



Sports & Physical Education

Circulatory System

Human Blood



Human Blood



- Fluid Connective tissue
- P.H- 7.4 (Alkaline)
- Arteries blood colour -Red (O₂)
- ➤ Veins blood colour- blue (CO₂)



Function Of Blood-



- >Transporting oxygen and nutrients to the lungs and tissues
- Forming blood clots to prevent excess blood loss
- > Carrying cells and antibodies that fight infection
- ➤ Bringing waste products to the kidneys and liver, which filter and clean the blood.
- ➤ Regulating body temperature



Blood

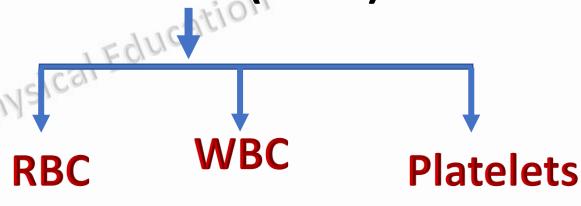


Plasma(55%)

Water(90%)+other(10%)

- Protein- 8%
- Salt- 0.9%
- Nutrition Material- 0.1%
- Organic Waste Material

Blood Cell (45%)





Blood Plasma



Water(90%), Protein-8%, Salt-0.9%, Nutrition Material-0.1%, **Organic Waste Material**

- Protein- 8 %
- **Albumin**
- Globulin
- cal Education Fibrinogen **Blood Clo**
- · Prothrombin.
 - Salt- 0.9%
- Sodium Chloride
- **Sodium Bicarbonate**
- Salt of Calcium

- **lodine**
- **Phosphorus**
- Magnesium
- Iron etc....



Blood Plasma



- **Nutrition Material 0.1%**
 - Carbohydrate- Glucose
 - Protein- Amino Acid
 - Fat- Fatty Acid
- ahysical Education Organic Waste Material –
 - Urea
 - **Uric Acid**
 - Creatinine
 - **Ammonia**

- Oxygen
- Carbon dioxide
- Enzymes
- **Antigens**



Blood Cell



RBC, WBC, Platelets

RBC(Red Blood Cell)- Erythrocytes

During embryonic stages, red blood cells are produced in the liver and spleen.

Bi-Concave Disk

Circular

Diameter
7-8 micrometer

A drop of blood contains approximately 4-5 million red blood cells

Formation- Bone Marrow & Liver

Life- 120 Days

Death- Spleen (Graveyard of

RBC) (Blood Bank of Body) (Blood storage-Spleen)

Anucleate - Without Nucleus

Except- Camel, Llamas



Erythrocytes



RBC



Haemoglobin (Hb)

Jaom Globin

Haem (Iron)

Globin (Protein)

Transportation of O₂, CO₂

Erythropoiesis- The process of forming new RBC Deficiency of RBC- **Erythrocytopenia** (Anemia)

100ml blood- 15ml Hb

Male-14-17%

Female-13-15%

The main function of Hb is to carry and transport oxygen to various tissues.

Red blood cells are red because of the heme



Blood Cell



WBC(White Blood Cell)- Leucocytes

Diameter

19-20 micrometer

White blood cel (leucocyte)

Irregular & colorless cells

A drop of blood contains approximately 6-10 thousand white blood cells

Leukocytosis- WBC is above the normal range Leukocytopenia- Deficiency of WBC-

Formation- Bone Marrow, Lymph Node, Spleen, Tonsil etc.

Life- 3-5 day

Death- lymphatic system

Function-

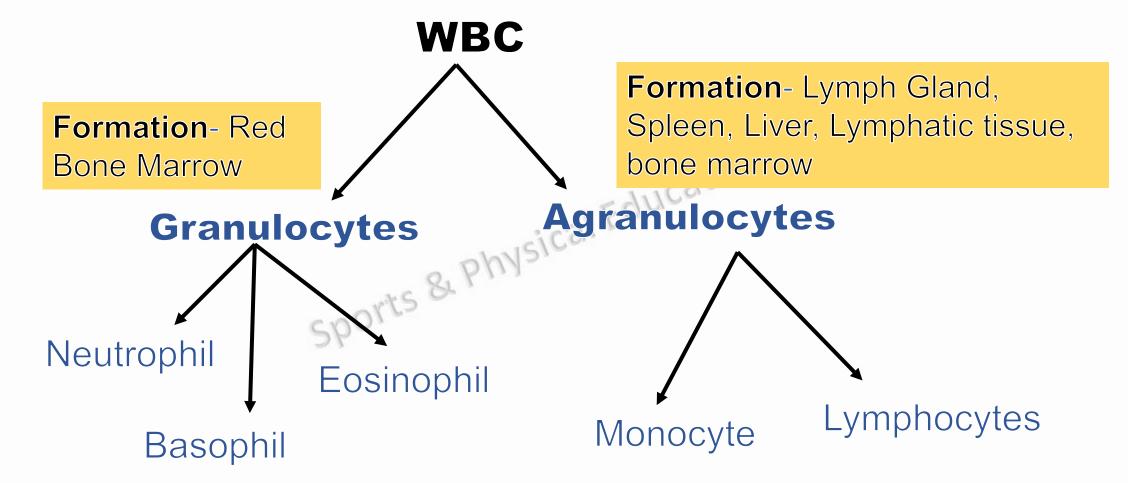
WBC are cells of the immune system.

They help the body fight infection and other diseases.











2.3%

Destroying foreign substances- Parasitic Infection , Allergic reaction.

Regulating inflammation-Isolating and controlling

a disease site.



5.3%

Police man of the blood.

Bacterial infection

Phagocytosis Activity



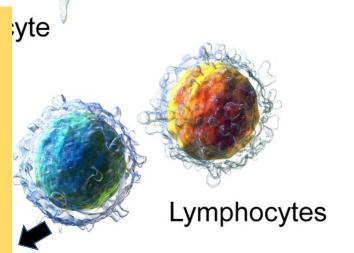
Basophil

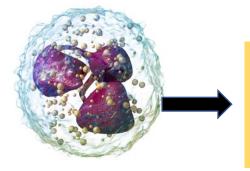
0.4%Heparin-Preventing blood clottingHistamine-Protect body during an allergic reaction

30%

T lymphocytes (T cells): T cells control your body's immune system response and directly attack and kill infected cells and tumor cells.

B lymphocytes (B cells): B cells make antibodies. Antibodies are proteins that target viruses, bacteria and other foreign invaders.





Neutrophil

60-65%

Prevent bacterial infection

White Blood Cells



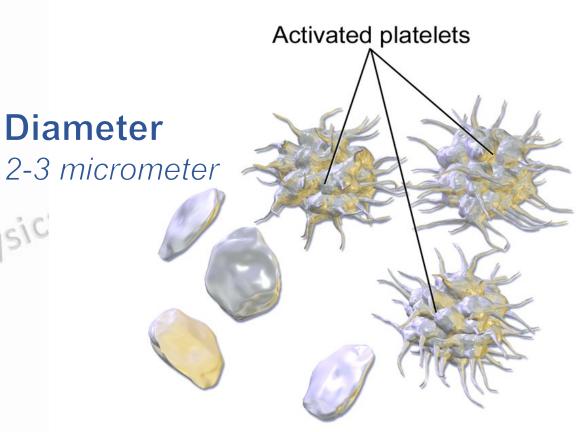
Blood Platelets- Thrombocytes



Formation- Bone Marrow Life- 10-12 Days Death- Spleen

Blood Clotting
2 Protein

Fibrinogen Prothrombin



A drop of blood contains approximately 2.5-5 lakh blood platelets.





Thank You for Watching



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