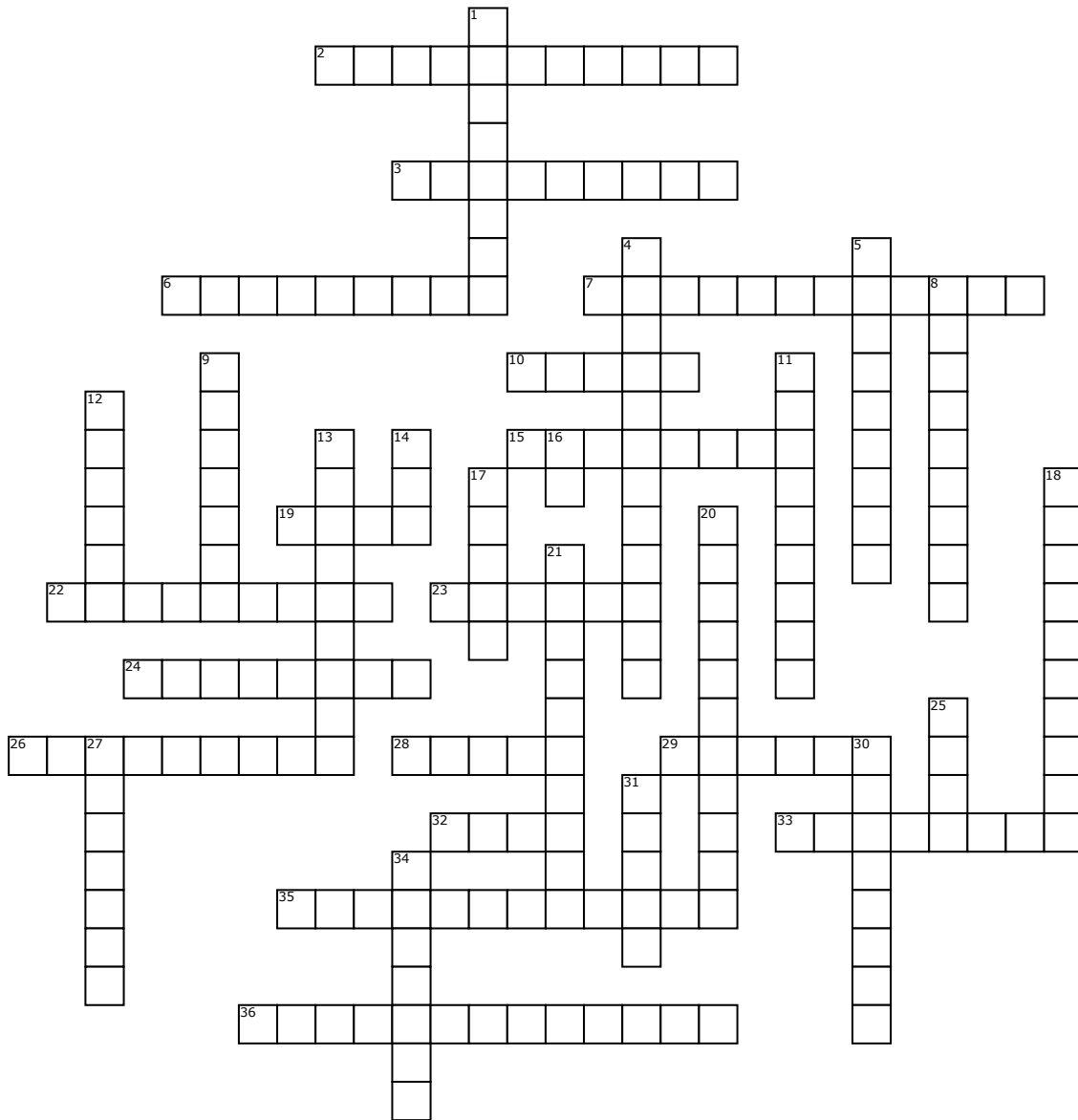


Name: _____

UNIT 4: Fluids & Electrolytes/Hematologic & Lymphatic



Across

2. _____ is the process through which the body maintains balance by constant adjustment to stimuli.
3. Hyperventilation can cause respiratory _____.
6. If the HCO_3^- is high, it is _____.
7. Actions of thirst center in the _____.
10. Normal saline is the only thing you can hang with _____.
15. _____ anemia is when bone marrow becomes fatty and unable to produce enough RBCs.
19. Carbon dioxide is a(n) _____.
22. In metabolic alkalosis, the pH is _____.
23. Normal _____ levels are 135-145 mEq/L.
24. If the HCO_3^- is low, it is _____.
26. In respiratory acidosis, the pH is _____.
28. Leukocytes are also known as _____ blood cells.

29. _____ is important in maintaining body temperature.

32. Bicarbonate is a(n) _____.

33. If the PCO_2 is high, it is _____.

35. A potassium level greater than 5.0 indicates _____.

36. Edema is a sign of _____.

Down

1. The most curable type of leukemia is _____ disease.

4. Fluid overload can cause _____.

5. If the PCO_2 is low, it is _____.

8. Normal _____ levels are 1.5-2.5 mg/dL.

9. The most common blood transfusion reaction is _____.

11. AB+ is a universal _____.

12. Anemia is caused when your RBCs lack _____.

13. In metabolic acidosis, the pH is _____.

14. Erythrocytes are also known as _____ blood cells.

16. Normal _____ levels are 7.35-7.45.

17. O- is a universal _____.

18. Normal _____ levels are 1.7-2.6 mEq/L.

20. A thready pulse is a symptom of _____.

21. _____ anemia consists of C-shaped cells that clump together.

25. GI suction can cause _____-magnesium.

27. Normal _____ levels are 9.0-10.5 mg/dL.

30. Retention of CO_2 by the lungs causes respiratory _____.

31. Loop diuretics can be used to treat _____.

34. _____ is a popular anticoagulation medication.