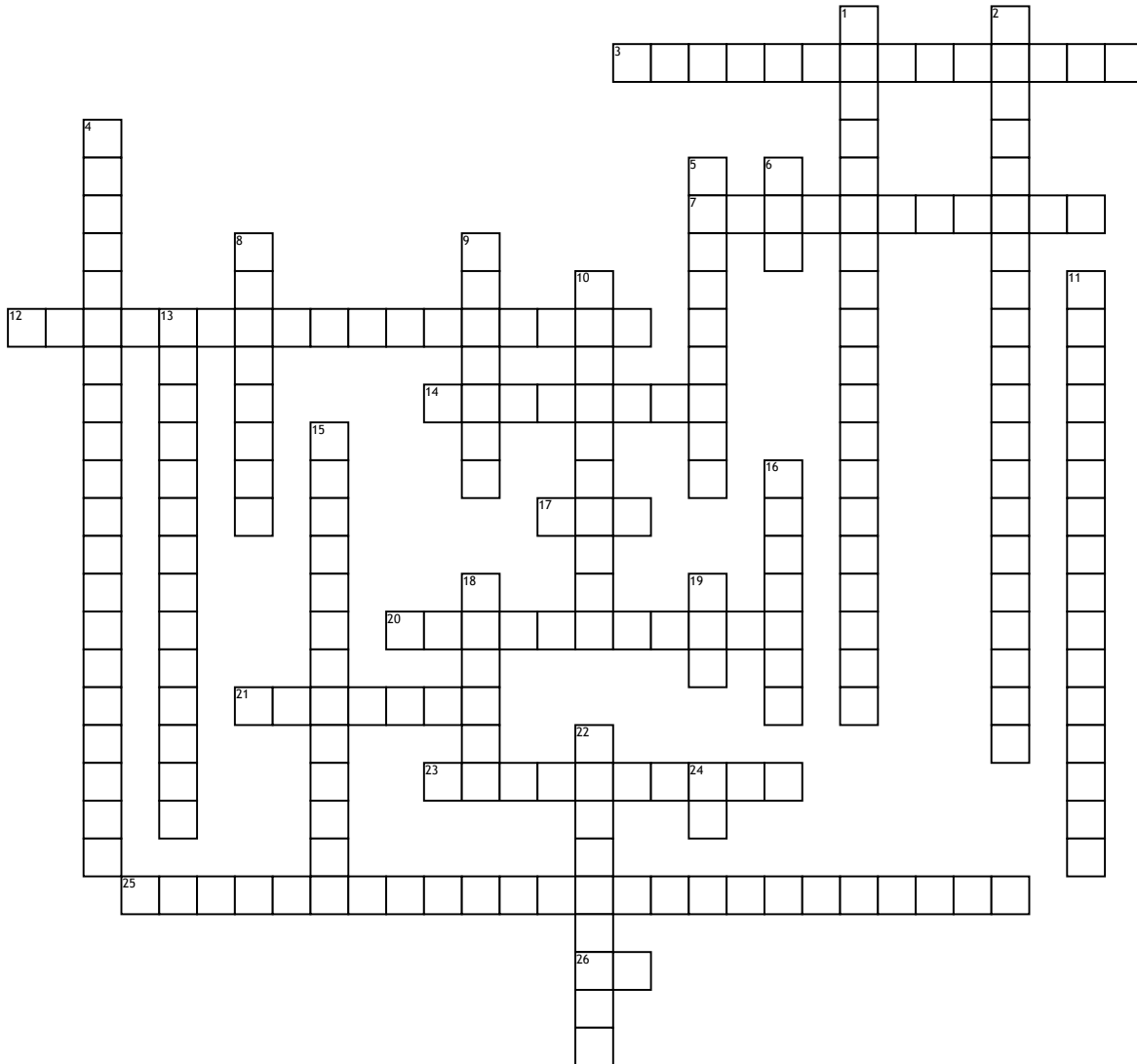


A&P2 FINAL REVIEW



Across

3. Cells and cell fragments suspended in plasma
7. Specialized white blood cells to curb infection and boost inflammation
12. Breaking down food into simple nutrients
14. Stress hormone
17. Stimulates red blood cell production in the bone marrow
20. A muscular sac attached to the liver that secretes bile and stores it until needed for digestion
21. These are the major excretory organs that remove toxins, metabolic wastes and excess ions from the blood. Regulates the blood's pH, volume and chemical composition. Is known as the blood pressure organ
23. Total pressure exerted equals the sum of pressures exerted by each gas
25. Organs that aid the digestion process, but food does not pass through these organs and include: teeth, tongue, salivary glands, liver, gallbladder and pancreas.

26. Secreted by the gonadotrophs of the anterior pituitary gland to promote the production of gonadal hormones

Down

1. Breaking down food into digestible particles
2. Reaction that causes a decrease in its function
4. Immune response that doesn't involve antibodies but the activation of macrophages and NK cells
5. Amount of oxygen that dissolves in the bloodstream is directly proportional to the partial pressure of oxygen
6. Secreted by the gonadotrophs of the anterior pituitary gland to stimulate maturation of the egg cell (ovum)
8. A phase in the heartbeat where the muscle relaxes
9. A phase in the heart when the muscles contract pumping blood into the blood
10. White blood cell that contains granules that are readily stained by eosin
11. Activated from exposure to pathogens, uses of immunological memory to learn about the threat and enhance the immune response accordingly

13. First part of the body to detect invaders such as viruses, bacteria, parasites, and toxins

15. Often times referred to as erythrocytes, biconcave discs without a nucleus and contains the pigment hemoglobin which contributes to the red color of blood

16. Structural and functional units that form urine

18. Clear, straw-like colored liquid portion of blood that remains after red blood cells, white blood cells, platelets and other cellular components are removed

19. Synthesized in Hypothalamus, released by Posterior Pituitary gland due to hypothalamic neurons. Functions: Released when solute concentration in blood is high, preventing the formation of urine in the body. High concentrations of ADH causes constrictions of arterioles.

22. Pressure and volume are inversely related

24. Secreted by the gonadotrophs of the anterior pituitary gland to promote the production of gonadal hormones