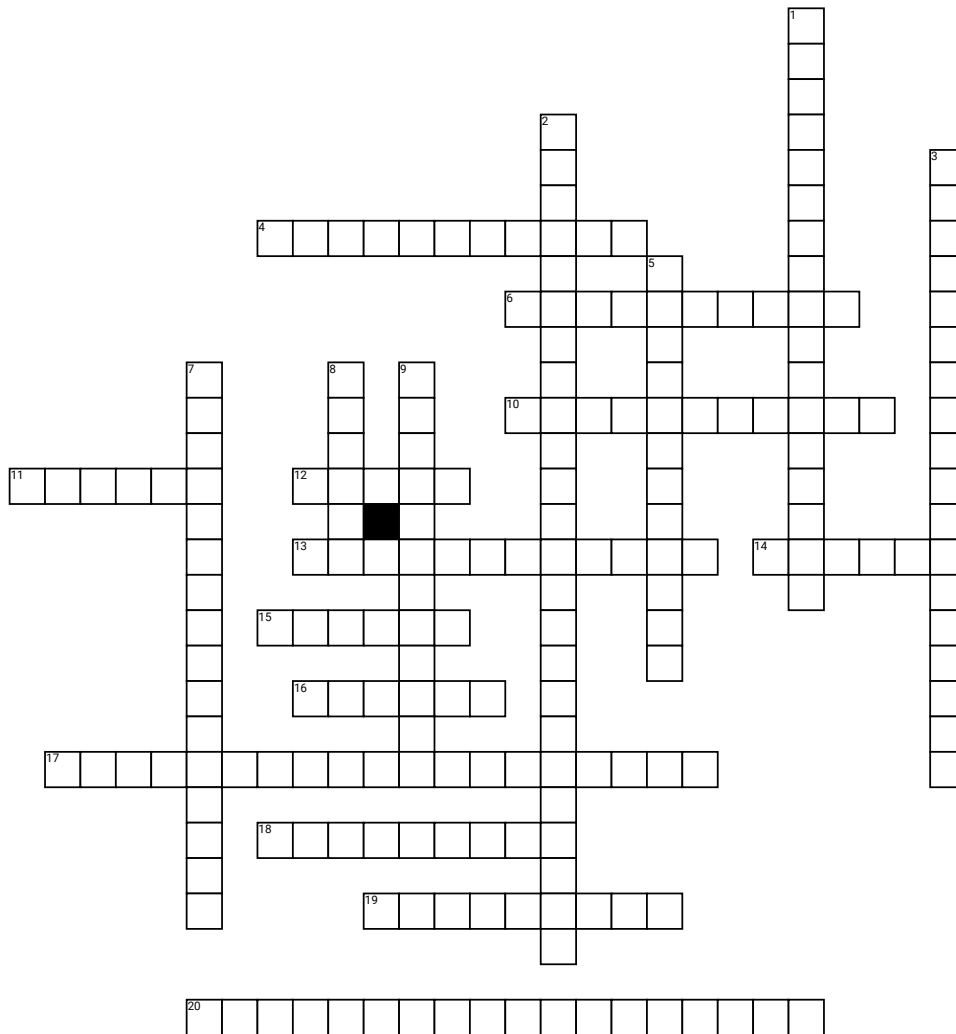


Name: \_\_\_\_\_

# Lymphatic System



**Across**

- 4. Block viral replication, stimulate macrophages to engulf viruses, stimulate B cells to produce antibodies, attack cancer cells.
- 6. In groups or chains along the paths of larger lymphatic vessels.
- 10. When a connective tissue sac form around the injured tissues. What arrives?
- 11. In the mediastinum posterior to the upper portion of the body of the sternum.
- 12. Elevated body temperature indirectly inhibits microbial growth and increases phagocytic activity.
- 13. A tissue response in injury that helps prevent the spread of infectious agents into nearby tissues.

14. Bacteria, dead cells, and other debris are removed, phagocytes are?

- 15. Site of differentiation and red bone marrow
- 16. When newly formed cells replace injured ones, what do cells do?
- 17. Stops tumor growth, releases growth factors, causes fever that accompanies bacterial infection, stimulates lymphocyte differentiation infection, stimulates
- 18. Skin graft from one part of the body to replace burned skin.
- 19. Heart valves from a pig.
- 20. Unbroken skin and mucous membranes prevent the entrance of some infectious agents.

**Down**

- 1. A species is resistant to certain diseases to which other species are susceptible.
- 2. Stimulate bone marrow to produce lymphocytes.
- 3. Distinct type of lymphocytes that secrete perforins that lyse virus-infected cells and cancer cells.
- 5. Neutrophils, monocytes, and macrophages engulf and destroy foreign particles and cells.
- 7. Muscle weakness
- 8. In the upper left portion of the abdominal cavity, inferior to the diaphragm and posterior and lateral to the stomach
- 9. Control lymphocyte differentiation and proliferation.

**Word Bank**

- |                      |                            |             |                     |
|----------------------|----------------------------|-------------|---------------------|
| Autograft            | Myasthenia gravis          | Xenograft   | Phagocytosis        |
| Natural killer cells | Divide                     | Lymph nodes | Mechanical barriers |
| Inflammation         | Fever                      | Thymus      | Fibroblasts         |
| Species resistance   | Colony-stimulating factors | Spleen      | Thymus              |
| Active               | Tumor necrosis factor      | Interferons | Interleukins        |