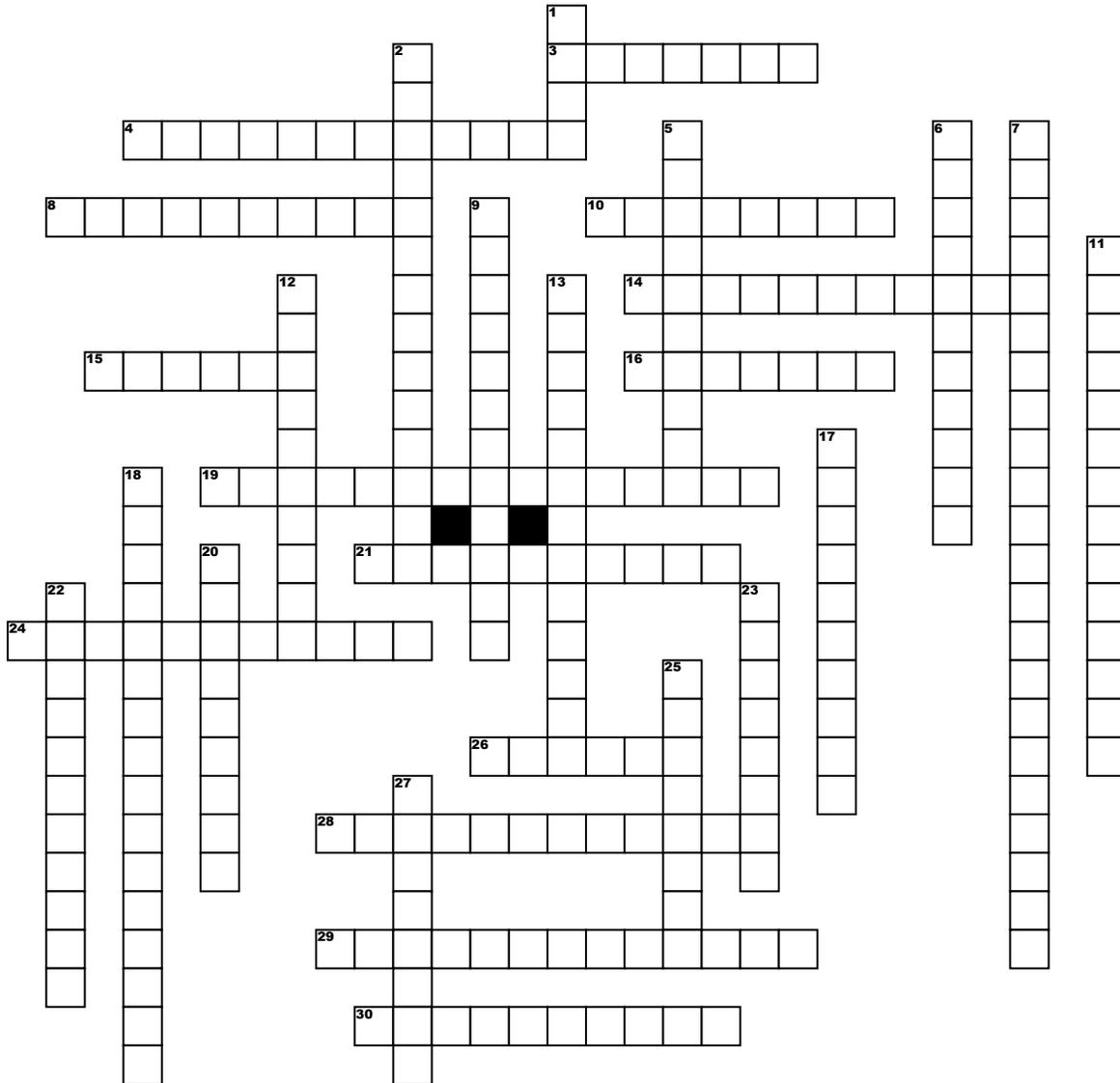


# Cardiovascular System



**Across**

**3.** A foreign substance circulating in the blood stream

**4.** High blood pressure

**8.** An abnormal heart rhythm

**10.** A malignant disease of the bone marrow or lymph tissue

**14.** Located between the left ventricle and the aorta

**15.** Separates the right and left side of the heart

**16.** Ventricular contraction

**19.** Occurs when fatty plaques are deposited on the walls of the arteries

**21.** receives oxygenated blood from the lungs

**24.** Located between the left atrium and left ventricle

**26.** Inadequate number of red blood cells, hemoglobin, or both

**28.** Another name for platelets

**29.** Dilated veins that have lost elasticity and decrease blood flow

**30.** Carries both oxygen and carbon dioxide

**Down**

**1.** Vessel that carries the blood back to the heart

**2.** "Pacemaker of the heart"

**5.** White blood cells

**6.** Connect arterioles with venules, the smallest veins

**7.** When the heart muscles do not beat adequately to supply the blood needs of the body

**9.** Red blood cells

**11.** Receives blood from the right atrium and pumps the blood into the pulmonary artery

**12.** Inherited disease cause by lack of plasma protein preventing blood from clotting

**13.** What chamber receives blood from the left atrium and pumps the blood into the aorta for transport to the body cells?

**17.** Muscular middle layer of the heart

**18.** Hardening or thickening of the arterial walls, resulting in a loss of elasticity and contractility

**20.** Inflammation of a vein

**22.** What chamber receives blood as it returns from the body cells?

**23.** Ballooning out of, or saclike formation on, an artery wall

**25.** What is the cardiac rest cycle?

**27.** Vessels that carries blood away from the heart