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| **Scavenger Hunt Stations** |
| **Anemia*** Condition in which there is a lack of sufficient healthy red blood cells (RBC) in your body
* Indicator for other health issues (e.g., low iron, lung damage, low blood oxygen)
* CBC Indication: Low RBC
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| **Dehydration*** Occurs when a person uses or loses more fluids than they take in
* Can occur without any illness or infection
* CBC indication: reduced plasma volume

**Plasma*** The liquid portion of blood
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| **Infection*** Presence of one or more pathogens in the body
* Physical indication: presence of heat, pain, redness, swelling, and sometimes loss of function
* CBC Indication: increased WBC
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| **Leukopenia*** Can result from infection or medication
* Can be caused by Rheumatoid Arthritis, vitamin deficiency, or side effect of cancer
* CBC Indication: low WBC
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| **Leukemia*** Malignant, progressive disease in which bone marrow produces too many, immature, or abnormal white blood cells
* A term used for several different cancers of the blood and blood-forming tissues
* CBC Indication: high WBC
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| **Polycythemia*** Rare condition
* Blood is thicker, which increases blood pressure, which increases risk for stroke and tissue or organ damage
* CBC Indication: high RBC, reduced plasma volume
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| **Sickle Cell Anemia*** Presence of one or more pathogens in the body
* Physical indication: presence of heat, pain, redness, swelling, and sometimes loss of function
* CBC Indication: low RBC, sickle-shaped RBCs
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| **Thrombocytopenia*** Can indicate anemia, leukemia, heavy alcohol use, medication, viral infection, bone and bone marrow disorders, or immune system disorders
* CBC Indication: low platelets
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| **Thrombocytosis*** Indicates infection
* When no apparent underlying condition is known, it could be due to bone or bone marrow disease.
* CBC Indication: high platelets
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| **Erythrocytes*** Red blood cells (RBC)

**Hemoglobin*** Protein carried on red blood cells
* Contains iron
* Gives blood its red color
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| **Leukocytes*** White blood cells (WBC)

**Macrophage*** A large leukocyte able to destroy old, damaged, and dead cells
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| **Thrombocytes*** Platelets

**Coagulation*** When blood becomes jelly-like and clumps together to form a clot
* Also called clotting

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