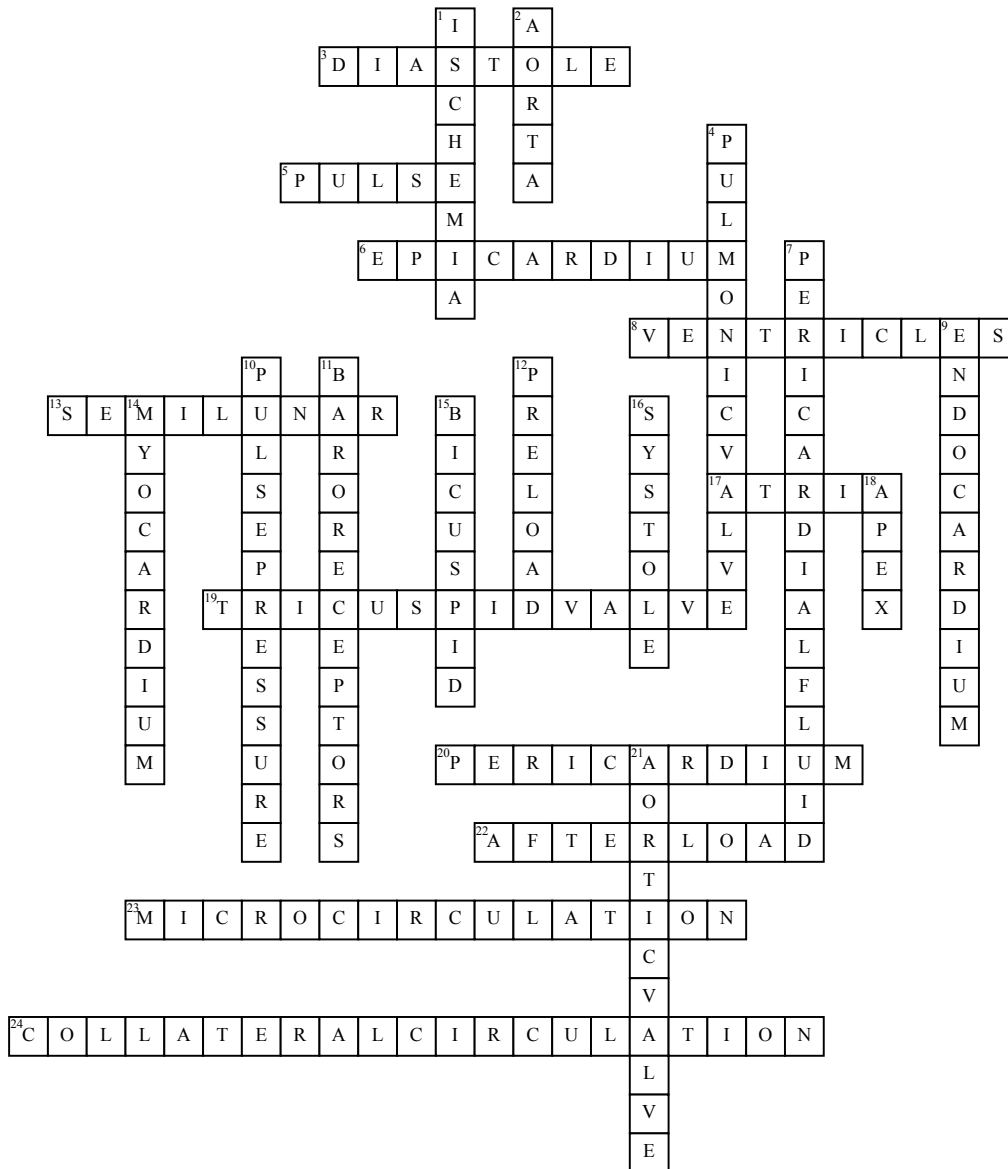


Name: _____

Cardiovascular System



Across

3. atrial relaxation followed by ventricular relaxation
5. a rhythmic expansion of arterial walls with each heartbeat
6. the thin outer layer (also called the visceral of the serous pericardium)
8. high pressure chambers that push blood out of the heart
13. three crescent shaped cusps which each ventricle empties through
17. thin walled low pressure chambers; receiving centers for blood (two upper chambers)
19. between the right atrium and right ventricle; is formed of three flaps of tissue
20. the sac that surrounds and protects the heart

22. the amount of pressure or resistance the ventricles must overcome to empty their contents
23. blood circulation through capillaries
24. two vessels interconnect to supply the same area

Down

1. reversible cell injury due to decrease blood/oxygen supply
2. the largest artery
4. separates the right ventricle from the pulmonary artery
7. serous fluid which acts a lubricant and reduces friction between the layers as the heart contracts and relaxes
9. (inner heart) membrane lining the heart's interior wall
10. pulse assessment locations

11. sensory receptors in blood vessel walls
12. the amount of pressure or stretching force against the ventricular wall at maximum relaxation of the heart
14. middle and thickest layer of the hearts wall, the muscle layer
15. between left atrium and left ventricle; has only two flaps of tissue
16. the sequence of dual contractions, atria followed by the ventricle
18. the inferior point of the heart which is formed by the tip of the left ventricle
21. separates the left ventricle from the aorta; the body's largest artery