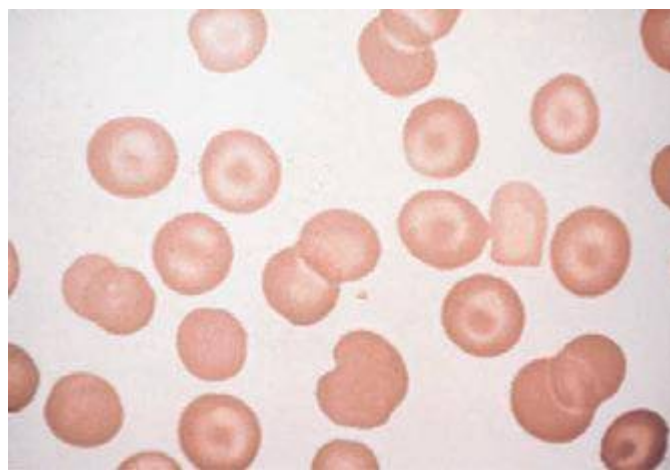
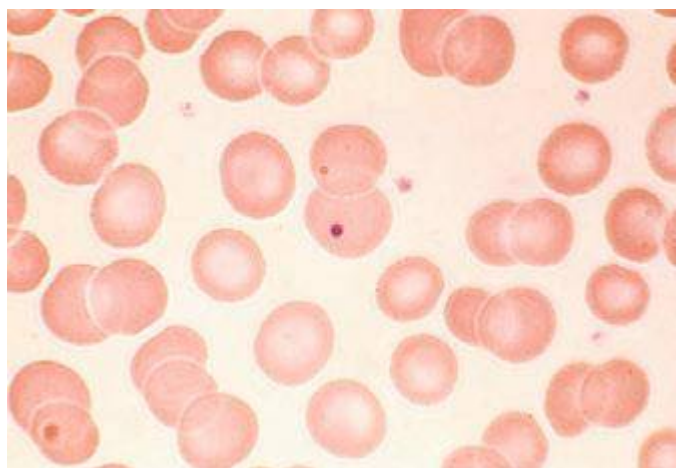


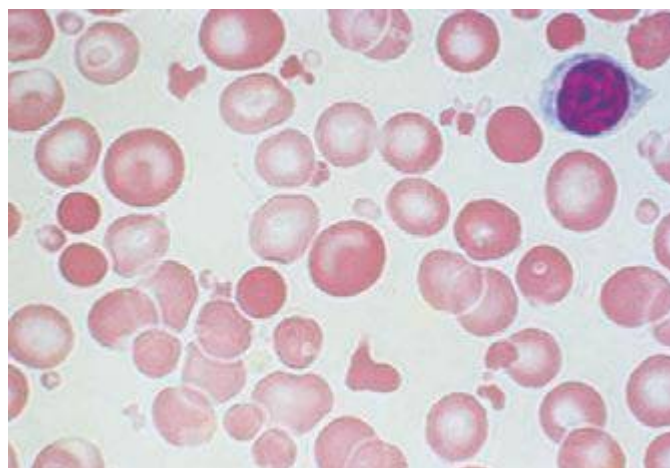
**FIGURE 77-5 Macrocytosis.** Red cells are larger than a small lymphocyte and well hemoglobinized. Often macrocytes are oval shaped (macro-ovalocytes).



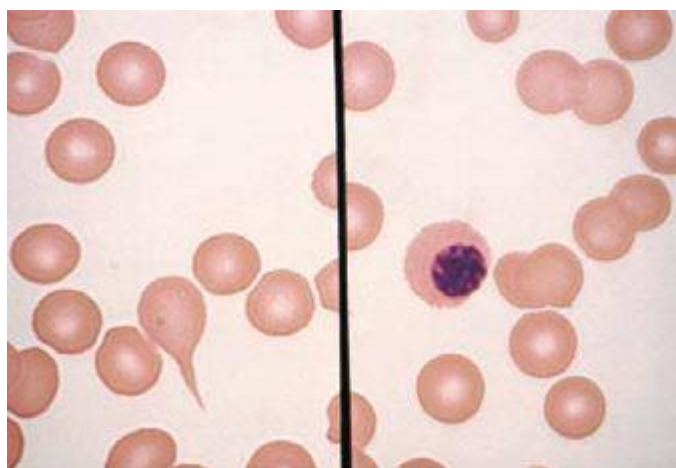
**FIGURE 77-8 Target cells.** Target cells have a bull's-eye appearance and are seen in thalassemia and in liver disease. (From RS Hillman et al: *Hematology in Clinical Practice*, 5th ed. New York, McGraw-Hill, 2010.)



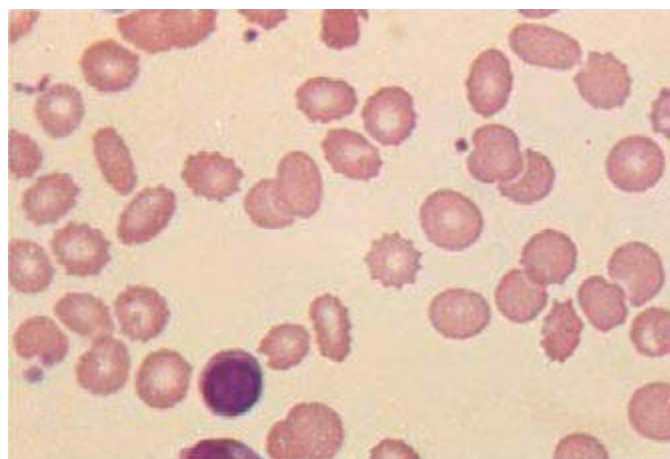
**FIGURE 77-6 Howell-Jolly bodies.** In the absence of a functional spleen, nuclear remnants are not culled from the red cells and remain as small homogeneously staining blue inclusions on Wright stain. (From RS Hillman et al: *Hematology in Clinical Practice*, 5th ed. New York, McGraw-Hill, 2010.)



**FIGURE 77-9 Red cell fragmentation.** Red cells may become fragmented in the presence of foreign bodies in the circulation, such as mechanical heart valves, or in the setting of thermal injury. (From RS Hillman et al: *Hematology in Clinical Practice*, 5th ed. New York, McGraw-Hill, 2010.)



**FIGURE 77-7 Red cell changes in myelofibrosis.** The left panel shows a teardrop-shaped cell. The right panel shows a nucleated red cell. These forms can be seen in myelofibrosis.



**FIGURE 77-10 Uremia.** The red cells in uremia may acquire numerous regularly spaced, small, spiny projections. Such cells, called burr cells or echinocytes, are readily distinguishable from irregularly spiculated acanthocytes shown in Fig. 77-11.