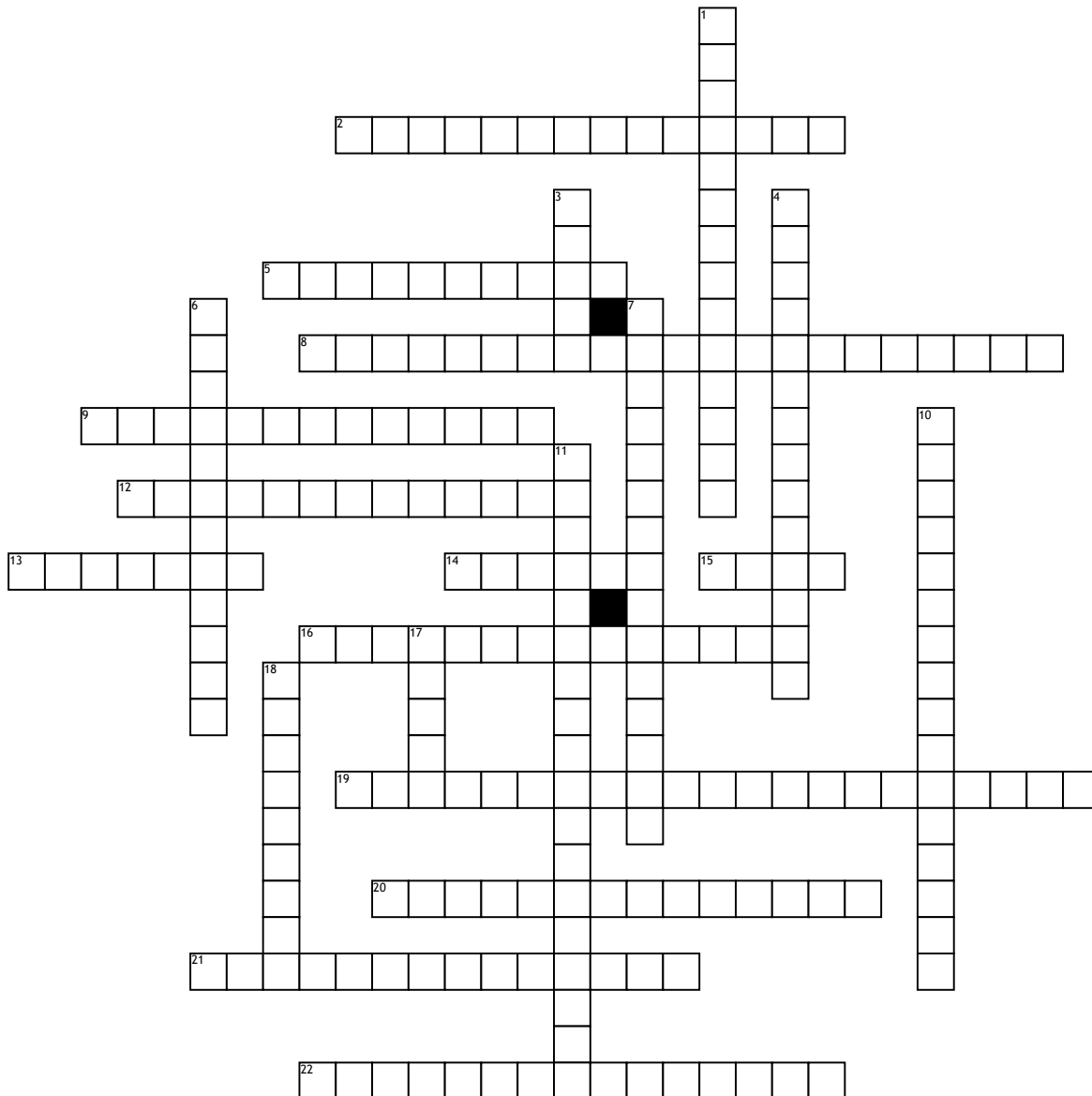


Extra Credit for Pathology Final



Across

2. caused by reduced production of cortisol due to failed adrenal functions
5. A type of edema seen in allergic reactions involving deeper tissues of the skin
8. occurs when pancreatic beta-cells produce insulin, but cells are resistant to it
9. involves infection within the lymph nodes
12. is characterized by hyperactivity of the thyroid gland with resultant goiter, in which metabolic rate can increase by 60-100%
13. Hypersensitivity Reaction is more commonly known as
14. is an enlargement of the thyroid gland that may occur during puberty, pregnancy or in response to iodine deficiency

15. viral infection as a result of HIV virus

16. a condition characterized by diverticula on the colon wall
19. occurs when pancreatic beta-cells are damaged or destroyed, creating a lack of insulin. Without insulin, glucose cannot enter cells.
20. limited to the site of trauma, a specific organ or specific area
21. The result of excessive amounts of cortisol in the blood caused by either hyperpituitarism or the use of corticosteroids
22. describes enlarged lymph nodes that occur with the invasion of disease causing agents

Down

1. A condition in which diverticula become infected or inflamed

3. An acute viral infection leading to enlargement of one or both of the parotid glands

4. Hashimoto Disease is also known as
6. describes an infection or inflammation of lymphatic vessels
7. is an edema found in gravity-dependent extremities
10. occurs with overproduction of pituitary hormones, causing overproduction of hormones like adrenocorticotropic hormone and growth hormone
11. characterized by ulcerations of the mucosal lining in parts of the GI tract exposed to gastric juice
17. the abnormal accumulation of fluids resulting from an overload lymph transport system, causing swelling
18. inflammation of the gastric mucosa, causing superficial erosions or thinning of the gastric mucosa