

RBC:

Red blood cells (RBCs), are the most common type of blood cell that lives up to 120 days on an average. They are responsible for carrying oxygen from the lungs to the rest of the body and carbon dioxide back to the lungs. RBCs contain hemoglobin, a protein that binds to oxygen and gives blood its red color. They are devoid of nucleus.

WBC:

White blood cells (WBCs) are a crucial part of the immune system, defending the body against infections and diseases. Average lifespan 5-15 days.

Platelets:

Platelets are tiny, disc-shaped blood cells crucial for blood clotting and wound healing. They help to stop or slow down bleeding by forming a plug at the site of injury.

Blood vessels:

Vein:

These thin, tube-like structures with thin wall are an essential part of the circulatory system, which distributes blood and nutrients throughout the body.

The veins can accommodate a large volume of blood at relatively low pressures.

Veins are located throughout your body and collect oxygen-poor blood and return it to your heart.

Arteries:

Arteries are blood vessels which carry oxygen-rich blood from the heart to various organs and tissues.

They are thicker than veins and blood flows at high pressure.

Capillaries:

Capillaries are the smallest type of blood vessel, acting as a vital link between arteries and veins, facilitating the exchange of oxygen, nutrients, and waste products between the blood and body tissues. They are crucial for maintaining the health and proper functioning of all organs and tissues.