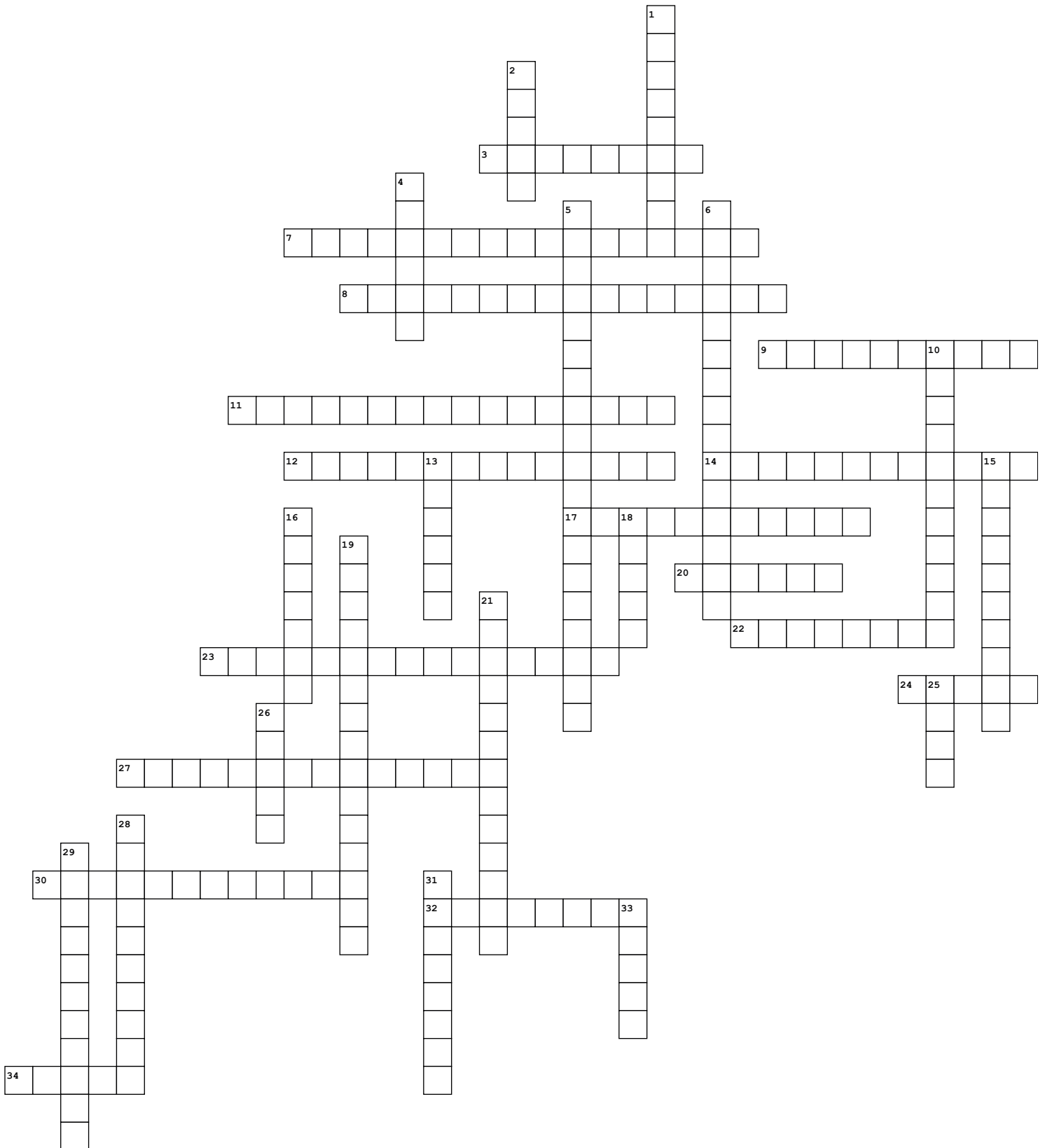


Circulatory System Crossword



Across

Down

3. Blood Vessels that carry blood away from the heart. They are thick-walled and can withstand very high pressure due to heart violently forcing blood through. These usually carry oxygen-rich blood.
 7. A system that delivers nutrients to cells as well as takes wastes away from cells to be excreted. This system also distributes heat as well as protects the body from infection.
 8. The narrowing of blood vessels that cause paleness, decreasing blood flow to prevent heat from escaping the body.
 9. _____ blood is filled with oxygen and depleted of carbon dioxide.
 11. Circuit of structures that uses pulmonary veins/artery to deliver blood from the heart to the lungs and back.
 12. Chamber in the heart that receives oxygen-poor blood from the right atrium and forces it through the pulmonary artery.
 14. Process that causes blushing in the face and increases blood flow due to the widening of blood vessels.
 17. Blood Vessels that are one cell thick to allow exchange of gases, nutrients and wastes that touch every cell in the body.
 20. A very thick, muscular wall that separates the heart. This prevents the mix of oxygen-poor and oxygen-rich blood.
 22. A dangerous bulge in the wall of an artery that can rupture, causing cells to not get their nutrients.
 23. The narrowing of blood vessels due to a build up of fat deposits. Can cause heart attack or stroke if completely blocked.
 24. Fluid in body that travels through vessels to deliver nutrients and take wastes from cells, as well as protects against invaders and distributes heat to body.
 27. The only veins in the body that carry oxygen-rich blood. They take blood from the lungs and delivers it to the left atrium.
 30. Chamber in the heart that sends oxygen-rich blood through the aorta to the rest of the body.
 32. The biggest veins in the body, one inferior that takes all blood from the lower body and one superior that takes all blood from the upper body and delivers it to the right atrium in the heart.
 34. Blood Vessels that return blood back to the heart from the body. These are thin-walled, under lower pressure and contain valves to aid in one-way
1. Where the gas exchange of the drop off of oxygen and pickup of carbon dioxide takes place.
 2. A 'Double-Pump' that controls circulation throughout the body.
 4. These are caused by broken capillaries under the skin.
 5. Circulation of blood that carries it from the heart to all parts of the body and back.
 6. Structures in the heart that prevent blood from flowing back into the ventricles.
 10. Chamber in heart that receives oxygen-poor blood from either the inferior or superior vena cava.
 13. Structures in veins that prevent blood from flowing backwards.
 15. _____ blood is depleted of oxygen and filled with carbon dioxide.
 16. Blood vessels that veins divide into that carry blood towards the heart.
 18. The result of a person feeling an artery expand with each beat of the heart.
 19. The only artery in the body that carries oxygen-poor blood. It receives the blood from the right atrium and delivers it to the lungs.
 21. Distended veins that are caused by valve damage, this can be caused by compression of veins, it could be genetic or long periods of standing.
 25. Atrium Chamber in the heart that receives oxygen-rich blood from the pulmonary veins, and passes it to the left ventricle.
 26. Organs in the body where the gas exchange of the drop off of carbon dioxide and the pickup of oxygen occurs.
 28. Blood vessels that arteries divide into that carry blood away from the heart.
 29. Tough, protective membrane surrounding the heart.
 31. Structures that prevent blood from flowing back into the atria.
 33. The biggest artery in the body that all other arteries(except pulmonary) branch off of. It receives oxygen-rich blood from the left ventricle. It forms an aortic arch and then descends down the body.

blood flow. These usually contain oxygen-poor blood.