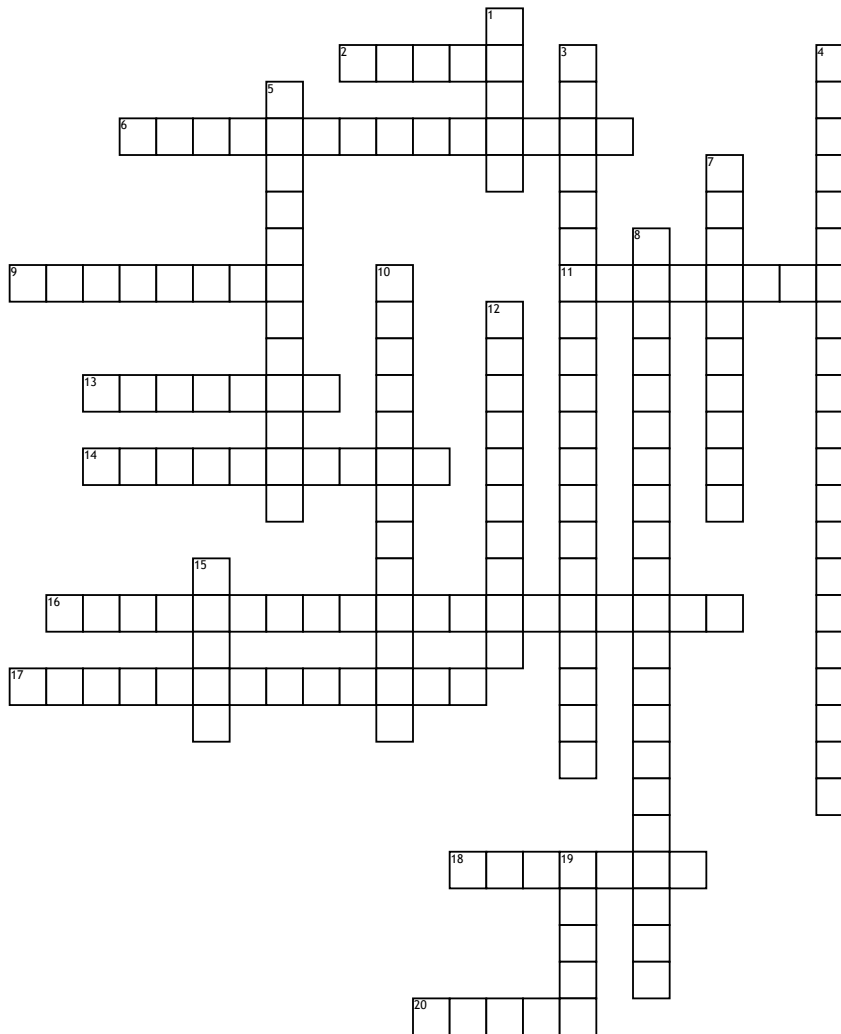


Cardiovascular Physiology



Across

2. This organ is connected by intercalated disks that allow chemical and electrical coupling between cells.
 6. This structure is thicker than the right atria.
 9. Known as the relaxation phase where the heart fills with blood.
 11. Which structure delivers oxygen rich blood from heart to the tissues?
 13. Known as the work phase, heart pumps blood.
 14. A complex known as depolarization of ventricle.

16. Carries oxygenated blood from the left ventricle, through the arteries, to the capillaries in the tissues is known as?
 17. Between the right ventricle and pulmonary artery is a semilunar valve called
 18. This phase is followed by an abrupt repolarization.
 20. Also known as atrial depolarization.

Down

1. What structure receives and stores blood while the ventricles are contracting?
 3. Carries deoxygenated blood away from the right ventricle, to the lungs, and returns oxygenated blood to the left atrium/ventricle.

4. The flow of electricity through the heart is known as?
 5. What is the volume ejected during systole?
 7. A period of time that prevents restimulation of the cardiac muscle.
 8. Prevents backflow of blood from the ventricles into the atria.
 10. This structure is 3X thicker than the right ventricular walls.
 12. Heart muscle.
 15. What allows flow one direction, carries blood from the body back to the heart?
 19. Also known as repolarization of ventricle.

Word Bank

pulmonary circulation
 QRS complex
 systemic circulation
 Arteries
 diastole

Veins
 intrinsic rhythmicity
 Heart
 stroke volume
 Atrioventricular valve

Right ventricle
 Myocardium
 Plateau
 P wave
 refractory

pulmonic valve
 T wave
 Systole
 left ventricle
 Atria