Cardiovascular System

Across
1. a volume of blood ejected by a ventricle during systole
2. lub dub, lub dub
3. agranular white blood cells formed in the bone marrow that mature in the lymphoid tissue
4. cord-like tendons that connect the papillary muscles to the tricuspid valve and the mitral valve in the heart (heart strings)
5. sequence of events encompassing one complete contraction and relaxation of the atria and ventricles of the heart
6. red blood cells
7. bicuspid and tricuspid
8. white blood cells with a one-lobed nucleus. no granules in cytoplasm
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
12. white blood cells whose granules stain deep blue with basic dye; have a relatively pale nucleus and granular-appearing cytoplasm
13. systems of blood vessels that carry 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
17. stem cells that give rise to all the formed elements of the blood
18. a blood cell with secretory granules in its cytoplasm (ex. eosinophil/basophil)
19. the membranous sac enveloping the heart
20. the contraction phase of heart activity
21. systems of blood vessels that carry blood to and from the lungs for gas exchange
22. the oxygen-transporting pigment of erythrocytes
23. discharging chambers of the heart
24. the fluid portion of the blood
25. large single-nucleus white blood cell; agranular leukocyte
26. white blood cell
27. a chamber of the heart receiving blood from the veins; superior heart
28. one of the irregular cell fragments of blood; involved in clotting
29. abnormally high blood pressure
30. the most abundant of the white blood cells
31. major systemic artery; arises from the left ventricle of the heart
32. a period (between contractions) of relaxation of the heart during which it fills chambers
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
1. no granules in cytoplasm
2. the atria and ventricles of the heart
3. an atrium of the heart
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