

جامعة المستقبل كلية التقنيات الصحية والطبية-قسم التخدير



Physiology Practical Lecture: (8) White blood cell count

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General Objective of the Lecture:

Understand the importance of the white blood cell (WBC) count test and its relationship to infections in the body.

Behavioral Objectives:

- 1. Define the concept of the white blood cell (WBC) count.
- 2. Identify the normal values for the white blood cell (WBC) count.
- 3. Explain the factors that influence the white blood cell (WBC) count.
- 4. Describe the procedures used to accurately perform the white
- blood cell (WBC) count test.

الرجاء مشاهدة الفديو

https://youtu.be/_y3_CvdiHnY?si=oJB3lQ-tVMdxxrD1



Individual activity

What is the role of white blood cells in the human body?



White blood cells counting

W.B.Cs: are a part of bodys immune system

W.B.Cs number =4000-11000 cell/cumm of blood.

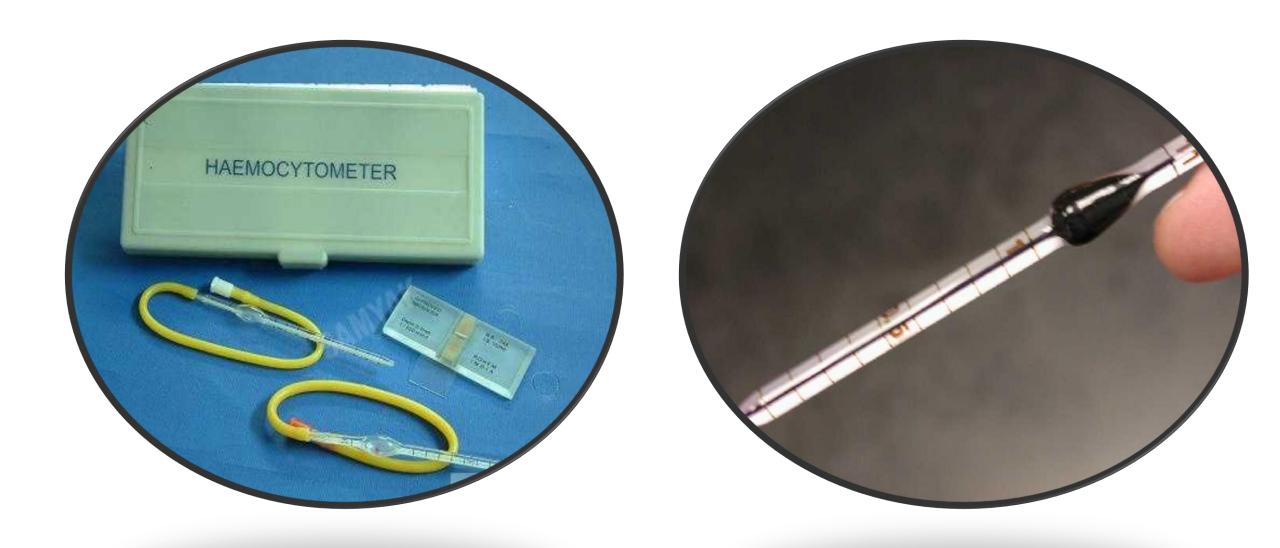
Principle

The blood is diluted 20 times with the WBCs diluting fluid.

Material and inst

- 1-Haemocytometer (counting chamber)
- 3-ruber tube with a plastic mouth piece for drawing the fluid into pipette.
- 4-thick cover glass
- 5-microscope
- 6-diluting fluid:Glacial acetic acid 1% with 1-2 drops of methyl blue to give a purple
- Color

2-pipette for diluting blood (blub with bead)



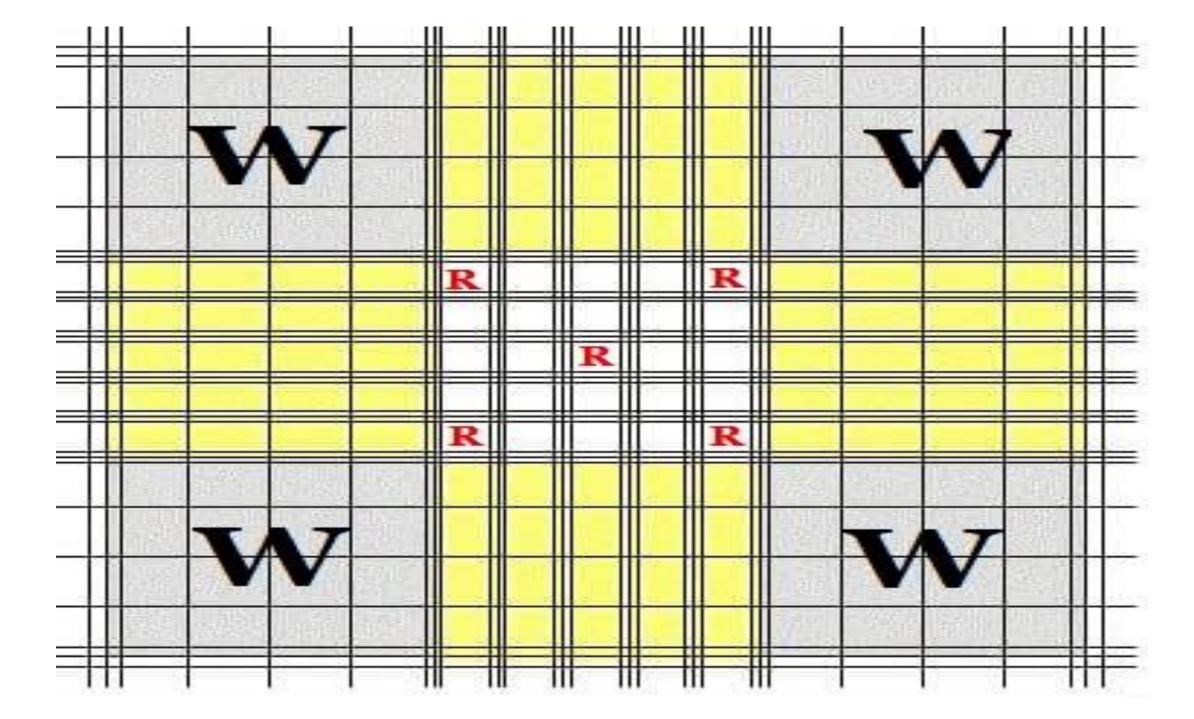
ملاحظات

المثيل الأزرق: يُستخدم لتلوين نواة الخلية.

- حمض الأسيتيك الجليدي: يُستخدم لتدمير كريات الدم الحمراء.

<u>procedure</u>

- 1-draw blood by WBC pipette up to 0.5 mark
- 2-dilute the blood by drawing the diluting fluid up to
- mark 11
- 3-mix the blood with diluting fluid
- 4-leave the champer with sample for 2 minutes
- 5-count 4 sequares corner



Calculation

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WBCs = N*50 cell /cumm of blood
Leucocytosis = No of WBCs.
Lecopenia= No of WBCs
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