Blood film abnormalities:

- Target cells (ring of pallor with central and peripheral rim of staining)
  - Chronic liver disease, sickle cell disease, thalassaemia, post-splenectomy
- Basophilic stippling
  - Lead poisoning, thalassaemia
- Anisocytosis (variation in cell size)
  - Iron deficiency, thalassaemia, megaloblastic anaemia
- Poikilocytosis (variation in cell shape)
  - Iron deficiency, thalassaemia, myelofibrosis
- Basophilic stippling
- Anisocytosis
- Poikilocytosis

Target cells
- Leukoerythroblastic picture
- Leukaemoid reaction
- Howell-Jolly bodies (remnants of nuclear proteins)
- Auer rods (needle-like intracellular inclusions within blast cells)
- Heinz bodies (haemoglobin precipitates)
- Burr cells (irregular crenated cells)

Leukoerythroblastic picture (immature myeloid and erythroid elements)
- Leukaemoid reaction (marked granulocyte outpouring)
- Acanthocytes (spiculated red cells or spur cells)
- Howell-Jolly bodies (remnants of nuclear proteins)
- Auer rods (needle-like intracellular inclusions within blast cells)
- Heinz bodies (haemoglobin precipitates)
- Burr cells (irregular crenated cells)

Myelofibrosis
- Severe sepsis, trauma, metastatic neoplasm, acute haemolysis
- Alcoholic liver disease, hypothyroidism, anorexia nervosa, abetalipoproteinaemia
- Post-splenectomy, hypersplenism, megaloblastic anaemia, leukaemia
- Acute myeloid leukaemia
- Glucose-6-phosphate dehydrogenase deficiency
- Uraemia, pyruvate kinase deficiency, lymphosarcoma, peptic ulcer disease