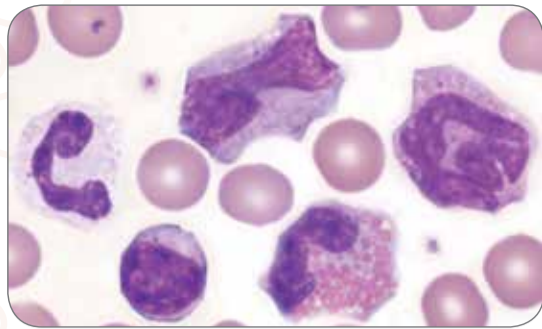


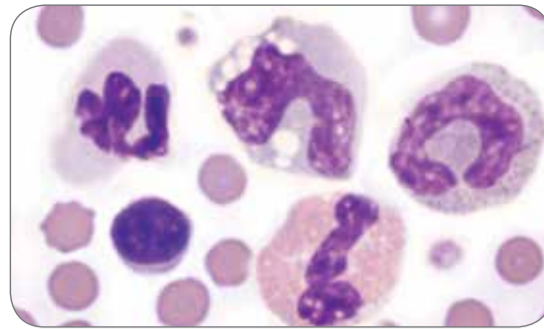
Blood Cell Guide

All images, unless otherwise indicated, are representative of a high-power field of view (100x objective field of view)

Images and information provided by:
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Rick L. Cowell, DVM, MS, MRCVS, DACVP
Michelle Frye, MS, DVM
Nikola Pantchev, DVM

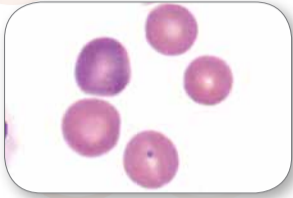


Normal canine

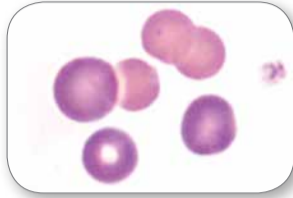


Normal feline

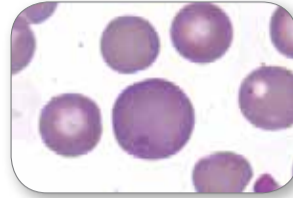
Regenerative Response



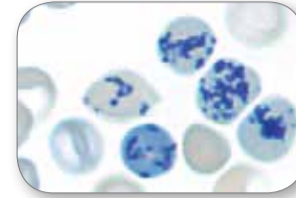
Mild polychromasia



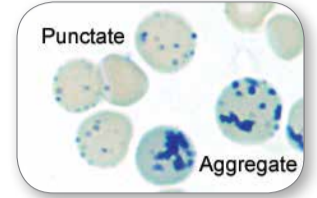
Marked polychromasia



Rapid stain - polychromasia

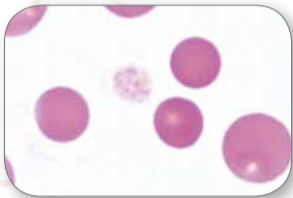


NMB - canine reticulocytes

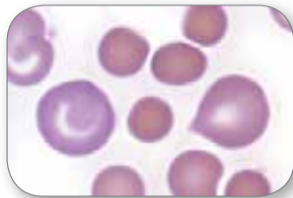


NMB - feline reticulocytes

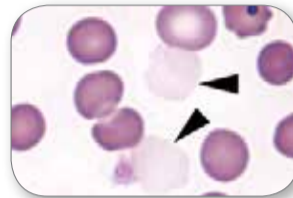
Immune Mediated Haemolytic Anaemia (IMHA)



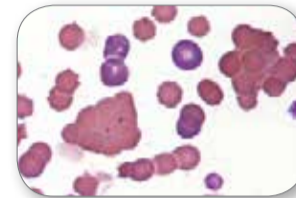
Spherocytes with no polychromasia



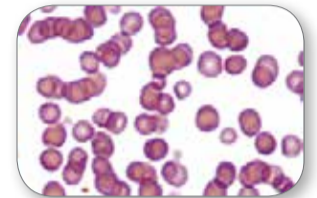
Spherocytes with polychromasia



Ghost cells

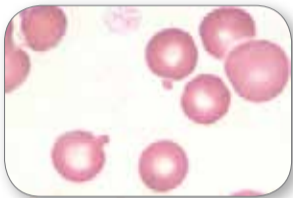


Agglutination (50x)

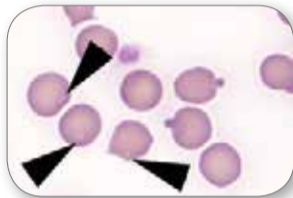


Rouleaux (50x)

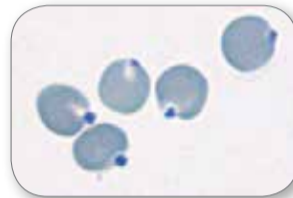
Other Poikilocytosis



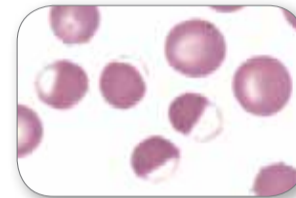
Canine - two Heinz bodies



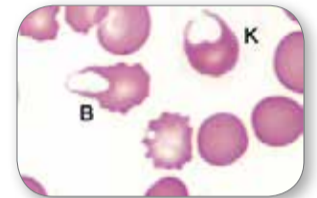
Rapid stain - Feline - 3 indistinct (arrows) and 2 obvious Heinz bodies



NMB - Heinz bodies

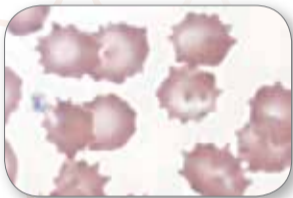


Eccentrocytes**

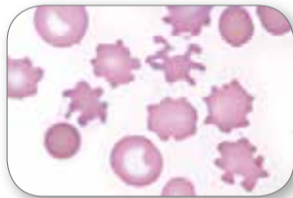


Blister cell and keratocyte

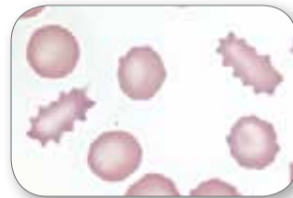
Miscellaneous Morphology



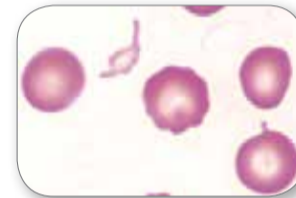
Crenation



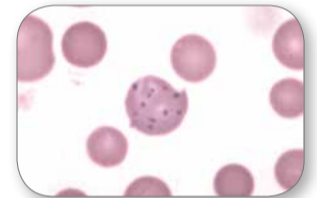
Acanthocytes



Burr cell



Schistocyte



Basophilic stippling

Infectious Agents*



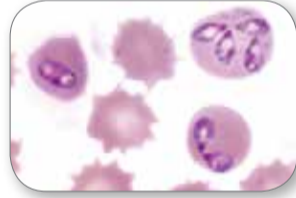
Mycoplasma haemofelis



Mycoplasma haemocanis



Babesia gibsoni

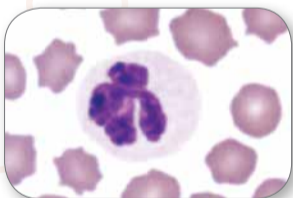


Babesia canis



Anaplasma phagocytophilum

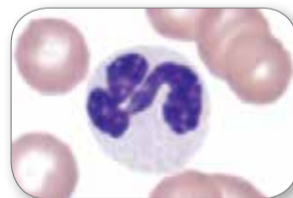
White Blood Cells



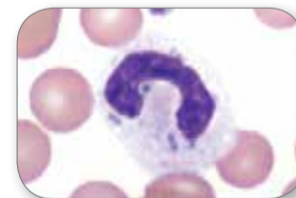
Normal neutrophil



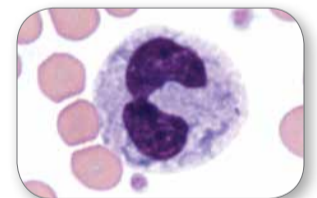
Band neutrophil



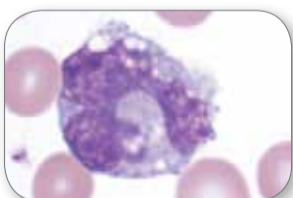
Neutrophil - mild toxicity



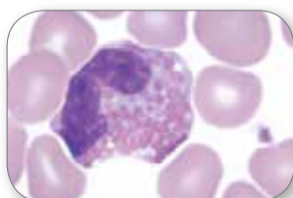
Neutrophil - moderate toxicity



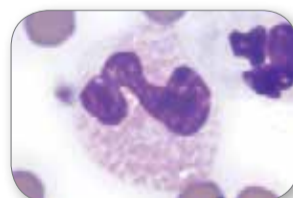
Neutrophil - marked toxicity**



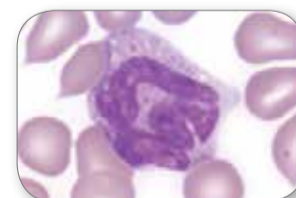
Normal monocyte



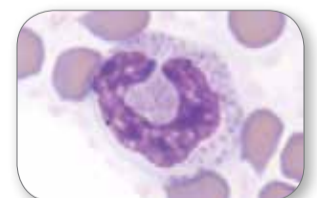
Normal canine eosinophil



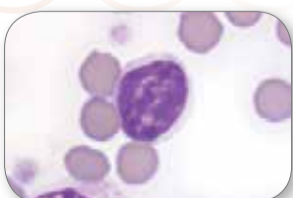
Normal feline eosinophil



Normal canine basophil



Normal feline basophil



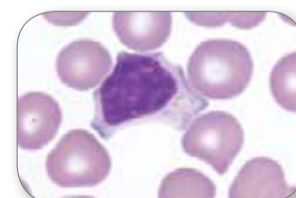
Normal lymphocyte



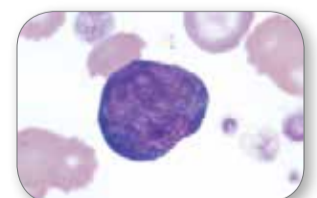
Lymphocyte - mild reactivity



Lymphocyte - moderate reactivity

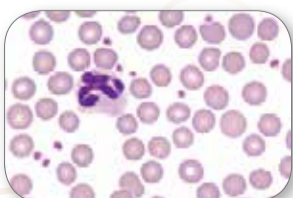


Lymphocyte - moderate reactivity

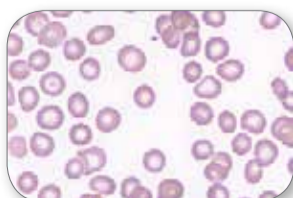


Lymphocyte - marked reactivity

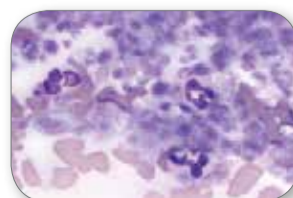
Platelets



Normal platelet count (50x)



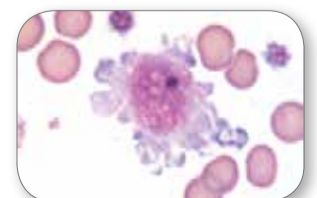
Low platelet count (50x)



Platelet clump (50x)



Normal-sized and large platelets



Large atypical platelet

*Infectious agents commonly found on bone marrow, such as Leishmania, are not shown on this chart.

**Illustration reproduced with permission from Reagan WJ, Rovira AI, DeNicola DB, eds. *Veterinary Haematology: Atlas of Common Domestic and Non-Domestic Species*. 2nd ed. Ames, IA: Wiley-Blackwell; 2008. Copyright 2008 Wiley-Blackwell.

Blood Cell Guide

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Making a Quality Blood Film

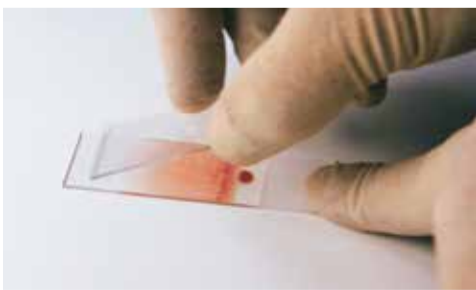
Complement your in-house haematology with a high-quality blood film



1. Place a small drop of fresh, well-mixed anticoagulated blood on a clean glass slide approximately 2 cm from one end of the slide.
2. Place a clean glass “spreader” slide in front of the drop of blood at an approximate 30° angle to the blood-film slide.*



3. Back the “spreader” slide into the drop of blood.
4. Let the blood spread along the contact line between the two slides; this should take place quickly.



5. With a steady fluid movement, move the spreader slide down the entire blood-film slide, maintaining the angle without lifting the spreader slide. Blood from the drop will follow the spreader slide, placing a thin film on the other slide. The blood film should be 3–4 cm in length.
6. Let the blood film air-dry.†

* For specimens with low haematocrits (anaemia), increase the angle between the slides to make a thicker blood film. For specimens with high haematocrits (dehydration, polycythaemia, etc.), decrease the angle between the slides to make a thinner blood film.

† Ensure that the newly prepared blood film is completely dried before staining is performed. If humidity is high, dry the slide with a slow-speed fan without moisture or heat, or simply wave the blood film in the air. Do not blow-dry.

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