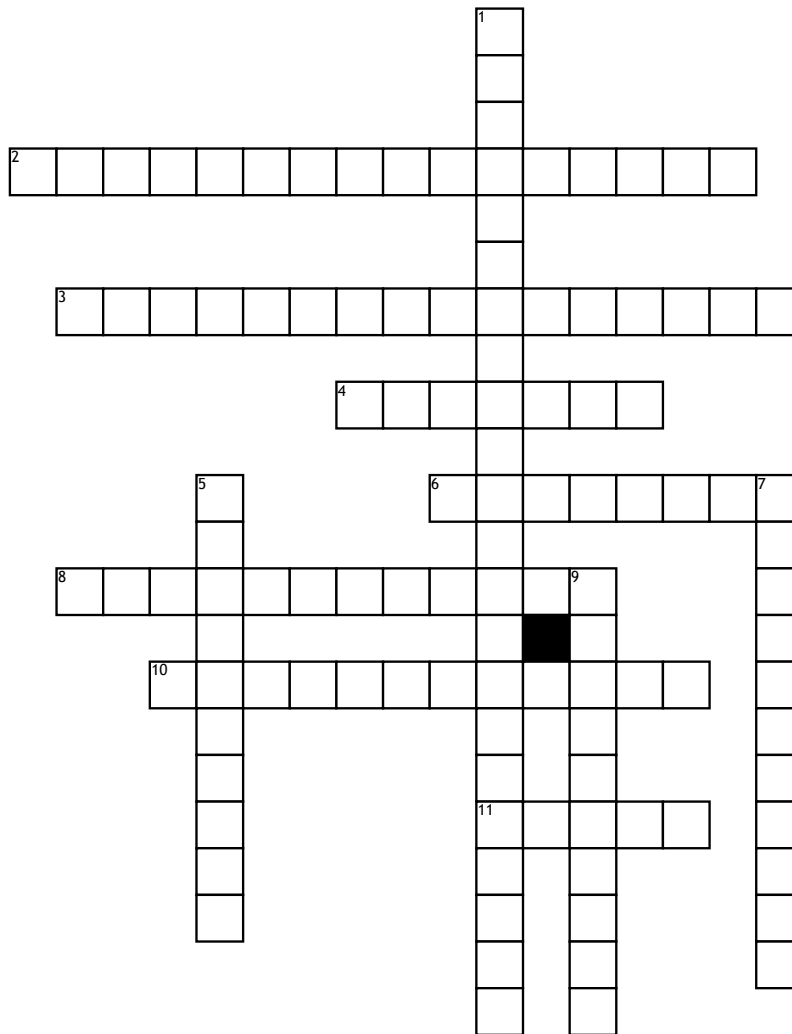


# 11.1: Anatomy of the Heart



## Across

2. The decrease in the diameter of blood vessels that decreases blood flow.
3. Largest vein in the human body that returns deoxygenated blood to the right atrium of the heart from body regions below the diaphragm.
4. Each cardiac cycle also includes a period of contraction called \_\_\_\_\_ when the chambers are pumping blood out of the heart.
6. The blood pressure number or the bottom number indicates the pressure in the arteries when the heart rests between beats.
8. The amount of blood pumped from the heart per beat.
10. The expansion in the diameter of blood vessels that increases blood flow.

11. The left atrium receives the oxygenated blood from the lungs, and the left ventricle then pumps the blood through the \_\_\_\_\_ to the body.

## Down

1. The two valves situated between the atria and the ventricles that allows blood to flow from the atria into the ventricles.
5. The middle layer of the heart, this wall makes up about two-thirds of the heart muscle.
7. The innermost layer wall of the heart lines the interior of the heart chambers and covers the valves of the heart; helps blood move smoothly throughout the heart.
9. The outermost layer of the heart, it is also the innermost layer of the pericardial sac.

## Word Bank

Diastole

Aorta

Epicardium

Inferior Vena Cava

Vasoconstriction

Endocardium

Vasodilation

Atrioventricular valves

Myocardium

Stroke Volume

Systole