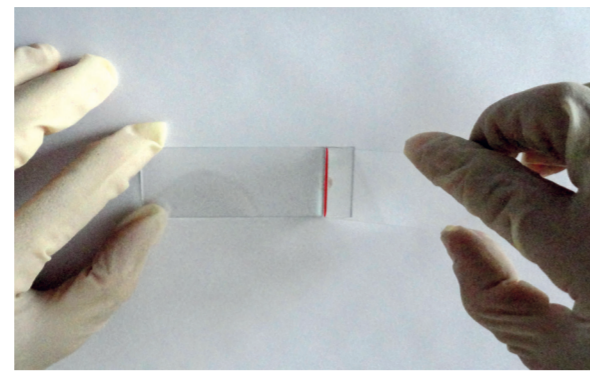
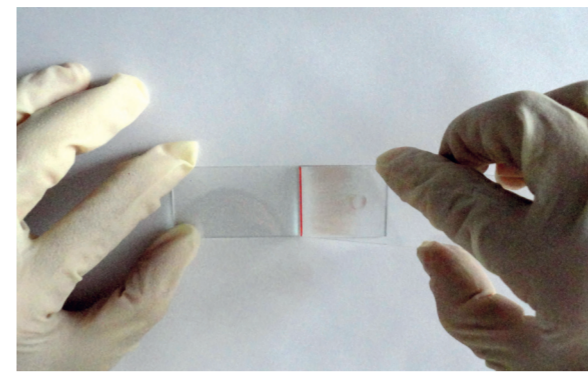


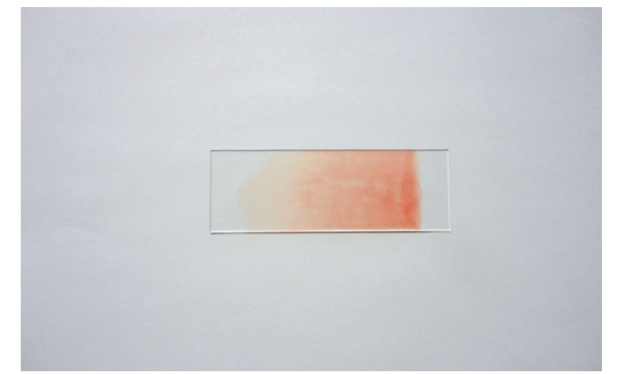
A drop of blood is placed on the end of a slide and a second slide (spreader slide) is placed at an angle of about 30° in front of the blood.



The spreader slide is slid backwards until it comes into contact with the blood and the blood is spread along the edge.

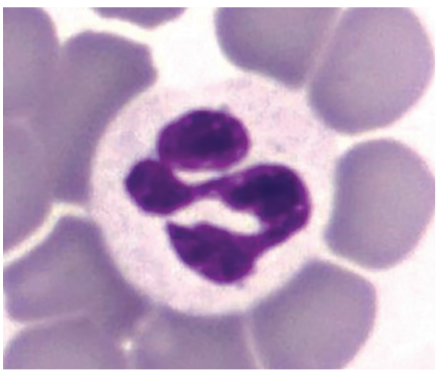


The spreader slide is pushed forwards smoothly and quickly, until a feathered edge is formed.

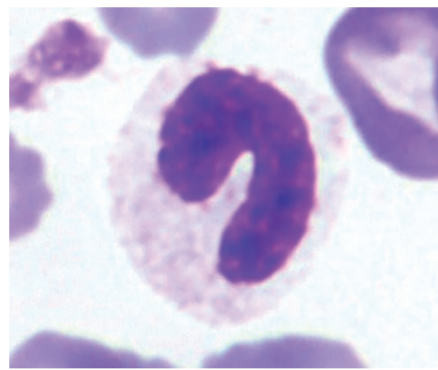


The unstained blood smear is air-dried before being packed in the container

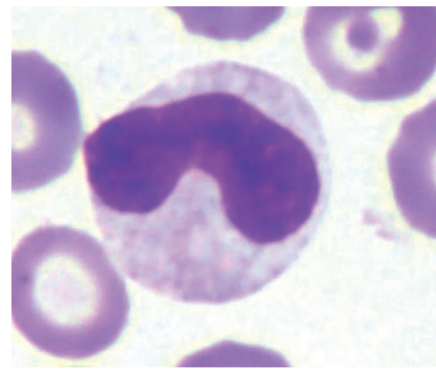
## Haematology of the dog and cat



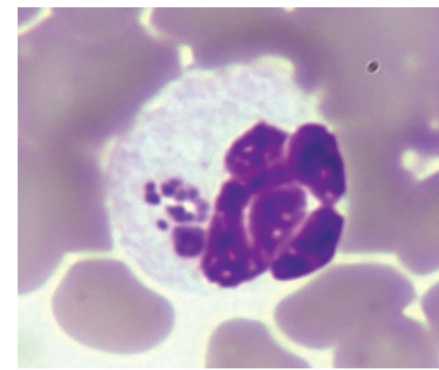
Mature neutrophil - dog



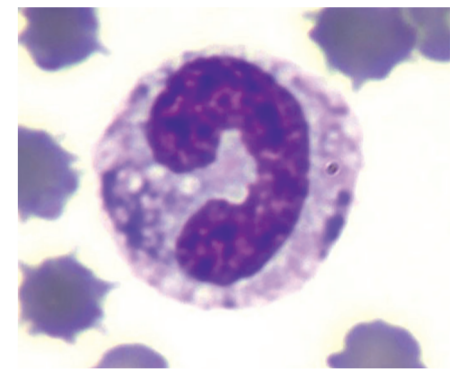
Band neutrophil - dog



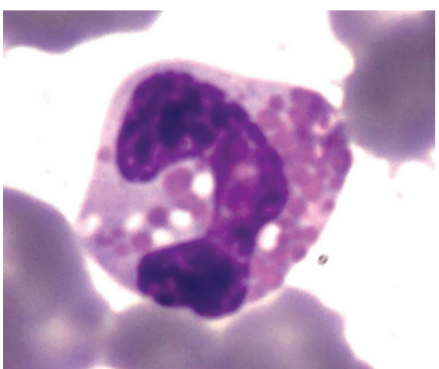
Metamyelocyte - dog



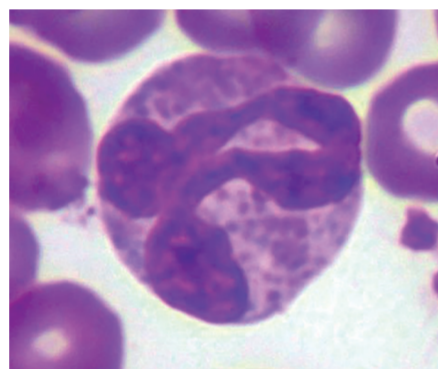
Anaplasma phagocytophilum - dog



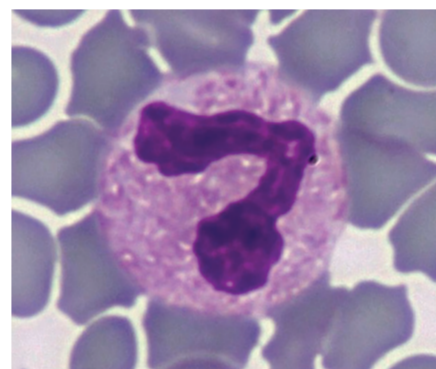
Toxic band neutrophil: basophilic foamy cytoplasm, Döhle bodies



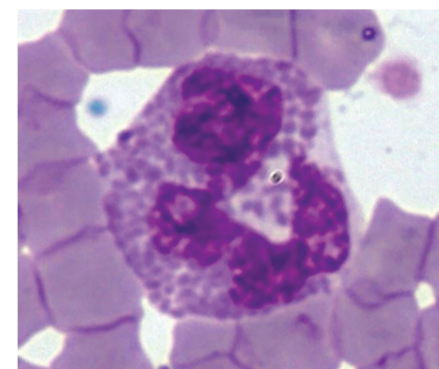
Eosinophil - dog



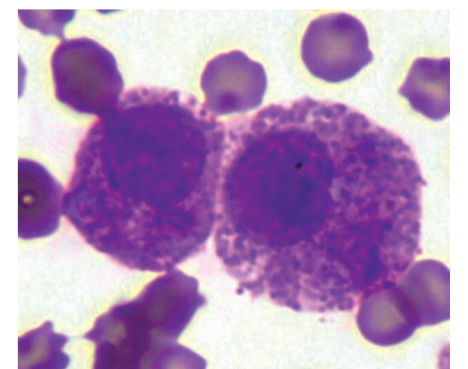
Basophil - dog



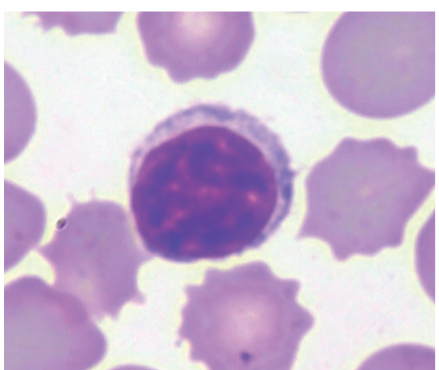
Eosinophil - cat



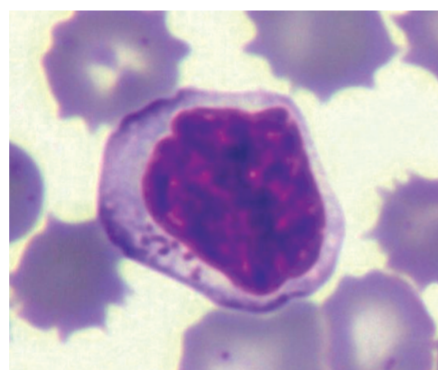
Basophil - cat



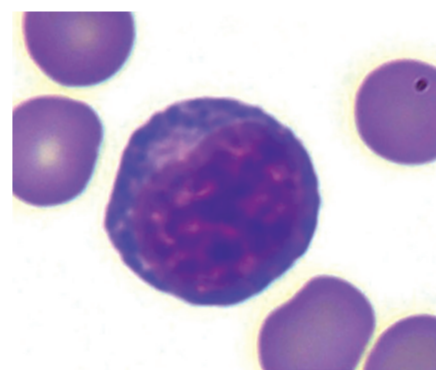
Mast cells - cat (systemic mastocytosis)



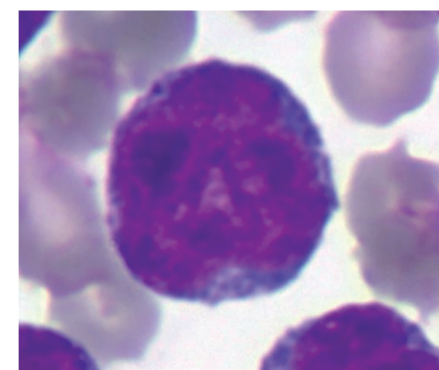
Small lymphocyte



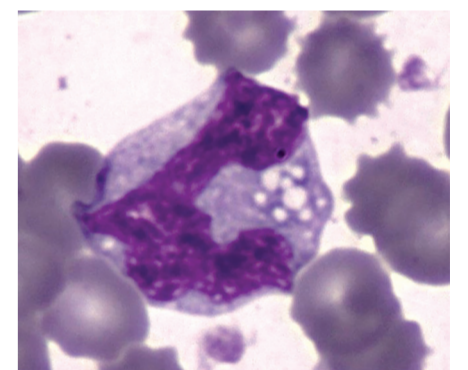
Large granular lymphocyte/LGL (dog, leishmaniasis)



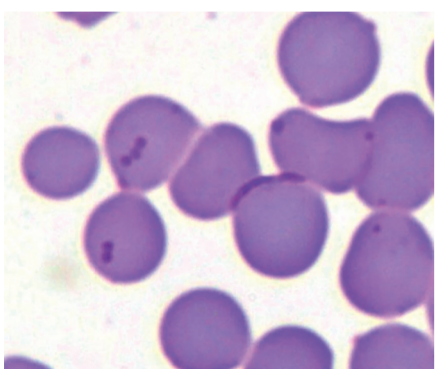
Reactive lymphocyte (cat, haemorrhagic gastroenteritis)



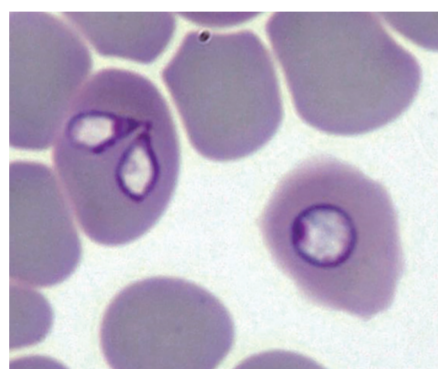
Atypical lymphoid cell (dog, ALL)



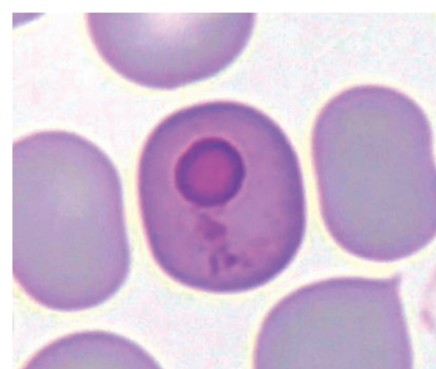
Monocyte - dog



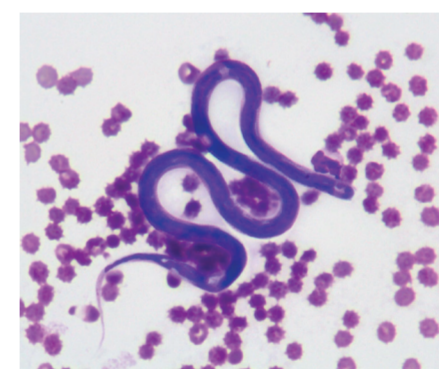
Mycoplasma haemofelis



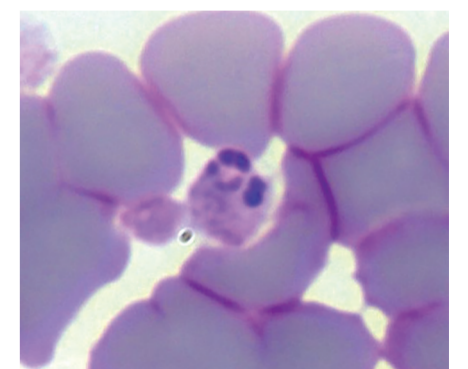
Babesia canis



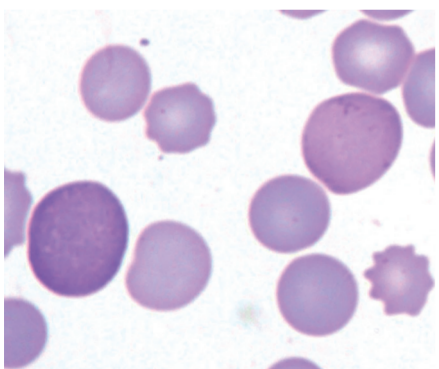
Canine distemper inclusion body



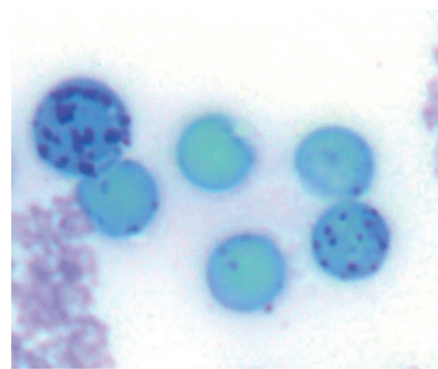
Microfilaria



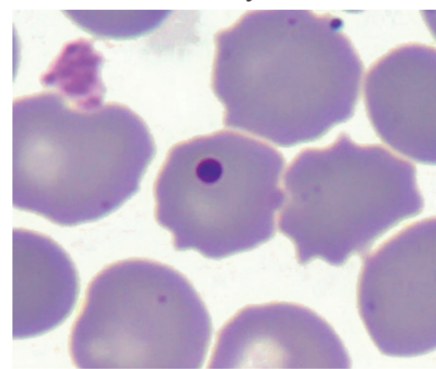
Anaplasma platys



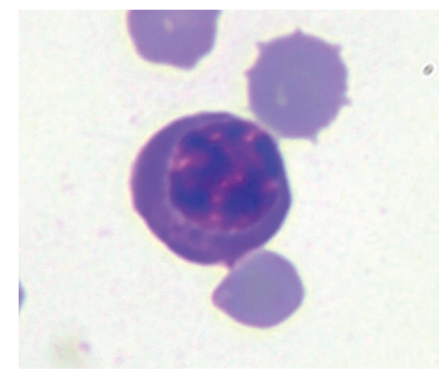
Anisocytosis and polychromasia



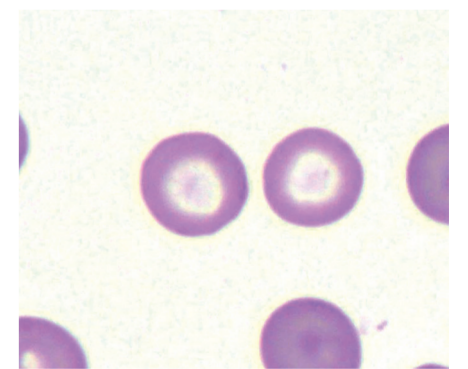
Reticulocytes cat, aggregated and punctate forms brilliant cresyl blue stain



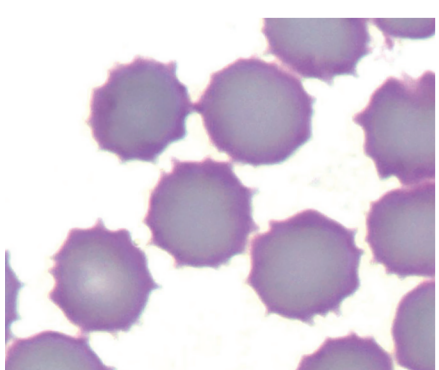
Howell Jolly body



Rubricyte nucleated red blood cell



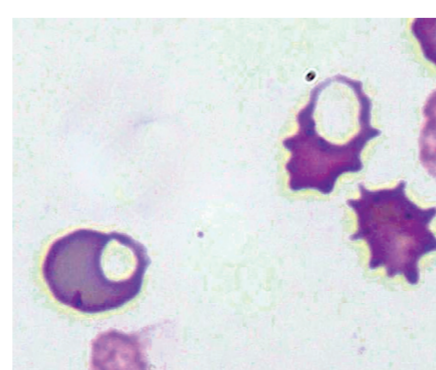
Hypochromic red blood cells



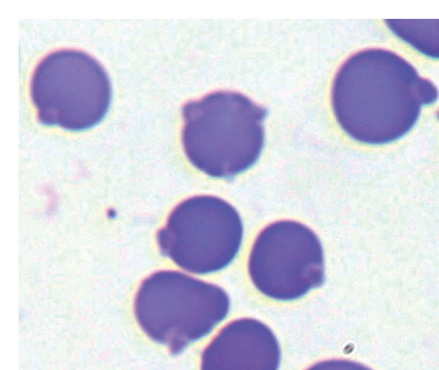
Echinocytes



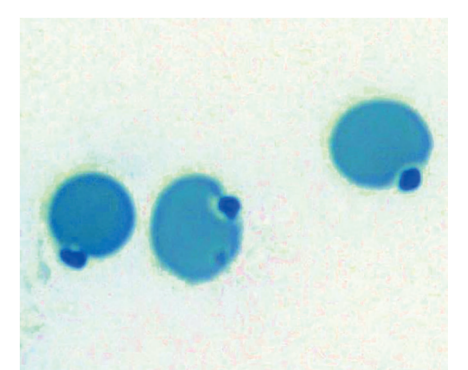
Schistocytes



Keratocytes



Heinz bodies (diff-quick stain)



Heinz bodies (brilliant cresyl blue stain)