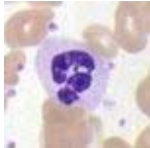

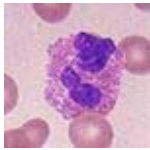
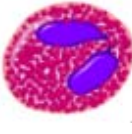




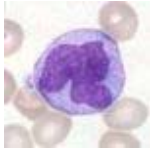



Type	Image	Diagram	Approx	Description
Neutrophil			65%	Neutrophils deal with defence against bacterial infection and other very small inflammatory processes and are usually first responders to bacterial infection.
Eosinophil			4%	Eosinophils primarily deal with parasitic infections and an increase in them may indicate such.
Basophil			<1%	Basophils are chiefly responsible for allergic and antigen response by releasing the chemical histamine causing inflammation.
Lymphocyte			25%	Lymphocytes are much more common in the lymphatic system. The blood has three types of lymphocytes: B cells: B cells make antibodies that bind to pathogens to enable their destruction. (B cells not only make antibodies that bind to pathogens, but after an attack, some B cells will retain the ability to produce an antibody to serve as a 'memory' system.) T cells: CD4+ (helper) T cells coordinate the immune response and are important for defence against intracellular bacteria. CD8+ (cytotoxic) T cells are able to kill virus-infected cells. $\gamma\delta$ T cells possess an alternative T cell receptor as opposed to CD4+ and CD8+ $\alpha\beta$ T cells and share characteristics of helper T cells, cytotoxic T cells and natural killer cells. Natural killer cells: Natural killer (NK) cells are able to kill cells of the body which are displaying a signal to kill them, as they have changed or been infected by a virus such as cold or flu.
Monocyte			6%	Monocytes share the "vacuum cleaner" (phagocytosis) function of neutrophils, but are much longer lived as they have an additional role: they present pieces of pathogens to T cells so that the pathogens may be recognized again and killed, or so that an antibody response may be mounted.