1. What are erythrocytes?

- RBCs or Red Blood Cells
2. What is the function of red blood cells?

- to carry oxygen and nutrients throughout the body and remove carbon dioxide and waste
3. What are thrombocytes?

- platelets, fragments of cells
4. What is the function of platelets?

- to help with clotting (seal a wound and prevent blood loss)
5. What is plasma?

• liquid portion of blood
6. What are leukocytes?

• White blood cells
7. What is the function of white blood cells?

- destroy pathogens
8. What are the 4 blood types?

- A
- B
- AB
- O
9. What are the 3 genes for blood type?

• A
• B
• O
10. What are the combinations of genes for A type blood?

• AA
• AO
11. What are the combinations of genes for B blood type?

• BB
• BO
12. What are the combinations of genes for O blood type?

- oo
13. What are the combinations of genes for AB blood type?

• AB
14. What are the percentages of people with each blood type?

- O  46.1%
- A  38.8%
- B  11.1%
- AB 3.9%
15. What is special about O blood?

- they can give blood to any type because they lack antigens or agglutinogens
16. What is an agglutinogen? What is it’s function?

- A protein on the surface of RBCs that determine the type
17. Explain what Rhesus monkeys have to do with blood type.

• they have a protein that is sometimes found in human blood.
18. Rh + people have what?

- The Rhesus factor or Rh protein is present
19. Rh + People can receive what kind of blood?

• Blood with or without the Rh factor, + or -
20. Rh- people can receive what kind of blood?

- Only blood types without the Rh protein
- Only Rh -
21. How much blood does an adult have?

• About 5 liters
22. How can blood be used as evidence? (give 3 examples)

- Samples (type and DNA)
- Droplets (location of crime/victim/weapon type)
- Spatter (how crime happened)
23. What is BPA?

• Bloodstain Pattern Analysis
24. What are the 7 methods for detecting blood?

- Light Source
- Reagent/Presumptive Tests
- Kastle-meyer Test
- Hemastix
- Luminol
- Fluorescein
- LCV
25. What component of blood does blood reagent tests react with?

- hemoglobin
26. What color will phenolphthalein appear in the presence of blood?

- pink
27. What color will luminol appear in the presence of blood?

• blue glow
28. What color will a hemastix appear in the presence of blood?

- blue/green
29. What color will fluoresceine appear in the presence of blood?

• green-white
30. What color will LCV appear in the presence of blood?

• more colorful/easier to see
31. Define the following terms: spatter, origin/source, angle of impact, parent drop, satellite spatter, spines

- spatter-
Spatter

- bloodstains from application of force
Origin/Source

• place where spatter came from
Angle of impact

- angle blood drop strikes surface
Parent drop

- drop that satellite spatter originates from
Satellite Spatter

- small blood drops that break off the parent spatter
Spines

- pointed edges of bloodstain
32. What is a passive bloodstain?

- pattern caused by gravity (drop, flow, pool)
33. What is a projected bloodstain?

- Caused by force
- impact, cast-off, arterial, expiratory
34. What is transfer or contact bloodstains?

- bloody object contacts another surface (may or may not be bloody)
35. A type blood can receive what other blood types?

• A or O
36. B type blood can receive what other blood types?

• B or O
37. O type blood can receive what other blood types?

- O
38. AB type blood can receive what other blood types?

• A, B, or O