

QUESITI COLLOQUIO - 2024N32

Quesito 1

- 1) Quali sono i principali interferenti in biochimica clinica, come possono essere valutati e quali sono le conseguenze sui risultati analitici?
- 2) Gestione dei rifiuti sanitari pericolosi in un ospedale veterinario universitario.

Informatica

Modalità e scopo della creazione di "Grafici" nel software applicativo Excel

Quesito 2

- 1) Quali sono i principali interferenti in ematologia, come possono essere valutati e quali sono le conseguenze sui risultati analitici?
- 2) Gestione dei RAEE (rifiuti di apparecchiature elettriche ed elettroniche)

Informatica

Illustrare i principali scopi del software applicativo Power Point

The canine erythrocyte is a biconcave disc, approximately $7\mu\text{m}$ in diameter. The biconcave shape is more pronounced in the dog than in other domestic animals, giving their red cells a clearly visible central pallor when viewed in the monolayer of well made blood films (Fig. 104.1). This prominent central pallor, which normally encompasses approximately the central one-third to one-half of the diameter of the cell, makes recognition of spherocytes possible in this species. Central pallor may be lost at the edges of a smear or in very thin smears, where sheer forces distort normal morphology (Fig. 104.2).

QUESITO

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(Fig. 104.2).

Canine erythrocytes normally display only mild anisocytosis and poikilocytosis. Echinocyte formation may be an artifact related to smear preparation (i.e. crenation), but has also been reported in certain disease states.⁴⁴ Clear, refractile areas (artifacts) within red cells may be seen if the blood smear is not adequately dried before staining. Stain precipitate may sometimes adhere to erythrocytes and must not be confused with parasites (Fig. 104.3).

QUESITO

2

R.S.