Down
1. An instrument for cutting extremely thin sections of material for examination under a microscope.
3. The study of diseases and disorders affecting blood cells, their production, and any organs and tissues involved in hematopoiesis, such as bone marrow, the spleen, and the thymus.
6. A colorless solution of formaldehyde in water, used chiefly as a preservative for biological specimens.
8. ______-linked immunosorbent assay.
9. A device that separates the different components of blood.
12. Disease people get by eating raw or undercooked meat from animals infected with a microscopic parasite.
14. The most common specimen tested—it’s obtained by centrifugation of coagulated blood.

Across
2. Clostridium _____: Causes tetanus, or lockjaw.
4. A condition in which a person lacks enough healthy red blood cells to carry adequate oxygen to the body’s tissues.
7. ______ pylori: causes gastritis and ulcers.
10. The study of human disease by means of the study of cells obtained from body secretions and fluids.
11. A stain that’s very useful in identifying parasites or pathogenic bacteria. Also widely used in blood films including peripheral blood smears and bone marrow aspirate slides.
13. ______ gonorrhoeae: causes the sexually transmitted disease gonorrhea.
15. ____________ and eosin stain.