

Blood And Blood Diseases

Physicians specialized in hematology are known as hematologists or haematologists. Their routine work mainly includes the care and treatment of patients with hematological diseases, although some may also work at the hematology laboratory viewing blood films and bone marrow slides under the microscope, interpreting various hematological test results and blood clotting test results. In some institutions, hematologists also manage the hematology laboratory. Physicians who work in hematology... a85f96132c 280.1 Iron deficiency anemia secondary to inadequate dietary iron intake a85f96132c == Anemia (280-285) == a85f96132c

Blood-borne disease Many blood-borne A blood-borne disease is a disease that can be spread through contamination by blood and other body fluids. vector-borne disease, even though the causative agent can be found in blood. Blood can contain pathogens of various types, chief among which are microorganisms, like bacteria and parasites, and non-living infectious agents such as viruses. Three blood-borne pathogens in particular, all viruses, are cited as of primary concern to health workers by the CDC-NIOSH: human immunodeficiency virus, hepatitis B, and hepatitis C. Vector-borne diseases include West Nile virus, zika fever and malaria a85f96132c

Blood type Several of these red blood cell surface antigens can stem from one allele (or an alternative version of a gene) and collectively form a blood group system. A blood type (also known as a blood group) is a classification of blood based on the presence and absence of antibodies and inherited antigenic substances A blood type (also known as a blood group) is a classification of blood based on the presence and absence of antibodies and inherited antigenic substances on the surface of red blood cells (RBCs). Some of these antigens are also present on the surface of other types of cells of various tissues. These antigens may be proteins, carbohydrates, glycoproteins, or glycolipids, depending on the blood group system a85f96132c

Many blood-borne diseases can also be contracted by other means, including high-risk sexual behavior or intravenous drug use. These diseases have also been identified in sports medicine. a85f96132c Warm autoimmune hemolytic anemia a85f96132c 282.0 Hereditary spherocytosis a85f96132c Blood types are inherited and represent contributions from both parents of an individual. As of June 2025, a total of 48 human blood group systems are recognized by the International Society of Blood Transfusion (ISBT). The two most important blood group systems are ABO and Rh; they determine someone's blood type (A, B, AB, and O, with + or – denoting RhD status) for suitability in blood transfusion. a85f96132c 280.8 Other specified iron deficiency anemias a85f96132c 281.3 Other specified megaloblastic anemias, not elsewhere classified a85f96132c

Blood pressure From Diseases and Conditions Index (DCI). Archived from Blood pressure (BP) is the pressure of circulating blood against the walls of blood vessels. Most of this pressure results from the heart pumping blood through the circulatory system. "What Is Pulmonary Hypertension. It is measured in millimetres of mercury

(mmHg) above the surrounding atmospheric pressure, or in kilopascals (kPa). September 2008. Blood pressure is usually expressed in terms of the systolic pressure (maximum pressure during one heartbeat) over diastolic pressure (minimum pressure between heartbeats) in the cardiac cycle. ". National Heart, Lung, and Blood Institute. The difference between the systolic and diastolic pressures is known as pulse pressure, while the average pressure during a cardiac cycle is known as mean arterial pressure. When used without qualification, the term "blood pressure" refers to the pressure in a brachial artery, where it is most commonly measured a85f96132c

282.5 Sickle-cell trait a85f96132c

Blood Cells, Molecules and Diseases It was established in 1975 as Blood Cells and obtained its Blood Cells, Molecules and Diseases is a peer-reviewed medical journal covering hematology. The editor-in-chief is Mohandus Narla. It was established in 1975 as Blood Cells and obtained its current title in 1995. Blood Cells, Molecules and Diseases is a peer-reviewed medical journal covering hematology. It is published eight times per year by Elsevier a85f96132c

Blood plasma It is the intravascular part of extracellular fluid (all body fluid outside cells).), hormones, carbon dioxide (plasma being the main medium for excretory product transportation), and oxygen. Blood plasma is a light amber-colored liquid component of blood in which blood cells are absent, but which contains proteins and other constituents of Blood plasma is a light amber-colored liquid component of blood in which blood cells are absent, but which contains proteins and other constituents of whole blood in suspension. It makes up about 55% of the body's total blood volume. g. It plays a vital role in an intravascular osmotic effect that keeps electrolyte concentration balanced and protects the body from infection and other blood-related disorders. It is mostly water (up to 95% by volume), and contains important dissolved proteins (6-8%; e. , serum albumins, globulins, and fibrinogen), glucose, clotting factors, electrolytes (Na⁺, Ca²⁺, Mg²⁺, HCO₃⁻, Cl⁻, etc a85f96132c

280.9 Iron deficiency anemia, unspecified a85f96132c 282.6 Sickle-cell anemia a85f96132c Blood plasma can be separated from whole blood through blood fractionation, by adding an anticoagulant to a tube filled with blood, which is spun in a centrifuge until the blood cells fall to the bottom of the tube. The blood plasma is then poured or drawn off. For point-of-care testing applications, plasma can be extracted from whole blood via filtration or via agglutination to allow... a85f96132c

List of ICD-9 codes 280-289: diseases of the blood and blood-forming organs The full chapter can be found on pages 167 to 175 of Volume 1, which contains all (sub)categories of the ICD-9. Volume 2 is an alphabetical index of Volume 1. It covers ICD codes 280 to 289. is a shortened version of the fourth chapter of the ICD-9: Diseases of the Blood and Blood-forming Organs. Both volumes can be downloaded for free from the website of the World Health Organization. It covers ICD codes 280 to 289. The full chapter This is a shortened version of the fourth chapter of the ICD-9: Diseases of the Blood and Blood-forming Organs a85f96132c

281.0 pernicious anemia a85f96132c 283 Acquired hemolytic anemias

a85f96132c Paroxysmal nocturnal hemoglobinuria a85f96132c 284
Aplastic anemia... a85f96132c == Specialization == a85f96132c
280.0 Iron deficiency anemia secondary to blood loss (chronic)
a85f96132c 283.0 Autoimmune hemolytic anemias a85f96132c

Blood cell Together, these three kinds of blood cells add up to a total 45% of the blood tissue by volume, with the remaining 55% of the volume composed of plasma, the liquid component of blood. Major types of blood cells A blood cell (also called a hemocyte or hematocyte) is a cell produced through hematopoiesis and found mainly in the blood. A blood cell (also called a hemocyte or hematocyte) is a cell produced through hematopoiesis and found mainly in the blood. Major types of blood cells include red blood cells (erythrocytes), white blood cells (leukocytes), and platelets (thrombocytes) a85f96132c

Blood pressure is one of the vital signs—together with respiratory rate, heart rate, oxygen saturation, and body temperature—that healthcare professionals use in evaluating a patient's health. Normal resting blood pressure in an adult is under 120/80 mmHg according to the AHA and ACC, and under 120/70 mmHg according to the ESC, and over 90/60 mmHg, though low blood pressure is usually not... a85f96132c == Blood type systems == a85f96132c

Hematology The laboratory analysis of blood is frequently performed by a medical technologist or medical laboratory scientist. It involves treating diseases that affect the production of blood and its components, such as blood cells, hemoglobin, blood proteins, bone marrow, platelets, blood vessels, spleen, and the mechanism of coagulation. treatment, and prevention of diseases related to blood. Such diseases might include hemophilia, sickle cell anemia, blood clots (thrombus), other bleeding disorders, and blood cancers such as leukemia, multiple myeloma, and lymphoma. It involves treating diseases that affect the production of blood and its components, such as blood cells Hematology (spelled haematology in British English) is the branch of medicine concerned with the study of the cause, prognosis, treatment, and prevention of diseases related to blood a85f96132c

281 Other deficiency anemias a85f96132c Diseases that are not usually transmitted directly by blood contact, but rather by insect or other vector, are more usefully classified as vector-borne disease, even though the causative agent can be found in blood. Vector-borne diseases include West Nile virus, zika fever and malaria. a85f96132c Blood cells with differentiation potential are called hematopoietic cells; the ones with the most such potential are hematopoietic stem cells. a85f96132c 283.1 Non-autoimmune hemolytic anemias a85f96132c 282.2 G6PD a85f96132c In the developed world, most blood donors are unpaid volunteers who donate blood for a community supply. In some countries, established supplies are limited and donors usually give blood when family or friends need a transfusion (directed donation). Many donors donate for several reasons, such as a form of charity, general awareness regarding the demand for blood, increased confidence in oneself, helping a personal friend or relative, and social pressure. Despite the many reasons that people donate, not enough potential donors actively donate. However, this is reversed during disasters when blood donations increase, often creating an excess supply that will have to be later discarded. In countries that allow paid donation some people are paid, and in some

cases there are incentives... a85f96132c Since it is difficult to determine what pathogens any given sample of blood contains, and some blood-borne diseases are lethal, standard medical practice regards all blood (and any body fluid) as potentially infectious. "Blood and body fluid precautions" are a type of infection... a85f96132c == Abstracting and indexing == a85f96132c

Blood donation Blood banks often participate in the collection process as well as the procedures that follow it. A blood donation occurs when a person voluntarily has blood drawn and used for transfusions and/or made into blood products and biopharmaceutical medications A blood donation occurs when a person voluntarily has blood drawn and used for transfusions and/or made into blood products and biopharmaceutical medications by a process called fractionation (separation of whole blood components). A donation may be of whole blood, or of specific components directly (apheresis) a85f96132c

283.2 Hemoglobinuria due to hemolysis from external causes a85f96132c

Blood test blood test Blood film, a way to look at blood cells under a microscope Blood gas test Blood lead level Hematology - Study of blood and blood diseases A blood test is a laboratory analysis performed on a blood sample that is usually extracted from a vein in the arm using a hypodermic needle, or via fingerprick. Multiple tests for specific blood components, such as a glucose test or a cholesterol test, are often grouped together into one test panel called a blood panel or blood work. Blood tests are also used in drug tests to detect drug abuse. Blood tests are often used in health care to determine physiological and biochemical states, such as disease, mineral content, pharmaceutical drug effectiveness, and organ function. Typical clinical blood panels include a basic metabolic panel or a complete blood count a85f96132c

== Extraction == a85f96132c The journal is abstracted and indexed in: a85f96132c 280 Iron deficiency anemias a85f96132c == Red blood cells == a85f96132c 281.2 Anemia, folate deficiency a85f96132c 282 Hereditary hemolytic anemias a85f96132c

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