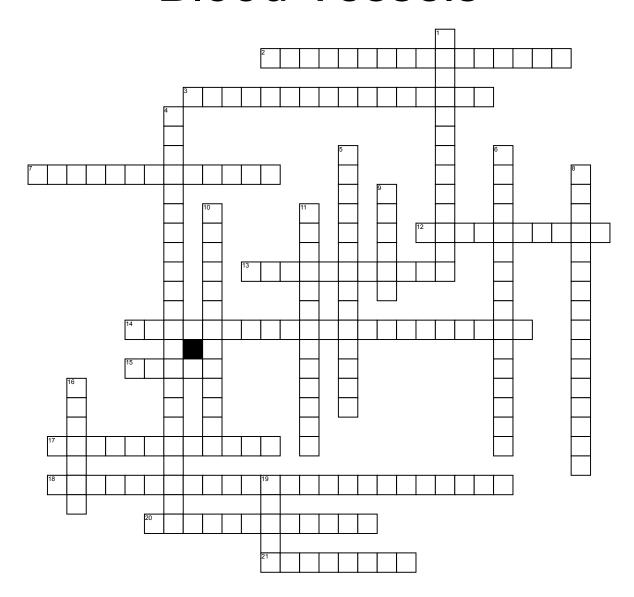
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## **Blood Vessels**



## **Across**

- **2.** The flow of blood from an arteriole to a venule (through a capillary bed)
- **3.** The process that provides all nutrient, excretory, and gas exchanges for a fetus
- 7. Common in people who stand for long periods of time, pooling of blood in the feet and legs, inefficient venous return
- **12.** Feeds blood into the capillary beds in the tissues from the arteries
- **13.** Bulky middle layer, mostly smooth muscle and elastic fibers, controlled by the sympathetic nervous system, active in changing the diameter of the vessels
- **14.** Smooth muscle fibers that act as a valve to regulate blood flow into the capillary

- **15.** Venules empty into \_\_\_\_\_ that then empty into the great veins (venae cavae) which go into the heart
- 17. Lines lumen, interior wall of the vessels, thin layer of endothelium resting on basement membrane, decreases friction as blood flows through
- **18.** Drain the digestive organs and deliver this blood to the liver
- **20.** Blood returning to the heart
- **21.** Vessels that carry blood away from the heart

## Down

- 1. Outermost tunic, composed of fibrous connective tissue, its function is to support and protect the vessels
- **4.** Surround the base of the brain, provides several routes for blood to get to the brain

- **5.** Blood circulates inside the blood vessels, which form a closed transport system
- **6.** Veins draining the head and arms empty into
- 8. Veins draining the lower body empty into the
- 9. Prevent backflow of blood
- **10.** A vessel that directly connects the arteriole and venule at opposite end of a capillary bed
- **11.** Tiny interweaving capillaries that form a network of capillaries, where exchanges are made between blood and tissue cells
- 16. Drains the capillary beds
- 19. Largest artery of the body