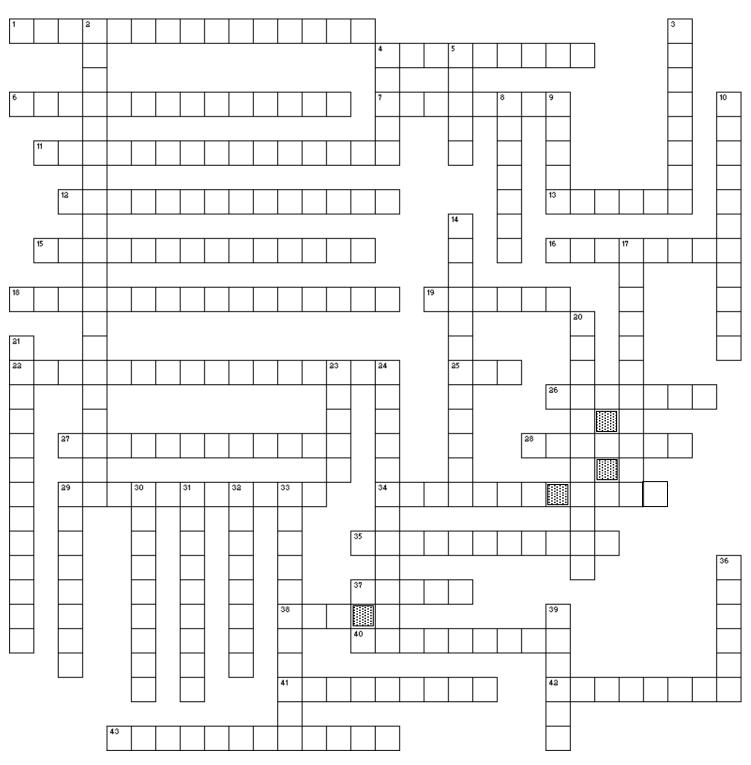
## **Circulation CW Review**



## <u>Across</u>

- 1 The rate at which the patient is breathing. One of the vital signs.
- 4 The veins with the lowest blood pressure in the body.
- 6 Devices that shock the heart in order to get it to reset itself to its normal heart rythym.
- 7 Colder temperatures would result in an \_\_\_\_ in your blood pressure.
- 11 When fatty plaque is deposited underneath the inner lining of an artery.
- 12 Places where pressure can be exerted on arteries to reduce the blood flow or places where the pulse can be taken.
- 13 This part of the nodal system sends the signals to the ventricle that cause them to contract.
- 15 Swelling caused by backed up blood flow when the left side of the heart fails.
- 16 When there is inadequate blood flow to the heart tissues.
- 18 Change in blood vessels caused by the fight or flight response.
- 19 This gender generally has a faster heart rate.
- 22 When the walls of the arteries become harder and inflexible.
- 25 Diagram or printout showing the electrical signals of the heart.
- 26 These organs have the biggest effect on your blood pressure by controlling the volume of fluid in the blood.
- 27 When the heart rate increases to the point that the heart simply flutters or shudders.
- 28 One of the ions that affect your heart rate.
- 29 When a catheter is used to inflate a balloon inside a blood vessel to open the lumen.
- 34 Hormone that increases the heart rate.
- 35 Another name for the heart's electrical conduction system.
- 37 The pressure exerted in the arteries when the ventricles contract.
- 38 When the heart is unable to pump enough blood to meet the body tissues need for O<sub>2</sub> and nutrients.
- 40 The number of times your heart beats per minute.
- 41 Medications that cause the kidney to form more urine and lower the blood pressure.
- 42 If the kidneys remove more water from the blood, it would cause the blood pressure to \_\_\_\_\_.
- 43 Change in a blood vessel by a factor, such as heat, that reduces your blood pressure.

## <u>Down</u>

- 2 Type of swelling and pressure caused by failure of the right side of the heart.
- 3 This chemical causes vasoconstriction.
- 4 Blood vessels with valves that carry lower pressure blood in their larger lumens.
- 5 The artery with the highest blood pressure in the body.
- 8 This chemical causes vasodilation and lowers blood pressure when imbibed.
- 9 Swelling caused by increasing fluid levels.
- 10 When a person has less than sixty heartbeats per minute. It is usually not pathological.
- 14 The "silent killer" that causes your heart to work harder and wear out over time. BP is > 140/90.
- 17 When the systolic pressure is less than one hundred millimeters of mercury. Usually a sign of good physical condition or old age.
- 20 The only place in the circulatory system where substances can move in and out of the blood. Like a student on Saturday, they are found in beds.
- 21 The volume of blood pumped out of either side of the heart in one minute.
- 23 A wire mesh that is spread out and left in a blood vessel to keep its lumen open.
- 24 The amount of blood that is pumped out by one side of the heart each time the heart beats.
- 29 Blood vessels that have 3 layers, a smaller lumen, elastic walls, and a higher blood pressure.
- 30 Word used to describe the heart's self-contained electrical conduction system.
- 31 The sinoatrial node, which initiates the heartbeat.
- 32 Blood pressure is also referred to as \_\_\_\_\_ pressure.
- 33 An extremely fast heart rate that can lead to fibrillation.
- 36 The "pacemaker" of the heart.
- 39 One of the factors that affects heart rate.