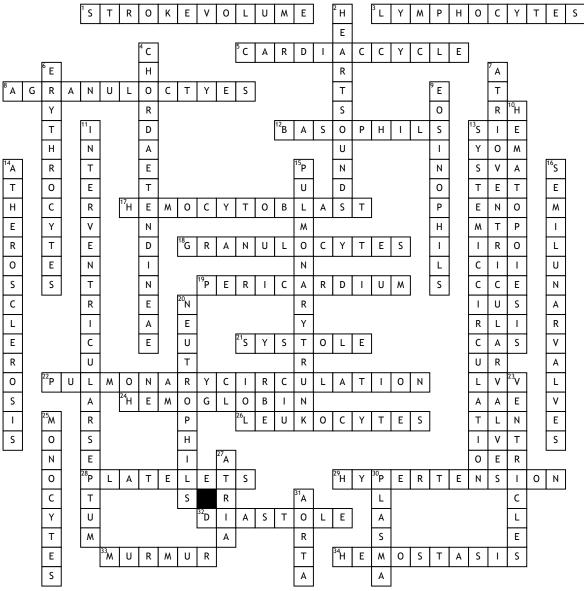
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Cardiovascular System



Across

- 1. a volume of blood ejected by a ventricle during systole
- **3.** agranular white blood cells formed in the bone marrow that mature in the lymphoid tissue
- **5.** sequence of events encompassing one complete contraction and relaxation of the atria and ventricles of the heart
- $\pmb{8}\text{.}$ white blood cells with a one-lobed nucleus. no granules in cytoplasm
- 12. white blood cells whose granules stain deep blue with basic dye; have a relatively pale nucleus and granular-appearing cytoplasm
- 17. stem cells that give rise to all the formed elements of the blood
- **18.** a white blood cell with secretory granules in its cytoplasm (ex. eosinophil/basophil)
- 19. the membranous sac enveloping the heart
- 21. the contraction phase of heart activity
- **22.** system of blood vessels that carry blood to and from the lungs for gas exchange

- **24.** the oxygen-transporting pigment of erythrocytes
- 26. white blood cell
- **28.** one of the irregular cell fragments of blood; involved in clotting
- 29. abnormally high blood pressure
- **32.** a period (between contractions) of relaxation of the heart during which it fills with blood
- **33.** a condition in which the heart produces or is apt to produce a recurring sound indicative of disease or damage
- 34. the stopping of a flow of blood

Down

- 2. lub dub, lub dub
- **4.** cord-like tendons that connect the papillary muscles to the tricuspid valve and the mitral valve in the heart (heart strings)
- 6. red blood cells
- 7. bicuspid and tricuspid
- **9.** granular white blood cells whose granules readily take up a stain called eosin

- 10. formation of blood cells
- **11.** the stout wall separating the lower chambers of the heart from one another
- **13.** systems of blood vessels that carries nutrient-and oxygen-rich blood to all the body organs
- 14. a disease of the arteries characterized by the deposition of plaques of fatty material on their inner walls
- **15.** begins at the base of the right ventricle, branches into two pulmonary arteries which deliver deoxygenated blood to the corresponding lung
- **16.** valves that prevent blood return to the ventricles after contraction
- 20. the most abundant of the white blood cells
- 23. discharging chambers of the heart
- **25.** large single-nucleus white blood cell; agranular leukocyte
- **27.** a chamber of the heart receiving blood from the veins; superior heart chambers
- 30. the fluid portion of the blood
- **31.** major systemic artery; arises from the left ventricle of the heart