

### Circulatory System Crossword

1 CAPILLARIES  
2 ARTERIES  
3 SAC  
4 LYMPH  
5 CARDIAC CYCLE  
6 HEART  
7 BICUSPID  
8 JUGULAR  
9 AORTA  
10 PULMONARY  
11 SUBCLAVIAN  
12 CLAVIAN  
13 SPHYGMOMANOMETER  
14 SPHYGMOMANOMETER  
15 RIGHT ATRIUM  
16 OXYGEN  
17 VEIN  
18 VALVE  
19 OPENING  
20 ULCER  
21 SPHINCTER  
22 CILIA  
23 SPHINCTER  
24 CURSUS  
25 ATRIA  
26 VALVES  
27 VEINS  
28 HYPOTENSION  
29 HYPOTENSION  
30 SEPTUM  
31 ELUTION  
32 VEINS  
33 ILLIAC  
34 SYSTOLE  
35 THROB  
36 BLOOD  
37 LEFT VENTRICLE  
38 HYPERTENSION  
39 TRICUSPID  
40 MESENTERIC  
41 DORSAL  
42 MESENTERIC  
43 SAPHENOUS  
44 ANTEBRACHIAL  
45 AORTA  
46 ARTERIES  
47 LEFT VENTRICLE  
48 SEMILUNAR  
49 PURKINJE  
50 RIGHT VENTRICLE  
51 PLASMA  
52 ERYTHROCYTES

## Across

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1. **CAPILLARIES**—Thin walled blood vessels that are the site of nutrient and gas exchange between the blood and tissue fluid.
5. **CARDIACCYCLE**—Each heartbeat is called a \_\_\_\_\_ (2 words).
7. **BICUSPID**—The atrioventricular \_\_\_\_\_ valve separates the left atrium and left ventricle.
8. **JUGULAR**—This major vein returns blood from the head to the heart.
10. **PULMONARY**—The right side of the heart is responsible for the \_\_\_\_\_ circuit.
11. **SUBCLAVIAN**—The \_\_\_\_\_ arteries and veins take blood to and from the arms.
13. **SPHYGMOMANOMETER**—Device used to measure blood pressure.
15. **RIGHTATRIUM**—Chamber collects blood returning from the body (2 words).
18. **OVALOPENING**—Connects the right and left atrium to allow blood to bypass the lungs in fetal circulation (2 words).
23. **SPHINCTER**—The muscles found in the arterioles that can regulate the flow of blood through a capillary bed.
26. **VALVES**—These are found only in veins and prevent blood from flowing backwards
29. **HYPOTENSION**—Term for low blood pressure.
30. **SEPTUM**—Muscular wall of tissue that separates the two halves of the heart
32. **VEINS**—Category of blood vessels responsible for returning blood to the heart.
33. **ILIAC**—This term refers to the vessels that divide in the pelvic region and begin heading to the legs.
34. **SYSTOLE**—Refers to the contraction of heart muscle.
39. **TRICUSPID**—The atrioventricular \_\_\_\_\_ valve separates the right atrium and right ventricle.
42. **MESENTERIC**—This artery takes blood to the digestive system.
45. **AORTA**—The largest artery in the body.
46. **ARTERIES**—Category of blood vessels that carry blood away from the heart.
47. **LEFTVENTRICLE**—Very muscular chamber that sends blood to the body (2 words).
48. **SEMILUNAR**—There are two of these valves: the aortic and pulmonary.
49. **PURKINJE**—These fibers receive an electrical signal from the AV node through the AV bundle and cause the ventricles to contract.
50. **RIGHTVENTRICLE**—Chamber that sends blood to the lungs (2 words).
51. **PLASMA**—Composed mainly of water, provides the fluid component to blood.
52. **ERYTHROCYTES**—Scientific name for red blood cells.

## Down

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2. **ARTERIOLES**—Blood vessels responsible for controlling the flow of blood leading to the capillaries.
3. **SINOATRIAL**—This node is known as our natural "pacemaker" and is responsible for signalling the atria to contract.
4. **LYMPHATIC**—The \_\_\_\_\_ capillaries collect excess tissue fluid.
6. **HEPATIC**—This word refers to the vessels that interact with the liver.
9. **AUTONOMIC**—The \_\_\_\_\_ nervous system is responsible for modifying heart rate.
12. **CORONARY**—These arteries and veins are responsible for supplying the heart tissue with blood.
14. **PERICARDIUM**—The heart is found within this thick, serous membrane that secretes a lubricating fluid
16. **MYOCARDIUM**—Name for cardiac muscle tissue
17. **VENACAVA**—The superior and inferior \_\_\_\_\_ return blood from the upper and lower body to the right atrium (2 words).
19. **VENULES**—Drain blood out of the capillaries and combine to form veins.
20. **PULSE**—Describes the wave effect that passes down the walls of arteries when the aorta expands then recoils with each ventricular contraction.
21. **CHORDAETENDINEAE**—These are referred to as our "heart strings" and help keep the AV valves closed (2 words).
22. **LEUKOCYTES**—Scientific name for white blood cells.
24. **CAROTID**—This major artery runs up the side of your neck to your head.
25. **ATRIOVENTRICULAR**—This node is found on the wall of the right atrium and is responsible for signaling the ventricles to contract.
27. **VENOUSDUCT**—Connects the umbilical vein to the inferior vena cava in a fetus.
28. **HEMOGLOBIN**—Found only in red blood cells, this carries oxygen and carbon dioxide.
31. **ELECTROCARDIOGRAM**—A recording of the changes that occur in the myocardium during a cardiac cycle (P-QRS-T)
35. **THROMBOCYTES**—Scientific name for platelets.
36. **BLOODPRESSURE**—Usually measured using the brachial artery in the arm, a normal reading is 120/80.
37. **LEFTATRIUM**—Chamber that collects blood returning from the lungs (2 words).
38. **HYPERTENSION**—Term for high blood pressure.
40. **RENAL**—The \_\_\_\_\_ artery and vein take blood to the kidneys then back to the heart.
41. **DIASTOLE**—Refers to the relaxation of heart muscle
43. **SYSTEMIC**—The left side of the heart is responsible for the \_\_\_\_\_ circuit.
44. **ANTIBODIES**—Produced by lymphocytes in response to an "invader" in the body.