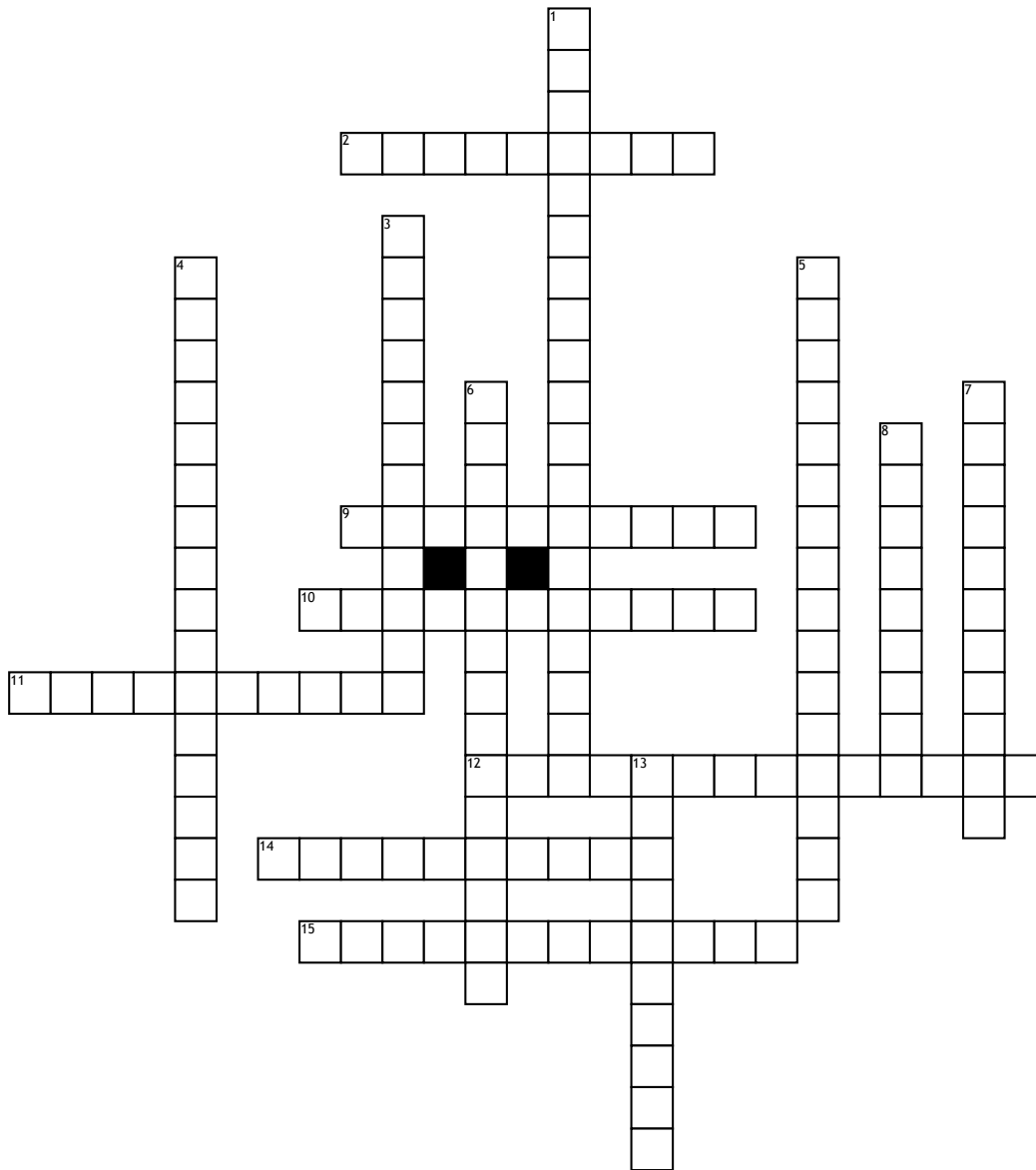


Noemie Austin



Across

2. a colorless cell that circulates in the blood and body fluids and is involved in counteracting foreign substances and disease; a white (blood) cell.
9. the surgical opening or puncture of a vein in order to withdraw blood or introduce a fluid, or (historically) as part of the procedure of letting blood.
10. examination by X-ray of blood or lymph vessels, carried out after introduction of a radiopaque substance.
11. condition that occurs when the body doesn't make new bone as quickly as it reabsorbs old bone.
12. also known as hematopoietin or hemopoietin, is a glycoprotein cytokine secreted by the kidney in response to cellular hypoxia; it stimulates red blood cell production in the bone marrow.

14. record of muscle activity within the heart made by a cardiograph.

15. An enlarged heart, which is usually a sign of another condition.

Down

1. process of recording the electrical activity of the heart over a period of time using electrodes placed on the skin.
3. abnormal bleeding from the uterus
4. deficiency of platelets in the blood. This causes bleeding into the tissues, bruising, and slow blood clotting after injury.
5. the thickening and hardening of the walls of the arteries, occurring typically in old age.
6. disease of the arteries characterized by the deposition of plaques of fatty material on their inner walls.

7. an abnormally rapid heart rate.

8. young cell of the granulocytic series, occurring normally in bone marrow

13. a red protein responsible for transporting oxygen in the blood of vertebrates. Its molecule comprises four subunits, each containing an iron atom bound to a heme group.