are different types of anaemia and each type requires specific treatment. The most usual form is the so-called iron-deficiency anaemia, in which the red blood cells are small and the haemoglobin content is low. It occurs especially in children and in women with excessive bleeding during menstrual periods, or during pregnancy, when iron is transferred from mother to the developing baby.

A disorder called pernicious anaemia is the result of a deficiency of vitamin B_{12} and lack of intrinsic factor which occurs normally in stomach secretion and is necessary for absorption of B_{12} into the bloodstream. There can also be anaemia due to loss of blood in the case of injury and haemorrhage, which can be acute or chronic.

Leukaemia (otherwise known as cancer of blood) is a neoplastic disease of bone marrow that causes white blood cells to be produced in abnormally large numbers, while production of red blood cells and platelets is greatly reduced. There are two general forms: acute and chronic. The causative factors are unknown; it may possibly be overexposure to ionising radiation, or some viruses and chemicals. The most common symptoms are: sore throat, headache, fever and general aching, next anaemia and bleeding, mouth ulcers and enlargement of lymph nodes, liver and spleen. Chemotherapy and radiation, antibiotics and blood transfusion are used to suppress production of white blood cells, but it is mostly an incurable and fatal disease. In acute leukaemia, which suddenly often affects children, death would occur within a few weeks, in chronic form slowly progressive death occurs within 2 – 5 years of diagnosis.

VOCABULARY

anaemia [ə'ni:miə]	chudokrevnost
agglutination [ægluti'neišn]	aglutinace
antibody [æntibodi]	protilátka
antigen [æntidžən]	antigen
buffer system [bafə systəm]	tlumivý systém
bleeding [bli:diŋ]	krvácení
bile [bail]	žluč
biliary tract [biljəri trækt]	žlučový trakt
bone marrow [bəun mærəu]	kostní dřeň
clot [klot]	srážet se
clump [klamp]	shlukovat se

corpuscle [ko:pasl]	tělísko
diapedesis [daiəpə'di:siz]	pronikání krvinek
donor [do:nə]	dárce
erythrocyte [e'riθrəsait]	červená krvinka
fatal [feitl]	smrtelný, osudný
haemoglobin [hi:mə'gləubin]	červené krevní barvivo
haemorrhage [heməridž]	krvácení
heparin [heparin]	heparin
histamine [histəmin]	histamin
intrinsic [in'trinsik]	vnitřní, vlastní
lack *(of)* [læk]	nedostatek
layer [lejə]	vrstva
leucocyte [lju:kəsait]	bílá krvinka
leukaemia [lju:'ki:miə]	leukémie
lobule [lobju:l]	lalůček
life span [laif spæn]	délka života
lymph node [limf nəud]	mízní uzlina
phagocytosis [fægəsai'təusis]	pohlcování částic hmoty
platelet [pleitlit]	krevní destička
packed cell volume [pækt sel və'lju:m]	celkový objem
rhesus factor, Rh ['ri:səs'fæktə, a:ejč]	Rh faktor
sink [siŋk]	klesat
stem cell [stem sel]	kmenová buňka
trap [træp]	lapat, zachycovat
ulcer [alsə]	vřed
vasoconstriction [veizəkən'strikšn]	zúžení cév
viscosity [vis'kosəti]	viskozita
waste product [weist prə'dakt]	odpadní produkt

QUESTIONS AND EXERCISES

Answer:

1. What is the basic characteristic of blood?
2. How many litres of blood are there in the body?
3. What does the blood carry throughout the body?
4. What is the blood composed of?
5. What are the erythrocytes? What do you know of them?
6. What are the leucocytes?

7. Describe the two main groups of leucocytes.
8. What do you know about monocytes?
9. What are the thrombocytes?
10. What is plasma?
11. Describe the different blood groups.
12. What is transfusion?
13. What is Rh factor?
14. What is anaemia and how can it be treated?
15. What disorders of blood do you know?

Translate:
krevní oběh; nedostatek kyslíku; hromadění odpadních produktů; patogenní organismy; získání krevního vzorku; buňky klesají ke dnu; plazma zůstává nahoře; skládá se z červených buněk; červené krvinky; bílé krvinky; obsahuje hemoglobin; látka produkovaná ledvinami; zdravá kostní dřeň; krevní destičky; mízní uzliny; jsou vylučovány ve stolici; ochraňuje tělo proti infekci; prochází skrze stěny kapilár; jsou plně využity; proces ničení bakterií; reakce na alergické procesy; senná rýma; jsou pouze málo rozlišitelné; infekce, která přetrvává po určitou dobu; různé velikosti; délka života kolísá; jsou podstatný pro život; hrají důležitou roli; uvolňování tekutiny; poškození žilních stěn; pohybují se volně; přítomnost antigenů; shoduje se s pacientovou krevní skupinou; reakce může být smrtelná; dostat transfuzi

11. THE DIGESTIVE SYSTEM

The function of the digestive system is to digest food, absorb nutrients into the blood and eliminate any solid wastes. It is composed of:
1. A group of organs that form a tube to carry food from the mouth to the anus,
2. Several accessory organs that aid in digestion.