

9. Put enough Wright's stain on the slide to cover the smear but not overflow the slide. Count the number of drops of stain that are used.
10. After 2-3 minutes, add an equal volume of distilled water to the stain and let the slide stand for 4 minutes. From time to time, gently blow on the liquid to mix the water and stain.
11. Flood the slide with distilled water until the blood smear appears light blue.
12. Tilt the slide to pour off the water, and let the slide dry in the air.
13. Examine the blood smear with low-power magnification, and locate an area where the blood cells are well distributed. Observe these cells, using high-power magnification and then with an oil immersion objective if one is available.

3. Refer to figures 12.6-12.10 in the textbook and figure 32.2 as an aid in identifying the various types of blood cells. Use the prepared slide of blood and locate each of the following:

red blood cell (erythrocyte)

white blood cell (leukocyte)

granulocytes

neutrophil

eosinophil

basophil

agranulocytes

lymphocyte

monocyte

platelet (thrombocyte)

PROCEDURE A—TYPES OF BLOOD CELLS

1. Review the sections entitled "Red Blood Cells," "White Blood Cells," and "Blood Platelets" in chapter 12 of the textbook.
2. Complete Part A of Laboratory Report 32.
4. In Part B of the laboratory report, prepare sketches of single blood cells to illustrate each type. Pay particular attention to relative size, nuclear shape, and color of granules in the cytoplasm (if present).

Figure 32.2 Blood cells illustrating some of the numerous variations of each type.

