

Formed Elements: of the blood:

Platelets: (thrombocytes)

essential
in blood
clotting;
coagulation

RBC Red Blood Cell: (Erythrocyte)

• performs oxygen and
carbon dioxide
transport.

WBC White Blood Cell: (Leukocyte)

Granular Leukocytes:

(Have stained
granules
in the
cytoplasm)

Neutrophils (phagocytes)

protect us
from invading
microorganisms
through
phagocytosis

Eosinophils:

protection
against
parasites
and parasitic
worms as
well as
regulating
allergic
reactions

Basophils:

produce histamine
during inflammatory
responses. produces
heparin to prevent
clotting in
blood vessels
of the body.

Agranular Leukocytes:

(Do not have
stained
granules in
cytoplasm)

Monocytes:

eat bacterial
organisms
and cancer
cells through
phagocytosis
and transform
into macro-
phages.

Lymphocytes:

function in
the immune
mechanism.

B lymphocytes: (B cells)

secrete antibodies
that attach to specific
antigen molecules
related to bacteria,
viruses, chemical toxins,
and foreign substances.

T lymphocytes: (T cells or helper T cells)

protect by directly
attacking cancer cells,
bacteria or virus
infected cells.