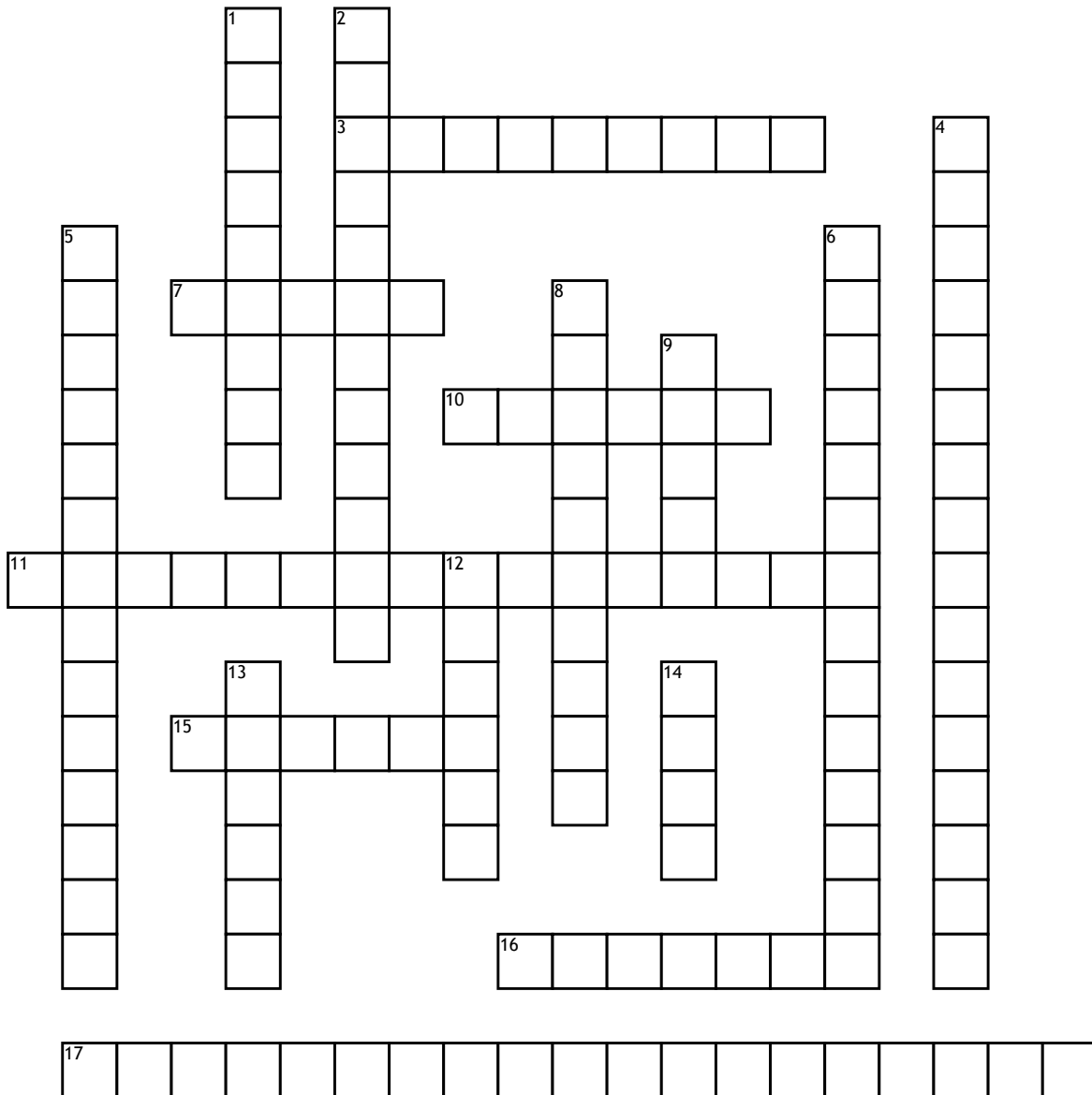


UNIT 4 VOCABULARY LESSON 1 AND 2



Across

- 3. An electrical device for stimulating or steadying the heartbeat or reestablishing the rhythm of an arrested heart.
- 7. The large arterial trunk that carries blood from the heart to be distributed by branch arteries through the body.
- 10. An anatomical cavity or passage; especially a chamber of the heart that receives blood from the veins and forces it into a ventricle or ventricles.
- 11. An instrument for measuring blood pressure and especially arterial blood pressure.
- 15. An integrated group of cells with a common function, structure, or both.
- 16. The stage of the heart cycle in which the heart muscle contracts and the chambers pump blood.

- 17. The branch of the circulatory system that supplies all body organs and then returns oxygen-poor blood to the right atrium via the veins.

Down

- 1. Blood pressure that remains between heart contractions.
- 2. An abnormally high blood pressure.
- 4. A vein that is the largest vein in the human body and returns blood to the right atrium of the heart from bodily parts below the diaphragm.
- 5. The stage of the heart cycle in which the heart muscle contracts and the chambers pump blood.
- 6. A small mass of tissue that is made up of Purkinje fibers, ganglion cells, and nerve fibers, that is embedded in the musculature of the right atrium, and that originates the impulses stimulating the heartbeat

- 8. The study of the heart and its action and diseases.
- 9. The rhythmic expansion and recoil of arteries resulting from heart contraction; can be felt from the outside of the body
- 12. Any of the tubular branching muscular and elastic-walled vessels that carry blood from the heart through the body.
- 13. A valve in the heart that guards the opening between the left atrium and the left ventricle; prevents the blood in the ventricle from returning to the atrium. Alternative name is bicuspid valve.
- 14. A vessel that returns blood to the heart.