

Chapter 1 : The Blood of Others - Wikipedia

Title: The Blood of Others () / Want to share IMDb's rating on your own site? Use the HTML below. You must be a registered user to use the IMDb rating.

The Ark of the Covenant, Pt. There were three large cut-outs in the escarpment wall behind the place where the featured victim, in this case Jesus, was crucified. On January 6, , after years of hard labor and excavation permits issued by the Israeli Department of Antiquities, Ron crawled into the cave where the Ark was located. In this cave he also found the Table of Shewbread, the 7-branch candlestick, the Golden Altar of Incense, and the Golden Censer which all still remain there today. He brought out a very large sword, numerous oil lamps, a brass shekel weight, a brass ring, an ephod, and an ivory pomegranate. Any item Ron would find in the excavation he would turn over to the Israel Antiquities Authority, which he did. Today in the Israel Museum Jerusalem, you can see the ivory pomegranate Ron turned over to the IAA after bringing it out of the tunnel system that led to the cave that houses the Ark of the Covenant. It is a thumb-sized pomegranate believed to be used by the Temple priests during one of their ceremonies. Around the shoulder of the pomegranate is a carefully incised inscription in early Hebrew characters, part of which is broken off, and reads: It has a hollow cavity in the base for mounting on a rod or shaft. The pomegranate was a favorite motif in the Temple of Solomon. After Ron gave this to the IAA in or , the department was plundered and many items stolen, including this wonderful find. In it appeared in a French magazine. This ivory pomegranate has been featured in many articles, first in , in the Biblical Archaeology Review while in the hands of the French, but no one has ever said where it was found. That is a mystery to most, but we know it was found in the tunnel system during the Ark of the Covenant dig. There is not an official, public dig associated with this find. Ron Wyatt left two parts of the pomegranate in the cave with the Ark of the Covenant. A part of the pomegranate was left in the cave as evidence of where it came from. Ron also broke off one of the leaves and left it in the cave, to show folks later that it is associated with the ivory pomegranate. Israel Museum October , displaying the ivory pomegranate. No photos allowed in the museum. Ron Wyatt with Dan Bahat When Ron first entered the cave, he noticed a dark substance that had dripped out of a crack in the ceiling directly above the Ark, onto the top of a stone sarcophagus, and down inside it. The Ark was in a large stone sarcophagus and the top or lid of the stone case had been broken and moved aside, allowing the dark substance inside. The dark substance that was on the ceiling had dripped onto the top of the stone case and down inside onto the golden lid or Mercy Seat of the Ark of the Covenant. It was at this moment that Ron realized the cross hole above communicated down to this cave below via a fissure in the bedrock, and had allowed a dark substance to fall on the Ark. Ron passed out, as he realized that dark substance was the actual blood of Jesus! Ron was unconscious for 45 minutes, exhausted from double pneumonia and hard work. Inside the cave were the other furnishings of the Mosaic tabernacle, including the golden candlestick, the table of showbread, the altar of incense, plus a large sword that may have belonged to Goliath, and other items. Stacked on top of everything were animal skins then boards, then stones. The cut-outs in the escarpment behind the cross were apparently designed to hold signs relating to the person being executed. Surrounding the crucifixion site is the foundation of a first century church, and within this is the 13 ft. The cross hole that was used to crucify Christ has a large crack in the bedrock next to it which extends all the way down under the cross hole to a cave below. Jeremiah and his assistants wished to hide the furnishings of the tabernacle from the pagan invaders. When Christ died, "the rocks were rent," creating the crack in the bedrock leading down into the cave below. At this moment type met antitype. Both the old and new covenants were ratified by the blood of Jesus. At that moment the large, thick veil in the temple was torn by God from top to bottom and the sacrificial Passover lamb escaped, as Jesus was the final sacrifice. It is speaking of a place or thing, not a person. These words are used in the Bible in association with the Most Holy Place. Jesus was both the High Priest and sacrifice at his death. The Jews were given days 70 weeks x 7 and using the day for a year principle Numbers The Bible prophesied that Jesus Messiah the Prince v. This 70th week is not in the future. The furnishings were placed in their proper configuration. Heavenly messengers had cleaned out the cave. The wall in back of the Ark is pure crystal and

reflects all the colors of the rainbow. The heavenly Ark has a rainbow over it. This would be a difficult task since the five ft. At this point four angels appeared next to the Ark, but they were in the form of men. They asked Ron to position his video camera to film what was to happen next. The four angels lifted up the top of the Ark and said, "Reach in, take the Ten Commandments out. When a world-wide law is passed forcing men to violate the Law of God, then they will be shown to mankind. The Ten Commandments are on two tablets of stone and have writing on both sides. They are written in Proto-Aramaic. They put the dark dried-out substance in saline solution for 72 hours. They could tell it was human blood, but "This blood is alive! They continued with their tests and found the blood to be unique from any other human blood! Each cell contained only 24 chromosomes compared to the normal count of 46 that you and I have. Christ received 23 chromosomes from Mary, and one "y" chromosome from His heavenly Father to designate a male child. Others in the lab were asked to come see for themselves. With tears in their eyes they asked whose blood this was, and Mr. Wyatt replied, "It is the blood of your Messiah. They began wailing and shouting. No other male human being has ever had this same chromosome count! When these tests are repeated for all the world to see, everyone will learn that Jesus was more than a preacher, He was and is the Son of God! The Bible speaks of the water and blood that came from the side of Christ at His death, and how it will be a witness to mankind that Jesus is the Son of God. And there are three that bear witness on earth; the Spirit, the water, and the blood; and these three agree as one. If we receive the witness of men, the witness of God is greater, for this is the witness of God which He has testified of His Son. In due time, the blood will testify that Jesus is the Son of God. Wyatt has theorized that the cave housing the Ark will be an eternal resting place for it, and may be part of the temple of the New Jerusalem where the , will visit when the earth is made new. When a law is passed forcing men to violate the law of God, independent genetic scientists will perform their own analysis of the blood of Christ and will reveal the test results to the world. Everyone will have an opportunity to see the Ark on video, and some people will be able to see the Ten Commandments in person. Everyone on earth will have an opportunity to accept Jesus as their Savior and ask forgiveness of their sins. Shortly after this the Lord will return. God is providing a simple yet effective show-and-tell demonstration to the world. Some will be moved to follow God, but the majority will continue following self and will not repent. The vast majority of the world have grown up in a false form of worship and need an opportunity to come into the truth and follow their Creator. Ron says we should wait until the Lord wants it revealed. He had taken hundreds of photos using 35mm, Polaroid, and video but they are were blurred because God did not want Ron to be showing this evidence at that time. Subsequently he was able to get clear photos of the ark. In approximately , there were six Jews who had descended from the tribe of Levi, the caretakers of the ark in Moses day, who took it upon themselves, under the oversight of the department of Antiquities, to venture into the tunnel leading to the ark. Their intent was to remove the ark and begin animal sacrifices. Since the ark is not in Israeli controlled territory, but in occupied territory, they felt it necessary to move the Ark to their land. They were in contact with others via two-way radio. Ron finally found and entered the cave that contained the Ark of the Covenant on January 6, On that trip his two sons became sick and had to return home early. Ron continued working in the cave system with only a young Arab boy as his assistant. He found a narrow vertical crevice in a rock wall too narrow for him to fit through but with a little work it was "just right" for his helper. The boy squeezed into the opening. From that point forward young boy refused to enter the cave system. He now lives outside Israel and because of governmental visitor regulations he cannot reenter the country. Christ was crucified up against what is known as the Calvary Escarpment, very near Golgotha and the Garden Tomb. When Christ died on the cross, "the rocks were rent. There is a vertical crack directly behind where the cross was placed. When Ron excavated down approximately 14 feet below present ground level at that location, he found the cross hole. But most importantly, there was a very sizable split in the rocks on the left side of the cross hole! The prophecy in Daniel 9: When Ron entered that cave at 2: There was very little room to crawl around because the things placed in the cave left only about a foot and a half of crawl space between them and the ceiling of the cave.

Chapter 2 : The Blood of Others () - IMDb

Blood Curse is a "reimagining" of the first installment in the series, Siren, with many alterations to structure and content, along with most of the gameplay improvements introduced in Forbidden.

Blood plasma Blood plasma is the yellow liquid in which blood cells float. Plasma is made up of nutrients, electrolytes salts , gases , non-protein hormones, waste, lipids , and proteins. These proteins are albumin , antibodies also called immunoglobulins , clotting factors, and protein hormones. Plasma that does not have the protein fibrinogen is called serum and cannot clot. Adults have about 3 liters of plasma. Red blood cells[change change source] Red blood cells Main article: Red blood cell Another name for red blood cell is erythrocyte. RBC is an acronym for red blood cells. RBCs carry oxygen and carbon dioxide around our body. Cells in our body need oxygen to live. Cells also make carbon dioxide as a waste. RBCs bring oxygen into the body and carbon dioxide out. RBCs are filled with haemoglobin. This is a protein. It is made to carry a large amount of oxygen. Haemoglobin has iron in it. The iron and oxygen gives haemoglobin its red color. This is why blood is red. Erythropoietin promotes the creation of RBCs. Blood type antigens are carried on the surface of red cells. RBCs also help the blood stay normal pH. The blood needs a to be at a pH of 7. If it is much more or less than 7. RBCs are a buffer for the blood pH. Buffer means that it stops changes in pH. The proteins and the carbon dioxide in the RBC are buffers for the blood. If you do not have enough RBCs, you will die. White blood cell White blood cells are a big part of the immune system. They attack things that do not belong in the body. They kill germs such as bacteria and viruses. They kill cancer cells. White blood cells also help to fight other toxic substances. White blood cells find where the germs are, and start to destroy them. WBCs arrive in the blood. They also go out of the blood in places where there is infection. WBCs do this to fight the germs that make the infection. If they go out of the blood to fight an infection , they may return in the lymphatic system. So WBCs are in lymph nodes. Another name for white blood cell is leukocyte. WBC is an acronym for white blood cell. There are three main kinds of WBCs. They are lymphocytes , granulocytes and monocytes. Some of the WBCs mature into cells which do similar work in the tissues. The different WBCs work in different ways. Some WBCs kill and eat germs and cancer cells. Some WBCs make chemicals. They release these chemicals to fight things that do not belong in the body. These chemicals cause inflammation in a part of the body. When a germ makes someone sick, the body shows it. This redness, heat, and pain are signs of inflammation. This shows that WBCs are fighting the infection and killing the bacteria. Platelets[change change source] Platelets help make blood clot. The body makes blood clot when the skin is cut. This stops blood from going out of the skin too much. For blood to be able to clot is essential. But, rarely, some blood clots are bad. If a blood clot happens in a blood vessel going to the brain, it can cause a stroke. If it happens in a blood vessel going to the heart, it can cause a heart attack. This does not usually happen to young, healthy people. Platelets are not the only things that make clots. There are proteins in the blood that help make clots. Both platelets and clotting proteins are needed to make good clots. Where does blood come from? The bone marrow is the soft material in the middle of bones. Special cells in the bone marrow make most of the blood cells in your body. Plasma proteins are made mostly by the liver. The water and electrolytes in plasma come from the food and water that you eat. Although blood is a fluid , in some respects it is a kind of connective tissue. Its cells originate in bone marrow and the spleen , and in the blood there are potential molecular fibres in the form of fibrinogen. These are activated when a blood clot forms.

Chapter 3 : Blood | MedlinePlus

The Blood of Others, Portland, Oregon. likes. Industrial project of Michael Kurt ([product], Sky Symbol Rituals, Talking to Ghosts podcast).

In the United States, the most common blood type is O, followed closely by type A. If you have type O blood, you can only get type O red blood cell transfusions. But you can give your red blood cells to people with type A, B, AB, or O blood, which is why you are sometimes called a universal donor. Universal donor blood cells are typically only used in emergencies. For example, if a person is bleeding severely and nearing death, there may not be time for testing. In everyday practice, people in the US are almost always given the exact same type of red blood cells that they have. If you have type A blood, you cannot get either type B or AB red blood cells. If you have type B blood, you cannot get type A or AB red blood cells. Rh factor Blood is either Rh-positive or Rh-negative, depending on whether the red blood cells have Rh antigens on their surface. A person who has type B, Rh-positive blood is called B positive, whereas a person with type B, Rh-negative blood is B negative. If you have Rh-positive blood, you can get Rh-positive or Rh-negative red blood cell transfusions. But people with Rh-negative blood should only get Rh-negative red blood cells except in extreme emergencies. This is because an Rh-positive blood transfusion can cause a person with Rh negative blood to make antibodies against the Rh factor, causing a transfusion reaction discussed below. If an Rh-negative woman makes antibodies like this, it can seriously harm any Rh-positive babies she may have in the future. Her anti-Rh antibodies can attack Rh-positive blood cells in the fetus. Other antigens There are other antigens on red blood cells that can lead to transfusion reactions. Still, these antigens may become a factor in matching blood for a person who has had many transfusions in the past, as is the case for some people with cancer. For example, people with type AB blood are universal plasma donors, and they can only receive type AB plasma. For platelet and cryoprecipitate transfusions, matching the blood type of the donor to the recipient is usually not critical, but labs still try to match them. This may become important for patients who have already had many transfusions or who have reacted to transfusions in the past. If there are extra antibodies, the cross-matching may take longer. A unit of the right ABO and Rh type blood is selected, and a drop of donor red cells from the unit is mixed with a drop of plasma from the patient. This may happen if the patient has extra antibodies to a protein in the donor unit. If there are no problems no clumping , a cross-match takes about 30 minutes. A cross-match is usually not needed for a platelet or plasma transfusion unless the platelets look like they could contain some red blood cells. The transfusion process Most blood transfusions are given in the hospital or in outpatient clinics. Red blood cell transfusions are usually started slowly while the patient is watched closely for the signs and symptoms of a transfusion reaction. If there are no problems, the infusion rate will slowly be increased so the blood goes in faster. Each unit of red blood cells is usually given over a couple of hours, and should be completed within 4 hours. Other blood products, like plasma and platelets, go in much faster. A visiting nurse can give transfusions and monitor patients in their homes. Home transfusions follow the same safety standards as hospital transfusions. Emergency medical care must be available close by in case it is needed. And the blood must be kept within a certain temperature range while being taken to the home. Possible risks of blood transfusions Although blood transfusions can be life-saving, they are not without risks. Infections were once the main risk, but they have become extremely rare with testing and donor screening. Transfusion reactions and other non-infectious problems are now more common than infections. You should report any changes that happen in the next few days, too. Transfusion reactions Blood transfusions sometimes cause transfusion reactions. There are several types of reactions and some are worse than others. Some reactions happen as soon as the transfusion starts, while others take several days or even longer to develop. Many precautions are taken before a transfusion is started to keep reactions from happening. The blood type of the unit is checked many times, and the unit is carefully matched to be sure that it matches the blood type and Rh factor of the person who will get it. Allergic reaction This is the most common reaction. It happens during the transfusion when the body reacts to plasma proteins or other substances in the donated blood. Usually the only symptoms are hives and itching, which can be treated with antihistamines like diphenhydramine

Benadryl. In rare cases these reactions can be more serious. Febrile reaction The person gets a sudden fever during or within 24 hours of the transfusion. Headache, nausea, chills, or a general feeling of discomfort may come with the fever. Acetaminophen Tylenol may help these symptoms. They are more common in people who have had transfusions before and in women who have been pregnant several times. Other types of reaction can also cause fever, and further testing may be needed to be sure that the reaction is only febrile and not something more serious. Patients who have had febrile reactions or who are at risk for them are usually given blood products that are leukoreduced. This means that the white blood cells have been removed by filters or other means. People with cancer often get leukoreduced blood products. Transfusion-related acute lung injury Transfusion-related acute lung injury TRALI is a rare but very serious transfusion reaction. It can happen with any type of transfusion, but is much more likely in people who are already seriously ill. Transfusions that contain more plasma, such as fresh frozen plasma or platelets, seem more likely to result in TRALI. It often starts within 1 to 2 hours of starting the transfusion, but can happen anytime up to 6 hours after a transfusion. Doctors now believe that several factors are involved in this illness. Many of the patients who get TRALI have had recent surgery, trauma, cancer treatment, transfusions, or have an active infection. Most of the time, TRALI goes away within 2 or 3 days if the person is helped with oxygen, fluids, and sometimes a breathing machine. TRALI is more likely to be fatal if the patient was already very ill before the transfusion. These patients have a higher risk of death. If a patient who has had TRALI in the past needs red blood cells, doctors may try to prevent it by removing most of the plasma from the red blood cells or by taking other measures. Acute immune hemolytic reaction An acute hemolytic reaction is the most serious type of transfusion reaction, but careful blood handling has helped make it very rare. It happens when donor and patient blood types do not match. Patients may have chills, fever, chest and lower back pain, and nausea. The kidneys may be badly damaged, and dialysis may be needed. A hemolytic reaction can be deadly if the transfusion is not stopped as soon as the reaction starts. Delayed hemolytic reaction This type of reaction happens when the body slowly attacks antigens other than ABO antigens on the transfused blood cells. The blood cells are broken down days or weeks after the transfusion. In rare cases, the kidneys may be affected, and treatment may be needed. Those who do have this reaction need special blood tests before any more blood can be transfused. Units of blood that do not have the antigen that the body is attacking must be used. Graft-versus-host disease Graft-versus-host disease GVHD can occur when a person with a very weak immune system gets a transfused blood product that contains white blood cells. The white cells in the transfusion attack the tissues of the patient who got the blood. Within a month of the transfusion, the patient may have fever, liver problems, rash, and diarrhea. To prevent white blood cells from causing GVHD, donated blood can be treated with radiation before transfusion. Radiation stops white blood cells from working but does not affect red blood cells. These are called irradiated blood products. They are often used for people with cancer. Infections Blood transfusions can transmit infections caused by bacteria, viruses, and parasites. The chance of getting an infection from blood in the United States is extremely low, but the exact risk for each infection varies. Testing units of blood for infection and asking questions to learn about donor risks has made the blood supply very safe. Bacterial contamination Rarely, blood gets contaminated with tiny amounts of skin bacteria during donation. Platelets are the most likely blood component to have this problem because platelets must be stored at room temperature. Other components are refrigerated or frozen which curbs the growth of bacteria. Blood banks now routinely test platelets and destroy units that are likely to cause harm. The tests are still being refined, but today fewer cases of illness are caused by platelets. Also, more hospitals use single donor platelets, which have a lower risk of bacterial contamination than pooled platelets. Hepatitis B and C viruses Several steps are routinely taken to reduce the risk of viral hepatitis from blood transfusion. People who are getting ready to donate blood are asked questions about hepatitis risk factors and symptoms of hepatitis. Donated blood is also tested for infection from hepatitis B virus, hepatitis C virus, and other liver problems that could be signs of other types of hepatitis. Viral hepatitis infection transmitted by blood transfusions is rare. The risk of getting hepatitis B from a blood transfusion in the US is about 1 in ,00 to 1 in 1 million. The risk of getting hepatitis C is about 1 in 1 million. Work continues to be done to reduce the risk of these infections even further. Testing each unit of donated blood for HIV began in , and all donated blood is

now tested for HIV with 2 screening tests.

Chapter 4 : The Blood of Others () Full Movie Online - racedaydvl.com

Combo with "Laboratory Blood Test Part 2 Departments" and 2 others study guide by epteinstructor includes questions covering vocabulary, terms and more. Quizlet flashcards, activities and games help you improve your grades.

A newer type of blood pressure medication is called direct renin inhibitors DRIs. These drugs block a chemical in your body called renin. This action helps widen your blood vessels, which lowers your blood pressure. For other people, a diuretic alone is not enough to control blood pressure. In these cases, a diuretic may be combined with a beta-blocker, ACE inhibitor, angiotensin II receptor blocker, or calcium channel blocker. Adding a second medication may lower your blood pressure more quickly than using a diuretic alone. Also, it allows you to take less of each medication, which may reduce side effects. Combination drugs If your doctor thinks you need more than one drug to manage your blood pressure, they may prescribe a combination medication. For instance, they may prescribe a beta-blocker with a diuretic, or an ARB with a calcium channel blocker. Using these combination medications may be more convenient than taking several different drugs each day. Many combination medications to treat high blood pressure are available. For instance, if you have coronary artery disease CAD , your doctor may prescribe a beta-blocker. This is because a beta-blocker can lower your blood pressure and decrease your overall risk of death from CAD. Talk with your doctor High blood pressure is a serious condition that should be treated to prevent more severe health problems. Your doctor can tell you which drugs might work best for you. They can help put together a treatment plan to get your blood pressure under control. Your doctor can also answer any questions you may have, which might include: Do I need medication to control my blood pressure? Am I at high risk of certain side effects from blood pressure medication? Am I taking any other drugs that might interact with my blood pressure medication? Would a combination blood pressure medication be a good option for me? Do you recommend improved diet and exercise as a way to lower my blood pressure?

Chapter 5 : The Other Stackhouse Chapter FUBAR: Part 2, a true blood fanfic | FanFiction

The Blood of Others (French: "Le sang des autres") is a film directed by Claude Chabrol. It is based on the novel The Blood of Others by Simone de Beauvoir. The film was originally made as a three-hour television mini-series and then recut down 40 minutes for a theatrical release [1].

It has four main components: Blood has many different functions, including: About 7 to 8 percent of your total body weight is blood. An average-sized man has about 12 pints of blood in his body, and an average-sized woman has about nine pints. Doctors who specialize in hematology hematologists are leading the many advances being made in the treatment and prevention of blood diseases. If you or someone you care about is diagnosed with a blood disorder, your primary care physician may refer you to a hematologist for further testing and treatment. The shape of a red blood cell is a biconcave disk with a flattened center - in other words, both faces of the disc have shallow bowl-like indentations a red blood cell looks like a donut. Production of red blood cells is controlled by erythropoietin, a hormone produced primarily by the kidneys. Red blood cells start as immature cells in the bone marrow and after approximately seven days of maturation are released into the bloodstream. Unlike many other cells, red blood cells have no nucleus and can easily change shape, helping them fit through the various blood vessels in your body. The red blood cell survives on average only days. Red cells contain a special protein called hemoglobin, which helps carry oxygen from the lungs to the rest of the body and then returns carbon dioxide from the body to the lungs so it can be exhaled. Blood appears red because of the large number of red blood cells, which get their color from the hemoglobin. The percentage of whole blood volume that is made up of red blood cells is called the hematocrit and is a common measure of red blood cell levels. They are much fewer in number than red blood cells, accounting for about 1 percent of your blood. The most common type of white blood cell is the neutrophil, which is the "immediate response" cell and accounts for 55 to 70 percent of the total white blood cell count. Each neutrophil lives less than a day, so your bone marrow must constantly make new neutrophils to maintain protection against infection. Transfusion of neutrophils is generally not effective since they do not remain in the body for very long. The other major type of white blood cell is a lymphocyte. There are two main populations of these cells. T lymphocytes help regulate the function of other immune cells and directly attack various infected cells and tumors. B lymphocytes make antibodies, which are proteins that specifically target bacteria, viruses, and other foreign materials. Platelets help the blood clotting process or coagulation by gathering at the site of an injury, sticking to the lining of the injured blood vessel, and forming a platform on which blood coagulation can occur. This results in the formation of a fibrin clot, which covers the wound and prevents blood from leaking out. Fibrin also forms the initial scaffolding upon which new tissue forms, thus promoting healing. Conversely, lower than normal counts can lead to extensive bleeding.

Chapter 6 : Getting a Blood Transfusion

(granulocytes) WHAT secrete 2 chemicals that aid in the body's defense processes: 1. histamine- a vasodilator that widens the blood vessels, speeds the flow of blood to an injured tissue, and makes the blood vessels more permeable so that blood components such as neutrophils and clotting proteins can get into the connective tissues more quickly.

Type O blood You will also be told whether you have Rh-positive blood or Rh-negative blood. Based on your results, your health care providers can determine which type of blood you can safely receive: If you have type A blood, you can only receive types A and O blood. If you have type B blood, you can only receive types B and O blood. If you have type O blood, you can only receive type O blood. If you are Rh-, you can only receive Rh- blood. Type O blood can be given to anyone with any blood type. That is why people with type O blood are called universal blood donors. Risks There is little risk involved with having your blood taken. Veins and arteries vary in size from one person to another, and from one side of the body to the other. Taking blood from some people may be more difficult than from others. Other risks associated with having blood drawn are slight, but may include: Fainting or feeling lightheaded Multiple punctures to locate veins Excessive bleeding Hematoma blood buildup under the skin Infection a slight risk any time the skin is broken Considerations There are many antigens besides the major ones A, B, and Rh. Many minor ones are not routinely detected during blood typing. If they are not detected, you may still have a reaction when receiving certain types of blood, even if the A, B, and Rh antigens are matched. A process called cross-matching followed by a Coombs test can help detect these minor antigens. It is done before transfusions, except in emergency situations. Laboratory Tests and Diagnostic Procedures. Goldman L, Schafer AI, eds. Human blood group antigens and antibodies. Basic Principles and Practice. Review provided by VeriMed Healthcare Network.

Chapter 7 : Blood - Simple English Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

The Blood of Others () is a movie genre War produced by Antenne-2 (A2) was released in Canada on with director Claude Chabrol and had been wr.

The heart pumps blood through the arteries, capillaries and veins to provide oxygen and nutrients to every cell of the body. The blood also carries away waste products. The adult human body contains approximately 5 liters of blood. Plasma is the liquid portion of the blood. Blood cells like red blood cells float in the plasma. Also dissolved in plasma are electrolytes, nutrients and vitamins absorbed from the intestines or produced by the body, hormones, clotting factors, and proteins such as albumin and immunoglobulins antibodies to fight infection. Plasma distributes the substances it contains as it circulates throughout the body. The RBCs carry oxygen from the lungs. The WBCs help to fight infection, and platelets are parts of cells that the body uses for clotting. All blood cells are produced in the bone marrow. As children, most of our bones produce blood. As we age this gradually diminishes to just the bones of the spine, sternum, ribs, pelvis and small parts of the upper arm and leg. Bone marrow that actively produces blood cells is called red marrow, and bone marrow that no longer produces blood cells is called yellow marrow. The process by which the body produces blood is called hematopoiesis. All blood cells RBCs, WBCs and platelets come from the same type of cell, called the pluripotential hematopoietic stem cell. This group of cells has the potential to form any of the different types of blood cells and also to reproduce itself. This cell then forms committed stem cells that will form specific types of blood cells. Red blood cells RBCs, also known as erythrocytes, are by far the most abundant cells in the blood. RBCs give blood its characteristic red color. RBCs account for approximately 40 to 45 percent of the blood. This percentage of blood made up of RBCs is a frequently measured number and is called the hematocrit. The ratio of cells in normal blood is RBCs for each white blood cell and 40 platelets. There are several characteristics about RBCs that make them unusual. First, an RBC has a strange shape, which is a biconcave disc that is round and flat, sort of like a shallow bowl. Second, an RBC has no nucleus. Third, an RBC can change shape to an amazing extent, without breaking, as it squeezes single file through the capillaries. Most importantly, the primary function of red blood cells is to transport oxygen from the lungs to the cells of the body. An RBC contains hemoglobin, a molecule specially designed to hold oxygen and carry it to cells that need it. Hemoglobin combines loosely with oxygen in the lungs, where the oxygen level is high, and then easily releases it in the capillaries, where the oxygen level is low. Each molecule of hemoglobin contains four iron atoms, and each iron atom can bind with one molecule of oxygen for a total of four oxygen molecules. The iron in hemoglobin gives blood its red color. White blood cells WBCs, or leukocytes, are a part of the immune system and help our bodies fight infection. They circulate in the blood so that they can be transported to an area where an infection has developed. When the number of WBCs in your blood increases, this is a sign of an infection somewhere in your body. There are five main types of WBCs. Neutrophils, Eosinophils, Basophils, Lymphocytes, and Monocytes. Neutrophils, eosinophils and basophils are also called granulocytes because they have granules in their cells that contain digestive enzymes. Each type of white blood cells is given a specific defense task to fight against foreign objects. Neutrophils are the one of the body's main defenses against bacteria. They kill bacteria through the process of phagocytosis. Eosinophils kill parasites and have a role in allergic reactions. Basophils function in allergic reactions. Monocytes enter the tissue, where they become larger and turn into macrophages. There they can phagocytize bacteria throughout the body. These cells also destroy old, damaged and dead cells in the body. Macrophages are found in the liver, spleen, lungs, lymph nodes, skin and intestine. Lymphocytes are complex cells that direct the body's immune system. T lymphocytes T cells are responsible for cell-mediated immunity. B lymphocytes are responsible for humoral immunity or antibody production. Lymphocytes are different from the other WBCs because they can recognize and have a memory of invading bacteria and viruses. Platelets thrombocytes help blood to clot by forming something called a platelet plug. The other way that blood clots is through coagulation factors. Platelets also help to promote other blood clotting mechanisms. Platelets are formed in the bone marrow from very large cells called megakaryocytes, which break up into fragments. These cellular

fragments are platelets. They do not have a nucleus and do not reproduce.

Chapter 8 : Blood typing: MedlinePlus Medical Encyclopedia

The Blood of Others is a startlingly evocative demonstration of the struggles of France leading into the Nazi invasion and armistice. It delves deeply into the problems with class, political power, and philosophical disassociation of the time, while also managing to paint a heartrending but hopeful image of love.

Chapter 9 : The Blood of Others (film) - Wikipedia

The Blood of Others (French: Le Sang des autres) is a novel by the French existentialist Simone de Beauvoir first published in and depicting the lives of several characters in Paris leading up to and during the Second World War. The novel explores themes of freedom and responsibility.