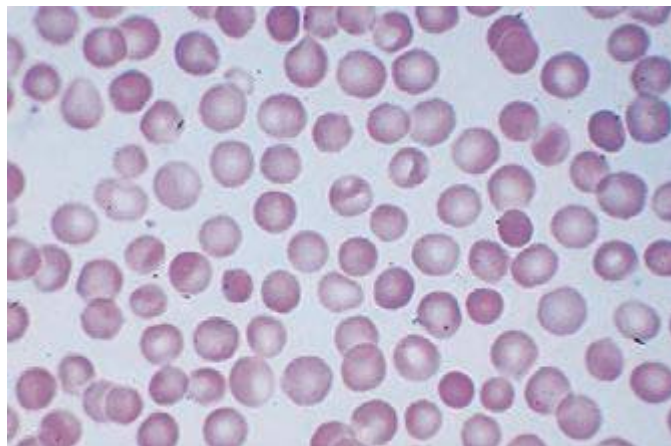
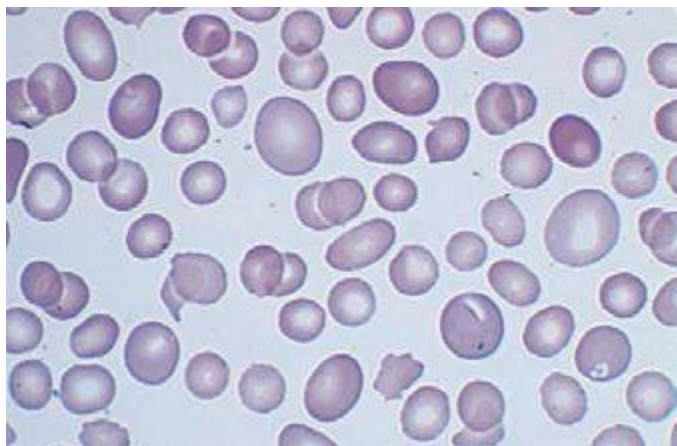


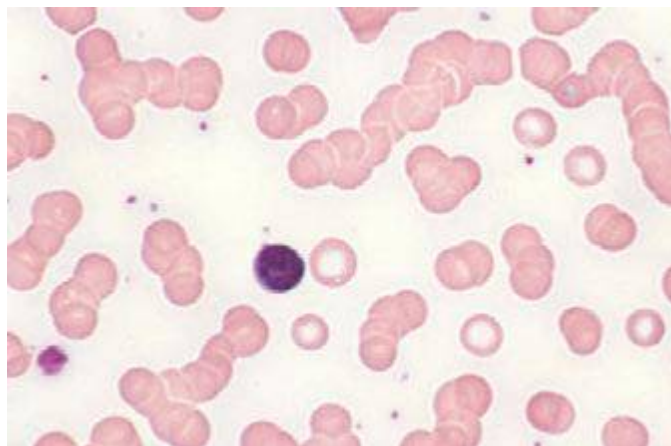
**FIGURE 81e-5 Polychromatophilia.** Note large red cells with light purple coloring.



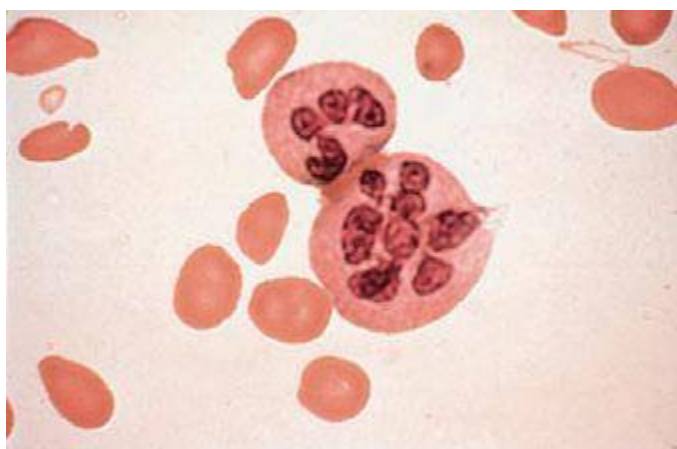
**FIGURE 81e-8 Spherocytosis.** Note small hyperchromatic cells without the usual clear area in the center.



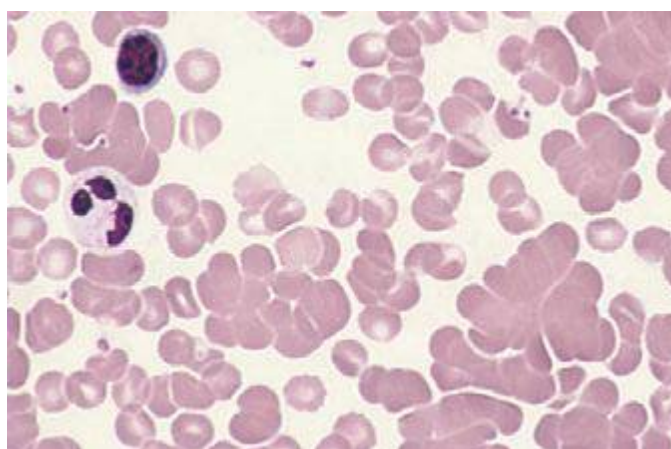
**FIGURE 81e-6 Macrocytosis.** These cells are both larger than normal (mean corpuscular volume >100) and somewhat oval in shape. Some morphologists call these cells macroovalocytes.



**FIGURE 81e-9 Rouleaux formation.** Small lymphocyte in center of field. These red cells align themselves in stacks and are related to increased serum protein levels.



**FIGURE 81e-7 Hypersegmented neutrophils.** Hypersegmented neutrophils (multilobed polymorphonuclear leukocytes) are larger than normal neutrophils with five or more segmented nuclear lobes. They are commonly seen with folic acid or vitamin B<sub>12</sub> deficiency.



**FIGURE 81e-10 Red cell agglutination.** Small lymphocyte and segmented neutrophil in upper left center. Note irregular collections of aggregated red cells.