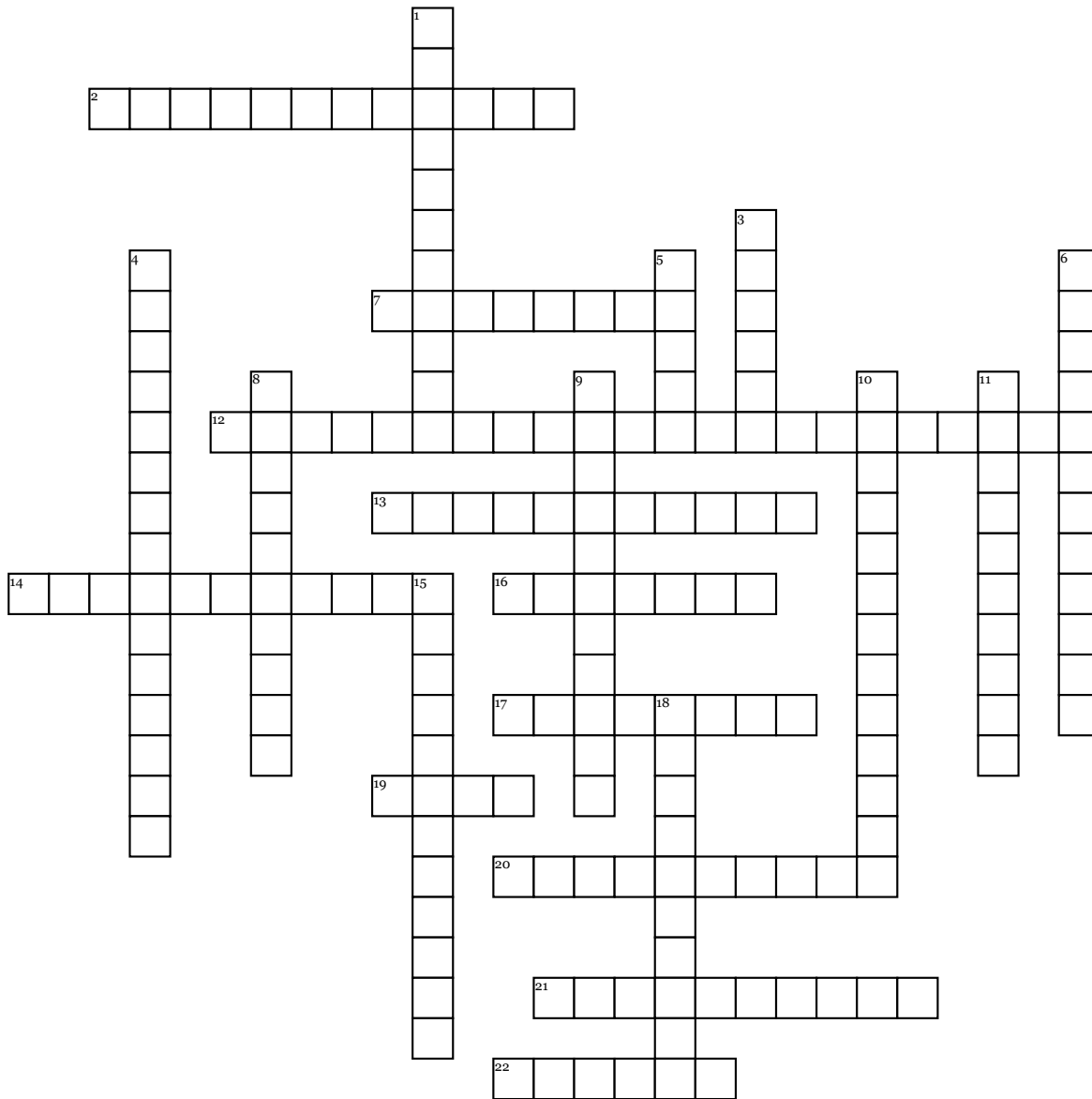


Exam 1 Crossword



Across

- 2.** Two duplicated veins that may occur in prox/mid/distal femoral vein and may continue through popliteal fossa or rejoin dominant vein
- 7.** Upper extremity vein that is superficial, small, and very easily compressed
- 12.** Can cause pulsatile flow patterns in the lower extremities
- 13.** Veins that run alone (have no accompanying artery)
- 14.** Pressure caused by gravity that impedes venous return
- 16.** Kind of DVT that is highly echogenic, well attached, and the vein is smaller than the artery
- 17.** Compressed vein that is alleviated by arm abduction

19. Veins that carry the majority of leg blood volume and run along major arteries of the same name

20. Syndrome that occurs due to compression by overlying right iliac artery

21. Synovial lining and fluid bulge into the popliteal space

22. Upper extremity vein that branches from brachial vein and runs from elbow to wrist on thumb side of the arm

Down

1. Normal flow that occurs on its own without outside influence (seen in lower extremity veins from popliteal vein and higher)

3. Lab test that can be used to predict the absence of thrombus if below the threshold

4. Syndrome with spontaneous thrombosis of subclavian or axillary vein due to repeated extrinsic compression

5. Kind of DVT that is weakly echogenic and poorly attached

6. Flow increases towards the heart due to distal limb compression

8. Vessel that re-routes the blood flow due to an occlusion/clot

9. Veins with valves that allow communication between superficial and deep systems

10. Lower extremity pump with major ejection that reduces venous pooling and facilitates venous return to the heart

11. Waveform assessment of this upper extremity vein is critical

15. Occurs anywhere around the muscles, contains low level echos, and has an absence of joint space communication

18. Can limit augmentation, compress calf veins, and has an "ant farm" appearance to tissues