



ACROSS

- 1 A _____, also vasopressor or simply pressor, is any substance that acts to cause vasoconstriction and usually results in an increase of the blood pressure.
- 5 The right _____ is one of four chambers in the human heart, receiving deoxygenated blood from the superior and inferior vena cavae and the coronary sinus and pumping it into the right ventricle through the tricuspid valve.
- 6 The left _____ is one of the four chambers in the human heart, receiving oxygenated blood from the pulmonary veins and pumping it into the left ventricle.
- 9 The hepatic _____ vein drains blood from the digestive system and its associated glands.
- 11 _____ are the smallest of a body's blood vessels, connecting arterioles to venules
- 13 Blood _____s are part of the cardiovascular system and function to transport blood throughout the body, the most important types

being arteries and veins.

- 14 A _____ venous system occurs when a capillary bed drains into another capillary bed through veins.
- 18 The _____ valve, also known as the bicuspid valve, is a dual flap valve in the heart that lies between the left atrium and the left ventricle.
- 19 The _____ valve is on the right side of the heart, between the right atrium and the right ventricle.
- 21 A _____ is a blood vessel that carries blood toward the heart.
- 24 The left _____ is one of four chambers in the human heart, receiving oxygenated blood from the left atrium via the mitral valve and pumping it into the aorta via the aortic valve.
- 25 The _____ veins carry oxygen-rich blood from the lungs to the left atrium of the heart.
- 26 Cardiac _____ is the term referring to all or any of the events related to the flow of blood that occur from the beginning of one heartbeat to the beginning of the next.
- 27 A _____ is a muscular blood vessel that carries

blood away from the heart.

- 29 The bundle of _____ is a collection of heart muscle cells specialized for electrical conduction that transmits the electrical impulses from the AV node to the point of the apex of the fascicular branches.
- 30 _____ arteries are the arteries which are furthest from the heart.
- 31 The _____ is the thin layer of cells that line the interior surface of blood vessels.
- 32 A _____ is a small blood vessel that allows deoxygenated blood to return from the capillary beds to the larger blood vessels called veins.

DOWN

- 1 The right _____ is one of four chambers in the human heart, receiving deoxygenated blood from the right atrium via the tricuspid valve and pumping it into the pulmonary artery via the pulmonary valve.
- 2 The sinoatrial _____ is the impulse generating pacemaker tissue located in the right atrium of the heart,

and thus the generator of sinus rhythm.

- 3 Heart _____ is a term used to describe the frequency of the cardiac cycle.
- 4 The _____ arteries carry blood from the heart to the lungs.
- 7 A _____ is a small diameter blood vessel that extends and branches out from an artery and leads to capillaries.
- 8 _____ is a medical condition in which the blood pressure is chronically elevated.
- 10 _____ resistance is a term used to define the resistance to flow that must be overcome to push blood through the circulatory system.
- 12 _____ fibers are specialized myocardial fibers located in the inner ventricular walls of the heart that conduct an electrical stimulus or impulse that enables the heart to contract in a coordinated fashion.
- 15 The _____ valve is one of the valves of the heart. It lies between the left ventricle and the aorta.
- 16 The atrioventricular _____ is an area of specialized tissue between the atria and the ventricles of the heart, which conducts the normal electrical impulse from the atria to the ventricles.

- 17 _____ is the period of time when the heart relaxes after contraction.
- 20 A _____ is a small blood vessel similar to a capillary but with a discontinuous endothelium.
- 22 _____ is the contraction of heart chambers, driving blood out of the chambers.
- 23 The _____ is a muscular organ responsible for pumping blood through the blood vessels by repeated, rhythmic contractions.
- 24 The heart _____s maintain the unidirectional flow of blood by opening and closing depending on the difference in pressure on each side.
- 27 The _____ is the largest artery in the human body.
- 28 The superior and inferior vena _____ are the veins that return deoxygenated blood from the body into the heart, emptying into the right atrium.