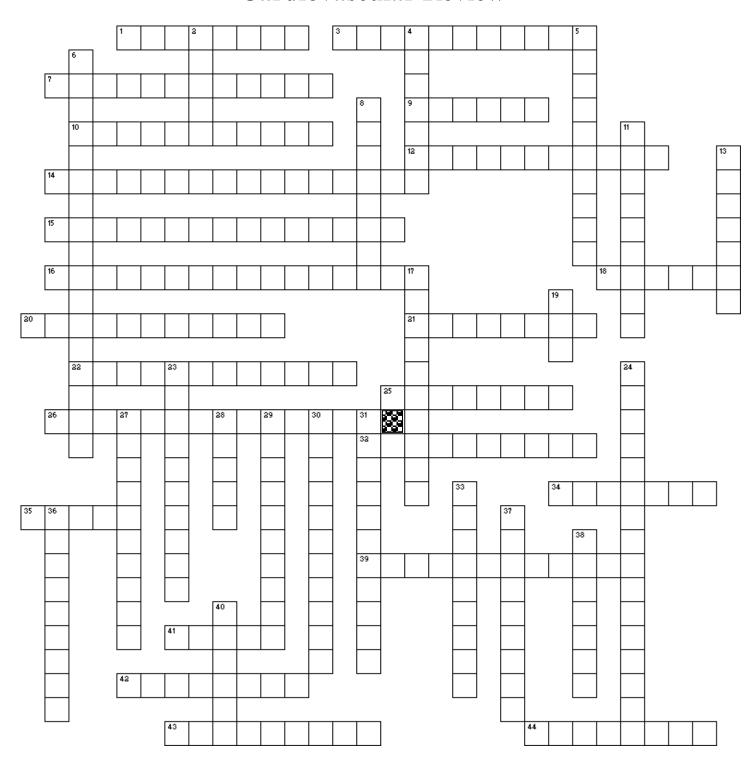
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Cardiovascular Review



Across

- 1 The valves that close when the ventricles are full of blood and stay closed while the ventricles contract.
- 3 The fibrous, protective sac that covers the heart and anchors it to the sternum and diaphragm.
- 7 An infection of the smooth inner layer of the heart that can cause valve trouble.
- 9 Semilunar valve that blood leaving the left ventricle passes through.
- 10 The smooth inner layer of the heart that helps the blood flow smoothly through the heart.
- 12 Tiny blood vessels that form "beds" that connect arteries and veins.
- 14 A solution for incompetent valves to avoid congestive heart failure down the road.
- 15 Branch off the aorta that carries blood to the head and arms of the body.
- 16 Incompetent heart valves that have stiffened due to repeated attacks of endocarditis.
- 18 Crushing heart pain caused by a lack of oxygen in the heart tissue.
- 20 The groove on the interatrial septum that marks where the hole connecting the atria in the fetal heart used to be.
- 21 The valve between the left atrium and left ventricle, also known as the mitral valve.
- 22 An infection of the tough, fibrous sac that protects the heart.
- 25 When blood leaks through valves and flows the wrong direction.
- 26 Blood vessels that have the highest level of oxygen in the body.
- 32 The smooth outer layer of the heart that is next to the parietal pericardium.
- 34 Vein that takes blood from the liver to the inferior vena cava.
- 35 The receiving chambers of the heart.
- 39 The hole in the fetal heart that allows blood to pass from the right atrium to the left atrium, bypassing the non-functioning fetal lungs
- 41 Blood vessels that carry the blood back to the heart.
- 42 The vena cava that the brachiocephalic vein empties into.
- 43 The right ventricle pumps blood into this circulation.
- 44 The circulation that the left ventricle pumps into.

Down

- 2 Main artery carrying oxygenated blood away from the heart.
- 4 When heart cells begin to die from a lack of oxygen.
- 5 A "coronary" caused by a prolonged lack of oxygen in heart tissue is known as a infarction.
- 6 The wall separating the atria of the heart.
- 8 Blood vessels that carry blood away from the heart, usually with highly oxygenated blood.
- 11 Valves that close to cause the "dub," or second heart sound,
- 13 The major vein carrying blood from the head region back toward the heart.
- 17 The artery that passes under the clavicle on the way to the arm.
- 19 Heart valves from this animal can be chemically treated and used in humans.
- 23 Describes a condition that a person is born with as opposed to one that develops later in life.
- 24 The "heartstrings" that keep the AV valves from opening too far and leaking blood into the atria.
- 27 The thick middle layer of heart tissue.
- 28 Veins and arteries that carry blood to and from the kidneys.
- 29 The chambers of the heart that emptied just before you hear the second heart sound.
- 30 A general word that describes valves that do not work properly
- 31 Pericarditis causes a lack of _____ which results in painful friction between the pericardium and the epicardium.
- 33 The only arteries in the body that have low oxygen levels.
- 36 The valve that separates an atrium and a ventricle and is made of three flaps.
- 37 Describes valves that are man-made.
- 38 The main artery that carries blood to the head region.
- 40 The left AV valve is also known as the _____ valve.