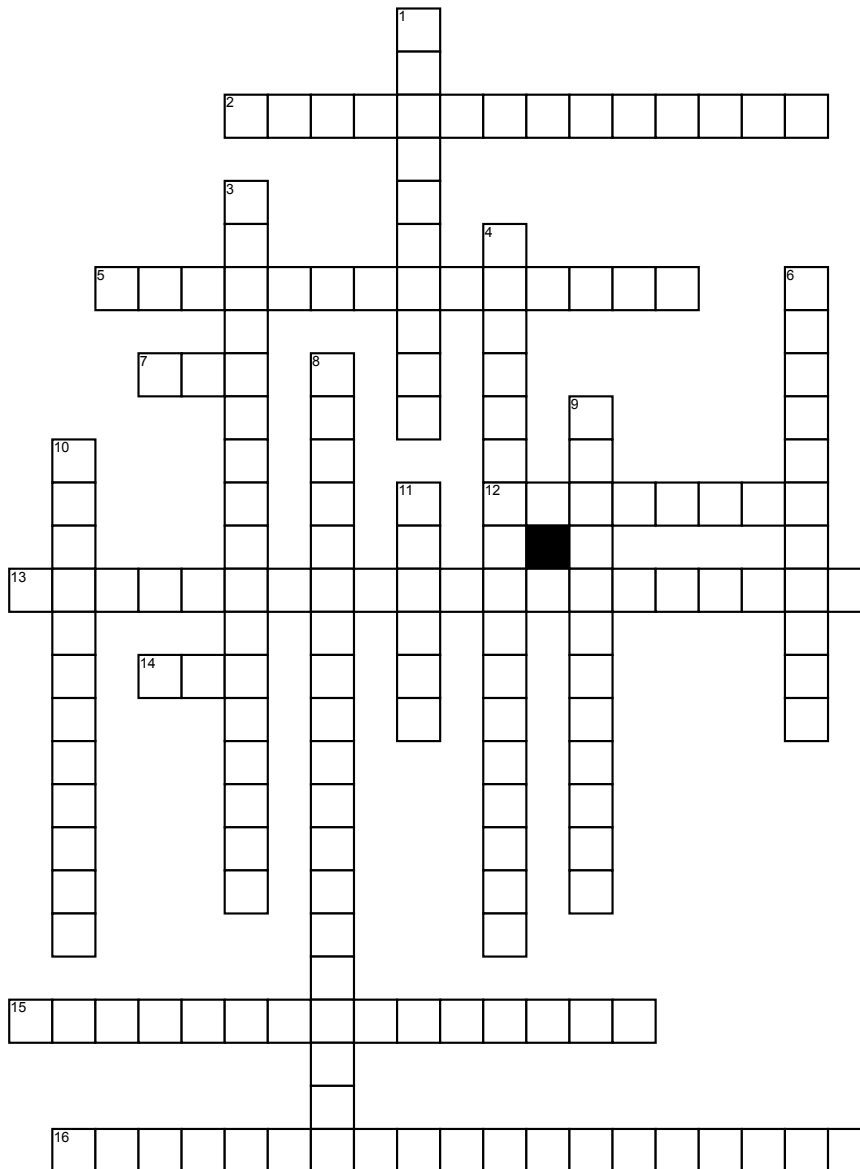


Pediatric Disorders - I



Across

2. The most common cause of acquired heart disease in children

5. Autosomal-recessive disease that causes dysfunction of the exocrine glands

7. There is an abnormal opening between the aorta and the pulmonary artery. (Abrv.)

12. Uncontrolled electrical discharges of neurons in the brain.

13. Result of valvular malfunction and backflow of urine into the ureters (and higher) from the bladder (severe cases are associated with hydronephrosis).

14. Condition in which the heart is unable to pump effectively the volume of blood that is presented to it. (Abrv.)

15. An acute systemic vasculitis that can cause damage to vessels, including the coronary arteries that supply blood flow to the heart.

16. Congenital absence of autonomic parasympathetic ganglion cells in a distal portion of the colon and rectum.

Down

1. Inherited bleeding disorder

3. Consists of four defects: 1. PS
2. VSD 3. Overriding aorta 4. Right ventricular hypertrophy

4. Pulmonary artery and aorta do not separate.

6. Inflammatory disorder of the middle ear

8. Bacterial inflammatory disorder of the meninges that cover the brain and spinal cord.

9. The organism usually responsible for this disease is Haemophilus influenza (H. influenza, primary type B).

10. Acute, rapidly progressing encephalopathy and hepatic dysfunction

11. Inflammatory reactive airway disease that is commonly chronic