

FIGURE 81e-11 Fragmented red cells. Heart valve hemolysis.

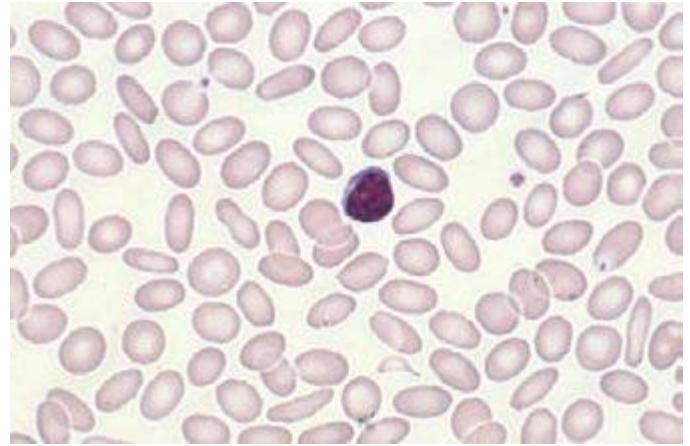


FIGURE 81e-14 Elliptocytosis. Small lymphocyte in center of field. Elliptical shape of red cells is related to weakened membrane structure, usually due to mutations in spectrin.

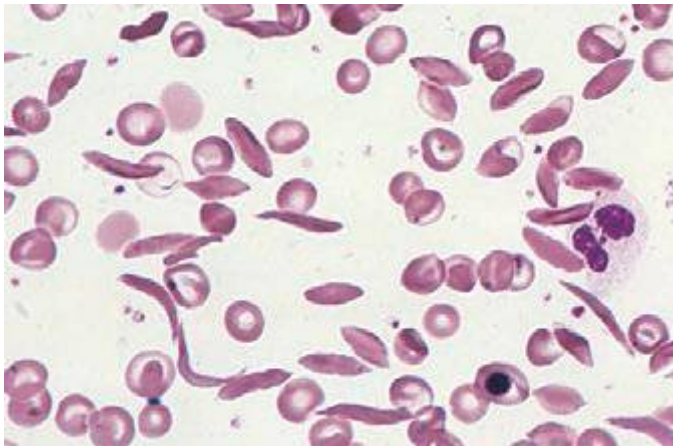


FIGURE 81e-12 Sickle cells. Homozygous sickle cell disease. A nucleated red cell and neutrophil are also in the field.

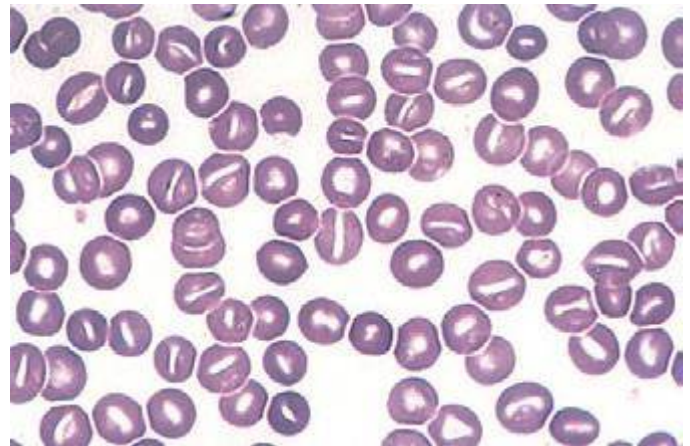


FIGURE 81e-15 Stomatocytosis. Red cells characterized by a wide transverse slit or stoma. This often is seen as an artifact in a dehydrated blood smear. These cells can be seen in hemolytic anemias and in conditions in which the red cell is overhydrated or dehydrated.

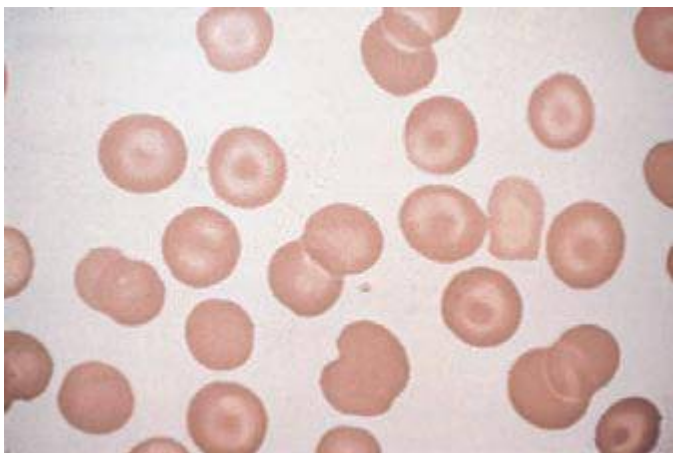


FIGURE 81e-13 Target cells. Target cells are recognized by the bull's-eye appearance of the cell. Small numbers of target cells are seen with liver disease and thalassemia. Larger numbers are typical of hemoglobin C disease.

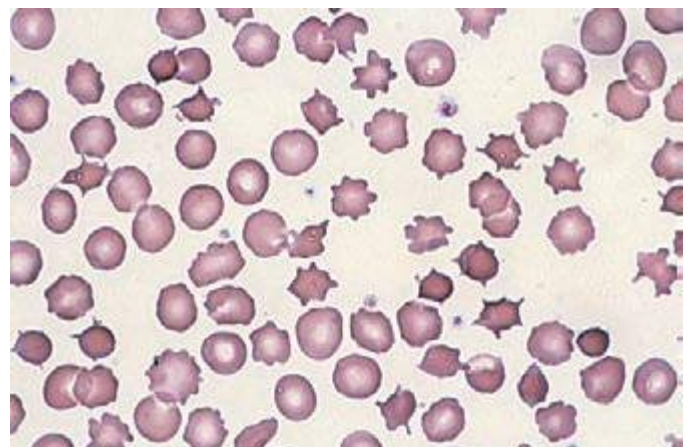


FIGURE 81e-16 Acanthocytosis. Spiculated red cells are of two types: *acanthocytes* are contracted dense cells with irregular membrane projections that vary in length and width; *echinocytes* have small, uniform, and evenly spaced membrane projections. Acanthocytes are present in severe liver disease, in patients with abetalipoproteinemia, and in rare patients with McLeod blood group. Echinocytes are found in patients with severe uremia, in glycolytic red cell enzyme defects, and in microangiopathic hemolytic anemia.