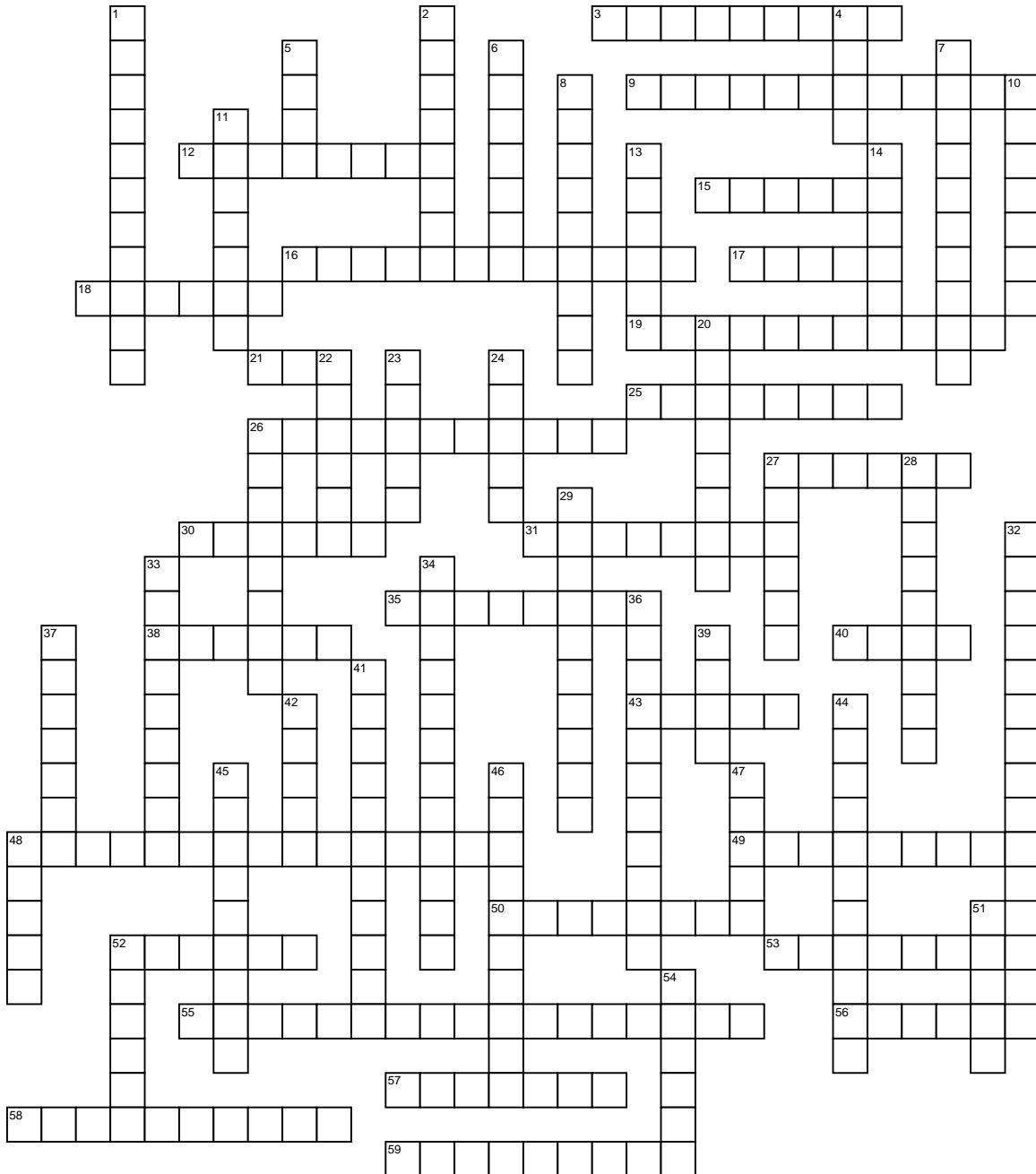


Cardiovascular System



ACROSS

- 3** The _____ arteries carry blood from the heart to the lungs.
- 9** _____ effects are those that change the heart rate.
- 12** The _____ vena cava is a large, short vein that carries de-oxygenated blood from the upper half of the body to the heart's right atrium.
- 15** A _____ is a small blood vessel that allows deoxygenated blood to return from the capillary beds to the larger blood vessels called veins.

- 16** _____ is a medical condition in which the blood pressure is chronically elevated.
- 17** _____ rhythm is a term used in medicine to describe the normal beating of the heart, as measured by an electrocardiogram (ECG).
- 18** The _____ valve, also known as the bicuspid valve, is a dual flap valve in the heart that lies between the left atrium and the left ventricle.
- 19** The _____ is the thin layer of cells that line the interior surface of blood vessels.

- 21** The bundle of _____ is a collection of heart muscle cells specialized for electrical conduction that transmits the electrical impulses from the AV node to the point of the apex of the fascicular branches.
- 25** _____'s law states that the more the ventricle is filled with blood during diastole, the greater the volume of ejected blood will be during the resulting systolic contraction.
- 26** _____ vein is a term used to describe a vein that is close to the surface of the body.

- 27 The hepatic _____ vein drains blood from the digestive system and its associated glands.
- 30 The tunica _____ is the innermost layer of an artery.
- 31 _____ resistance is a term used to define the resistance to flow that must be overcome to push blood through the circulatory system.
- 35 A _____ is a small blood vessel similar to a capillary but with a discontinuous endothelium.
- 38 The right _____ is one of four chambers in the human heart, receiving de-oxygenated blood from the superior and inferior vena cavae and the coronary sinus and pumping it into the right ventricle through the tricuspid valve.
- 40 A _____ is a blood vessel that carries blood toward the heart.
- 43 The tunica _____ is the middle layer of an artery or vein
- 48 A _____, also vasopressor or simply pressor, is any substance that acts to cause vasoconstriction and usually results in an increase of the blood pressure.
- 49 The left _____ is one of four chambers in the human heart, receiving oxygenated blood from the left atrium via the mitral valve and pumping it into the aorta via the aortic valve.
- 50 _____ fibers are specialized myocardial fibers located in the inner ventricular walls of the heart that conduct an electrical stimulus or impulse that enables the heart to contract in a coordinated fashion.
- 52 The left _____ is one of the four chambers in the human heart, receiving oxygenated blood from the pulmonary veins and pumping it into the left ventricle.
- 53 End-_____ volume is the volume of blood in the ventricles just after systole.
- 55 A _____ (ECG or EKG) is a graphic produced by an electrocardiograph, which records the electrical activity of the heart over time.
- 56 Cardiac _____ is the volume of blood being pumped by the heart, in particular by a ventricle in a minute.
- 57 _____ is the pressure stretching the ventricle of the heart, after passive filling and atrial contraction.
- 58 _____ is the muscular tissue of the heart.
- 59 The _____ veins carry oxygen-rich blood from the lungs to the left atrium of the heart.

DOWN

- 1 The _____ is the innermost layer of tissue that lines the chambers of the heart.
- 2 The _____ vena cava is the large vein that carries de-oxygenated blood from the lower half of the body into the heart.
- 4 Heart _____ is a term used to describe the frequency of the cardiac cycle.
- 5 The sinoatrial _____ is the impulse generating pacemaker tissue located in the right atrium of the heart, and thus the generator of sinus rhythm.
- 6 _____ is the contraction of heart chambers, driving blood out of the chambers.
- 7 _____ describes the outer layer of heart tissue.
- 8 The _____ valve is on the right side of the heart, between the right atrium and the right ventricle.
- 10 The _____ action potential is a specialized action potential in the heart, with unique properties necessary for function of the electrical conduction system of the heart.
- 11 The _____ veins are veins that bring deoxygenated blood from the head back to the heart via the superior vena cava.
- 13 _____ volume is the amount of blood pumped by the left ventricle of the heart in one contraction.
- 14 Blood _____s are part of the cardiovascular system and function to transport blood throughout the body, the most important types being arteries and veins.
- 20 _____ is the period of time when the heart relaxes after contraction.
- 22 The interventricular _____ is the stout wall separating the ventricles of the heart from one another.
- 23 The _____ is the largest artery in the human body.
- 24 Cardiac _____ is the term referring to all or any of the events related to the flow of blood that occur from the beginning of one heartbeat to the beginning of the next.
- 26 The _____ venous system describes the veins that drain into the right atrium without passing through two vascular beds before reaching the right side of the heart.
- 27 A _____ venous system occurs when a capillary bed drains into another capillary bed through veins.
- 28 An _____ is a small diameter blood vessel that extends and branches out from an artery and leads to capillaries.
- 29 The _____ or baroreceptor reflex is one of the body's homeostatic mechanisms for maintaining blood pressure, in which an elevated blood pressure reflexively causes blood pressure to decrease.
- 32 _____ are the smallest of a body's blood vessels, connecting arterioles to venules
- 33 End-_____ volume is the volume of blood in a ventricle at the end of filling.
- 34 Atrial _____ is a cardiac arrhythmia that involves the two atria of the heart.
- 36 A _____ agent is one which affects the conduction velocity of the AV node, and subsequently the rate of electrical impulses in the heart.
- 37 The tunica _____, previously known as the tunica adventitia, is the outermost layer of a blood vessel, surrounding the tunica media.
- 39 The atrioventricular _____ is an area of specialized tissue between the atria and the ventricles of the heart, which conducts the normal electrical impulse from the atria to the ventricles.
- 41 A _____ is a drug or chemical that relaxes the smooth muscle in blood vessels, which causes them to dilate.
- 42 The _____ is a muscular organ responsible for pumping blood through the blood vessels by repeated, rhythmic contractions.
- 44 _____ refers to an abnormally low blood pressure.
- 45 The right _____ is one of four chambers in the human heart, receiving de-oxygenated blood from the right atrium via the tricuspid valve and pumping it into the pulmonary artery via the pulmonary valve.
- 46 _____ arteries are the arteries which are furthest from the heart.
- 47 The superior and inferior vena _____ are the veins that return de-oxygenated blood from the body into the heart, emptying into the right atrium.
- 48 The heart _____s maintain the unidirectional flow of blood by opening and closing depending on the difference in pressure on each side.
- 51 The coronary _____ is a collection of veins joined together to form a large vessel that collects blood from the myocardium of the heart.
- 52 The _____ valve is one of the valves of the heart. It lies between the left ventricle and the aorta.
- 54 An _____ is a muscular blood vessel that carries blood away from the heart.