

# Anatomy and physiology chapter 19 blood

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**What is blood in anatomy and physiology?** Blood is a specialized body fluid. It has four main components: plasma, red blood cells, white blood cells, and platelets. Blood has many different functions, including: transporting oxygen and nutrients to the lungs and tissues. forming blood clots to prevent excess blood loss.

**What are four functions of blood chapter 19?** Transportation of oxygen from the lungs to the tissues. Transportation of digested food from the small intestine to the tissues and cells around the body. Carries cells and antibodies that fight infection. Supplying the waste products to the kidneys and liver, which filter and clean the blood.

**What are blood solutes?** Other Plasma Solutes These include various electrolytes, such as sodium, potassium, and calcium ions; dissolved gases, such as oxygen, carbon dioxide, and nitrogen; various organic nutrients, such as vitamins, lipids, glucose, and amino acids; and metabolic wastes.

**Is blood slightly more salty than seawater?** Blood is about 92 percent water. Blood is slightly more acidic than water. Blood is slightly more viscous than water. Blood is slightly more salty than seawater.

**What are the 7 functions of blood?**

**Is blood a tissue or organ?** Blood is considered a specialized connective tissue as it connects all systems of the body and transports oxygen, nutrients, and wastes.

**What is blood and what does it do?** What Is Blood and What Does It Do? Blood brings oxygen and nutrients to all the parts of the body so they can keep working. Blood carries carbon dioxide and other waste materials to the lungs, kidneys, and

digestive system to be removed from the body. Blood also fights infections, and carries hormones around the body.

**Who controls the blood?** The kidney is also responsible for the secretion of erythropoietin. Erythropoietin is the protein that signals the bone marrow to produce red blood cells. Therefore, the kidney is responsible for both the regulation and partial production of blood volume.

**What are the 4 parts of blood and their main job?** Plasma is the main component of blood and consists mostly of water, with proteins, ions, nutrients, and wastes mixed in. Red blood cells are responsible for carrying oxygen and carbon dioxide. Platelets are responsible for blood clotting. White blood cells are part of the immune system and function in immune response.

**How is blood formed?** Blood cells formed in the bone marrow start out as a stem cell. A stem cell is the first phase of all blood cells. As the stem cell matures, several distinct cells evolve. These include the red blood cells, white blood cells, and platelets.

**What are two major components of blood?** The two major components of blood are the formed elements which consist of the red blood cells (RBCs), white blood cells (WBCs), and platelets, and the plasma which is the fluid extracellular matrix of the blood.

**What makes blood red?** Hemoglobin transports oxygen throughout your body in a fast-moving taxi system that keeps your cells and tissues operating properly. Each hemoglobin molecule includes a protein called heme that contains iron. When iron reacts to oxygen, it becomes red. That interaction is what gives blood its red color.

**Is blood 92 percent water?** The blood plasma volume totals of 2.7–3.0 liters (2.8–3.2 quarts) in an average human. It is essentially an aqueous solution containing 92% water, 8% blood plasma proteins, and trace amounts of other materials.

**What is the matrix of the blood called?** The intercellular matrix of the blood is known as plasma. It is the blood's liquid portion that comprises 91% of water and the rest of solutes and proteins. It comprises solutes such as nutrients, wastes, blood

gases, electrolytes, and regulatory molecules.

**What percentage of blood is plasma?** Plasma is the liquid portion of blood. About 55% of our blood is plasma, and the remaining 45% are red blood cells, white blood cells and platelets that are suspended in the plasma. Plasma is about 92% water.

**What color is blood without oxygen?** Furthermore, the blood in human veins is also not blue. Blood is always red. Blood that has been oxygenated (mostly flowing through the arteries) is bright red and blood that has lost its oxygen (mostly flowing through the veins) is dark red.

**What transports oxygen in the blood?** Haemoglobin molecules inside red blood cells pick up and carry the oxygen. These oxygen-rich cells travel in the blood vessels from the lungs to the left side of the heart. The blood is then pumped around the body. Red blood cells are adapted for the transport of oxygen.

**Why is my blood dark red?** Oxygenated (arterial) blood is bright red, while deoxygenated (venous) blood is dark reddish-purple. The difference in color results from the electronic state of the iron ion (ferrous vs ferric), which in turn influences the  $d-d$  and  $n \rightarrow \pi^*$  electronic transitions of porphyrin and hence its optical characteristics.

**Which organ purifies our blood?** Kidney is the organ responsible for purification of blood. The major excretory product in humans is urea. Urea, excess water and other waste products are filtered from the blood by kidneys.

**What is the largest organ in the human body?** Summary. Skin is the largest organ of our body.

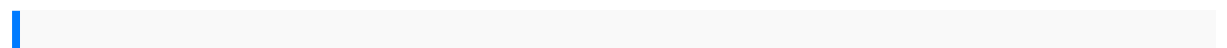
**What is the lifespan of a red blood cell?** Red blood cells (erythrocytes) Red blood cells make up almost half of your blood. The lifespan of a red blood cell is around 120 days.

**What is the anatomical definition of blood?** (blood) A tissue with red blood cells, white blood cells, platelets, and other substances suspended in fluid called plasma. Blood takes oxygen and nutrients to the tissues, and carries away wastes. Enlarge.

**What is blood classified as in anatomy?** Blood is one of the connective tissues. As a connective tissue, it consists of cells and cell fragments (formed elements) suspended in an intercellular matrix (plasma).

**What is the blood system of anatomy?** The blood circulatory system (cardiovascular system) delivers nutrients and oxygen to all cells in the body. It consists of the heart and the blood vessels running through the entire body. The arteries carry blood away from the heart; the veins carry it back to the heart.

**What is the definition of blood group in anatomy and physiology?** ABO blood group system, the classification of human blood based on the inherited properties of red blood cells (erythrocytes) as determined by the presence or absence of the antigens A and B, which are carried on the surface of the red cells. Persons may thus have type A, type B, type O, or type AB blood.



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