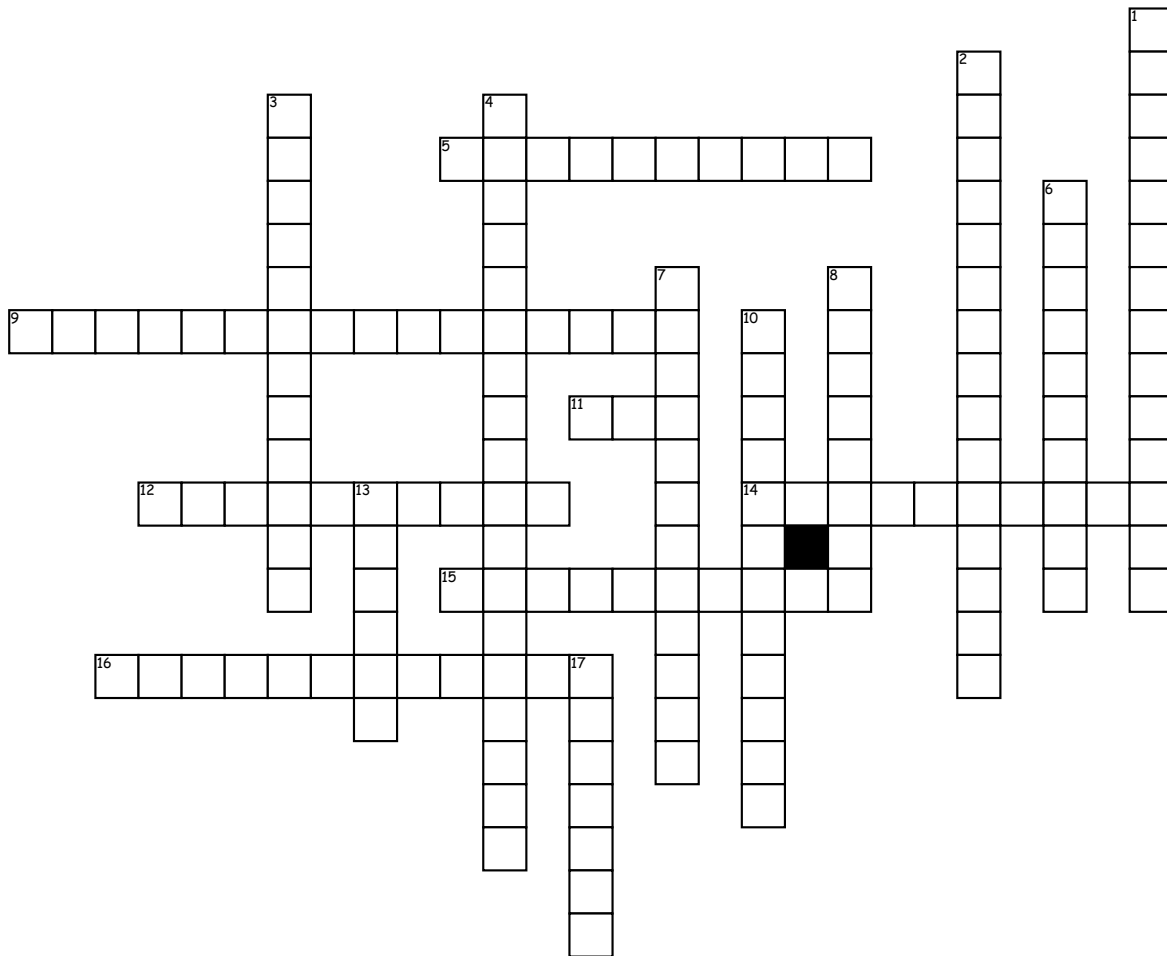


Name: _____

Date: _____

Blood and Lymphatic Systems



Across

5. primary or secondary disorder characterized by the accumulation of lymph fluid in soft tissue, resulting in edema.
9. platelet count below 100,000 mm³.
11. grave coagulopathy resulting from the over stimulation of the normal clotting and clot dissolution processes in response to disease or injury.
12. cause unknown.
14. having two identical genes inherited from each parent for a given hereditary characteristic.
15. low white blood cell count.
16. absence of anti-hemophilic factor VIII; essential for conversion of prothrombin to thrombin through intrinsic clotting pathway.

Down

1. abnormal increase in the number of circulating red blood cells and also increased production of granulocytes and platelets.
2. malignant neoplastic immunodeficiency disease of the bone marrow.
3. having two different genes
4. excessive bone marrow production of myeloid cells (includes RBC, platelets, granulocytes and agranulocytes).
6. a condition capable of causing great injury, destruction, or death unless treated.
7. reduction or absence of all three major blood elements (red blood cells, white blood cells and platelets) from the bone marrow.

8. malignant disorder of the hematopoietic system in which an excess of leukocytes accumulates in the bone marrow and lymph nodes.

10. inflammation of one or more lymphatic vessels or channels that usually results from an acute streptococcal or staphylococcal infection in an extremity.

13. condition characterized by reduction of red blood cells, a deficiency of hemoglobin and hematocrit in the blood, or an increased destruction of red blood cells.

17. (aplastic anemia) failure of the normal process of cell generation and development.