



## Clotting:

Draw a diagram of the process of clotting. Name the major proteins that are circulating on the blood normally and the big one that are made by conversion.

What is the normal range for clotting times? What could affect the times? Explain

## Post lab questions:

1. When a blood typing is performed, what is in the solution that is used?
2. How does the solution work to determine one's blood type?
3. If a person has type AB - blood, what does this mean in terms of the structure of the Red Blood Cell and the components of the Plasma?
4. What information can a person learn from doing a hematocrit? How is the test performed?
5. In addition to the hematocrit, a test for hemoglobin is often performed. Why would this be necessary?
6. What information can a differential count give? How is the procedure performed?
7. What information can a sedimentation rate give? How is the procedure performed?
8. If a person has a faster than normal blood clotting, what could this indicate?
9. How is the blood clotting procedure performed?
10. The following results were obtained: Analyze the results and determine if the person (female) should be concerned with any of these results:

Differential count: M = 15 L = 40 E = 15 N = 29 B = 1

Clotting time: 4 minutes

Sed: 30 min/2cm

Hb: 10gms 70%

HCrt: 40% RBC 60% Plasma

Blood typing: Agglutination in anti A not in anti B or anti D

