

# Body Fluid Cell Atlas

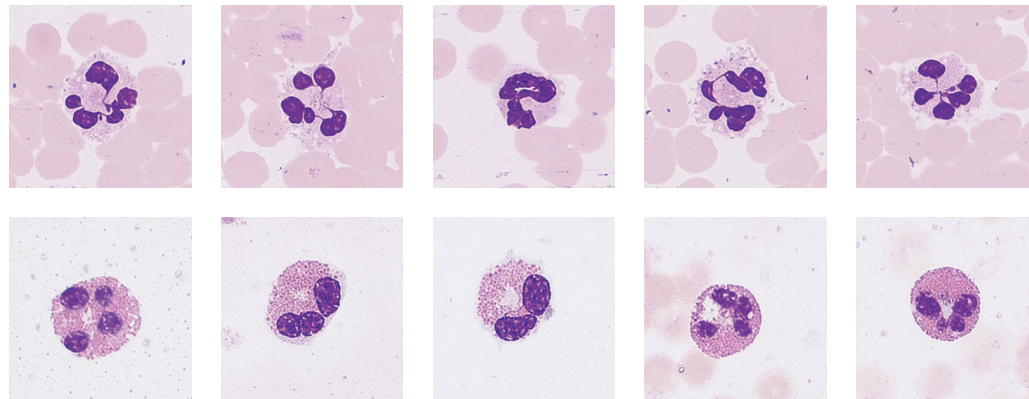
Automated Digital Cell Morphology Analyzer



## Neutrophils and Eosinophils

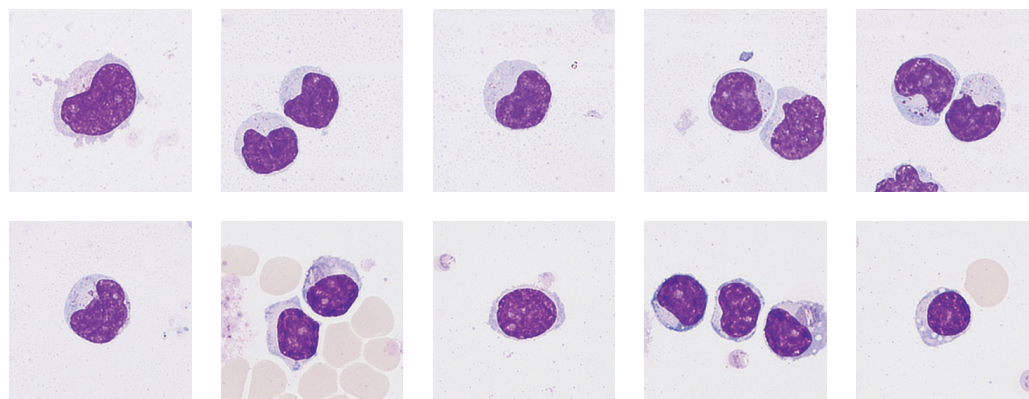
All maturation stages appear similar to those in blood or bone marrow. The segmented neutrophil and eosinophil show more distinctive lobe separation, and the nuclear lobes often are peripherally located close to the cell membrane.

Degenerated Neutrophils: Neutrophil degeneration frequently is seen in body fluids, particularly accompanying fluid neutrophilia. The nucleus becomes pyknotic, and appears as a small, dense, round mass. If toxic granulation is present, the granules can coalesce into azurophilic clusters.



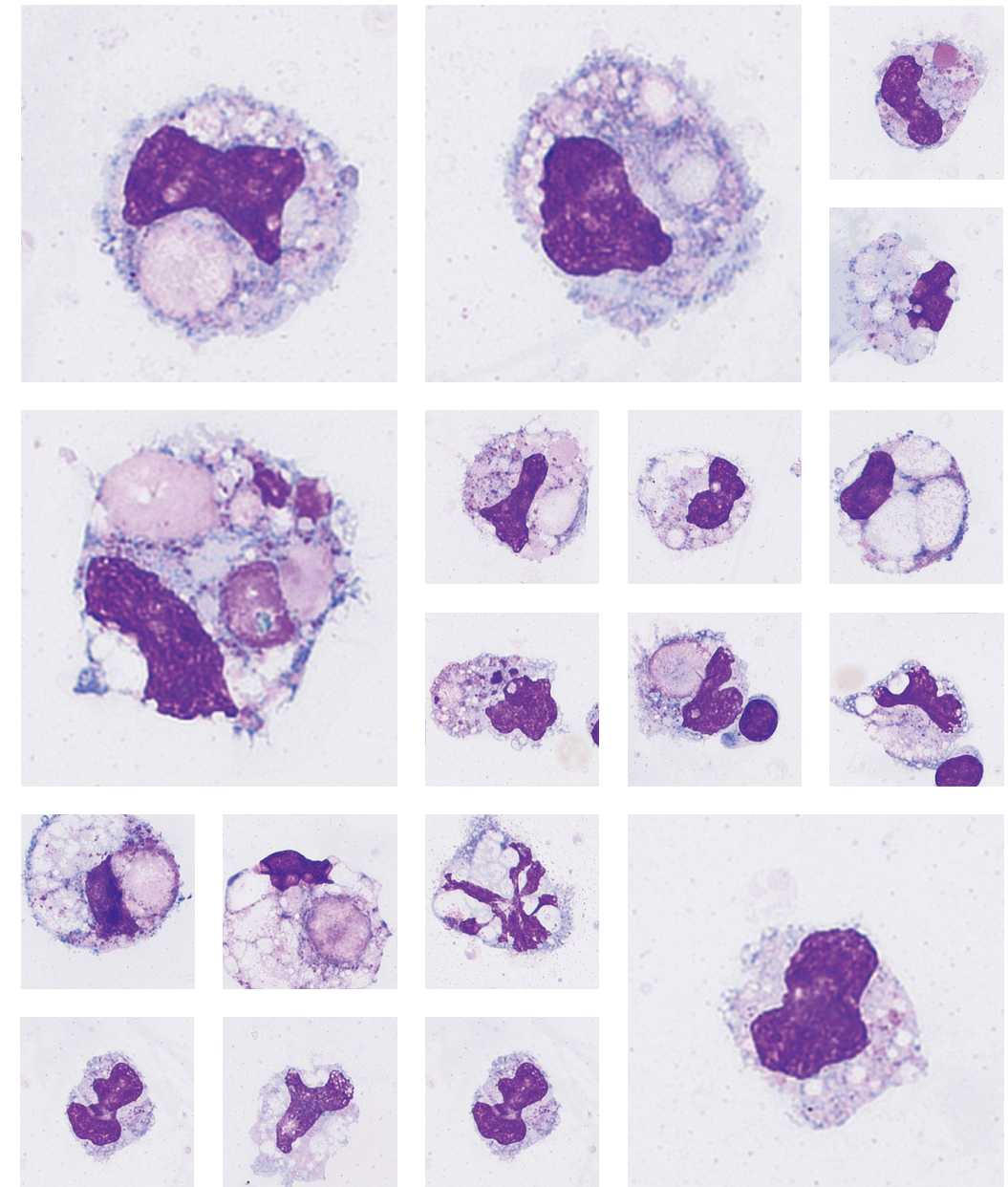
## Lymphocytes

The typical small lymphocyte appears slightly larger than in blood smears, often with more abundant cytoplasm. A small nucleolus also may be visible. Small numbers of azurophilic granules sometimes are present in the cytoplasm.

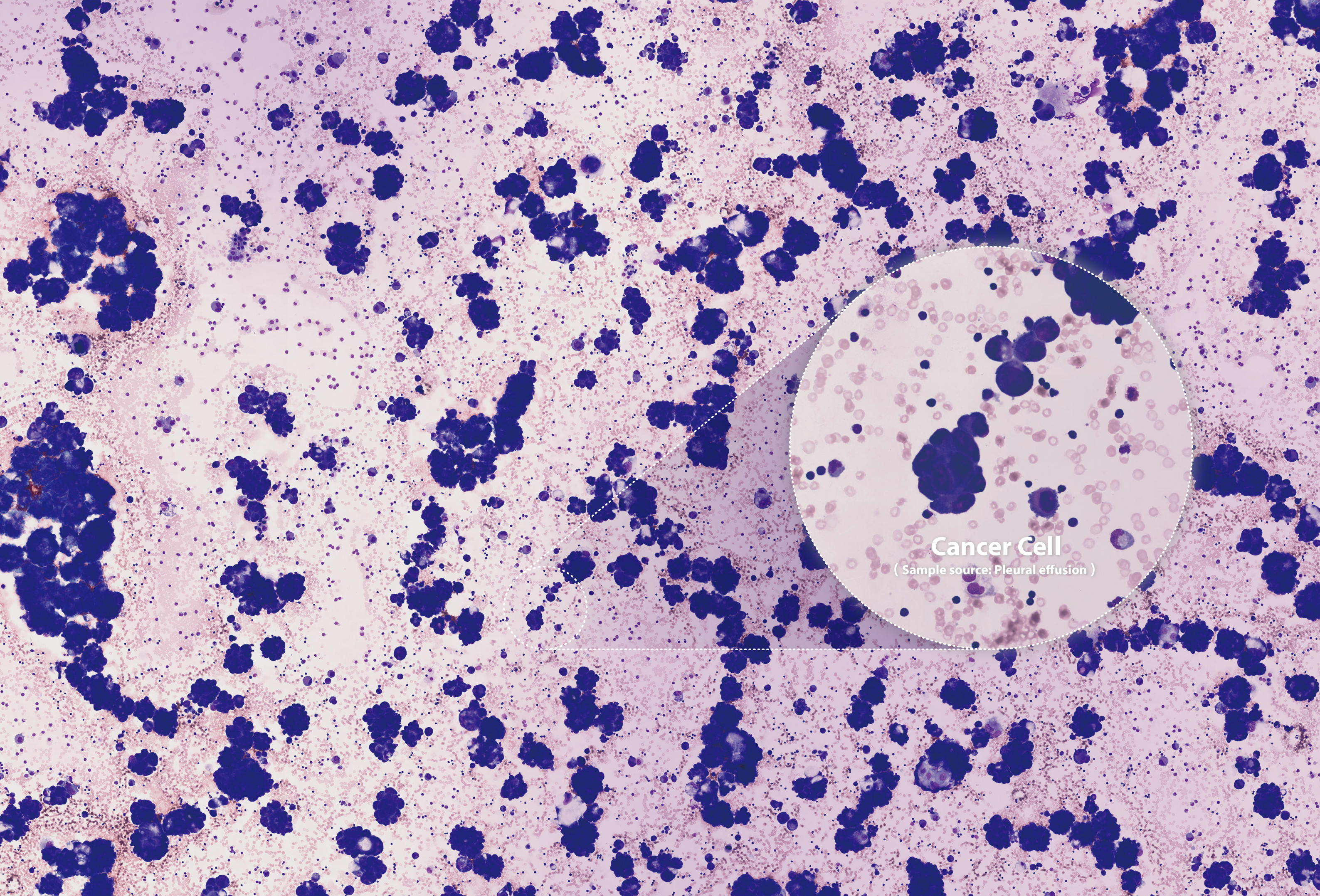


## Macrophages

When the monocyte/histiocyte shows evidence of phagocytosis (such as ingested material, remnants of digested products, or large postingestion vacuoles), it is called a macrophage. Macrophages are large, have dense nuclear chromatin, and can have a round nucleus or a nucleus flattened against one side of the cell. The cytoplasm is abundant and frequently vacuolated.







## Cancer Cell

( Sample source: Pleural effusion )



## Other cells

Including basophils, lymphoma cells, atypical lymphocytes, blasts, tumor cells, etc.

