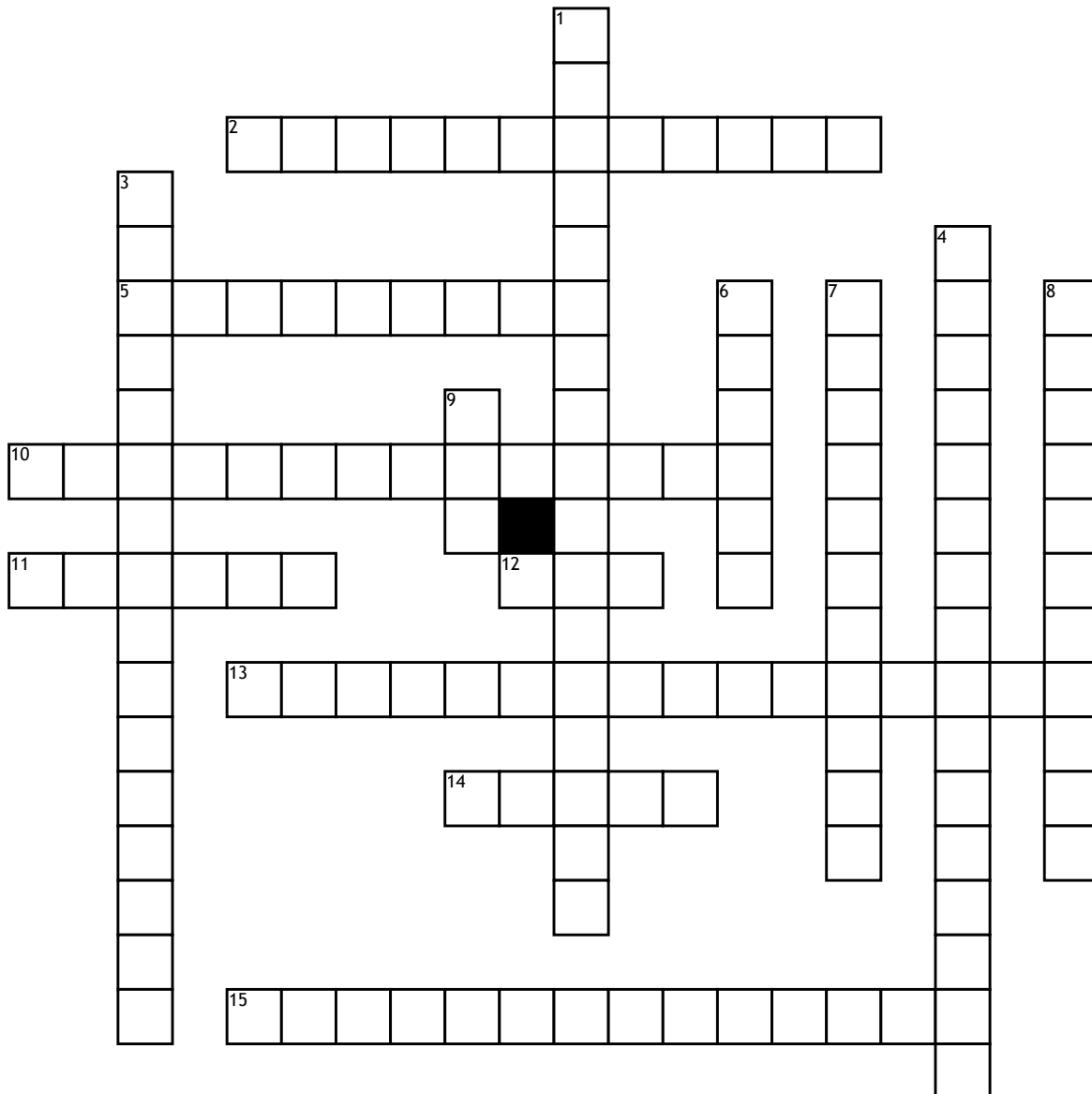


Unit 4 PBS Vocabulary Crossword



Across

2. An abnormally high blood pressure.

5. An electrical device for stimulating or steadying the heartbeat or reestablishing the rhythm of an arrested heart.

10. A valve that is situated at the opening of the right atrium of the heart into the right ventricle and that resembles the mitral valve in structure but consists of three triangular membranous flaps.

11. An anatomical cavity or passage; especially a chamber of the heart that receives blood from the veins and forces it into a ventricle or ventricles.

12. carries more cholesterol than a related lipoprotein, HDL, and high LDL levels in the blood correlate with a tendency to develop blocked blood vessels and heart disease.

13. A vein that is the largest vein in the human body and returns blood to the right atrium of the heart from bodily parts below the diaphragm.

14. The large arterial trunk that carries blood from the heart to be distributed by branch arteries through the body.

15. originates the impulses stimulating the heartbeat -- called also S-A node, sinus node.

Down

1. A measurement of the heart's electrical activity.

3. A vein that is the second largest vein in the human body and returns blood to the right atrium of the heart from the upper half of the body.

4. An instrument for measuring blood pressure and especially arterial blood pressure.

6. A tubular, branching and elastic walled vessel that carries blood from the heart throughout the body.

7. The semilunar valve separating the aorta from the left ventricle that prevents blood from flowing back into the left ventricle

8. A valve in the heart that guards the opening between the left atrium and the left ventricle; prevents the blood in the ventricle from returning to the atrium.

9. carries less cholesterol than a related lipoprotein, LDL, and may be correlated with a decreased risk of blood vessel blockage