

# Constituent of Blood



## Constituent of Blood

### 1. RBC (Red Blood Corpulses)

- This is also called erythrocytes.
- RBC is a red disc- shaped cell with no nuclei.
- They are made in the bone marrow and contain hemoglobin (an iron compound that gives blood a dark red colour).
- RBC combines with oxygen to form oxy- hemoglobin and the blood becomes bright red.
- The red cells pass the oxygen to the body cells by the process of diffusion and then returns to the lung with hemoglobin.



### 2. WBC (White Blood Corpulses)

- This is also called leucocytes.
- WBC is large opaque blood cells which help in body defence.
- WBC makes antibodies. Antibodies produced antigens, which combat against any bacterial or viral infection.
- Antigens are mostly protein.



### 3. Plasma

- It is a pale liquid with 90% water in it.
- Plasma contains the blood cells.
- Plasma carries dissolved food for the body cells, waste matter, and carbon dioxide separated by them.

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### 4. Platelets

- It is also called thrombocytes.
- It is very small disc- shaped bodies with no nuclei.
- It is made in the bone marrow.
- They gather particular in an injured area, where they are important in clotting the blood.