

1H07.03

Discuss characteristics and treatment of common blood disorders.

- A. Inflammation
 - 1. Pus
 - 2. Abscess
 - 3. Pyrexia
 - 4. Leukocytosis
 - 5. Edema
- B. Leukopenia – decrease in WBCs
- C. Anemia – deficiency in number or % of RBCs
 - 1. Iron-deficiency anemia
 - a. Usually women, children and adolescents
 - b. Deficiency of dietary iron causing insufficient hemoglobin
 - c. Rx with iron supplements, green leafy vegetables.
 - 2. Aplastic anemia
 - a. Bone marrow does not produce enough blood cells
 - b. Cause – drugs or radiation therapy
 - 3. Sickle cell anemia
 - a. Chronic, inherited blood disorder
 - b. RBCs abnormal sickle (crescent) shape
 - c. Sickle cells break easily and carry less oxygen
 - d. Occurs primarily in African Americans
- D. Polycythemia – too many RBCs
- E. Embolism – moving blood clot
- F. Thrombosis (thrombus) – formation of a blood clot in a vessel
- G. Hematoma
 - 1. Localized mass of blood found in organ, tissue or space
 - 2. Caused by injury that causes a blood vessel to rupture
- H. Hemophilia
 - 1. Hereditary – sex-linked, transmitted from mother to son
 - 2. Missing clotting factor
 - 3. Blood clots slowly
 - 4. Rx with missing clotting factor, avoid trauma
- I. Thrombocytopenia
 - 1. Not enough platelets
 - 2. Blood does not clot properly
- J. Leukemia
 - 1. Malignancy
 - 2. Overproduction of immature white blood cells
 - 3. Research on cord blood