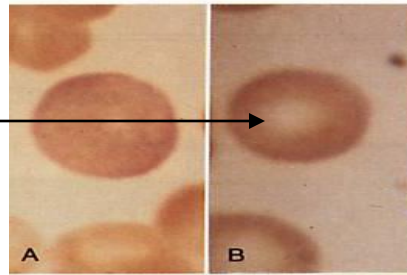
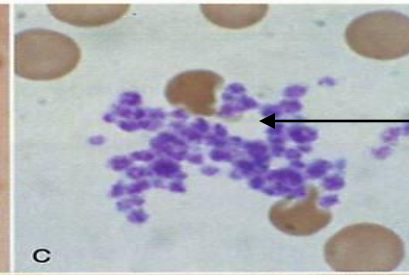


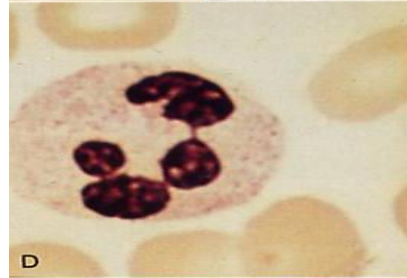
Erythrocyte



Platelets



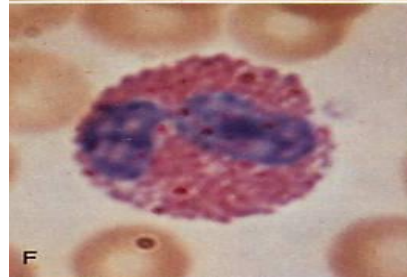
Neutrophil



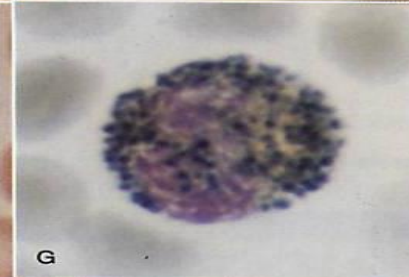
**Band
neutrophil**



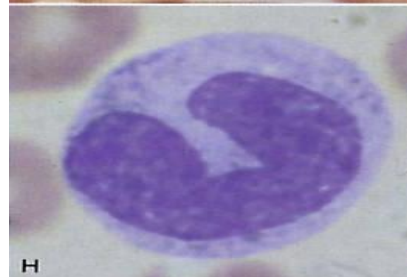
Eosinophil



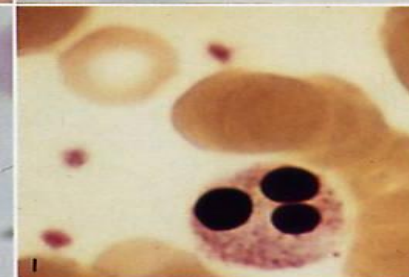
Basophil



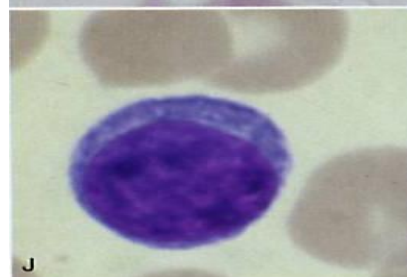
Monocyte



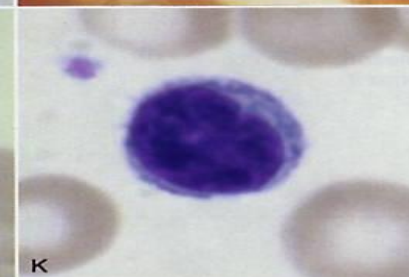
**Degenerating
neutrophil**



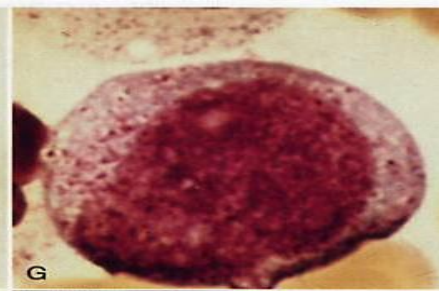
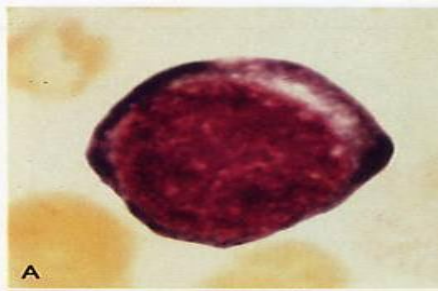
**Large
lymphocyte**



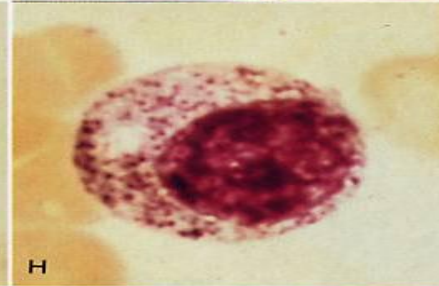
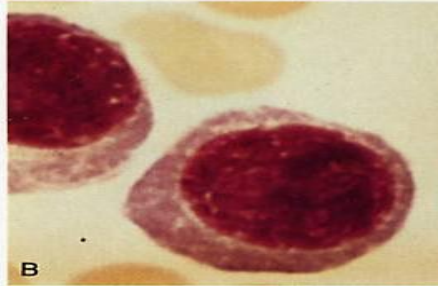
**Small
lymphocyte**



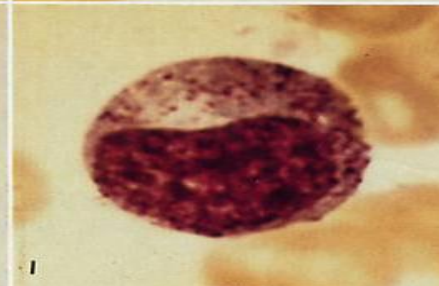
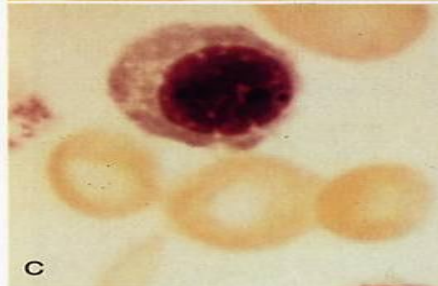
Proerythroblast



Promyelocyte



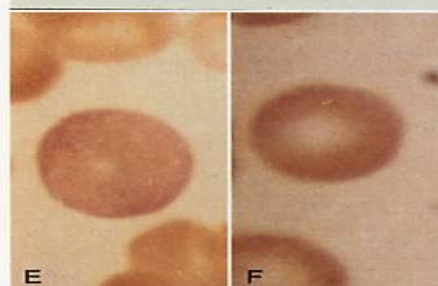
**Neutrophilic
myelocyte**



**Neutrophilic
metamyelocyte**



Band neutrophil

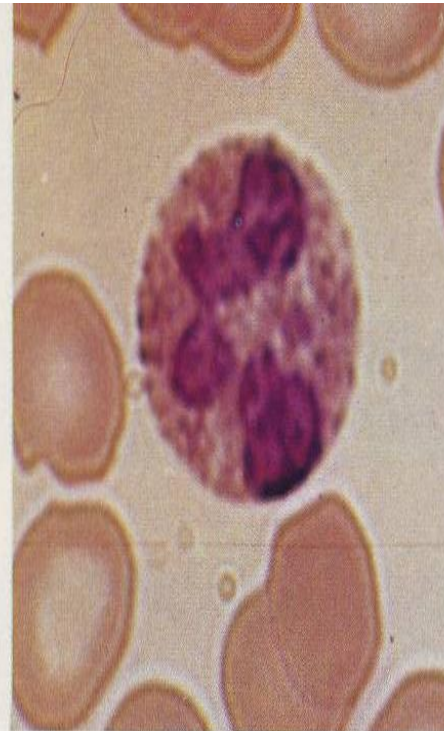
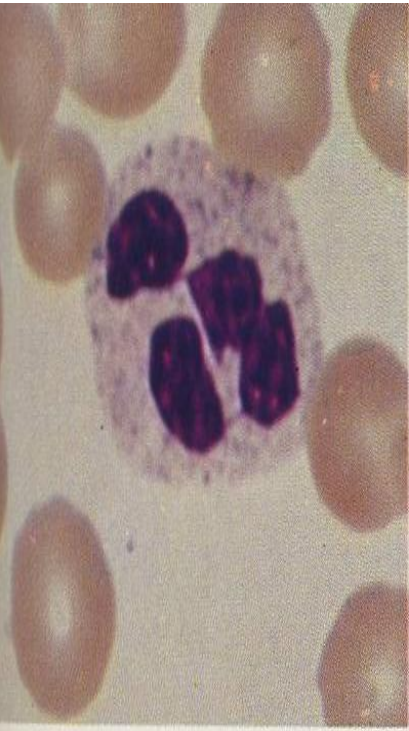


Erythrocyte



**Mature
neutrophil**

By using a special type of stain known as **methylene blue**----
-we incubate the reticulocytes in a solution containing the
dye, then put them under the microscope whereby they will
appear to contain blue granules (which are remnants of RNA
and NOT NOTTTTTTTTTTTTTT nucleus)



**Polymorphonu
-clear
neutrophil**

**Polymorphonu
-clear
neutrophil**

Eosinophil

Basophil



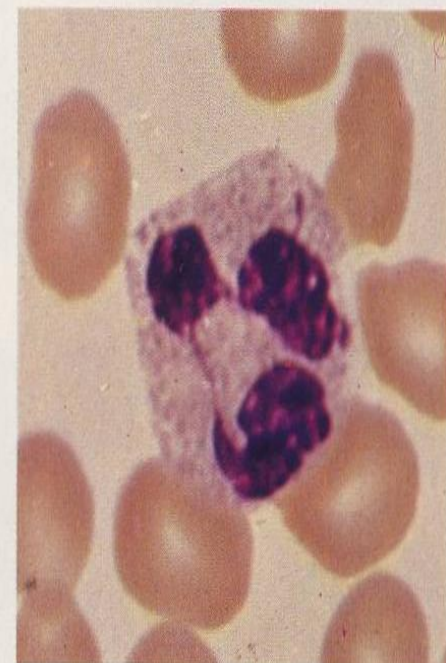
Metamyelocyte



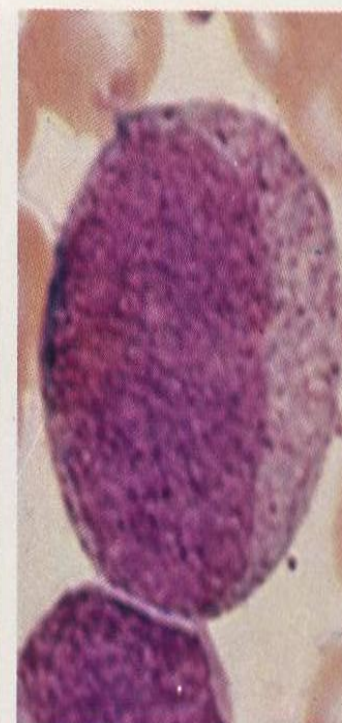
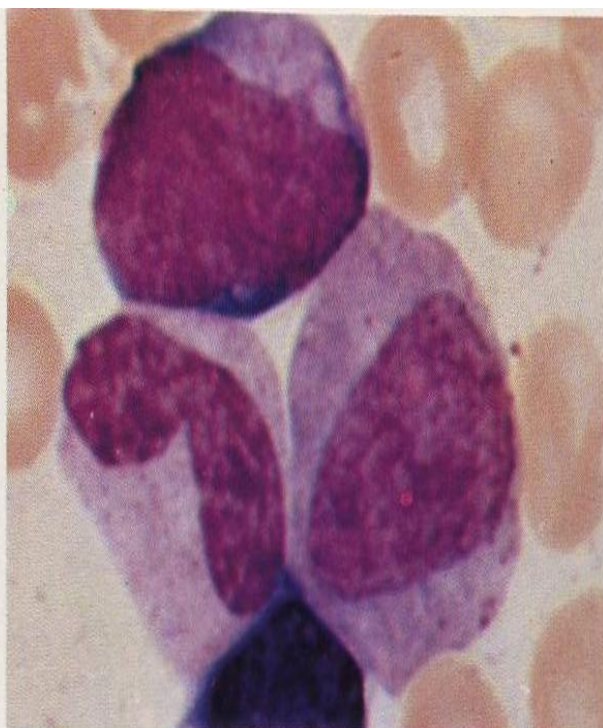
**Band
neutrophil**



**Band
neutrophil**



**Polymorphonu
-clear
neutrophil**



Myeloblast

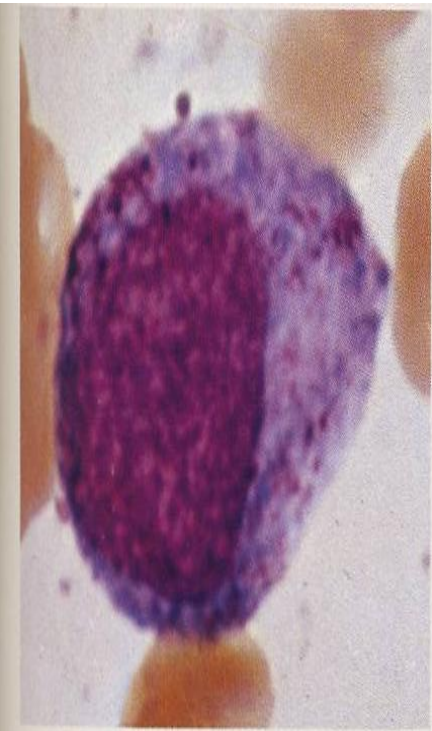
Myeloblast

Myelocyte

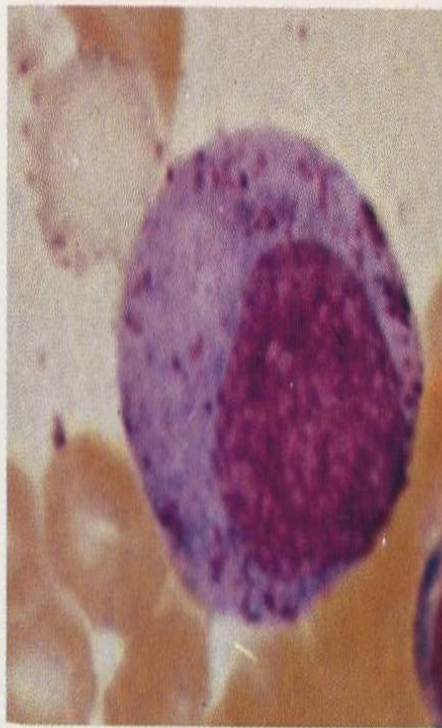
Metamyelocyte

**Two
Promyelocytes**

Promyelocyte



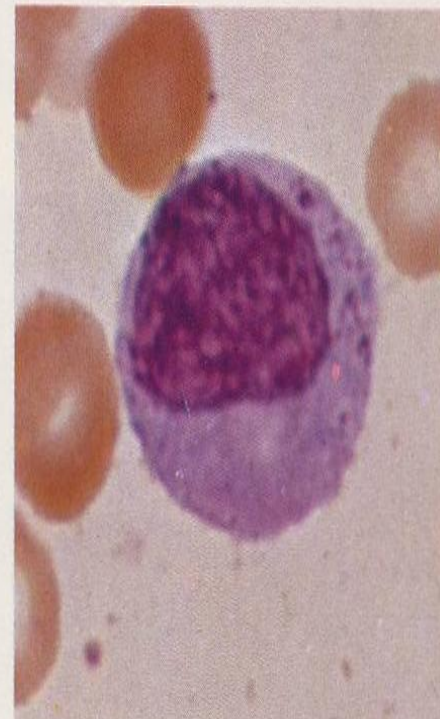
Myelocyte



Myelocyte



Myelocyte



**Early
Metamyelocyte**



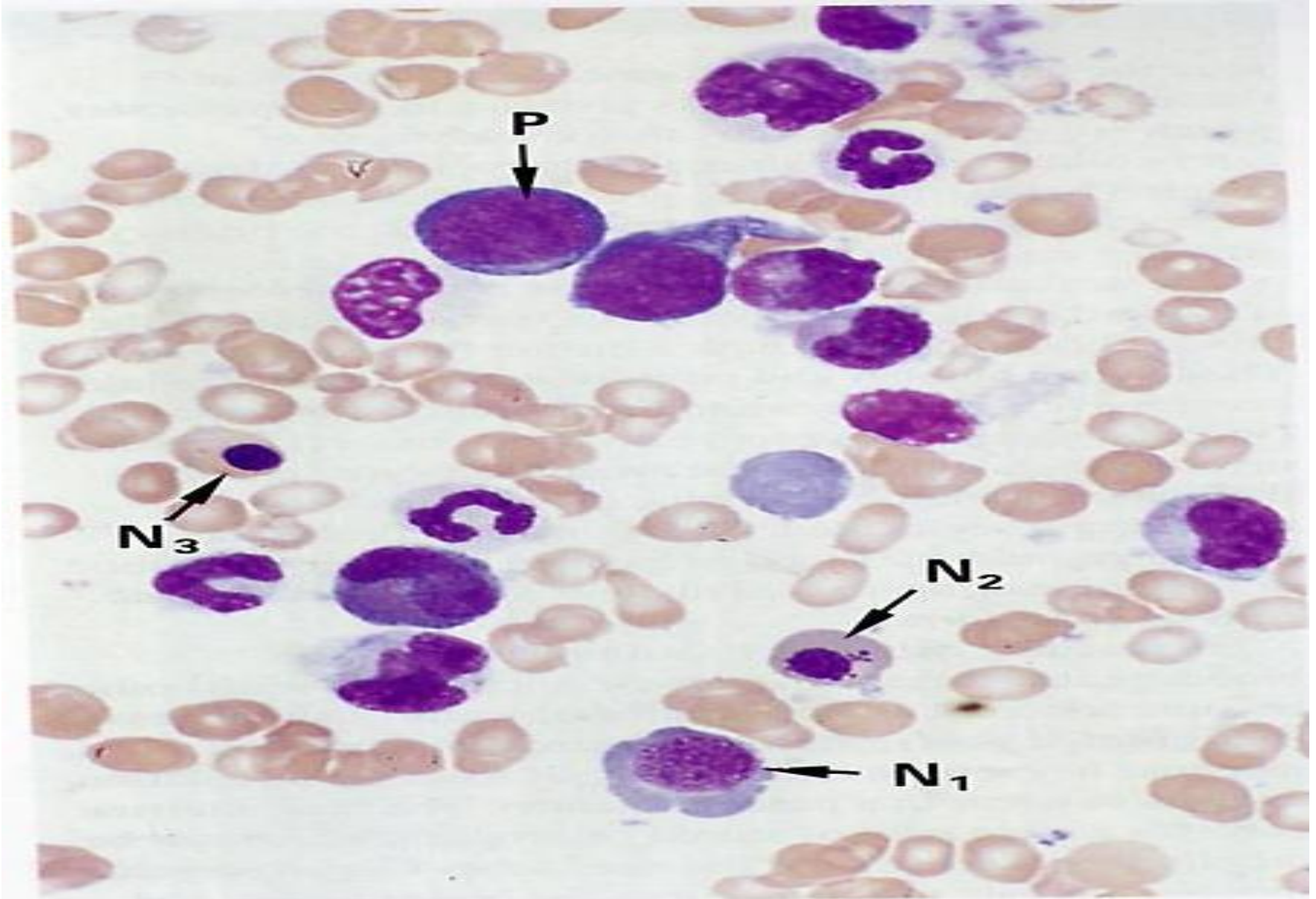
Monocyte



Monocyte



Megakaryocyte (multilobed nucleus)

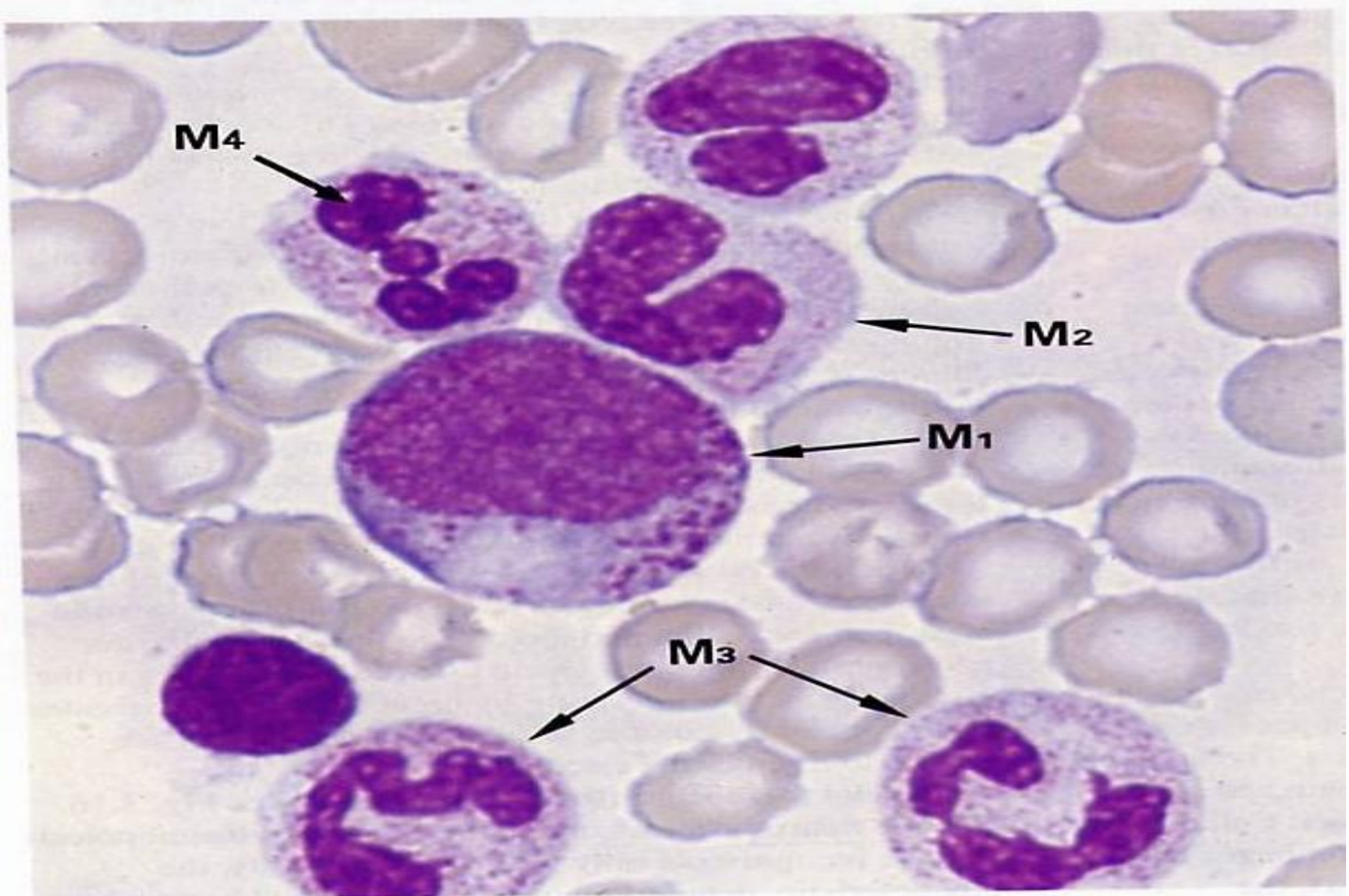


P = Proerythroblast

**N1= basophilic
erythroblast
(early N.)**

**N2 =polychromatophilic
erythroblast
(intermediate N.)**

**N3 =
orthochromatic
erythroblast (late
N.)**



**M1 = neutrophil
myelocyte**

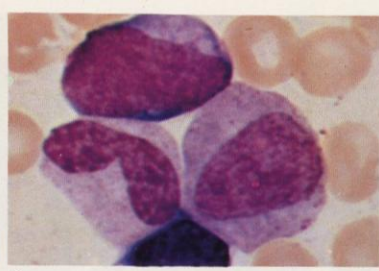
**M2=
metamyelocyte**

M3= stab cell

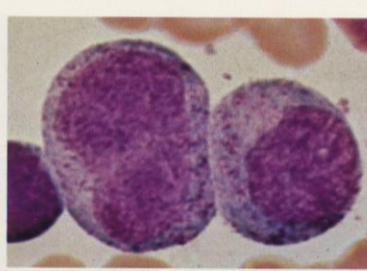
**M4= mature
neutrophil**



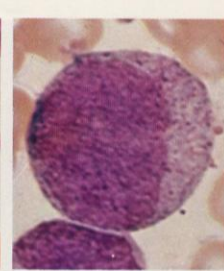
A



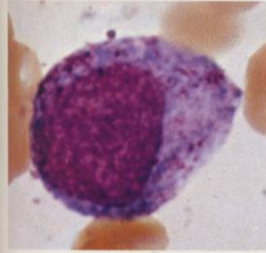
B



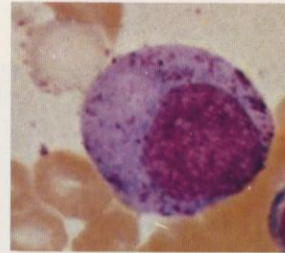
C



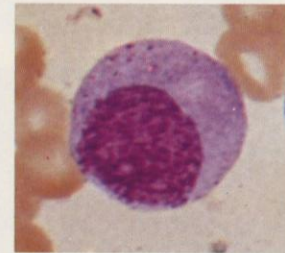
D



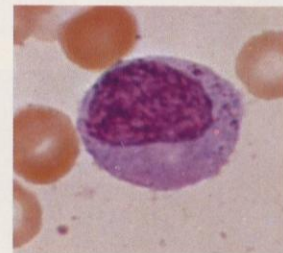
E



F



G



H



I



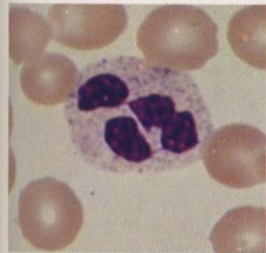
J



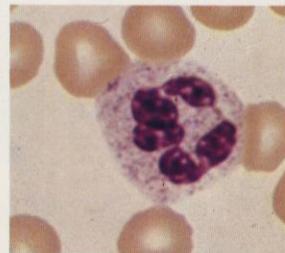
K



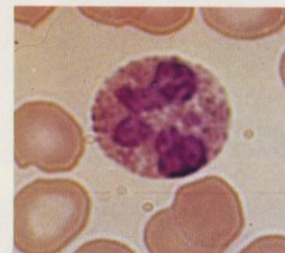
L



M



N



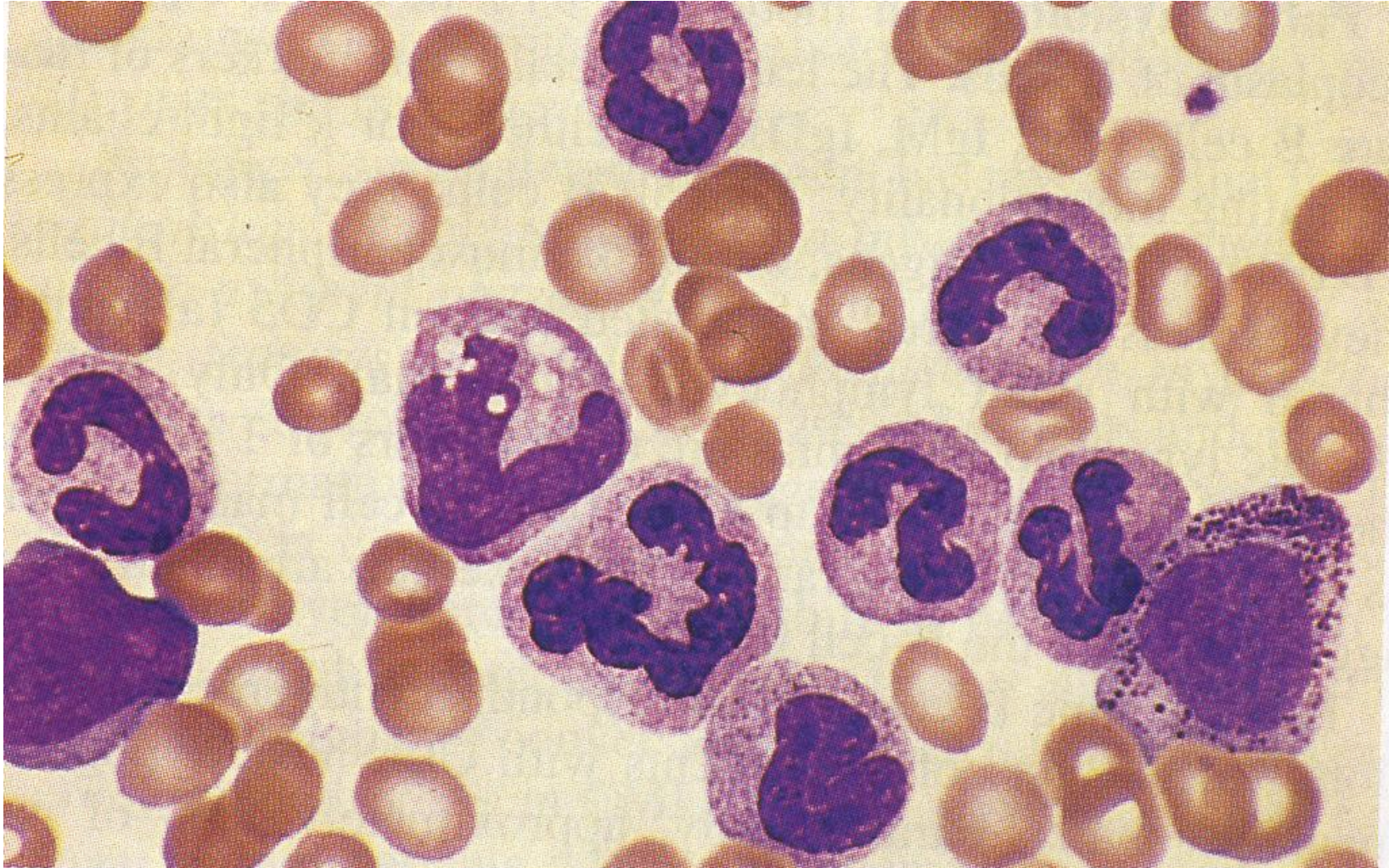
O



P



Chronic myeloid leukemia



Pointing at the lymphocyte :•

- where does this cell come from ? from the bone marrow
- Where does it go then ? to the peripheral lymphoid organs i.e to the lymph nodes , spleen & MALT .
- This cell is responsible for what type of immune reactions ? specific.
- This cell can be an activated B cell ? True .
- This cell can be identified if being B or T cell morphologically ? False .
- Most of the circulating cells of this type are in the activated form ? False , most of the circulating lymphocytes are small inactive virgin cells and only 3% are in the activated large form
- **A question that was asked last year : is the naïve cell a mature cell ? YES , it is mature or with the same meaning it is immunocompetent , but it is not yet activated , it hasn't yet been exposed to an antigen .**