


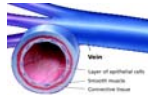
Circulatory System Vessels, Blood & Lymph Graphic Organizer

Blood Vessels
Arteries:
Function:



Artery
Layer of epithelial cells
Smooth muscle
Connective tissue

Blood Vessels
Veins
Function:




Vein
Layer of epithelial cells
Smooth muscle
Connective tissue

Blood Vessels
Capillary
Function:


Direction of Blood Flow

Red Blood Cells



Red blood cells are the most numerous of the blood cells. They are responsible for carrying oxygen from the lungs to the rest of the body. They also carry carbon dioxide from the rest of the body to the lungs. Red blood cells are made in the bone marrow.

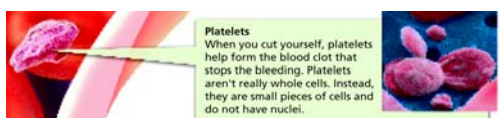
White Blood Cells



White Blood Cells
By finding and destroying disease-causing organisms, white blood cells fight disease.

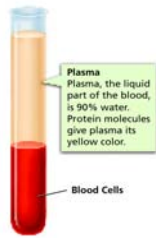
Platelets

How a Clot Forms

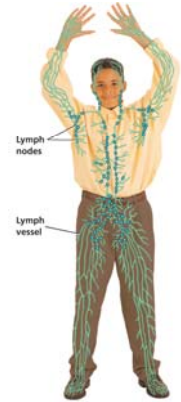


Platelets
When you cut yourself, platelets help form the blood clot that stops the bleeding. Platelets aren't really whole cells. Instead, they are small pieces of cells and do not have nuclei.

Plasma



Lymph System



Blood Types

Blood Types and Their Markers

Blood Type Characteristic	Blood Type A	Blood Type B	Blood Type AB	Blood Type O
Marker Molecules on Red Blood Cells				
Clumping Proteins	anti-B	anti-A	no clumping proteins	anti-A and anti-B
Blood Types That Can Be Safely Received in a Transfusion	A and O	B and O	A, B, AB, and O	O

Percent Of Population