Anemia is a blood disorder that is characterized by:

Anemia in the peripheral blood may appear erythrocytes of different sizes and shapes is called:

In anemia in peripheral blood erythrocytes may appear different degree of color - it’s called:

Anemia in the peripheral blood can receive red blood cells with inclusions, which are called:

Anemia in the peripheral blood can receive nuclear erythrocytes, which are called:

To determine the characteristics morphogenesis of anemia and other blood diseases are widely used:

Type of erythropoiesis can be:

Over the course of anemia are:

Chronic posthemorrhagic anemia is manifested:

Chronic hemorrhagic anemia red bone marrow in the flat bones and epiphysis are hypertrophy and stand:

Chronic hemorrhagic anemia foci of extramedullary hematosis appear in:

As a result of hypoxia in the internal organs in chronic hemorrhagic anemia developed:

Anemia due to blood disorders arising from the deficit:

Iron deficiency anemia is always Hypochromic and developed:

Iron deficiency anemia in women are developing:

Iron deficiency anemia develops when the disease:

Pathognomonic manifestations of pernicious anemia:

Pathomorphological manifestations of pernicious anemia:

Pathomorphological manifestations of pernicious anemia - small hemorrhages:

Pathological manifestations of pernicious anemia in the gastrointestinal tract are:

Bone marrow in pernicious anemia is:

In pernicious anemia, the bone marrow is crimson red with an increased number:

Pathomorphological manifestations of pernicious anemia in the brain are:
Hypoplastic and aplastic anemia may include:

Pathological manifestations of pernicious anemia in the brain are:

Gipoplasticheskaya and aplastic anemia can be:

To endogenous or hereditary anemia include:

Hypoplastic and aplastic anemia can be:

To exogenous hypoplastic and aplastic anemia anemia include:

Hemolytic anemia is characterized by increased destruction of red blood cells, which can be:

Intravascular hemolytic anemia occur when:

Intravascular hemolytic anemia occurring in diseases such as:

Intravascular hemolytic anemia occur:

Intravascular hemolytic anemia that occurs when immunopathological processes are called:

Intravascular hemolytic anemia occurring in diseases such as:

Intravascular hemolytic anemia occurring in diseases such as:

By hemolytic anemia that develop as a result of the defect structure of erythrocyte membrane, include hereditary:

When deficiency of which of the enzymes of the pentose-phosphate cycle occur erythrosedimentation hemolytic anemia?

Morphological manifestations of hemolytic anemia in most specific, these include:

Morphological manifestations of hereditary hemolytic anemia in most specific -is:

Thrombocytemia can develop as a result of:

Thrombocytopenia can be:

Immune thrombocytopenia occur:

Immune thrombocytopenia occur when:

No immune thrombocytopenia occur when:

No immune thrombocytopenia occur when:

Morphological manifestations of thrombocytopenia is availability:
Thrombocytopathya is diseases in which:

Thrombocytopathya can be:

The disease Glanzmann-Naegeli appears:

Acquired thrombocytopathy occur in many diseases, such as:

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Acquired thrombocytopathy occur in many diseases, such as:

Acquired thrombocytopathy occur when:

Coagulopathy hemorrhagic syndrome manifested as:

Coagulopathy hemorrhagic syndrome manifests as bleeding in

Coagulation disorders include:

Disseminated intravascular coagulation is a coagulopathy which:

The result of thrombotic diathesis is the deficit:

Disorders of hemostasis when coagulopathy is manifested by the following changes in coagulogram:

Heart with anemia increased in size due to:

Stretching of the heart chambers with anemia occurs because:

Common obesity can be with chronic anemia due to the fact that:

Spleen with hemolytic anemia:

Spleen with hemolytic anemia:

Acquired thrombocytopenia divided into: