**Lipids and Alcohol**

**Across**

5. These large lipoproteins are formed and released into lymph system before entering the liver or the bloodstream.

7. It is where triglycerides are digested and their components absorbed. (hyphenated)

8. Primarily transport triglycerides and cholesterol from the liver to the cells.

11. Higher levels of LDL and lower levels of HDL indicate a risk for (hyphenated)

12. This state of fatty acids refers to the presence or absence of a carbon-carbon double bond.

**Down**

1. These fatty acids that have 2-5 carbon atoms and are directly absorbed into the portal circulation. (hyphenated)

2. The most common lipid.

3. Process which involves converting glucose into alcohol and carbon dioxide gas.

4. Lipids refers to a category of compounds that includes triglycerides (fats and oils), phospholipids, and

6. Fatty acids with carbons that have bound to each other are referred to as

9. The main site of alcohol metabolism.

10. Picks up cholesterol from the body cells and return it to the liver to be used for the production of bile.