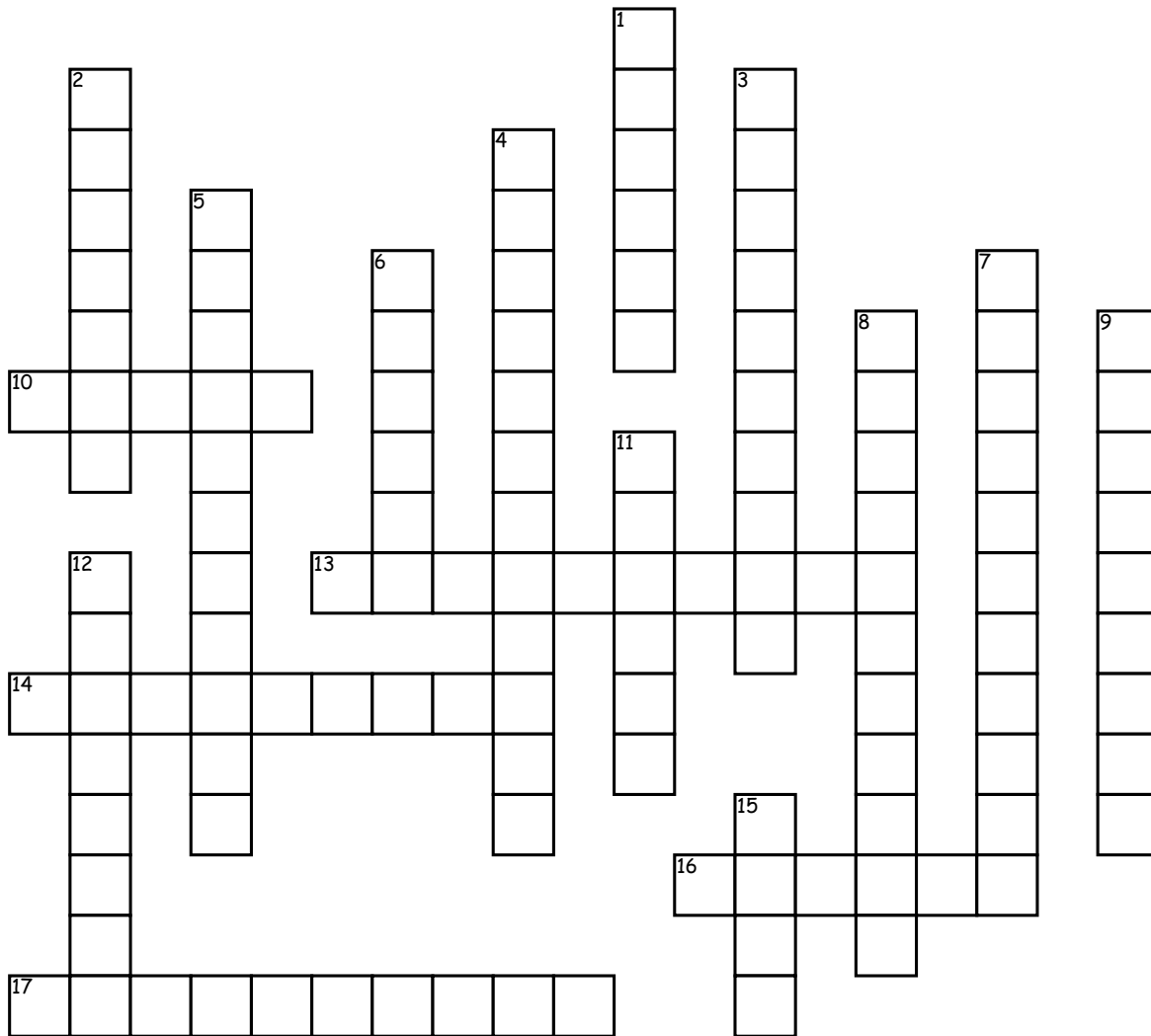


Cardiovascular System



Across

10. The cell-containing fluid that circulates through the heart, arteries, veins, and capillaries, carrying nourishment, electrolytes, hormones, vitamins, antibodies, heat, and oxygen to the tissues and taking away waste matter and carbon dioxide.

13. The middle layer of the heart wall composed of the cardiac muscle.

14. The smallest blood vessels in the body, connecting blood vessels in the body, connecting blood vessels between arterioles and venules. The exchange of oxygen and carbon dioxide takes place in the capillaries.

16. The wall that separates the right and left atria and right and left ventricles.

17. White blood cells. There are five different types of them: neutrophils, eosinophils, basophils, lymphocytes, and monocytes.

Down

1. Clear straw-colored fluid portion of the blood that carries blood cells and contains dissolved substances like proteins, glucose, minerals, electrolytes, clotting factors, complement proteins, hormones, bilirubin, urea, and creatinine.

2. Combined contractions of the atria and the ventricles.

3. Substance in an erythrocyte that binds to oxygen and carbon dioxide. Its globin chains give it a round shape. When it is bound to oxygen, it forms the compound oxyhemoglobin.

4. A red blood cell which contains hemoglobin and carry oxygen and carbon dioxide to and from the lungs and cells of the body.

5. The innermost layer of the heart. It covers the inside of the heart chambers and valves.

6. The blood vessels that carry blood away from the heart.

7. The serous membrane that surrounds the heart.

8. Cell fragment that is flat and does not have nucleus. It is active in the blood-clotting process. They are also known as blood platelets.

9. Two lower chambers of the heart and intraventricular structures are located within it.

11. Two upper chambers of the heart. Intraventricular structures are located in the ventricles.

12. Resting period between contractions. It is when the heart fills with blood.

15. Blood vessel that carries oxygen-poor blood as well as carbon dioxide and waste products of cellular metabolism away from the cells and back to the heart. They have one-way valves that keep blood from flowing backward, away from the heart.