure.

Buffering action: maintains body PH.

4-WHICH IS THE % OF PLASMA PROTEINS IN PLASMA?

90gm%

10gm%

0.1gm%

<u>6-9gm%</u>

3.5gm%

4-WHICH IS THE SITE OF FORMATION OF MOST OF PLASMA PROTEINS?

Bone marrow

Liver

Kidneys

Spleen

Adipose tissues

5-MENTION 3 FUNCTIONS OF RBCS ANSWER;

<u>1) Functions of cell membrane:</u>

- *a) It has a large surface area* than the actual cell volume;
- It gives **RBCs its biconcave shape.**
- It allows easy diffusion of gases through cell membrane.
- b) It is plastic → enhances cell flexibility → allow RBCs to be squeezed in small capillaries without rupture of it.
- *C) It keeps Hb inside RBCs* \rightarrow prevent its loss in urine. <u>2</u>)

<u>2) Functions of carbonic anhydrase enzyme:</u> It helps in transport of CO2.
 <u>3) Blood viscosity:</u> RBCs share in production of blood viscosity, which maintains arterial blood pressure.

6-WHAT RBCS ENZYME FACILITATES TRANSPORT OF CO2?

Myeloperoxidase

Carbonic anhydrase

Superoxide dismutase

Globin reductase

Protein kinase

7-WHICH IS THE CHIEF INTRACELLULAR CATION IN RBCS?

<u>K</u>			
Na			
Ca			
Mg			
Cu			

8-HYPOXIA STIMULATES ERYTHROPOIESIS THROUGH STIMULATION OF RELEASE OF WHICH OF THESE HORMONES?

Androgen

Thyroxin

Erythropoietin

Insulin

Growth hormone

9- HEALTHY LIVER IS CONSIDERED ESSENTIAL FACTOR FOR ERYTHROPOIESIS BECAUSE:

It is the site of formation of Vit B12

It is the site of storage of iron and vit B12 and formation of globin portion of <u>HB</u>

It is the site of formation of RBCs

It is of storage of RBCs

It is the site of storage of haemoglobin

10- WHICH IS THE WHITE BLOOD CELL CONSTITUTING THE 1ST LINE OF DEFENSE AGAINST INVADING MICROORGANISMS?

Eosinophils

Basophils

Neutrophils

Monocytes

Lymphoctes

11- WHICH IS THE WHITE BLOOD CELL CONSIDERED THE FIRST LINE OF DEFENSE AGAINST PARASITES?

<u>Eosinophil</u>

Basophil

Monocyte

Lymphocyte

Neutrophil

12- WHICH IS THE 1ST STEP IN HAEMOSTASIAS?

Platelet plug formation

Fibrosis

Clot formation

Vascular spasm

Fibrinolysis

13-THE INTRINSIC SYSTEM OF BLOOD CLOT FORMATION BEGINS BY ACTIVATION OF WHICH OF THESE CLOTTING FACTORS?

7
9
11
10
12

14- WHICH IS THE LAST STEP OF BLOOD CLOT FORMATION?

Formation of prothrombin activator

Thrombin formation

Vascular spasm

Platelet plug stabilization

Conversion of fibrinogen to fibrin

15- MENTION 3 IMPORTANCE OF BLOOD GROUPS

A) Blood transfusion: The transfused blood must be compatible with that of the recipient as regard ABO & Rh systems to avoid transfusion reactions.

B) Pregnancy:

• Rh system must be tested during pregnancy to avoid erythroblastosis foetalis. It occurs when Rh –ve mother get pregnant in Rh +ve baby.

C) Medicolegal importance:

Establish parentage: blood groups can prove that a man cannot be the father,

16- MENTION 4 PRECAUTIONS BEFORE BLOOD TRANSFUSION

Compatible with that of the recipient as regard ABO & Rh systems. Its Hb content not less than 90%. Free from diseases e.g. infective hepatitis, AIDS & malaria. Fresh and not frozen (stored at 4°C for a period not exceeding 21 days).

17- MENTION 3 DANGERS OF BLOOD TRANSFUSION

- **1. Incompatibility**:
- It is due to mismatched blood groups.
- This is manifested by;

Circulatory shock: \rightarrow **drop of ABP.**

Hyperkalemia: \rightarrow cardiac arrhythmia.

Jaundice: \uparrow serum bilirubin \rightarrow yellow coloration of the skin and mucous membranes.

Allergic reactions. It is due to presence of leukocytes and platelets in the

THANK

