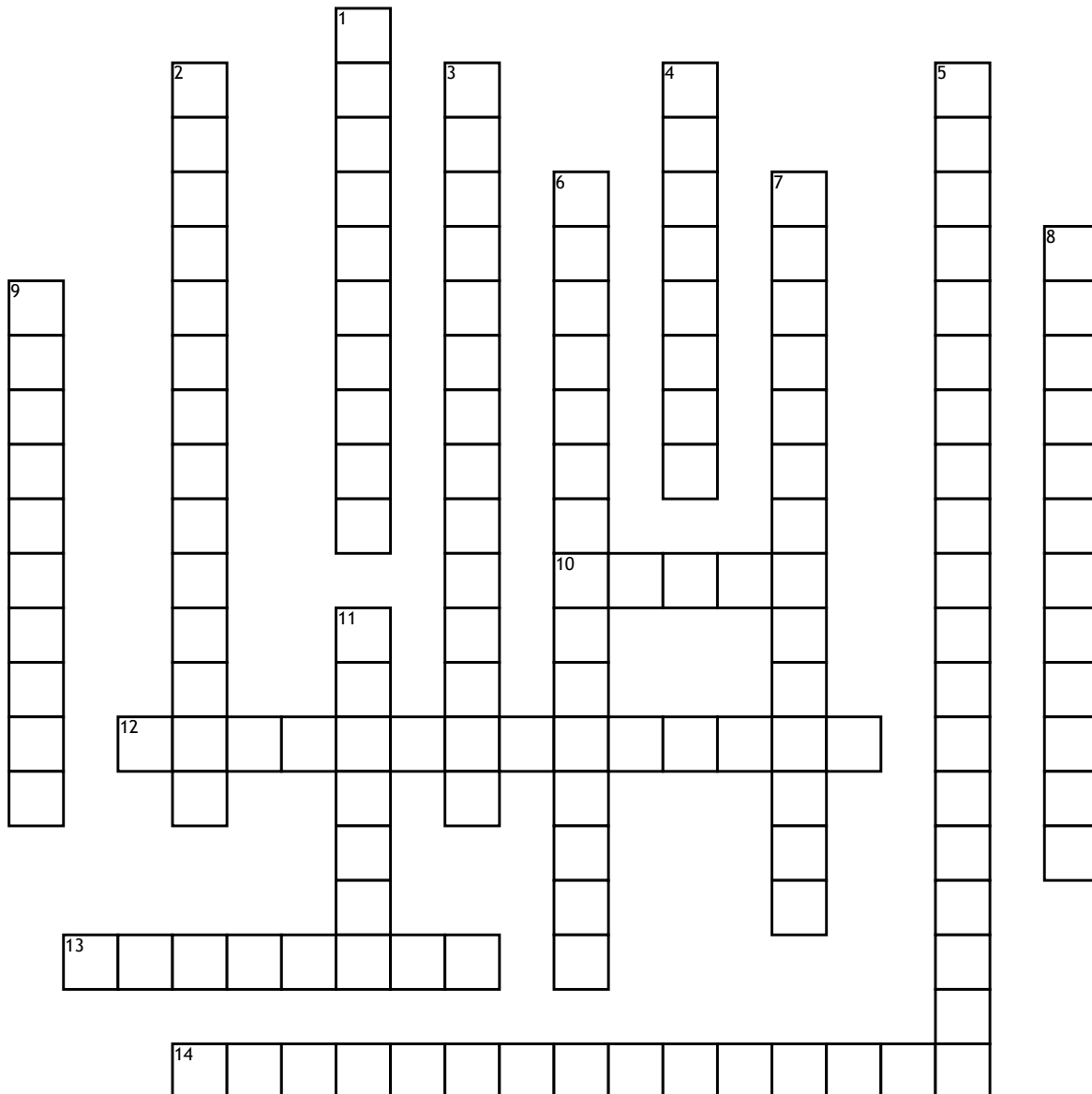


pathology



Across

- 10.** viral infection of young children that produces inflammatory obstructive swelling localized to the subglottic portion of the trachea (CH.3)
- 12.** Outpouching that represents acquired herniations of mucosa and submucosa through muscular layers at points of weakness in the bowel wall. (CH.5)
- 13.** is localized dilation of an artery that most commonly involves the aorta, especially its abdominal. (CH.7)
- 14.** The telescoping of one part of the intestinal tract into another because of peristalsis. (CH.5)

Down

- 1.** acute inflammation of the pia mater and arachnoid, two of the membranes that cover the brain and spinal cord. (CH.8)
- 2.** Common generalized disorder, it's the loss of joint cartilage and reactive new bone formation. (CH.4)
- 3.** Hereditary disease characterized by the secretion of excessively viscous mucus by all the exocrine glands, caused by defective gene in the middle of chromosome 7. (CH.3)
- 4.** inflammation of the urinary bladder (CH.6)
- 5.** accumulation of fluid within the pericardial space surrounding the heart. (CH.7)

- 6.** slowly growing benign tumors that may occur as solitary lesions or as part of the syndrome of neurofibromatosis. (CH.8)
- 7.** is a supportive inflammation of the kidney and renal pelvis caused by pyogenic (pus-forming) bacteria (CH.6)
- 8.** insufficient mineralization of the adult skeleton (CH.4)
- 9.** Pass from one generation to the next through the genetic information contained in the nucleus of each cell (CH.1)
- 11.** Reduction in the size or number of cells in an organ or tissue, with a corresponding decrease in function. (CH.1)