



ACROSS

- 1 The _____ blood group system refers to the five main Rh antigens (C, c, D, E and e) as well as the many other less frequent Rh antigens.
- 3 _____ is a complex process by which blood forms solid clots.
- 5 Blood _____ is the liquid component of blood, in which the blood cells are suspended.
- 7 _____s or thrombocytes are the cell fragments circulating in the blood involved in the cellular mechanisms of primary hemostasis leading to the formation of blood clots.
- 8 Chloride _____ is a process which occurs in a cardiovascular system and refers to the exchange of bicarbonate and chloride across the membrane of red blood cells.
- 10 The _____ effect states that in the presence of carbon dioxide, the oxygen affinity of respiratory pigments such as hemoglobin decreases.
- 12 The _____ blood group system is the most important blood type system (or blood group system) in human blood transfusion.
- 13 _____ is an important enzyme present in blood that degrades many blood plasma proteins, most notably

fibrin clots.

- 15 _____ is a serine protease that converts soluble fibrinogen into insoluble strands of fibrin, as well as catalyzing many other coagulation-related reactions.
- 17 _____ blood cells are the most common type of blood cell and the body's principal means of delivering oxygen from the lungs to body tissues via the blood.
- 19 A _____ is a heterocyclic macrocycle derived from four pyrrole-like subunits interconnected via their alpha carbon atoms.
- 20 _____ is the name of a family of hereditary genetic illnesses that impair the body's ability to control coagulation.
- 21 A _____ is a prosthetic group that consists of an iron atom contained in the center of a large heterocyclic organic ring called a porphyrin.

DOWN

- 2 The _____ effect is a property of hemoglobin that leads to deoxygenated blood's increased ability to carry carbon dioxide.
- 4 _____ is the process by which red blood cells are produced.
- 6 _____ is one of the two types of

serum proteins, the other being albumin. This term encompasses a heterogeneous series of families of proteins.

- 9 _____ is a protein involved in the clotting of blood which is polymerised to form a mesh that forms a hemostatic plug or clot over a wound site.
- 11 _____ is the iron-containing oxygen-transport metalloprotein in red blood cells.
- 12 Carbonic _____ is a family of metalloenzymes that catalyze the rapid conversion of carbon dioxide to bicarbonate and protons.
- 14 Human serum _____ is the most abundant protein in human blood plasma.
- 16 _____-cell disease is a group of genetic disorders caused by an abnormal form of hemoglobin.
- 18 _____ is a specialized biological fluid consisting of erythrocytes, leukocytes, and thrombocytes suspended in a complex fluid medium known as plasma.