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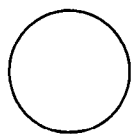
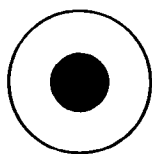
THE  
MORPHOLOGY  
OF  
HUMAN  
BLOOD  
CELLS

DIGGS  
STURM  
BELL

W. B. SAUNDERS COMPANY

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# THE MORPHOLOGY OF HUMAN BLOOD CELLS



*Philadelphia and London 1956*

*W. B. SAUNDERS COMPANY*



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## PREFACE

THIS ATLAS is written primarily for medical students and student technologists who for the first time are learning about the morphology of normal and pathologic cells, for medical technologists who daily examine blood smears in physician's offices, clinics and hospitals, and for physicians who supervise laboratories. Emphasis is placed on the characteristics of individual cells and on differential morphology rather than on diseases of the blood and blood-forming organs.

Thin smears of human peripheral blood or bone marrow were used. Unless specifically stated in the captions, the cells were stained by the Wright's method. The various cells were painted in water color by Dorothy Sturm. With the exception of several of the larger plates the paintings were reproduced with an 1800 magnification. The size of the various cells in the color plates is therefore comparable throughout the text.

It is impossible to portray by means of relatively few cells the infinite variations of color, nuclear structure, granules and cytoplasmic morphology of all normal and pathologic cells. The authors have attempted to select cells which are most representative. Once selected, a cell was painted or drawn as that particular cell appeared. Diagrammatic representations of morphologic features have been avoided in the color plates. The color plates have been supplemented by black and

## PREFACE

white and color photographs, ink drawings, tables and descriptions. All color plates have been placed before text for ready reference and continuity.

The terminology used is that recommended by "The Committee for the Clarification of Nomenclature of Cells and Diseases of the Blood and Blood-Forming Organs," sponsored by the American Society of Clinical Pathologists and the American Medical Association (1949-1950). In this terminology the suffix "blast" is reserved for the most primitive cell of a given sequence and the suffix "cyte" for all cells more mature than the "blast." The prefix "pro" is used for the second cell in each developmental sequence. In those sequences in which there are four types of immature nucleated cells, as in the granulocytic and erythrocytic series, the prefix "meta" is applied to the fourth cell.

Because of lack of agreement among hematologists concerning the names for many blood cells, the more common synonyms are given. Descriptive terms based upon morphologic features are used in preference to eponyms.

The bibliography includes selected texts and monographs which are recommended for reading by students. No attempt is made to discuss the various theories of cell origin or to give individual credit to the countless workers whose research furnishes the basis for our present concepts. We acknowledge our debt to them and our gratitude for their contributions. Appreciation is also expressed to:

The "Jaycettes" of Memphis, who first financed the painting by Dorothy Sturm of an

initial series of cells which serve as visual aids at the University of Tennessee. The development of this series helped us to formulate plans for the atlas and to interest publishers in the project.

Professor Tom Jones of the University of Illinois who encouraged us in the continuation of the art work and who as medical consultant to Abbott and Company made the preliminary arrangements for the first publication of the paintings in color.

Abbott and Company, and particularly Mr. J. S. Dunham, Executive Editor, who published the "Morphology of Blood Cells," first in three issues of "What's New," and later as a monograph. By assuming the initial cost of the color plates and graciously allowing the use of these plates by W. B. Saunders and Company, the publication of the book has been made possible.

The staff of the Hematology Laboratory, including Dr. A. P. Kraus, Miss Helen Goodman, Mrs. Julia Browder, Miss Dorris Shelton, the residents in hematology, Miss Maribette Sifford, Mrs. Janice Perry and Miss Patricia Terry.

Mr. John Dickson, chief medical photographer of the University of Tennessee, who gave freely of his time and skill in making photographs.

The W. B. Saunders Company for their numerous courtesies extended to us and for the quality of their work.

L. W. DIGGS

*April, 1956*

# CONTENTS

## *Chapter 1*

NORMAL BLOOD CELLS AND THEIR PROGENITORS ..	63
NEUTROPHILS .....	64
Myeloblast .....	66
Progranulocyte .....	66
Neutrophilic Myelocyte .....	66
Neutrophilic Metamyelocyte .....	66
Neutrophilic Band .....	66
Neutrophilic Segmented .....	68
EOSINOPHILS .....	68
BASOPHILS .....	69
LYMPHOCYTES .....	69
MONOCYTES .....	70
Similarities of and Differences Between Mono-	
cytes and Neutrophils, and Monocytes and	
Large Lymphocytes .....	72
PLASMOCYTES .....	73
NUCLEATED AND NON-NUCLEATED ERYTHROCYTES ....	75
Rubriblast .....	75
Prorubricyte .....	75
Rubricyte .....	75
Metarubricyte .....	76
Diffusely Basophilic Erythrocyte .....	76
Erythrocyte or Red Cell .....	76
Erythrocyte Variants .....	76
Prorubricytes, Plasmocytes and Lymphocytes:	
Similarities and Differences .....	77
MEGAKARYOCYTES AND THROMBOCYTES .....	77
Megakaryoblast .....	78
Promegakaryocyte .....	79
Megakaryocyte .....	79
Metamegakaryocyte .....	80

## C O N T E N T S

Naked Nuclei .....	80
Thrombocyte .....	80

### *Chapter II*

FIXED TISSUE CELLS OF THE BONE MARROW .....	81
GENERAL CHARACTERISTICS .....	84
UNDIFFERENTIATED MESENCHYMAL CELL .....	84
GRANULAR HISTOCYTE .....	84
PHAGOCYTIC HISTIOCYTE .....	85
FAT CELL .....	85
TISSUE BASOPHIL .....	86
TISSUE EOSINOPHIL .....	86
OSTEOBLAST, OSTEOCLAST AND OSTEOCYTE .....	86
Osteoblast .....	86
Osteoclast .....	87
Osteocyte .....	88
OTHER FIXED TISSUE CELLS .....	88
Fibroblast .....	88
Reticulum Cell .....	89
Endothelial Cell .....	89
Immature Cells of the Leukocytic, Thrombocytic and Erythrocytic Sys- tems .....	89
Plasmocyte .....	89

### *Chapter III*

NORMAL AND ABNORMAL MITOSES .....	91
NORMAL MITOSIS .....	91
ABNORMAL MITOSIS .....	92
AMITOSIS .....	93

### *Chapter IV*

ABNORMALITIES IN THE MORPHOLOGY OF ERYTHRO- CYTES .....	95
NON-NUCLEATED ERYTHROCYTES .....	95
Variations in Size .....	95
Microcyte .....	95
Macrocyte .....	97
Variations in Shape .....	97
Crenated Erythrocyte .....	97
Acanthocyte .....	97
Bur (Burr) Cell .....	97
Ovalocyte and Elliptical Cell .....	99
Leptocyte .....	99

## CONTENTS

Target Cell .....	99
Spherocyte .....	100
Sickled Erythrocyte .....	100
Oat Cell .....	104
Tear Drop and Pear Forms .....	104
Miscellaneous Forms .....	104
Variation in Color .....	104
Hypochromic Erythrocyte .....	104
Hyperchromic Erythrocyte .....	104
Diffusely Basophilic Erythrocyte .....	105
Stippled Cell .....	105
Erythrocyte with Schüffner's Granules ..	106
Siderocyte .....	106
Reticulocyte .....	107
Cabot's Ring Cell .....	108
NUCLEATED RED CELLS .....	109
Nucleated Red Cells in the Peripheral Blood .....	109
Mitotic Figures .....	110
Polyploid Nucleated Red Cells .....	110
Nuclear Fragments .....	110
Howell-Jolly Bodies .....	110
Megaloblastic Nucleated Red Cells ...	111
Microcytic Nucleated Red Cells .....	113
OTHER ABNORMALITIES .....	113
Rouleaux Formation .....	113
Erythrocyte with Tetragonal Hemoglobin Crystals .....	114
Semilunar Bodies .....	114

### *Chapter V*

PATHOLOGIC LEUKOCYTES .....	115
NEUTROPHILS .....	115
Hypersegmented Macroneutrophil .....	115
Hyposegmented Neutrophil .....	117
Toxic Granules .....	118
Vacuoles .....	118
Döhle's Inclusion Bodies .....	118
Auer Bodies .....	118
Granulocytes in Granulocytic Leukemia	119
EOSINOPHILS AND BASOPHILS .....	120
LYMPHOCYTES .....	121
Lymphocytes in Infectious Mono- nucleosis .....	121
Lymphocytes in Lymphocytic Leukemia .	122
MONOCYTES .....	124
Phagocytic Monocyte .....	124



## CONTENTS

Monocytes in Monocytic Leukemia . . . .	124
Monocytes in Mixed Types of Monocytic Leukemia . . . . .	126
PLASMOCYTES . . . . .	126
Flame Cell . . . . .	127
Plasmocyte with Globules . . . . .	127
Grape Cell . . . . .	127
Plasmocyte with Granules . . . . .	129
Plasmocyte with Crystals in Cytoplasm .	129
Plasmocyte with Bizarre Shape . . . . .	129
Plasmocyte with Multiple Nuclei . . . . .	129
Plasmocyte with Prominent Nucleoli .	129
Plasmocyte Simulating Lymphocyte . . .	129
Metastatic Malignant Cells Versus Plas- ma Cells . . . . .	132
Plasmocytes in Plasma Cell Myeloma .	132
MISCELLANEOUS . . . . .	133
Clover Leaf Nuclei . . . . .	133
Cell with Nuclear Clefts and Cleavage Lines . . . . .	133
Undifferentiated Cell with Indented Nuclei . . . . .	133
<i>Chapter VI</i>	
THE LUPUS ERYTHEMATOSUS CELL . . . . .	135
<i>Chapter VII</i>	
PATHOLOGIC MEGAKARYOCYTES AND THROMBO- CYTES . . . . .	145
<i>Chapter VIII</i>	
PATHOLOGIC CELLS: MISCELLANEOUS . . . . .	149
PATHOLOGIC FIXED TISSUE CELLS . . . . .	149
Granular Histiocyte . . . . .	151
Gaucher Cell . . . . .	152
Niemann-Pick Cell . . . . .	152
Histiocytes in Other Types of Prolifera- tive Diseases of the Histiocytic Sys- tem Often Associated with Lipid Storage . . . . .	153
Reed-Sternberg Cell of Hodgkin's Disease	154
Histoplasma Capsulatum . . . . .	155
Leishmania Bodies . . . . .	156
METASTATIC MALIGNANT CELLS . . . . .	156

## CONTENTS

### *Chapter IX*

TECHNIQUES AND METHODS .....	161
BLOOD SMEAR .....	161
Cleaning of Slides and Coverslips .....	161
Making a Blood Smear .....	162
Slide Method .....	162
Coverslip Method .....	162
Staining a Blood Smear .....	163
Wright's Stain .....	163
Labeling and Mounting .....	164
Examining the Smear .....	164
BONE MARROW SMEAR .....	165
Making a Bone Marrow Smear .....	165
Staining a Bone Marrow Smear .....	168
Examining a Bone Marrow Smear .....	168
Analyzing the Findings .....	169
RETICULOCYTE COUNT .....	169
Moist Brilliant Cresyl Blue Slide Method .....	169
Dry Brilliant Cresyl Blue Slide Method .....	170
TECHNIQUE FOR DEMONSTRATING L.E. CELLS IN BLOOD ..	170
PEROXIDASE STAIN .....	170
Solutions .....	170
Procedure .....	171
THE DETECTION OF SICKLED ERYTHROCYTES .....	171
Sealed Moist Preparation .....	171
Sodium Metabisulfite Method .....	172
 SUGGESTED COLLATERAL READING .....	 173
 INDEX .....	 175

COLOR PLATES I TO XXXI

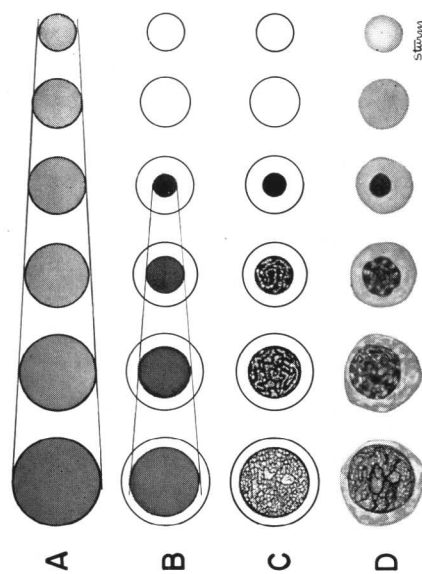
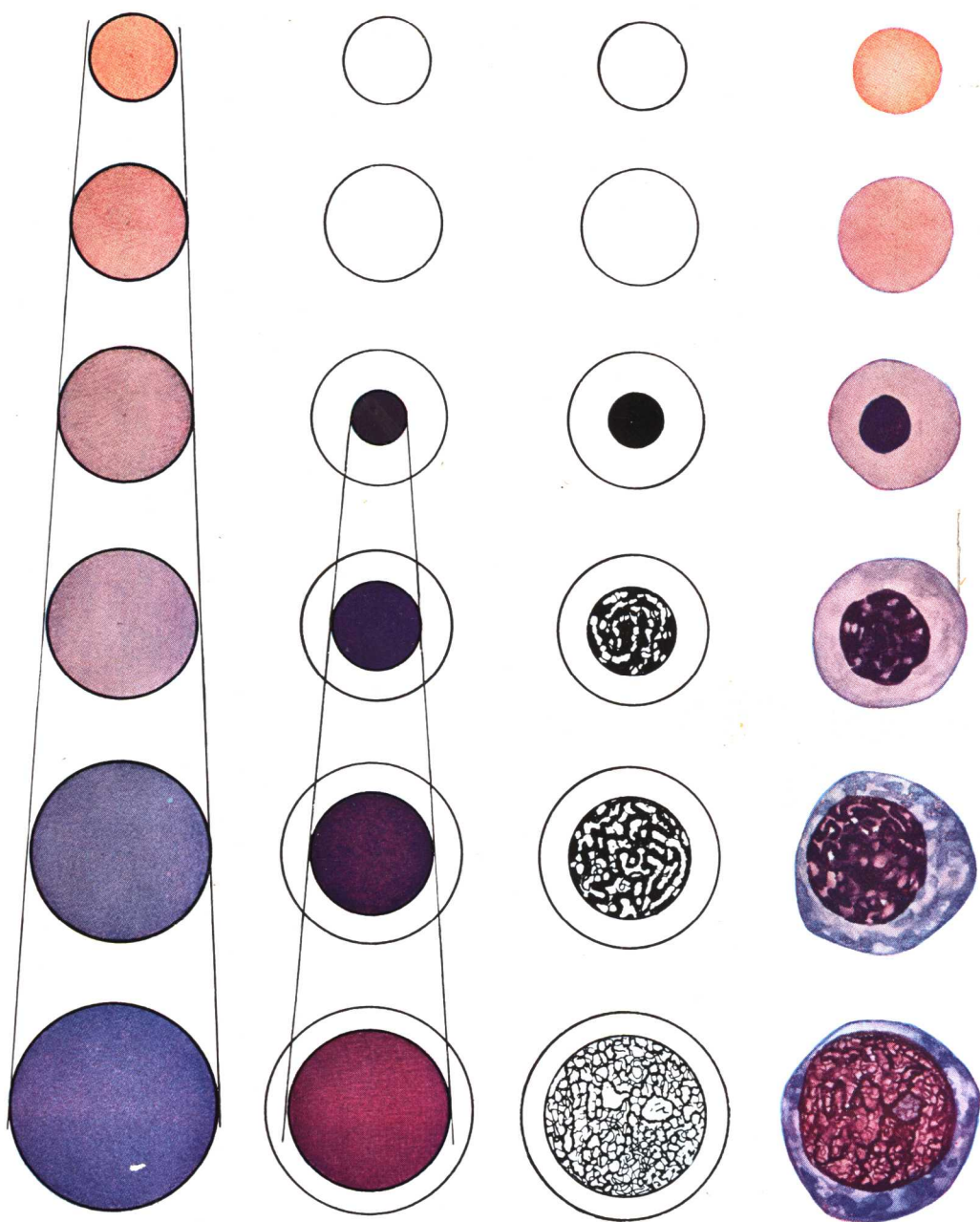


Plate I. MATURATION SEQUENCE

- A. Cell size and cytoplasm color
- B. Nuclear size and color
- C. Nuclear chromatin structure
- D. Composite (Left to right: Rubriblast, Prorubricyte, Rubricyte, Metarubricyte, Diffusely basophilic erythrocyte, Erythrocyte)



starm

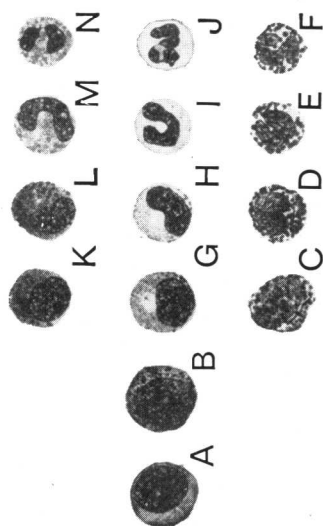
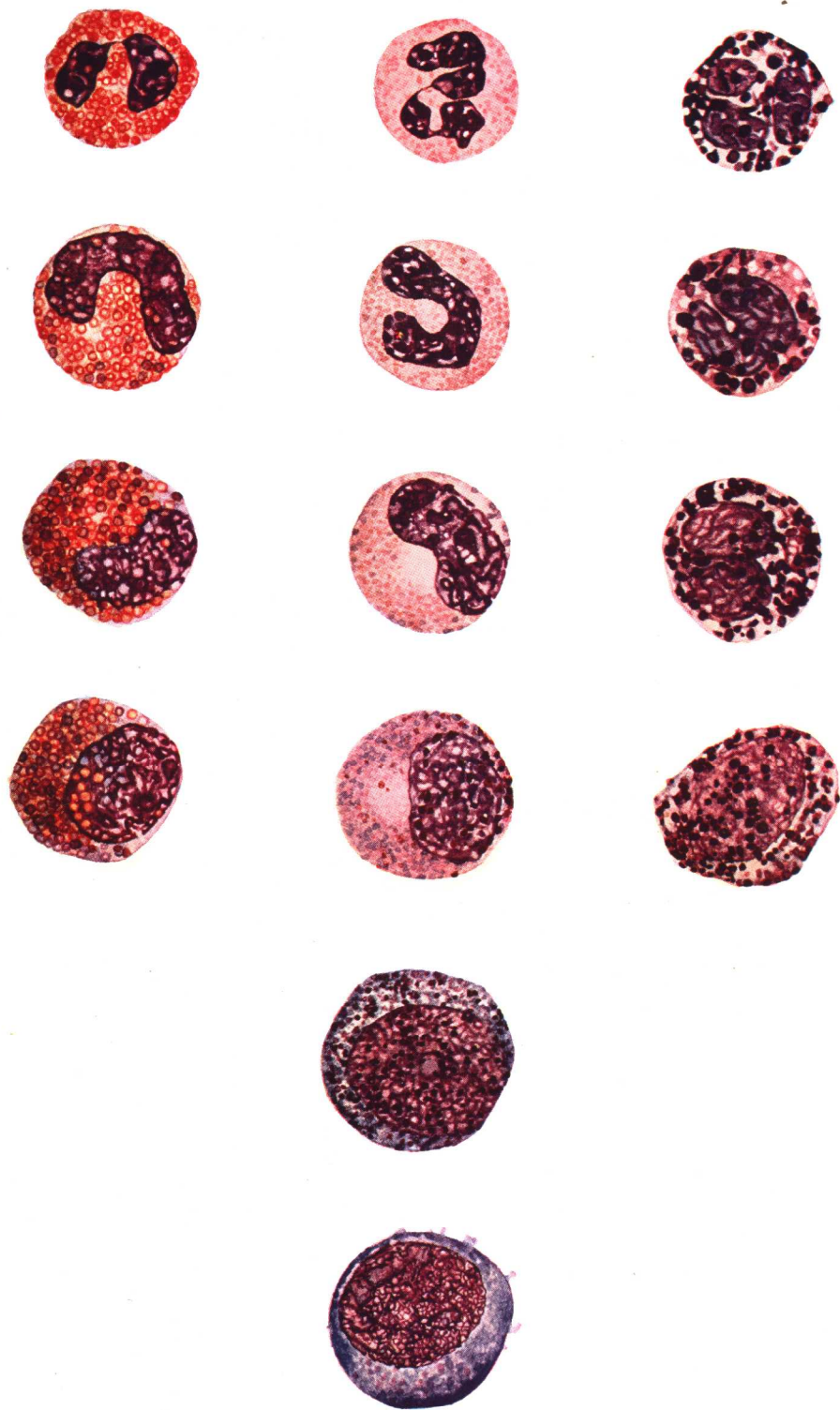


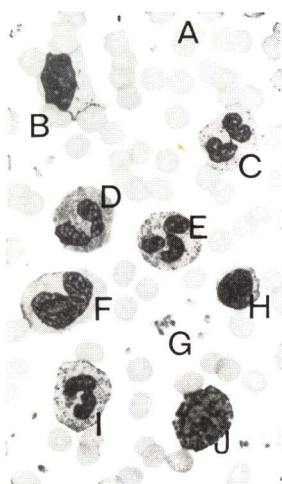
Plate II. GRANULOCYTIC (MYELOCYTIC) SYSTEM

- A. Myeloblast
- B. Progranulocyte (promyelocyte)
- C. Basophilic myelocyte
- D. Basophilic metamyelocyte
- E. Basophilic band
- F. Basophilic segmented
- G. Neutrophilic myelocyte
- H. Neutrophilic metamyelocyte
- I. Neutrophilic band
- J. Neutrophilic segmented
- K. Eosinophilic myelocyte
- L. Eosinophilic metamyelocyte
- M. Eosinophilic band
- N. Eosinophilic segmented





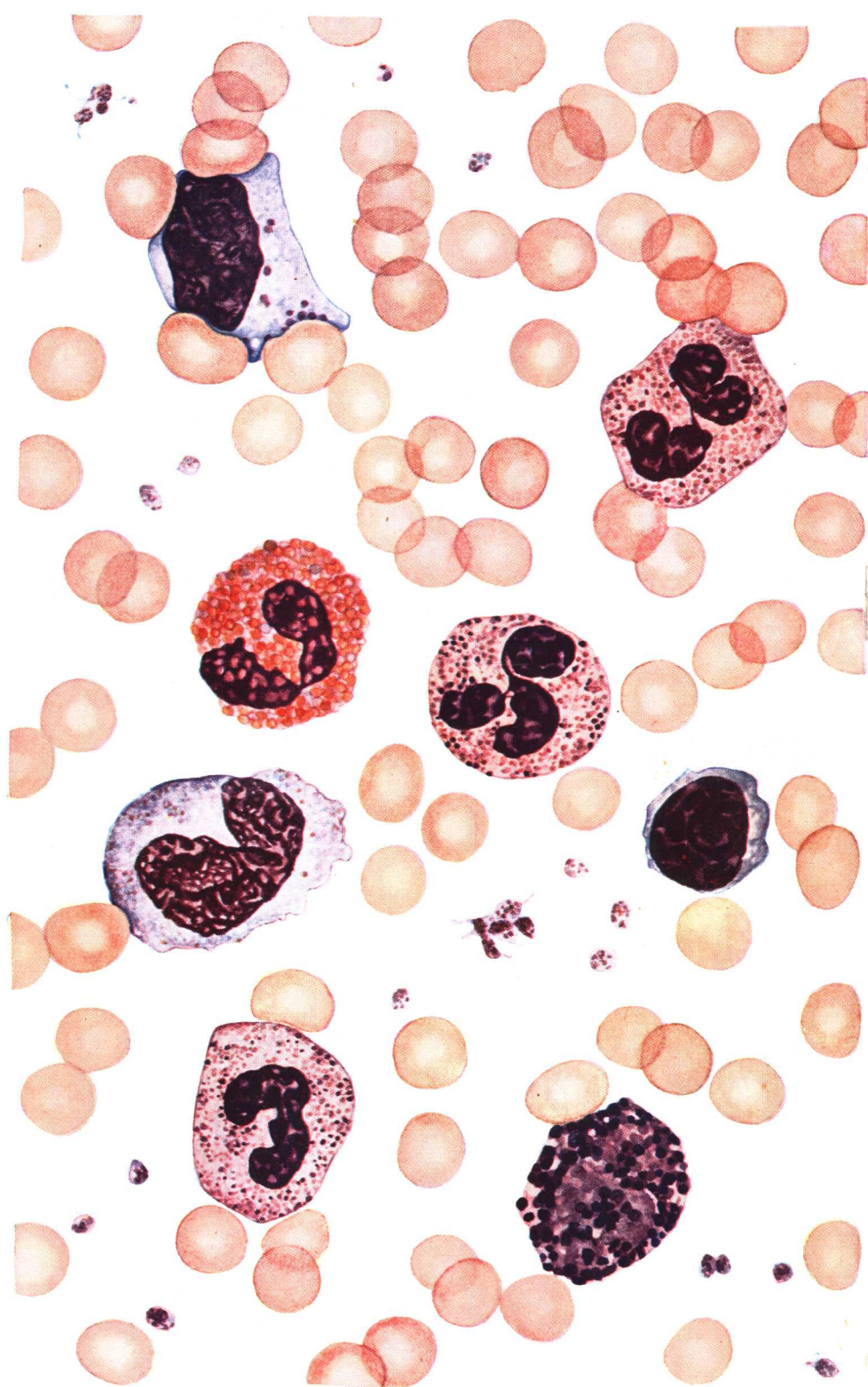
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*Plate III.* CELL TYPES FOUND IN SMEARS OF PERIPHERAL BLOOD FROM NORMAL INDIVIDUALS

*The arrangement is arbitrary and the number of leukocytes in relation to erythrocytes and thrombocytes is greater than would occur in an actual microscopic field.*

- A. Erythrocytes
- B. Large lymphocyte with azurophilic granules and deeply indented by adjacent erythrocytes
- C. Neutrophilic segmented
- D. Eosinophil
- E. Neutrophilic segmented
- F. Monocyte with blue-gray cytoplasm, coarse linear chromatin and blunt pseudopods
- G. Thrombocytes
- H. Lymphocyte
- I. Neutrophilic band
- J. Basophil



Sturm