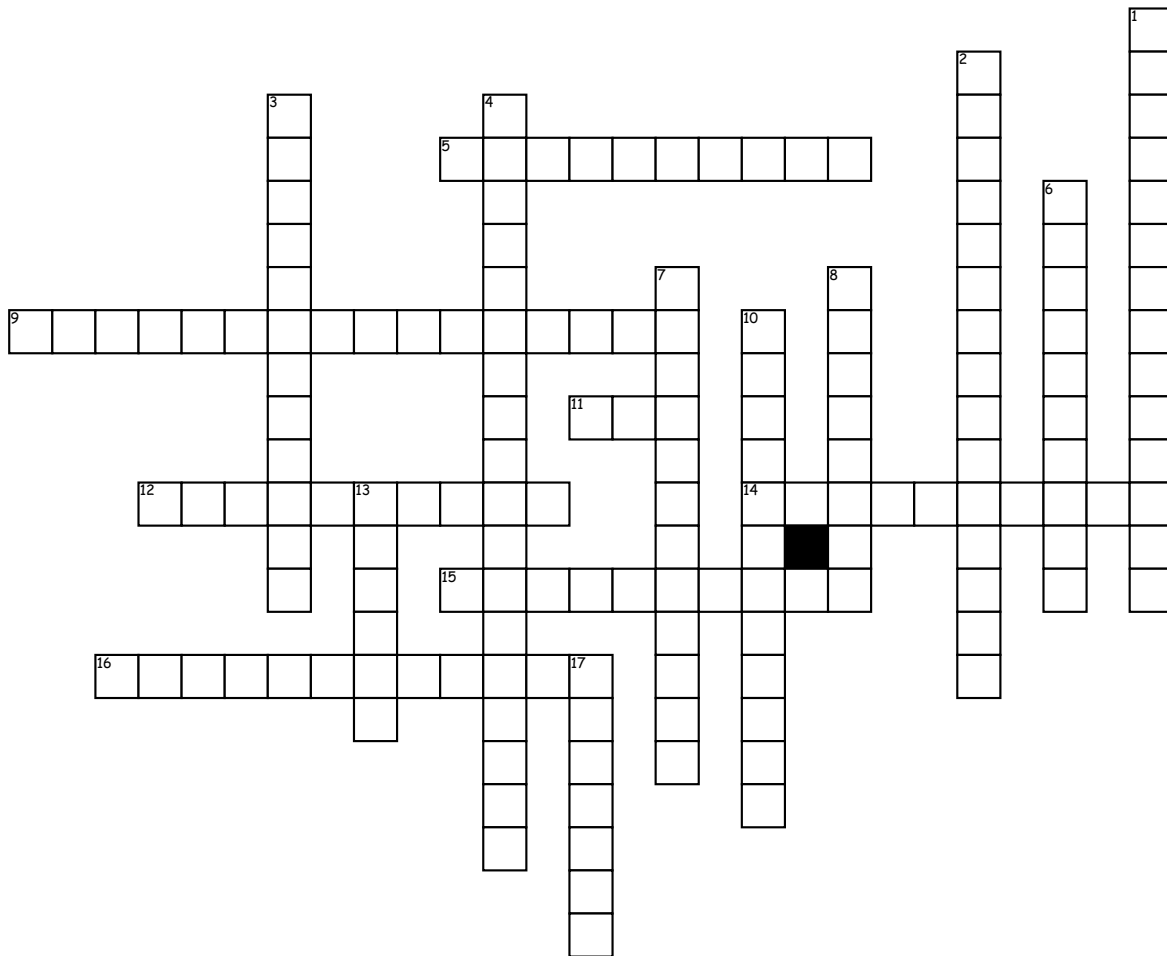


Name: \_\_\_\_\_

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 mm<sup>3</sup>.

**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.