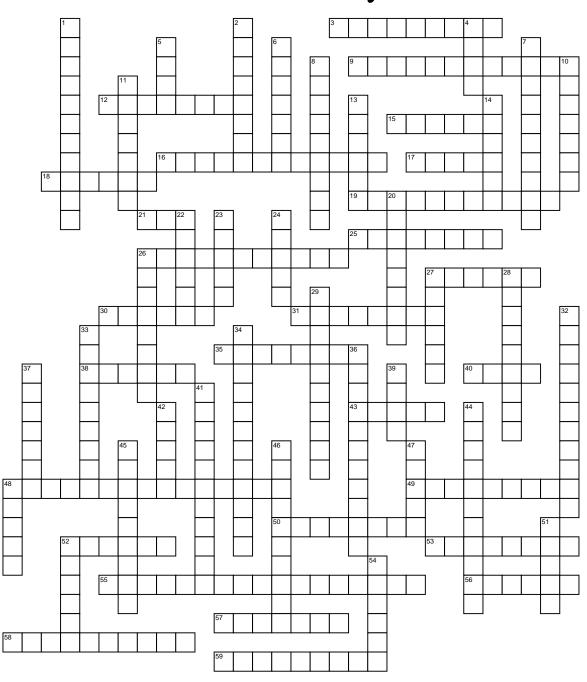
## Cardiovascular System



## **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
- 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.
- 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	DOWN			from an artery and leads to capillaries.
	blood from the digestive system and its			29	The or baroreceptor reflex is
•	associated glands.		is the innermost layer of		one of the body's homeostatic
30	The tunica is the innermost		t lines the chambers of the		mechanisms for maintaining blood
21	layer of an artery.  resistance is a term used to	heart.	vena cava is the large		pressure, in which an elevated blood pressure reflexively causes blood
31	define the resistance to flow that must		carries de-oxygenated blood		pressure to decrease.
	be overcome to push blood through the		ower half of the body into the	32	are the smallest of a body's
	circulatory system.	heart.		-	blood vessels, connecting arterioles to
35	A is a small blood vessel	4 Heart	is a term used to		venules
	similar to a capillary but with a	describe	he frequency of the cardiac	33	End volume is the volume of
	discontinuous endothelium.	cycle.			blood in a ventricle at the end of filling.
38	The right is one of four		trial is the impulse	34	Atrial is a cardiac arrhythmia
	chambers in the human heart,		g pacemaker tissue located in		that involves the two atria of the heart.
	receiving de-oxygenated blood from		atrium of the heart, and thus	36	A agent is one which affects
	the superior and inferior vena cavae	-	ator of sinus rhythm.		the conduction velocity of the AV node,
	and the coronary sinus and pumping it into the right ventricle through the		is the contraction of heart , driving blood out of the		and subsequently the rate of electrical impulses in the heart.
	tricuspid valve.	chambers	_	37	The tunica, previously
40	A is a blood vessel that		describes the outer layer of	01	known as the tunica adventitia, is the
	carries blood toward the heart.	heart tiss	•		outermost layer of a blood vessel,
43	The tunica is the middle		valve is on the right side		surrounding the tunica media.
	layer of an artery or vein	of the hea	art, between the right atrium	39	The atrioventricular is an
48	A, also vasopressor or		ght ventricle.		area of specialized tissue between the
	simply pressor, is any substance that		action potential is a		atria and the ventricles of the heart,
	acts to cause vasoconstriction and	=	ed action potential in the		which conducts the normal electrical
	usually results in an increase of the		n unique properties necessary	44	impulse from the atria to the ventricles.
49	blood pressure. The left is one of four		on of the electrical conduction the heart.	41	A is a drug or chemical that relaxes the smooth muscle in blood
73	chambers in the human heart,	-	veins are veins that		vessels, which causes them to dilate.
	receiving oxygenated blood from the		xygenated blood from the	42	The is a muscular organ
	left atrium via the mitral valve and	-	k to the heart via the superior		responsible for pumping blood through
	pumping it into the aorta via the aortic	vena cava	а.		the blood vessels by repeated,
	valve.		volume is the amount of		rhythmic contractions.
50	fibers are specialized		nped by the left ventricle of	44	refers to an abnormally low
	myocardial fibers located in the inner		in one contraction.	45	blood pressure.
	ventricular walls of the heart that conduct an electrical stimulus or		s are part of the cular system and function to	45	The right is one of four chambers in the human heart,
	impulse that enables the heart to		blood throughout the body,		receiving de-oxygenated blood from
	contract in a coordinated fashion.		mportant types being arteries		the right atrium via the tricuspid valve
52	The left is one of the four	and veins			and pumping it into the pulmonary
	chambers in the human heart,		is the period of time when		artery via the pulmonary valve.
	receiving oxygenated blood from the		relaxes after contraction.	46	arteries are the arteries
	pulmonary veins and pumping it into		ventricular is the		which are furthest from the heart.
<b>5</b> 0	the left ventricle.		separating the ventricles of	47	The superior and inferior vena
53	End volume is the volume of blood in the ventricles just after systole.		from one another is the largest artery in		are the veins that return de- oxygenated blood from the body into
55	A (ECG or EKG) is a graphic	the huma	• •		the heart, emptying into the right
00	produced by an electrocardiograph,		is the term referring		atrium.
	which records the electrical activity of		ny of the events related to the	48	The hearts maintain the
	the heart over time.	flow of blo	ood that occur from the		unidirectional flow of blood by opening
56	Cardiac is the volume of	beginning	of one heartbeat to the		and closing depending on the
	blood being pumped by the heart, in		of the next.		difference in pressure on each side.
	particular by a ventricle in a minute.		venous system	51	The coronary is a collection
57	is the pressure stretching		the veins that drain into the		of veins joined together to form a large
	the ventricle of the heart, after passive	-	m without passing through		vessel that collects blood from the
5Ω	filling and atrial contraction is the muscular tissue of the		lar beds before reaching the of the heart.	52	myocardium of the heart.  The valve is one of the
50	heart.	-	venous system occurs	JZ	valves of the heart. It lies between the
59	The veins carry oxygen-rich		apillary bed drains into		left ventricle and the aorta.
	blood from the lungs to the left atrium		apillary bed through veins.	54	An is a muscular blood
	of the heart.	<b>28</b> An	is a small diameter blood		vessel that carries blood away from the
		veccal the	at extends and branches out		heart