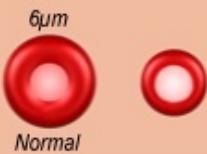


Abnormal RBC Morphology	Cartoon Image	May be associated with
Microcytic RBC		Pyridoxine deficiency Thalassemia Iron deficiency anemia Chronic disease anemia (sometimes) Sideroblastic anemia (sometimes)
Macrocytic RBC		Vitamin B12 or Folate deficiency Liver Disease MDS Chemotherapy (e.g. methotrexate)
Spurr Cell RBC (Acanthocyte)		Abetalipoproteinemia Liver disease McLeod blood group phenotype Post-splenectomy Etc.
Burr Cell RBC (Echinocyte)		Artifact Uremia Liver disease Etc.
Schistocyte		Microangiopathic Hemolytic Anemia Mechanical valve induced Etc.
Bite Cell RBC		G6PD deficiency Unstable hemoglobin disorders Oxidative drugs
Elliptocyte		Hereditary elliptocytosis Severe iron deficiency anemia
Spherocyte		Hereditary spherocytosis Autoimmune hemolytic anemia
Stomatocyte		Hereditary stomatocytosis Liver disease
Target Cell RBC		Thalassemia Hemoglobinopathies Post-splenectomy Liver disease Artifact
Sickle Cell RBC		Hemoglobin SS disease Hemoglobin SC disease Hemoglobin SD disease S-beta thalassemia
Teardrop		Myelofibrosis Underlying marrow process/infiltrate Etc.
Hemoglobin C Crystals		Hemoglobin C disease Hemoglobin SC disease

Red Cell Agglutinate		Cold autoimmune hemolytic anemia Paroxysmal cold hemoglobinuria IgM associated lymphoma Multiple myeloma
Rouleaux		Chronic liver disease Malignant lymphoma Multiple myeloma Chronic inflammatory diseases