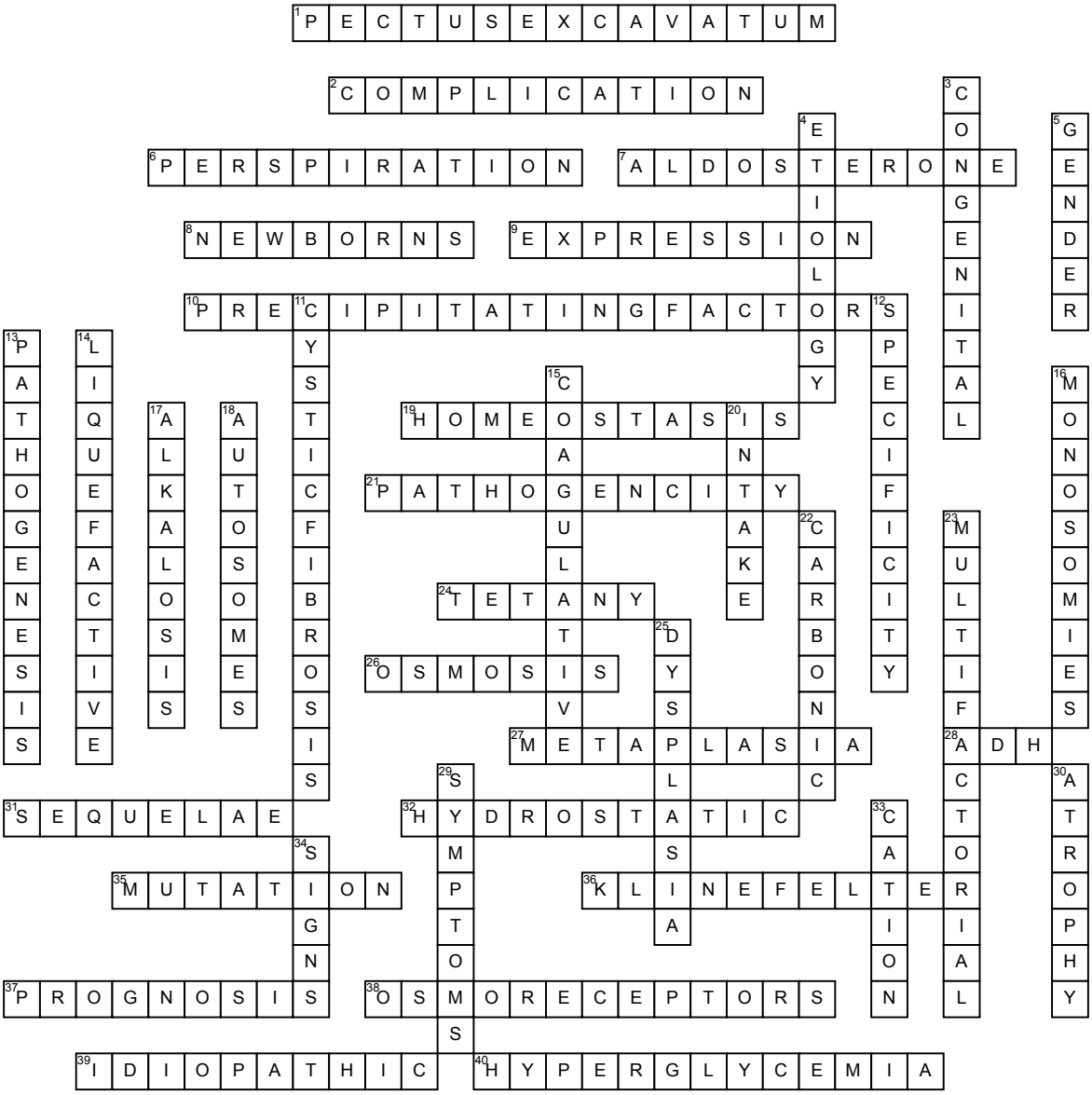
Pathophysiology



Across

1. Clinical manifestation of Marfan syndrome.

2. Pneumonia in a bedridden patient falls under the heading of this.

6. One way to cause insensible losses.

7. Primarily controls sodium level.

8. Has the greatest percentage of total body water.

9. The way in which a genetic trait reveals itself.

10. The causes of a disease.

19. Maintaining a stable environment.

21. Capacity of microbes to cause disease.

24. Hypocalcemia can cause this.

26. Movement of water between the interstitum and cells.

27. This process is thought to be reversible but can be considered "pre-malignant"

28. Makes the collecting ducts permeable to water.

31. May be an unwanted but not unanticipated residual effect of a disorder.

32. This pressure is the push created by water.

35. Can affect all future generations.

36. The male with who has this defect is tall with hypogonadism.

37. Predicted outcomes.

38. These are activated when there is hemoconcentration.

39. No known cause.

40. Can lead to hypertonic hyponatremia.

Down

3. This etiologic basis for illness might not be present at birth.

4. Causes of disease.

5. The only genetic material carried on the Y chromosome.

11. Patients with this disease might have increased salt content.

12. One property of the immune response.

13. The sequence of events associated with disease development.

14. This type of necrosis occurs in the brain.

15. Protein is a requirement for this type of necrosis to occur.

16. All of these are lethal when autosomes are involved.

17. Can cause muscle twitching and seizures.

18. Non sex chromosome.

20. This in part is related to habit.

22. The body's only volatile acid

23. The risk of these disorder can't be determined by a punnett square

25. Often "interpreted" as carcinoma insitu.

29. Can't be identified by the observers.

30. Ischemia has this effect on tissue.

33. A positively charged ion.

34. Gathered through the five sense.