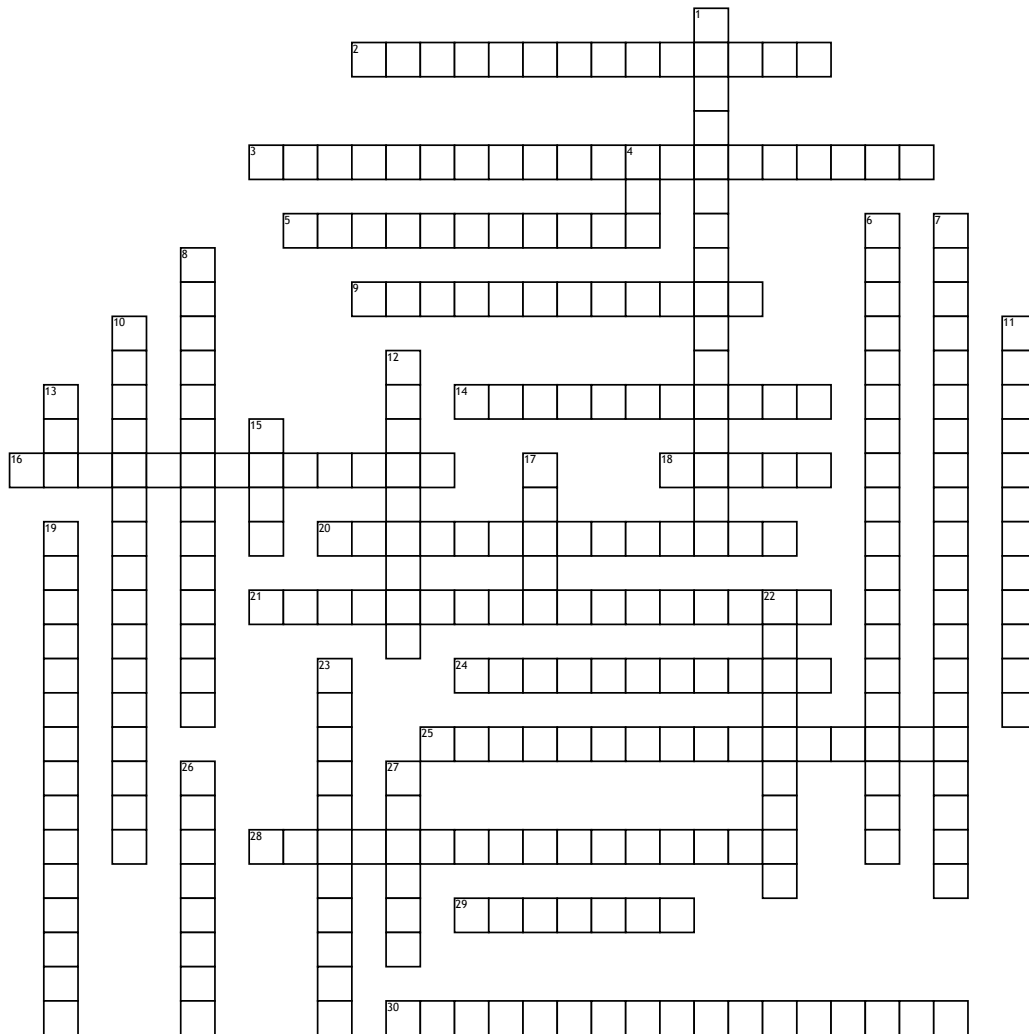


Standard 4: Exploration of Lifestyle Diseases



Across

- 2. a group of cells located in the wall of the right atrium of the heart.
- 3. also known as the circulatory system
- 5. a compound of the sterol type found in most body tissues. Cholesterol and its derivatives are important constituents of cell membranes and precursors of other steroid compounds, but a high proportion in the blood of low-density lipoprotein (which transports cholesterol to the tissues) is associated with an increased risk of coronary heart disease
- 9. a valvular heart disease characterized by the displacement of an abnormally thickened mitral valve leaflet into the left atrium during systole.
- 14. a valve in the human heart between the left ventricle and the aorta. It is one of the two semilunar valves of the heart
- 16. the pressure of the blood in the circulatory system, often measured for diagnosis since it is closely related to the force and rate of the heartbeat and the diameter and elasticity of the arterial walls
- 18. device that opens and closes and controls flow fluid
- 20. a surgical procedure to restore normal blood flow to an obstructed coronary artery.
- 21. the process of recording the electrical activity of the heart over a period of time using electrodes placed on the skin.

24. study of the heart

- 25. this device measures blood pressure
- 28. the superior of the two venae cavae, the great venous trunks that return deoxygenated blood from the systemic circulation to the right atrium of the heart.
- 29. lack of this will cause diabetes
- 30. the pressure in the arteries when the heart rests between beats.

Down

- 1. a large vein that carries deoxygenated blood from the lower and middle body into the right atrium of the heart.
- 4. also known as "bad cholesterol"
- 6. the part of the cardiovascular system which carries oxygenated blood away from the heart to the body, and returns deoxygenated blood back to the heart
- 7. a part of the electrical conduction system of the heart that coordinates the top of the heart.
- 8. opens when blood flows from the right atrium to the right ventricle.
- 10. When your heart beats, it contracts and pushes blood through the arteries to the rest of your body. This force creates pressure on the arteries.
- 11. disease related to the heart

- 12. the speed of the heartbeat measured by the number of contractions of the heart per minute

- 13. one of the five major groups of lipoproteins. Lipoproteins are complex particles composed of multiple proteins which transport all fat molecules around the body within the water outside cells
- 15. blood vessels that carry blood toward the heart. Most veins carry deoxygenated blood from the tissues back to the heart
- 17. main artery in the body
- 19. to develop this type of diabetes, you must be born with it
- 22. medical imaging technique used to look at the arteries, veins, and heart chambers
- 23. surgery to widen narrow or obstructed arteries and veins
- 26. a peptide hormone, produced by alpha cells of the pancreas. It works to raise the concentration of glucose and fat in the bloodstream, and is considered to be the main catabolic hormone of the body .
- 27. each of the two upper cavities of the heart from which blood is passed to the ventricles

Word Bank

- | | | | | |
|----------------------|-----------------------|-------------------|--------------------|-------------------|
| heart disease | cardiovascular system | aortic valve | inferior vena cava | HDL |
| tricuspid valve | atrioventricular node | angioplasty | atrium | Sphygmomanometer |
| aorta | LDL | blood pressure | valve | vein |
| diastolic pressure | angiogram | electrocardiogram | coronary bypass | type two diabetes |
| heart rate | glucagon | sinoatrial node | superior vena cava | insulin |
| systemic circulation | Mitrial Valve | cholesterol | systolic pressure | cardiology |