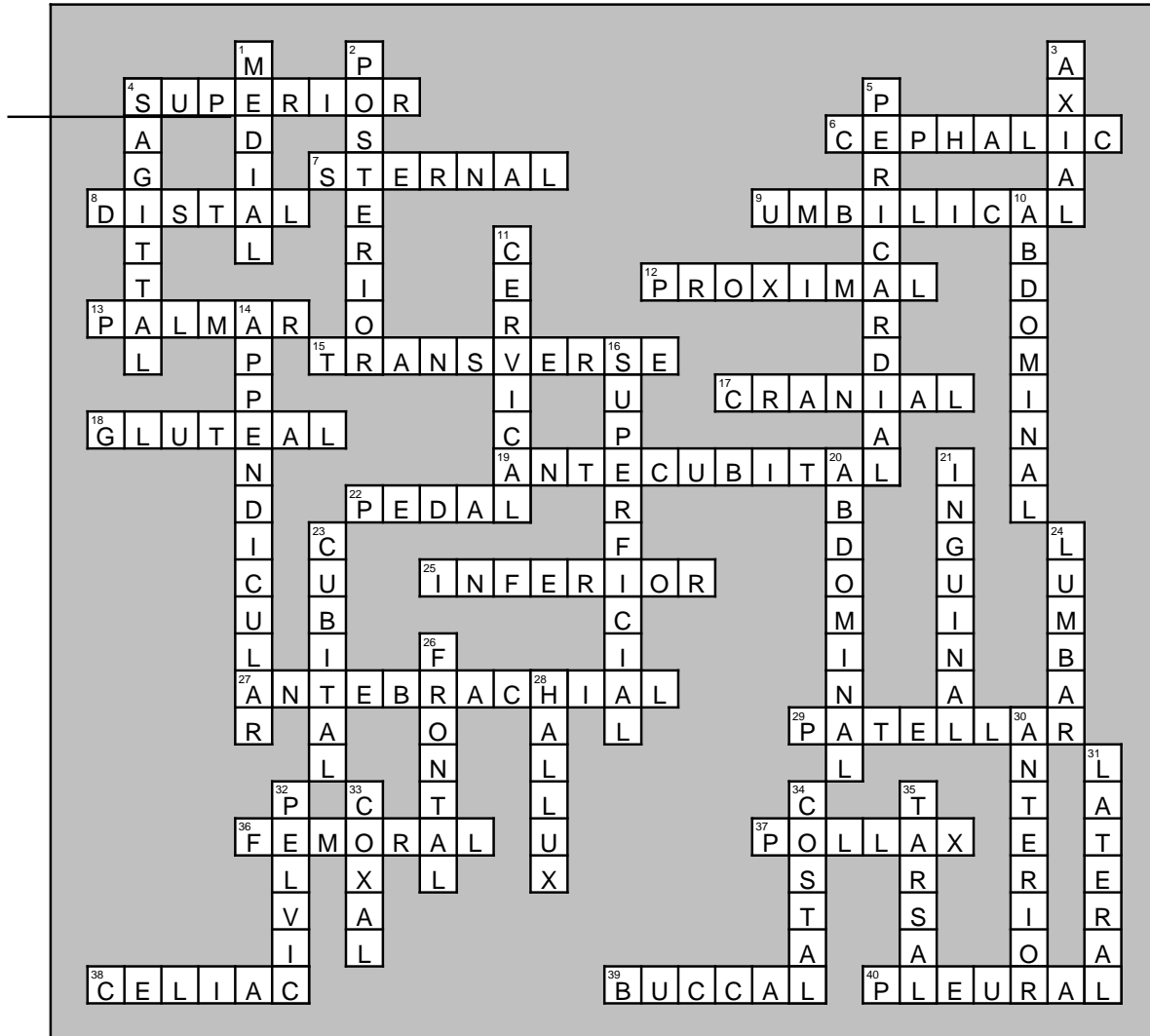


Anatomical Terminology



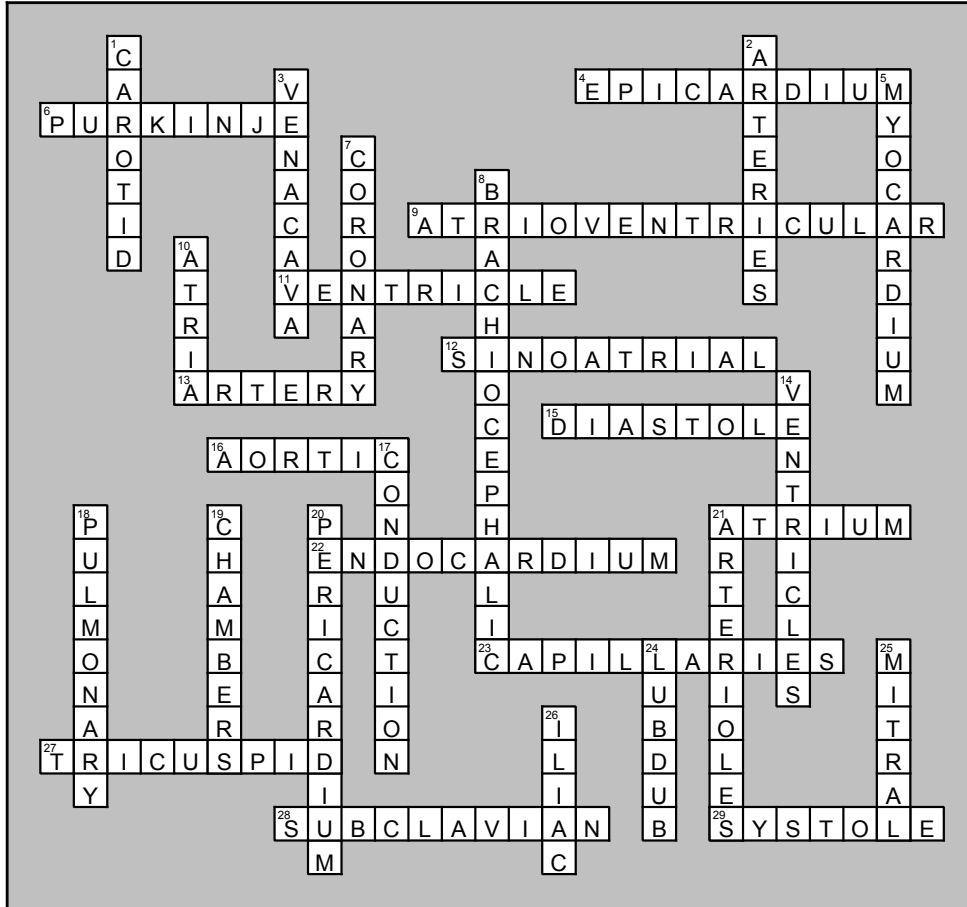
Across

4. The part above another or closer to the head
6. Term for head
7. Term for breastbone
8. A part farther from the trunk or farther from another specified point
9. Term for naval
12. A part closer to the trunk of the body or closer to another specified point
13. Term for palm
15. Plane dividing the body into superior & inferior sections
17. Cavity that holds the brain
18. Term for buttock
19. Term for area in front of the elbow
22. Term for foot
25. The part below another or towards the feet
27. Term for forearm
29. Term for anterior knee
36. Term for thigh
37. Term for thumb
38. Term for abdomen
39. Term for cheek
40. Cavity that holds the lungs

Down

1. imaginary midline dividing the body into equal right and left halves
2. Towards the back
3. Includes the head, neck & trunk
4. Plane dividing the body into left & right sections
5. Cavity that holds the heart
10. Cavity that holds the liver, gallbladder, stomach, pancreas, spleen, kidney, intestines
11. Term for neck
14. Includes the limbs attached to the body's axis
16. Situated near the surface
20. Region between thorax & pelvis
21. Term for groin
23. Term for elbow
24. Term for lower back
26. Plane dividing the body into anterior & posterior sections
28. Term for great toe
30. Towards the front
31. The side with respect to the imaginary midline
32. Cavity that holds the urinary bladder and reproductive organs
33. Term for hip
34. Term for ribs
35. Term for ankle

Anatomy of the Heart



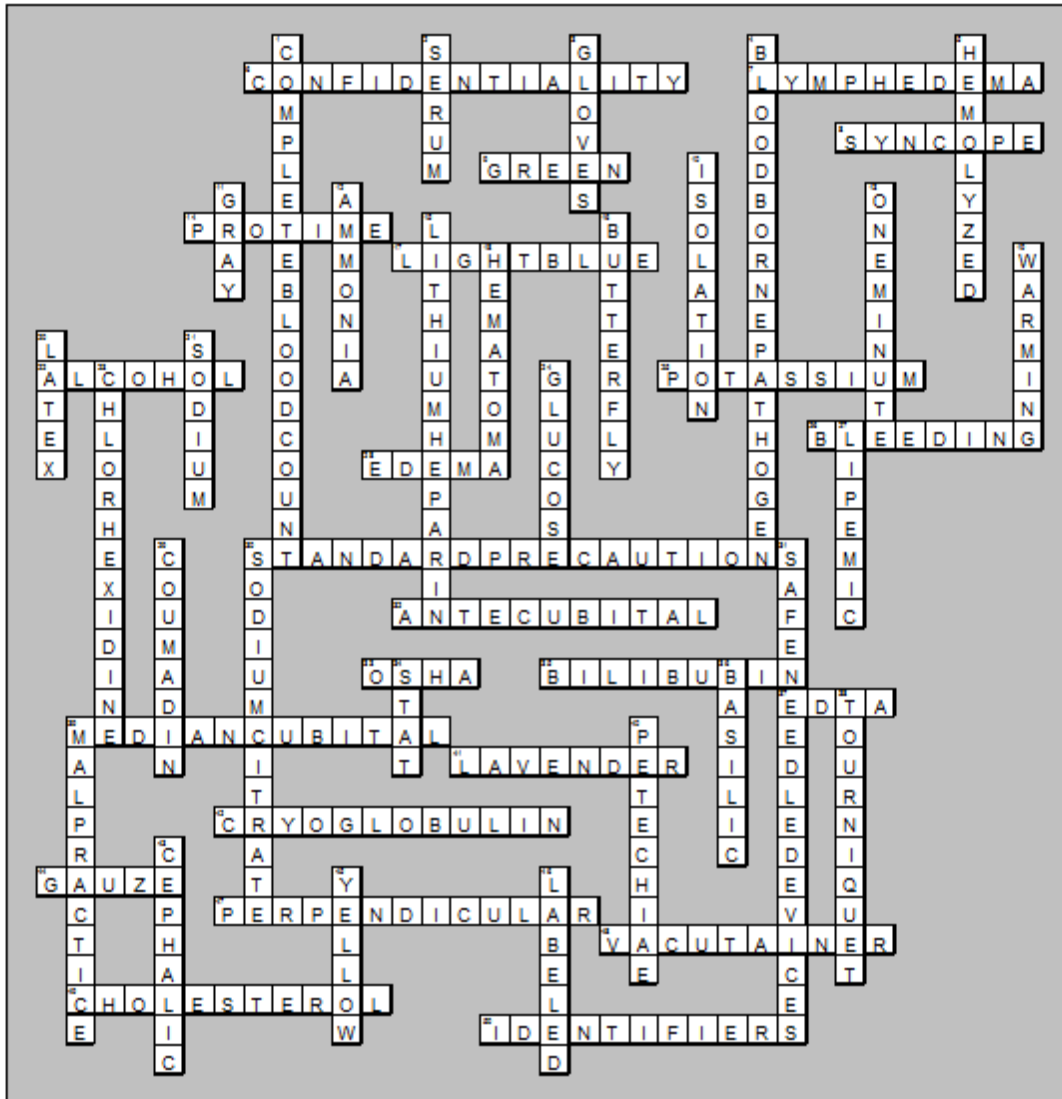
Across

4. The outer layer of the wall of the heart
6. Fiber branches that extend from the atrioventricular bundle
9. The bundle of fibers that carry cardiac impulses
11. One of the lower chambers of the heart
12. A section of nodal tissue that sets the rate of contraction for the heart
13. One of these is felt to find a pulse
15. When ventricles relax and fill with blood
16. Valve between the left ventricle and the aorta
21. One of the upper heart chambers
22. The inner layer of the heart
23. Tiny vessels connecting arteries and veins
27. Valve between the right atrium and right ventricle
28. These arteries supply oxygenated blood to the arms
29. When ventricles pump blood out of the heart

Down

1. These arteries supply oxygenated blood to the head and neck regions of the body
2. Carry blood that is oxygen-poor
3. Carries oxygen-poor blood from the body to the heart (2 words)
5. The muscular middle layer of the wall of the heart
7. These arteries carry oxygenated and nutrient filled blood to the heart muscle
8. The two large veins that join to form the superior vena cava
10. chambers that collect blood as it enters the heart
14. Chambers that pump blood to the lungs
17. Cardiac _____ is the rate at which the heart conducts electrical impulses
18. Valve between the right ventricle and the pulmonary artery
19. The heart has four of these
20. Fluid-filled sac that surrounds the heart
21. The smallest arteries
24. The sound made when valves open and close
25. Valve between the left atrium and left ventricle
26. Common _____ arteries carry oxygenated blood from the abdominal aorta to the legs and feet

Blood Specimen Collection



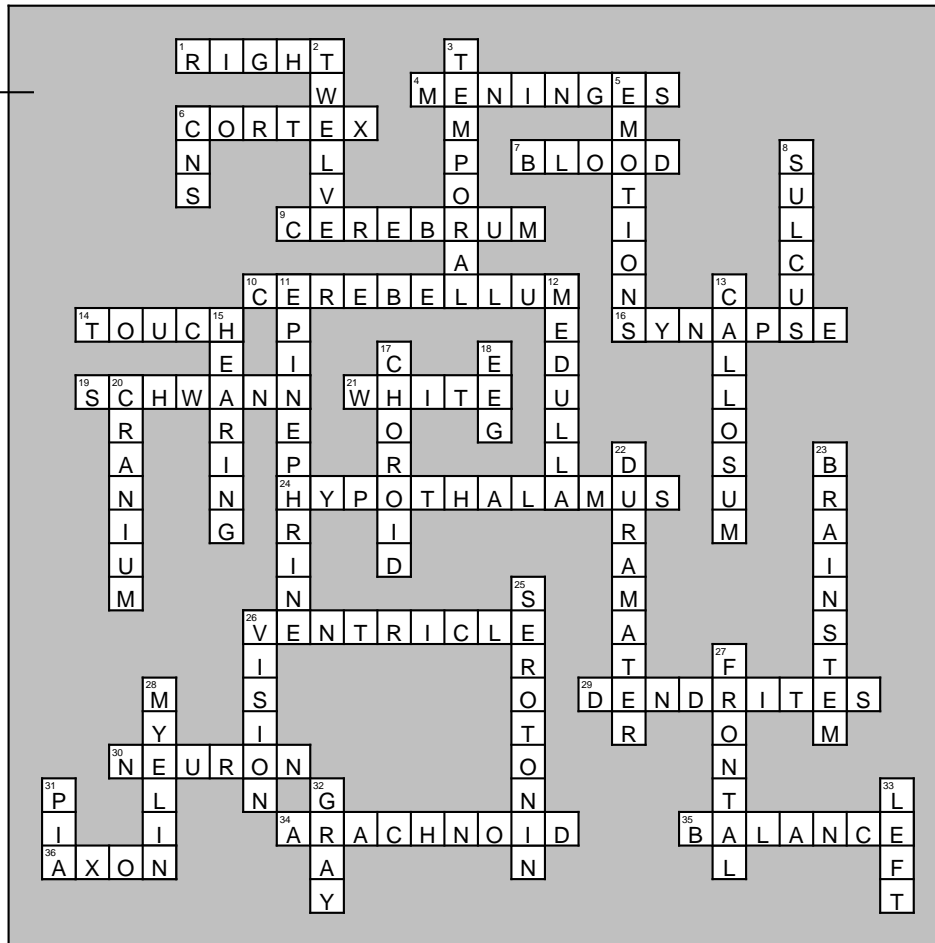
Across

6. one of the patient rights
7. can occur in arm on side of lymph node removal and mastectomy
8. medical term for fainting
9. 4th tube in the order of draw
14. test performed on light blue top tube
17. 2nd tube in the order of draw
22. most commonly used antiseptic
25. test result affected by hemolysis
26. don't leave the patient before this stops
28. abnormal collection of fluid
30. used to prevent disease transmission
32. recommended area for adult venipuncture
33. makes laws to provide for a safe work environment
35. deep yellow serum/plasma may contain excessive amounts of this
37. additive in lavender top tube
39. best vein for adult venipuncture
41. 5th tube in the order of draw
42. blood for this test must be kept warm after collection
44. should be used instead of cotton balls
47. a fingerstick is made _____ to fingerprint whorls
48. popular brand name of venipuncture equipment
49. one of the lipids
50. two of these are required before drawing blood

Down

1. test done on lavender top tube
2. a tube that produces this is the 3rd tube in the order of draw
3. change these between patients
4. hepatitis C is one of these
5. blood specimens should never be this
10. hospital rooms for patients with certain illnesses
11. tube frequently used for blood glucose
12. blood for this test must be chilled after collection
13. length of time the tourniquet should be left on
15. additive in green top tube
16. good for small, delicate veins
18. venipuncture complication
19. this helps prior to skin puncture
20. can cause serious allergic reactions
21. one of the electrolytes
23. antiseptic for blood culture specimen collection
24. this test is usually drawn fasting
27. milky white serum/plasma is this
29. brand name of drug that can cause excessive bleeding post-venipuncture
30. additive in blue top tubes
31. OSHA requires these be used
34. when test results are needed immediately
36. vein in antecubital area used as the last resort
38. used to make veins more prominent
39. phlebotomists can be sued for this
40. small red spots on skin
43. this vein can be used for venipuncture
45. tube color used for viral culture
46. tubes must be _____ before leaving the patient

Brain Anatomy & Physiology



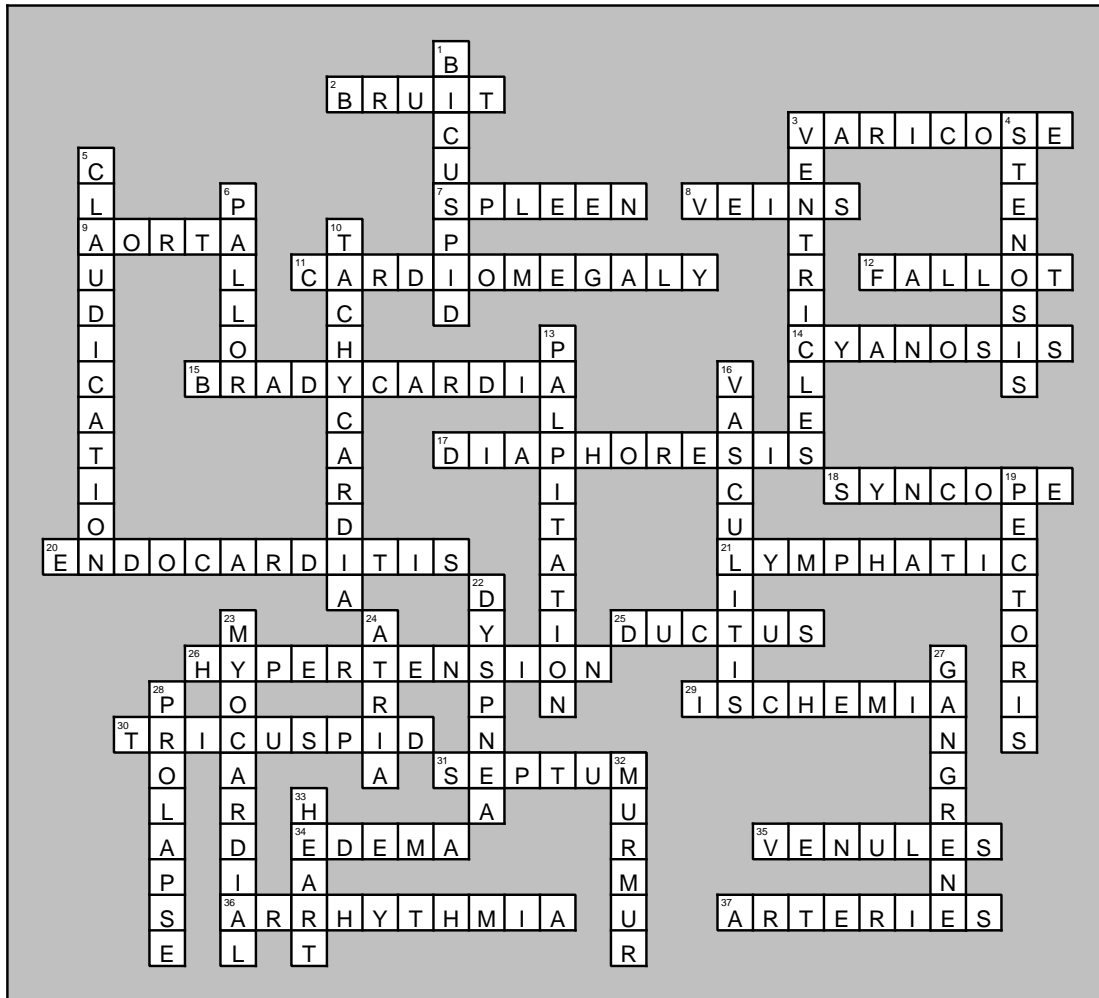
Across

1. The half of the cerebrum that processes visual information
4. The three protective membranes that cover the brain and spinal cord
6. The deeply folded and ridged gray matter is called the cerebral _____
7. The _____-brain barrier protects the brain from chemical intrusion from the rest of the body
9. Largest and most complex portion of the brain
10. The part of the brain below the back of the cerebrum
14. One of the functions of the parietal lobe
16. Structure where an impulse passes from one neuron to another across a gap
19. Cells that produce myelin
21. The _____ matter is the heavily myelinated central nervous tissue that is light in color
24. A region in the upper part of the brainstem
26. Four hollow spaces in the brain filled with cerebrospinal fluid
29. The branching structure of a neuron that receives messages
30. A nerve cell
34. One of the three membranes that protects the brain and spinal cord
35. One of the things regulated by the cerebellum
36. Long extension of a neuron that carrier nerve impulses away from the body of the cell

Down

2. The number of pairs of nerves that carry information to and from sense organs, muscles and internal organs
3. The lobe at the lower side of each cerebral hemisphere
5. One of the functions of the frontal lobe
6. The brain and spinal cord
8. The long groove on the surface of the brain
11. One of the important neurotransmitters
12. The _____ oblongata is the lowest section of the brainstem that controls heartbeat, breathing, swallowing, etc
13. The corpus _____ is a large bundle of nerve fibers that connect the cerebral hemispheres
15. One of the functions of the temporal lobe
17. The _____ plexus produces cerebrospinal fluid
18. Graphical record of the electrical activity of the brain
20. Top of the skull
22. Tough, translucent membrane that protects the brain and spinal cord
23. The base of the brain
25. One of the important neurotransmitters
26. One of the functions of the occipital lobe
27. The lobe of the brain responsible for judgment
28. A fatty substance that covers axons
31. The innermost layer of the meninges
32. Central nervous tissue that is relatively dark in color because of high numbers of nerve cell nuclei
33. The half of the cerebrum that is the center for speech and language

Circulatory System Terms



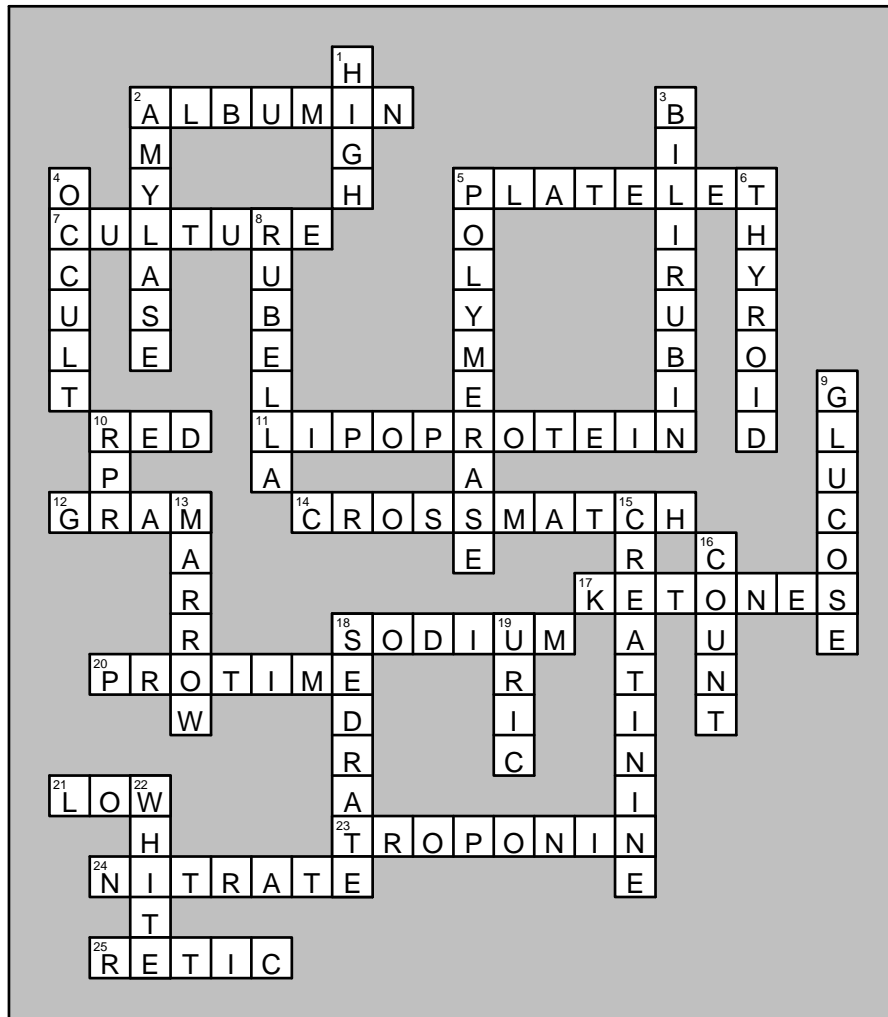
Across

2. Blowing or swishing sound heard with stethoscope
3. Elongated, dilated superficial veins
7. Largest lymphatic organ
8. Carry blood to the heart
9. Largest artery in the body
11. Enlargement of the heart
12. Tetralogy of _____, congenital defect
14. Bluish or grayish discoloration of skin, nails, lips
15. Slow heartbeat
17. Profuse secretion of sweat
18. Fainting
20. Inflammation of the inner lining of the heart
21. System that removes excess fluids from tissues and returns to blood
25. Patent _____ arteriosus, congenital defect
26. Excessive systemic arterial blood pressure
29. Lack of blood supply to tissue
30. One type of heart valve
31. Wall that separates the right and left sides of the heart
34. Abnormal accumulation of fluid in tissues
35. Smallest branches of veins
36. Abnormal heartbeat rhythm
37. Carry blood away from the heart

Down

1. One type of heart valve
3. Two cavities of the heart
4. Aortic _____, narrowing of aortic valve
5. Intermittent _____, cramplike pain in legs
6. Paleness of skin and/or mucous membranes
10. Rapid heartbeat
13. Pounding or racing of heart
16. Inflammation of blood vessels
19. Angina _____, chest pain
22. Difficult or painful breathing
23. Acute _____ infarction, heart attack
24. Two cavities of the heart
27. Death of tissue due to lack of blood supply
28. Mitral valve _____
32. Fluttering or humming abnormal heart sound
33. The organ that pumps blood

Common Lab Tests



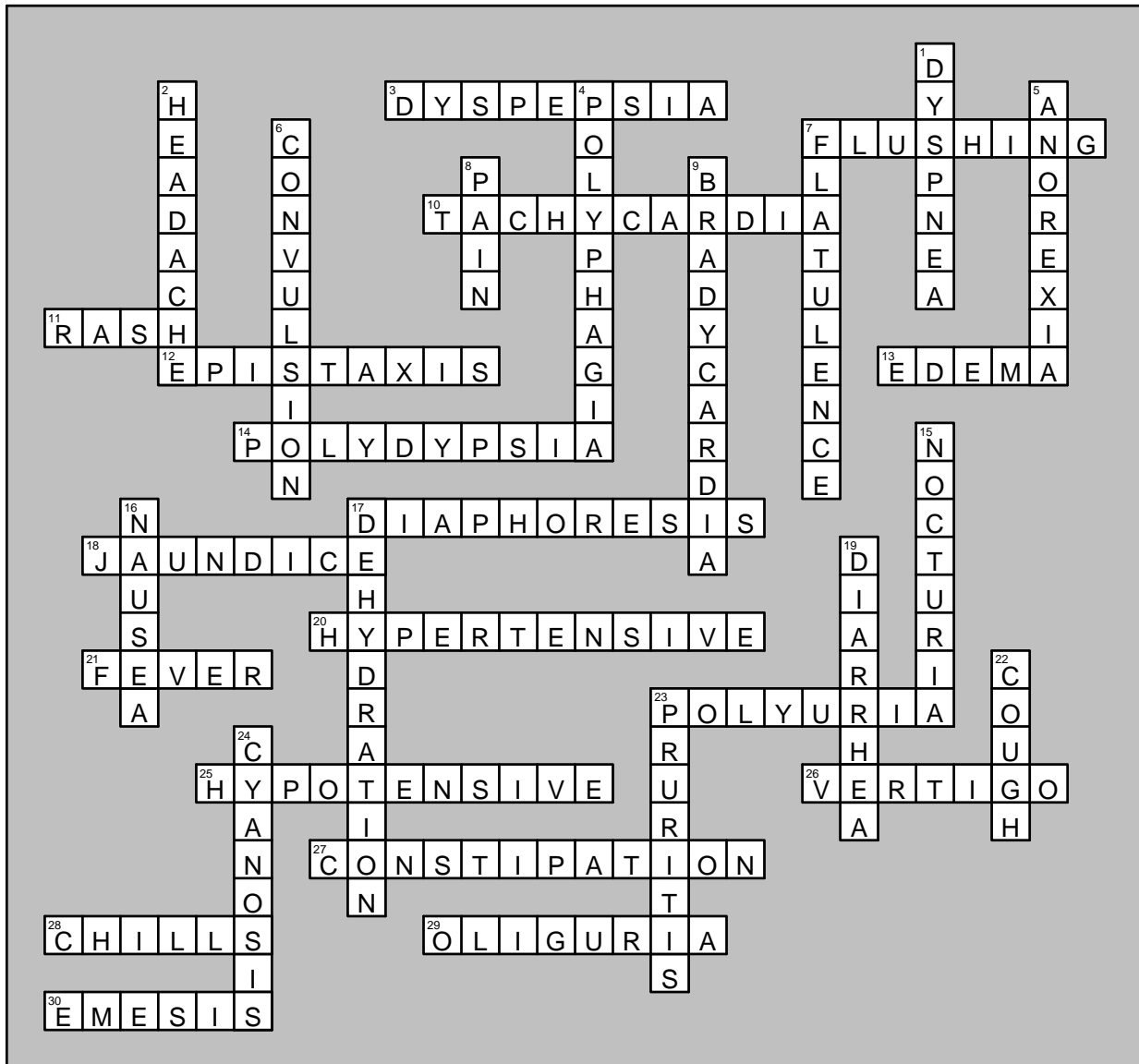
Across

2. Blood levels decreased in liver and kidney diseases
5. Thrombocytopenia can be determined by a _____ count
7. A blood _____ is done when sepsis is suspected
10. This count is decreased in anemia
11. High levels make the blood specimen have a milky appearance
12. Stain performed to detect the presence and suspected type of bacteria in a body substance
14. Test done before blood transfusion
17. This test on a urine reagent strip can indicate starvation or uncontrolled diabetes
18. One of the electrolytes
20. Warfarin therapy is monitored with this test
21. Bad cholesterol is _____ density lipoprotein
23. Blood test used to determine if heart attack has occurred
24. This test on a urine reagent strip can indicate the presence of bacteria
25. Abbreviation of test that measures bone marrow production of red cells

Down

1. Good cholesterol is _____ density lipoprotein
2. Blood level elevated in pancreatic disorders
3. Increased levels of this can make the patient have yellow skin and sclera
4. A fecal _____ blood test is performed to see if blood is present in stool sample
5. PCR = _____ chain reaction
6. TSH = _____ stimulating hormone
8. Blood titer done to see if patient has had German measles
9. Blood level elevated in diabetics
10. Abbreviation of common blood test for syphilis
13. Specimen collected from bone when blood disease is suspected
15. Blood and urine levels elevated in kidney disorders
16. Complete blood _____
18. Abbreviation of nonspecific test for inflammation
19. Elevated blood levels of _____ acid can indicate gout
22. This count is elevated in bacterial infections

Common Symptoms



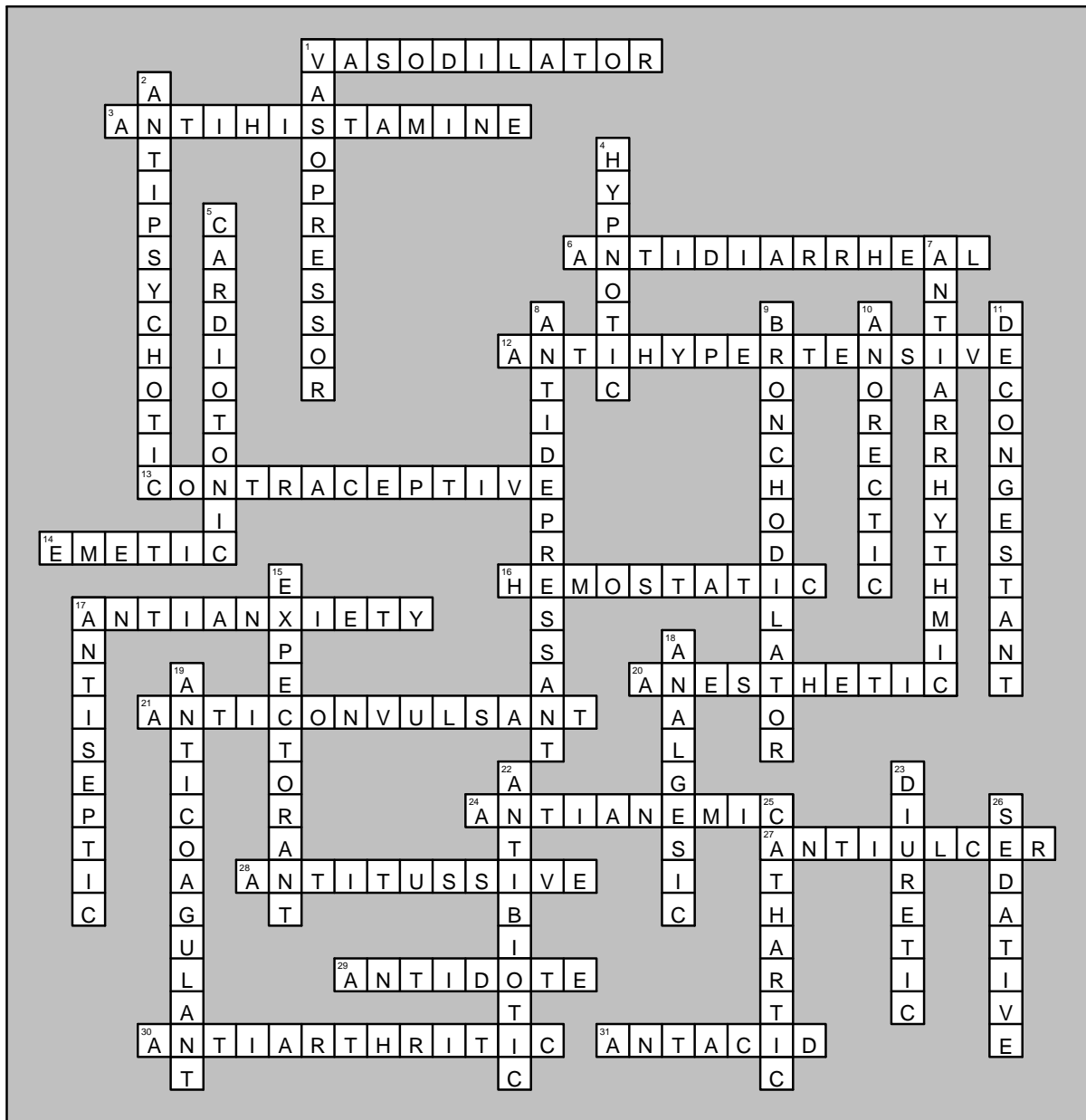
Across

3. Indigestion
7. A red appearance to the face and neck
10. Abnormally fast heart rate
11. Eruption on the skin
12. Nosebleed
13. Retention of fluids in the tissues
14. Increased thirst
17. Excessive perspiration
18. A yellow appearance first evident in the whites of the eyes
20. Increased blood pressure

Down

21. Higher than normal body temperature
23. Increased urination
25. Decreased blood pressure
26. Dizziness or lightheadedness
27. Hard, dry stools
28. Feeling of coldness accompanied by shivering
29. Decreased urination
30. Ejection of stomach contents through the mouth
1. Labored or difficult breathing
2. Pain or aching in the head
4. Increased appetite
5. loss of appetite and lack of interest in food
6. Involuntary contractions of the muscles
7. Excessive gas in the stomach or intestines
8. Feeling of distress or suffering
9. Abnormally slow heart rate
15. Increased nighttime urination
16. Feeling of discomfort in the stomach that vomiting may occur
17. Decrease in the amount of water in the body
19. Loose, watery stools
22. Involuntary and forceful exhalation of air followed by a deep inhalation
23. Severe Itching
24. Bluish discoloration of the skin due to lack of oxygen

Drug Classifications



Across

1. Widens the diameter of blood vessels
3. Relieves allergies
6. Counteracts diarrhea
12. Reduces high blood pressure
13. Prevents ovulation
14. Induces vomiting
16. Stops blood flow
17. Reduces anxiety
20. Produces loss of feeling and an inability to perceive pain

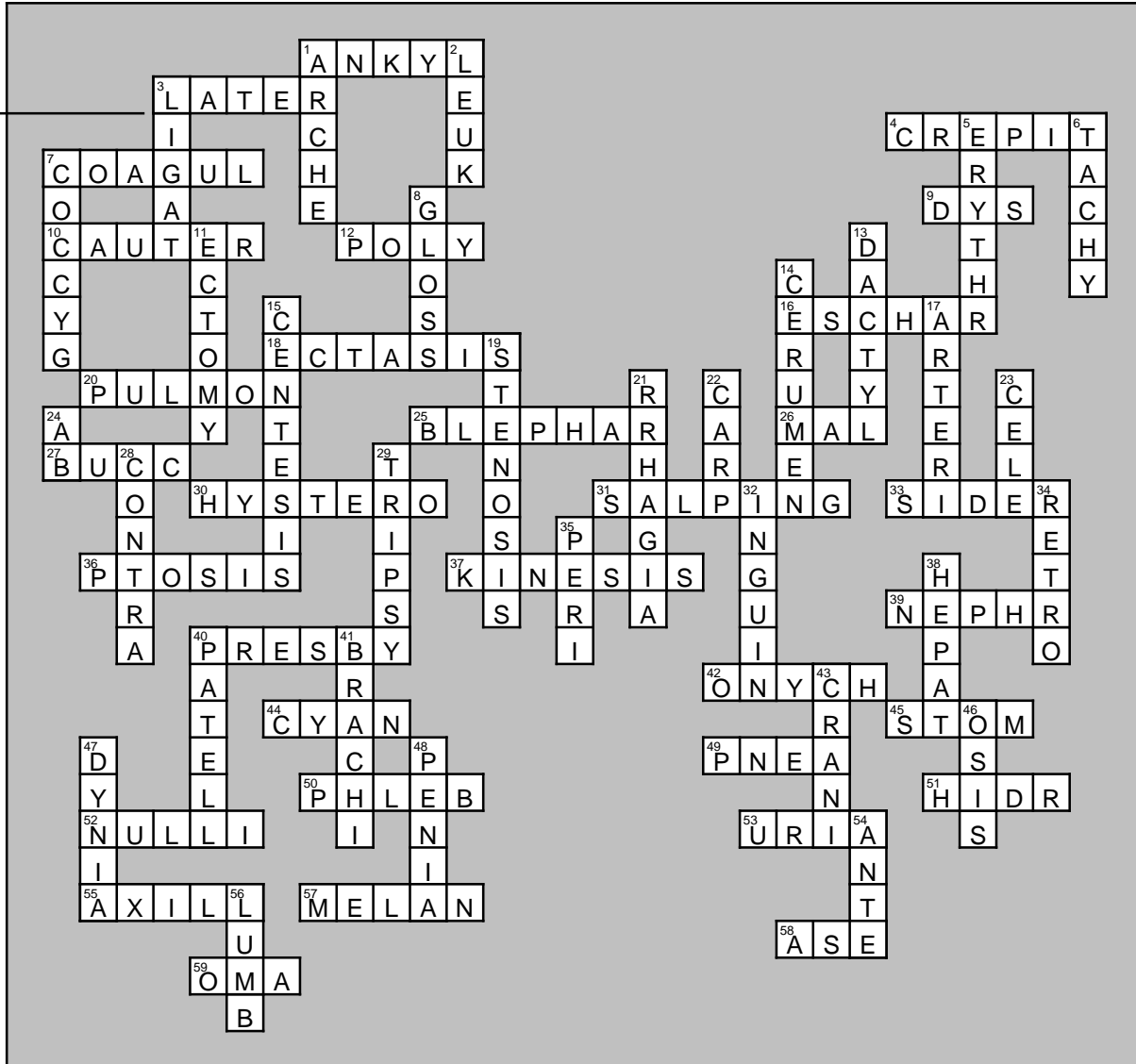
21. Suppresses seizures
24. Prevents anemia
27. Promotes the healing of ulcers
28. Suppresses coughing
29. Prevents or stops vomiting
30. Relieves arthritis
31. Neutralizes acid

Down

1. Narrows the diameter of blood vessels
2. Helps manage psychotic disorders
4. Induces sleep
5. Increases the strength of heart muscles
7. Prevents or alleviates cardiac arrhythmias
8. Elevates the mood and relieves depression
9. Dilates the bronchi
10. Decreases appetite
11. Decreases congestion and swelling of the nasal mucosa

15. Liquefies mucus and helps expel it from the respiratory tract
17. Inhibits the growth of or kills microorganisms
18. Relieves pain
19. Inhibits blood coagulation
22. Stops the reproduction of bacteria or kills the bacteria
23. Increases urination
25. Promotes defecation
26. Calms and quiets

Medical Terminology



Across

1. Word part for stiffening
3. Word part for side
4. Word part for crackling
7. Word part for clotting
9. Prefix meaning abnormal
10. Word part for burning
12. Prefix meaning frequent
16. Word part for scab
18. Suffix meaning expansion, dilation
20. Word part for lung
25. Word part for eyelid
26. Prefix meaning bad or poor
27. Word part for cheek
30. Word part for uterus
31. Word part for fallopian tube
33. Word part for iron
36. Suffix meaning prolapse

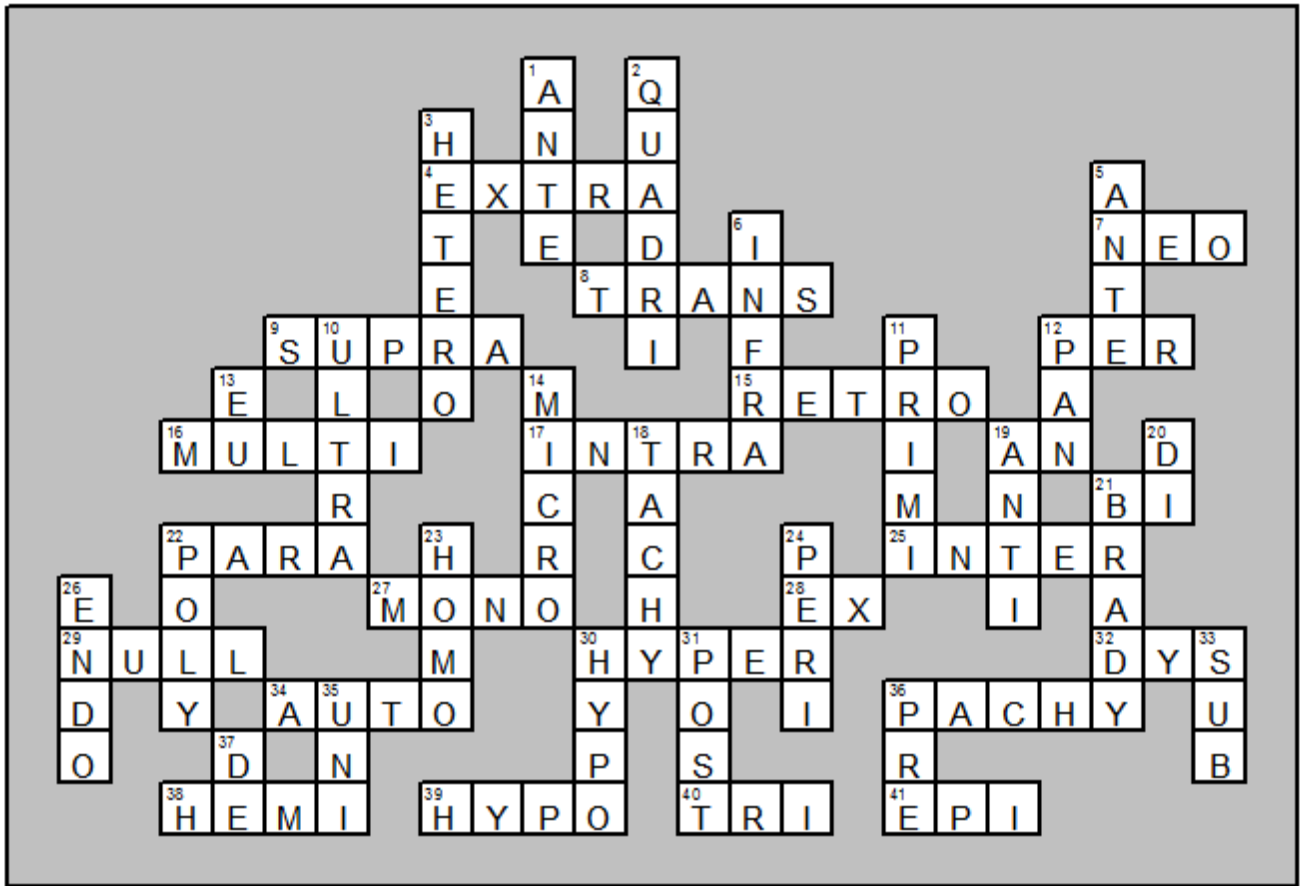
37. Suffix for movement
39. Word part for kidney
40. Word part for old age, aging
42. Word part for nail
44. Word part for the color blue
45. Word part for opening
49. Suffix meaning to breathe or breathing
50. Word part for vein
51. Word part for sweat
52. Prefix meaning none
53. Suffix meaning urinary condition
55. Word part for armpit
57. Word part for black or dark
58. Suffix meaning enzyme
59. Suffix meaning mass

Down

1. Suffix meaning beginning
2. Word part for the color white
3. Word part for tie
5. Word part for the color red
6. Prefix meaning rapid, fast
7. Word part for tailbone
8. Word part for tongue
11. Suffix meaning cutting out
13. Word part for finger or toe
14. Word part for earwax
15. Suffix meaning surgical puncture
17. Word part for artery
19. Suffix meaning abnormal condition of narrowing
21. Suffix meaning bursting forth

22. Word part for wrist
23. Prefix meaning herniation or protrusion
24. Prefix meaning away from
28. Prefix meaning against
29. Suffix meaning crushing
32. Word part for groin
34. Prefix meaning backward
35. Prefix meaning around
38. Word part for liver
40. Word part for kneecap
41. Word part for arm
43. Word part for skull
46. Suffix meaning abnormal condition
47. Suffix meaning pain
48. Suffix meaning condition of deficiency
54. Prefix meaning in front of or before
56. Word part for lower back

Medical Terminology - Prefixes



Across

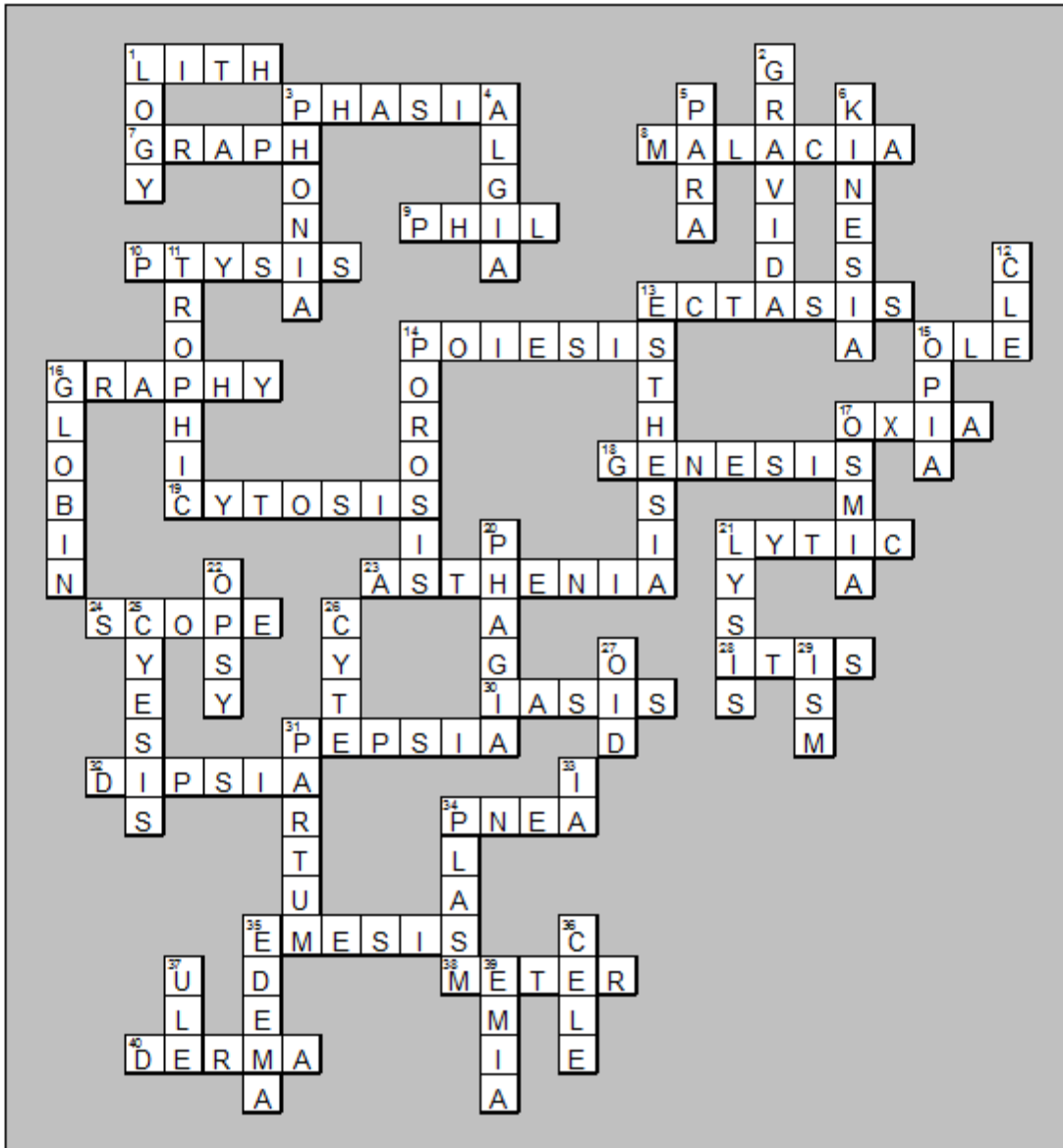
- 4. outside of
- 7. new
- 8. across, through
- 9. above
- 12. through
- 15. backward, behind
- 16. many
- 17. inside, within
- 19. without
- 21. two
- 22. alongside, near

- 25. between
- 27. one
- 28. outward
- 29. none
- 30. excessive, more than normal
- 32. painful, difficult
- 34. self
- 36. thick
- 38. half
- 39. below
- 40. three
- 41. above, upon

Down

- 1. before
- 2. four
- 3. different
- 5. in front of
- 6. below, under
- 10. excess
- 11. first
- 12. all
- 13. normal, good
- 14. small
- 18. fast
- 19. against
- 20. two
- 21. slow
- 22. many, much
- 23. same
- 24. around, near
- 26. within, inner
- 30. insufficient, less than normal
- 31. after
- 33. beneath, under
- 35. one
- 36. before
- 37. without

Medical Terminology-Suffixes



Across

- 1. stone
- 3. speech
- 7. instrument for recording
- 8. abnormal softening
- 9. attracted to
- 10. spitting up
- 13. dilated, stretched out
- 14. formation
- 15. small
- 16. process of recording
- 17. oxygen
- 18. produces, generates

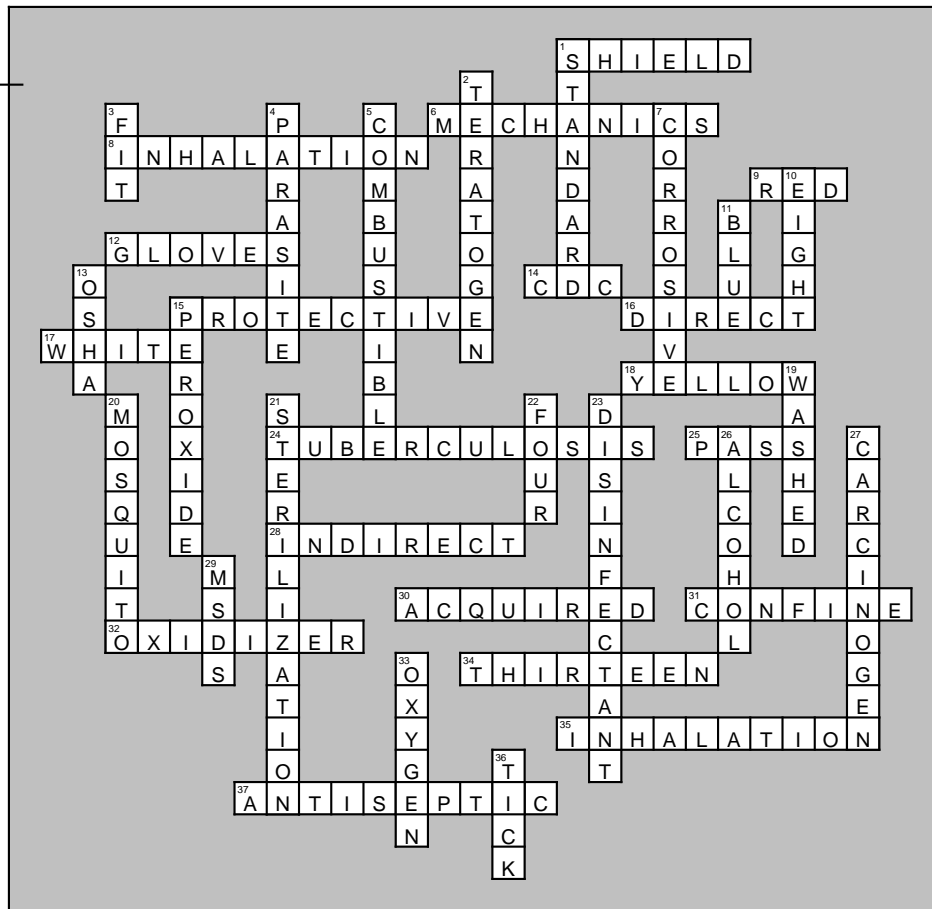
- 19. abnormal cell condition
- 21. destruction
- 23. weakness
- 24. instrument for viewing
- 28. inflammation
- 30. abnormal condition
- 31. digestion
- 32. thirst
- 34. breathing
- 35. vomiting
- 38. instrument for measuring
- 40. skin condition

Down

- 1. study of
- 2. pregnancy
- 3. voice
- 4. weakness
- 5. to bear (offspring)
- 6. movement
- 11. development
- 12. small
- 13. feeling, sensation
- 14. porous
- 15. vision
- 16. protein
- 17. sense of smell
- 20. eating, swallowing
- 21. destruction

- 22. view of
- 25. pregnancy
- 26. cell
- 27. resembling
- 29. state of, condition
- 31. birth, labor
- 33. state, condition
- 34. formation, development
- 35. swelling
- 36. hernia, protrusion
- 37. small
- 39. condition of the blood

Safety First!



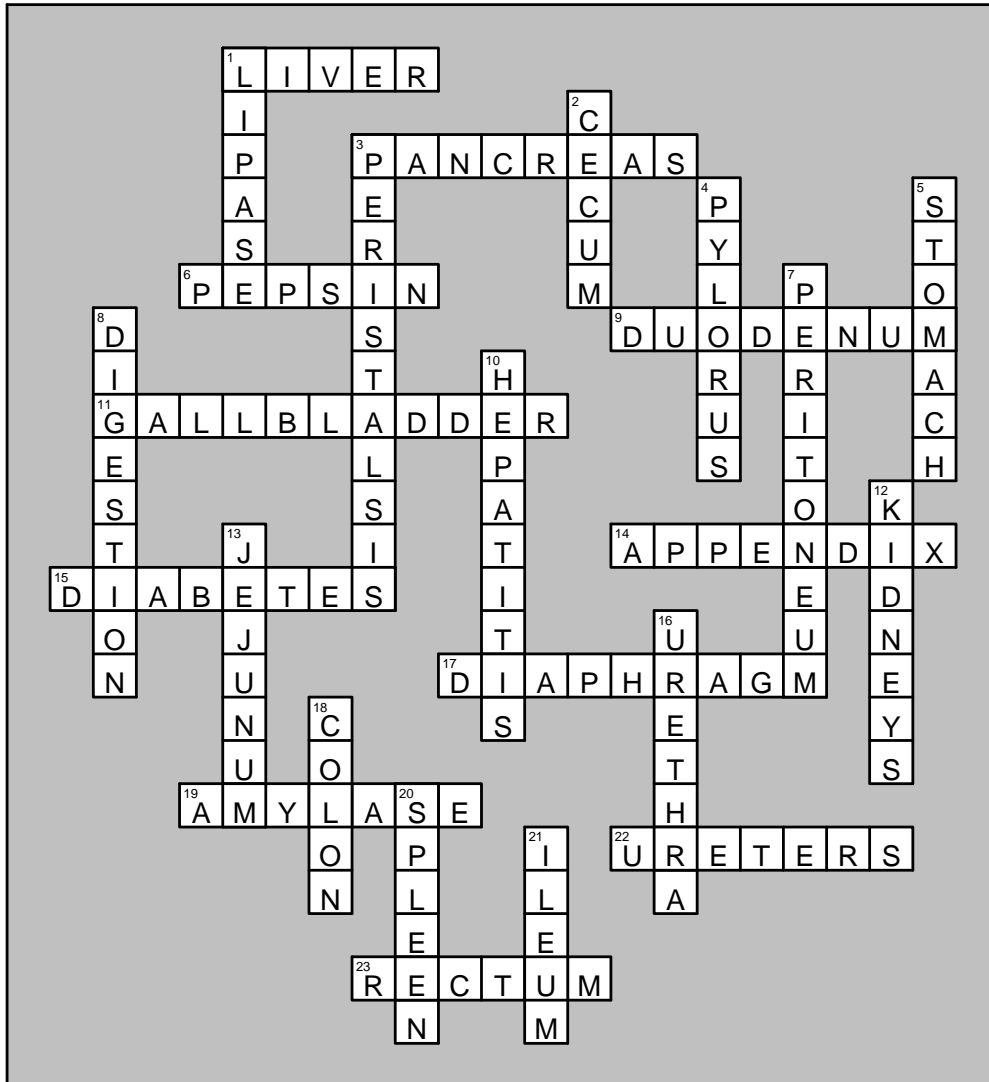
Across

1. In certain situations, PPE may include the use of a face _____
6. Use of good body _____ helps the skeletal, muscular, and nervous systems function without injury
8. One of the routes of exposure to hazardous substances
9. The flammability hazard portion of a warning label is this color
12. One type of PPE
14. Agency responsible for the Guideline for Hand Hygiene in Healthcare Settings
15. Personal _____ equipment or PPE
16. Intimate contact such as kissing is an example of this type of contact transmission of infection
17. The color of the warning label that designates a substance as a health hazard
18. The special hazard portion of a warning label is this color
24. an N95 particulate mask must be worn when working with known or suspected _____ patients
25. The acronym used to provide instructions on using a fire extinguisher
28. Splashes of blood is an example of this type of contact transmission of infection
30. This type of immunity occurs via vaccination
31. The "C" in the acronym R.A.C.E. used in event of a fire
32. A substance of this type can cause other chemicals to catch on fire
34. This section of the MSDS provides information on how to dispose of the hazardous substance
35. One method/mode of infection transmission
37. Substance used on skin to kill most microorganisms

Down

1. These types of precautions assume blood and OPIM from all individuals are capable of transmitting bloodborne pathogens
2. This type of hazardous substance may cause infertility or birth defects
3. This type of testing is needed before wearing an N95 particulate mask
4. One of the many types of infectious agents
5. Liquids of this type may catch fire
7. This type of hazardous substance may destroy tissue
10. This section of the MSDS provides the correct PPE to use when handling the substance
11. The color of the warning label that designates a substance as reactive
13. Federal agency that enforces safety and health legislation
15. A common flammable substance found in medical offices
19. Gloves should never be reused or _____
20. This vector transmits West Nile virus
21. The only level of asepsis that kills all microorganisms
22. The maximum number used to indicate the severity of a hazardous substance
23. Substance used on surfaces or equipment to kill most microorganisms
26. In certain situations, handwashing can be replaced with the use of _____-based hand rub
27. This type of hazardous substance may cause cancer
29. Source for details about a specific hazardous substance
33. One of the components of the fire triangle
36. This vector transmits Lyme disease

The Abdominal Cavity



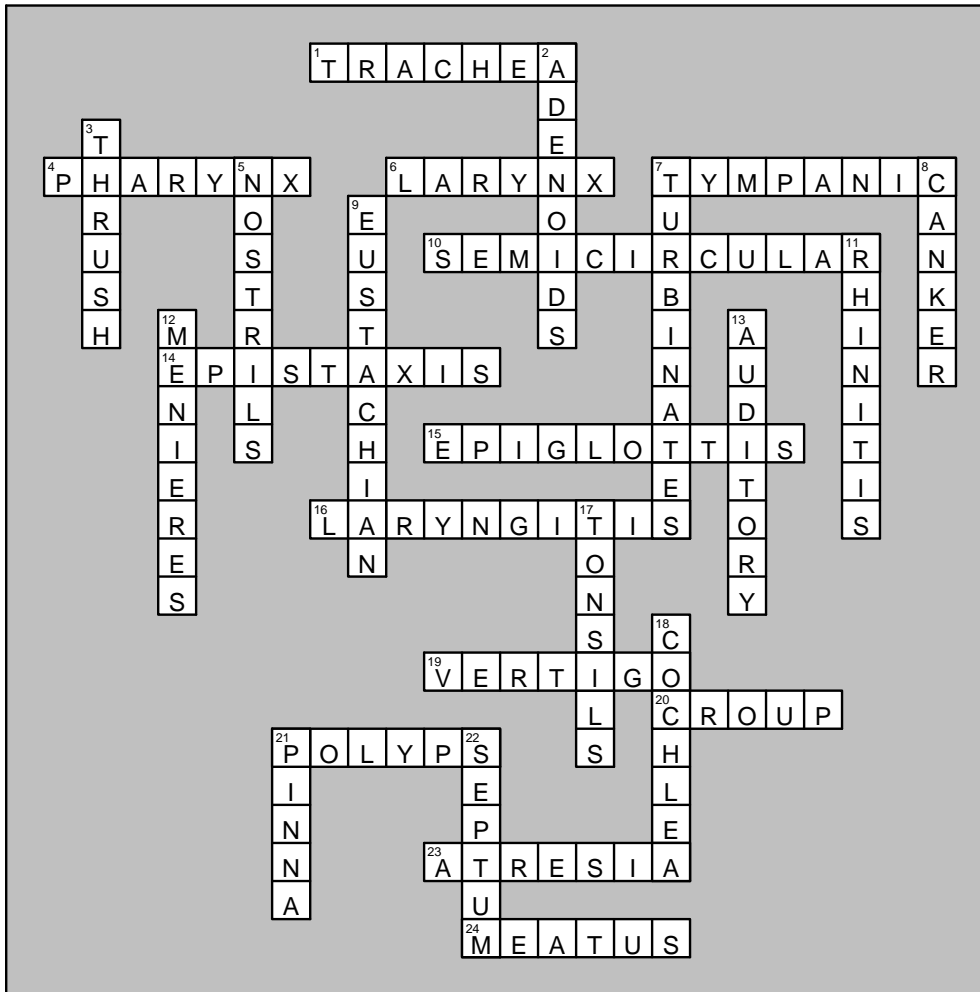
Across

1. Stores glycogen and secretes bile
3. Secretes glucagon and insulin
6. Stomach enzyme that degrades protein
9. First portion of the intestine
11. Reservoir for bile
14. Blind-ended tube connected to the cecum
15. Occurs when the pancreas is unable to produce insulin
17. Upper boundary of the abdominal cavity
19. Enzyme produced by the pancreas that degrades carbohydrates
22. Convey urine to the bladder
23. Stores feces; considered part of the pelvic region

Down

1. Enzyme produced by the pancreas that digests fats
2. Dilated entrance to the colon
3. Muscular activity causing movement of food
4. Connects the stomach to the duodenum
5. Reservoir where digestive juices act on food
7. Lines the abdominal cavity
8. Process where large food particles are broken down into nutrients
10. Liver disease
12. Organs that excrete urine
13. Distal 3/5 of the small intestine
16. Transports urine from the bladder to the exterior
18. The large intestine
20. Large lymphoid organ that assists with the destruction of red blood cells and removal of iron
21. Third portion of the small intestine

The Ear, Nose, & Throat



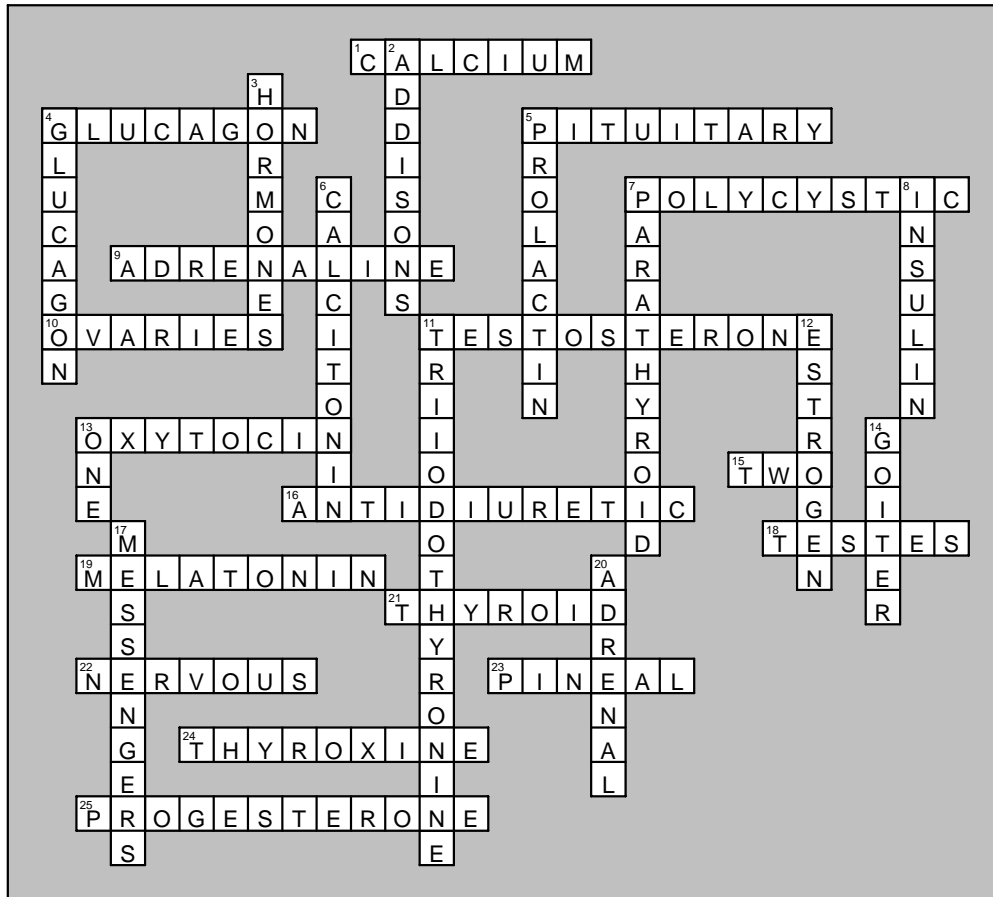
Across

- Also known as the windpipe
- The upper part of the airway that begins at the back of nasal passages and ends at the top of the esophagus
- Also known as the voice box
- Membrane that transmits sound to the ossicles inside the middle ear
- The _____ canals are responsible for balance and equilibrium
- Medical term for nosebleed
- Flap of soft tissue just above the vocal cords
- Associated with hoarseness or loss of voice
- Feeling of dizziness
- A sharp barking cough in children
- Soft growths that develop on the lining of the nose or sinuses
- Aural _____, absence of a normal opening into the ear
- External _____, the triangular-shaped projection in the center of the face

Down

- Tissue located behind the nose that can lead to problems with breathing
- Yeast infection of the mouth
- The nose has two of these that are divided by the septum
- Compose most of the mucosal tissue of the nose
- Small, open sores on the tongue, inside the lips or on the sides or back of the mouth
- Tube that links the pharynx to the middle ear
- Allergic _____, also called hay fever
- Disease is associated with a change in fluid volume within parts of the labyrinth in the ear
- The tube through which sound travels to the eardrum
- Located at the back and the sides of the mouth
- Portion of the inner ear that looks like a snail shell
- Outermost visual part of the ear
- Divides the nostrils and gives shape to the nose

The Endocrine System



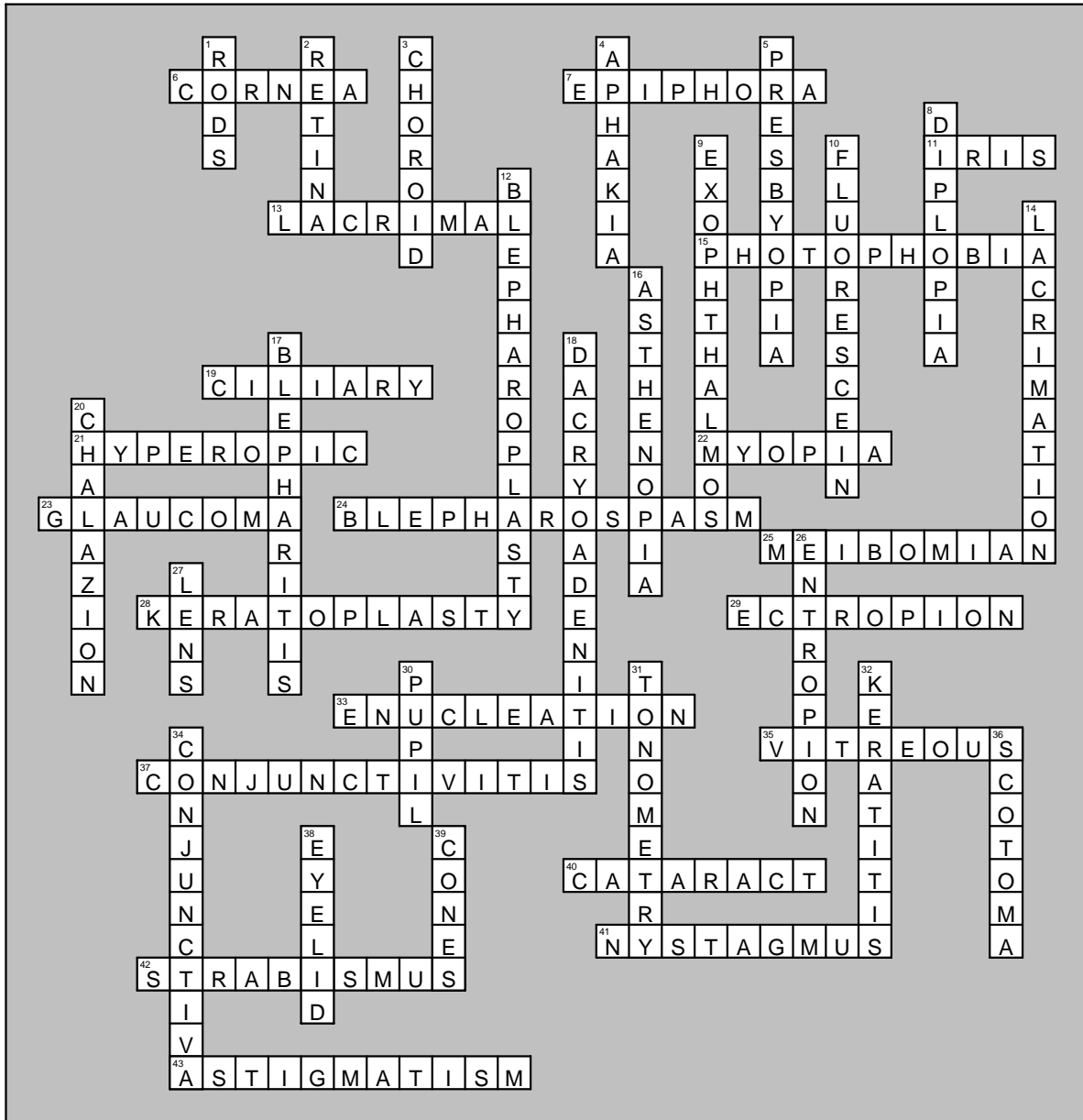
Across

- Parathyroid hormone regulates _____ and phosphate in the blood
- Produced by the alpha Islet cells of the pancreas
- Sometimes called the "master gland"
- Many women with _____ ovary syndrome have high levels of a variant of testosterone called free testosterone
- The "flight-or-fight" hormone
- Female gonads
- Hormone secreted by the testes that is responsible for male sexual development
- Hormone produced by the pituitary gland that causes the uterus to contract during childbirth
- Type _____ diabetes results when the body is unable to respond normally to insulin
- This hormone produced by the pituitary helps to retain water in the kidneys
- Male gonads
- Hormone produced by the pineal gland that causes drowsiness
- Gland located in the neck
- The endocrine system works closely with this system to help the body function properly
- Gland located in the middle of the brain
- Thyroid hormone that is also called T4
- This hormone, secreted by the ovaries, works with estrogen to regulate the menstrual cycle

Down

- Adrenal insufficiency results in _____ disease
- Foundation of the endocrine system is _____ and glands
- Hormone produced by the alpha Islet cells of the pancreas
- Hormone produced by the pituitary that activates milk production in breast-feeding women
- This hormone produced by the thyroid helps construct bone
- Four tiny glands attached to the thyroid gland
- Hormone produced by the pancreas that regulates glucose in the blood
- Potent thyroid hormone
- Hormone produced by the ovaries that drops in quantity during menopause
- Type _____ diabetes results when the pancreas fails to produce enough insulin
- A characteristic physical symptom seen when excessive levels of thyroid hormones are produced
- Hormones act as _____ between cells
- Gland located on top of each kidney

The Eye



Across

6. Transparent, anterior part of the eyeball
7. Abnormal overflow of tears caused by blockage of the lacrimal duct
11. Colored part of the eye
13. Gland located in the upper outer region above the eyeball that secretes tears
15. Extreme sensitivity to light
19. _____ body; ring of muscle behind the peripheral iris
21. Farsightedness
22. Nearsightedness
23. Disease characterized by increase intraocular pressure that damages the optic nerve
24. Involuntary twitching of the eye
25. Oil glands located along the rim of the eyelids

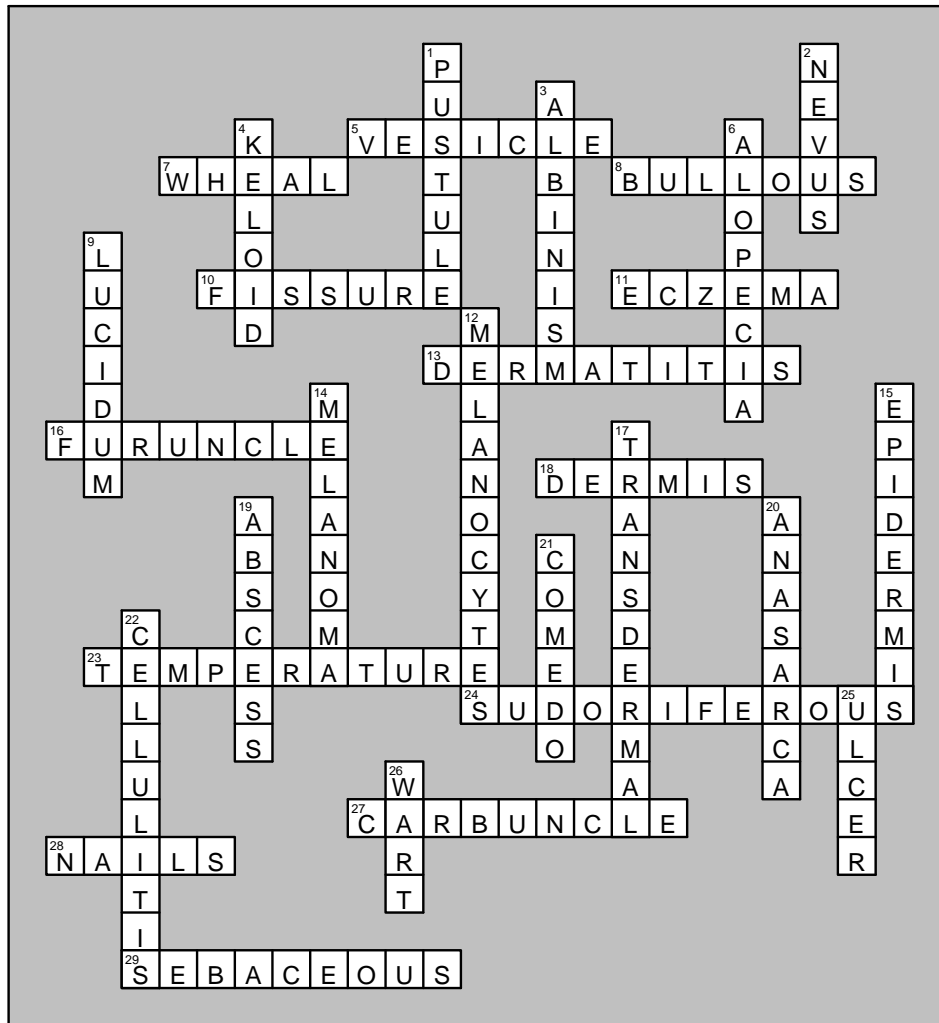
28. Corneal transplant
29. Outward turning of the rim of the eyelid
33. Excision of an eyeball
35. Jelly-like mass that fills the eyeball
37. Inflammation of the conjunctiva; pink eye
40. Opaque clouding of the lens causing decreased vision
41. Involuntary, rapid oscillating movement of the eyeball
42. Misalignment of the eye caused by intraocular muscle imbalance
43. Distorted vision caused by an oblong or cylindrical curvature of the lenses or cornea

Down

1. Cells within the retina that respond to dim light
2. Innermost layer that perceives and transmits light to the optic nerve
3. Vascular layer beneath the sclera
4. Absence of the lens, usually after cataract extraction
5. Impaired vision due to the aging process
8. Double vision
9. Abnormal protrusion of one or both eyeballs
10. Dye used to visualize the retinal and choroidal vessels
12. Surgical repair of an eyelid
14. Secretion of tears
16. Eyestrain
17. Inflammation of the eyelid
18. Inflammation of the lacrimal gland

20. Chronic nodular inflammation of a meibomian gland
26. Inward turning of the rim of the eyelid
27. Transparent structure behind the pupil that bends and focuses light on the retina
30. Black circular opening in the center of the iris
31. Process of measuring intraocular pressure
32. Inflammation of the cornea
34. Mucous membrane that lines the eyelids and outer surface of the eyeball
36. Blind spot in vision
38. Movable protective fold that opens and closes, covering the eye
39. Cells within the retina that are color sensitive and respond to bright light

The Integumentary System



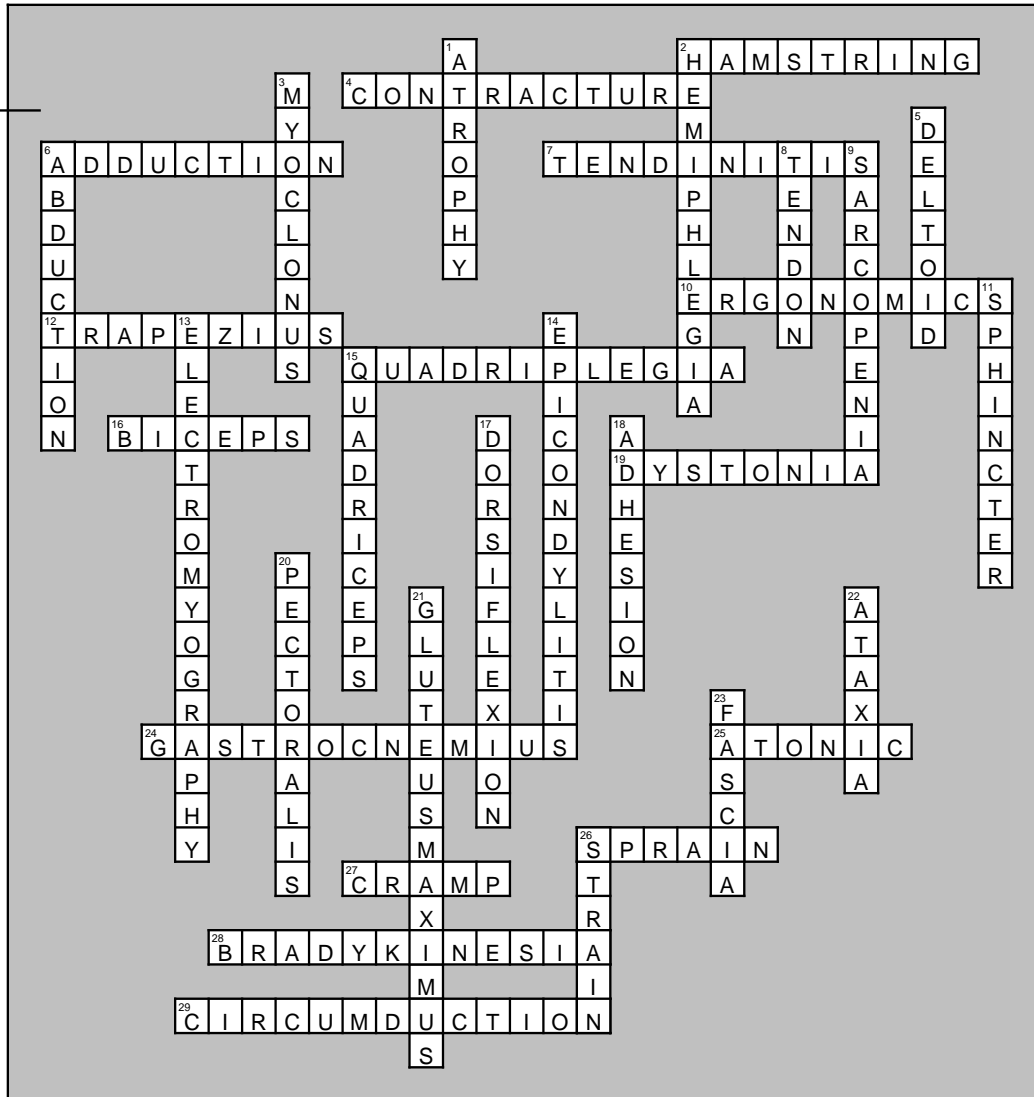
Across

5. Raised lesion less than 1 cm in diameter that is filled with clear fluid
7. An area of edema in the upper epidermis
8. Having the presence of blisters
10. Crack-like sore that extends through the epidermis into the dermis
11. A type of skin inflammation
13. Inflammation of the skin
16. A boil
18. The deeper, thicker skin layer composed of connective tissue, blood vessels, nerves, glands and hair follicles
23. One of the functions of the skin is regulation of _____
24. Sweat glands
27. Severe boil with sinus tract formation
28. These are made of tightly packed, hard, keratinized epidermal cells
29. Oil glands located in the epidermis

Down

1. Circumscribed elevated lesions that contain pus
2. A common mole
3. Condition when there is a complete or partial absence of pigment in the skin, hair and eyes
4. Overgrowth of scar tissue
6. Loss of hair
9. The stratum _____ is present only in the fingers tips, palms and soles
12. The skin cells that produce melanin, which contributes to skin color and absorbs damaging UV light
14. The most serious form of skin cancer
15. The thinner more superficial layer of the skin
17. Method of drug passage across the epidermis and into the blood vessels of the dermis
19. Localized infection with a cavity containing pus
20. Massive edema
21. A blackhead is an open _____.
22. Infection that spreads through the subcutaneous tissues
25. Eating or gnawing away of the tissue
26. Benign skin lesion caused by papilloma virus

The Muscular System



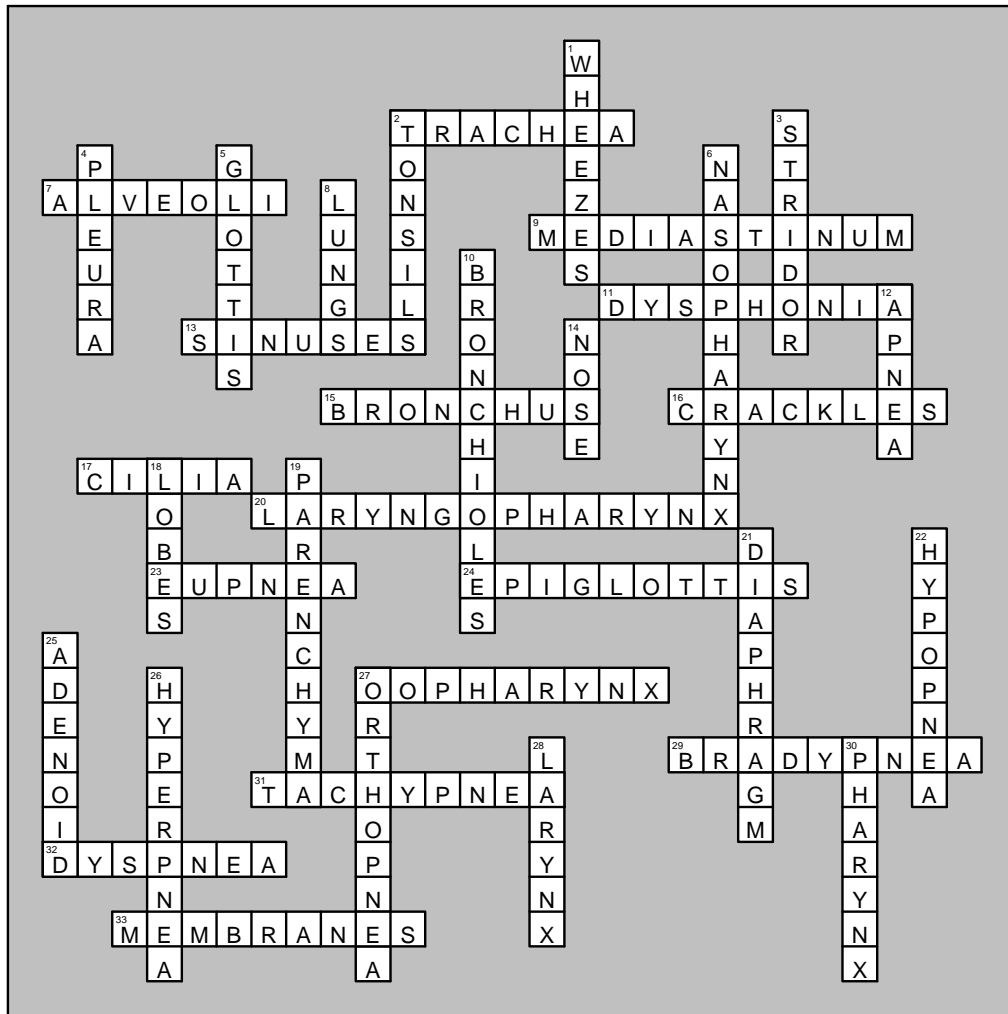
Across

2. Flexor muscles on the back of the upper leg
4. Permanent tightening of fascia, muscles, tendons, or skin when nonelastic fibrous tissues replace normal elastic connective tissues
6. Movement of a limb toward the midline of the body
7. Inflammation of the tendons caused by excessive or unusual use of the joint
10. Study of human factors that affect the design and operation of tools and the work environment
12. Flat triangular muscle that covers the back of neck, shoulders, and thorax
15. Paralysis of all four extremities
16. Flexor muscle on the front of arm
19. Abnormal muscle tone that causes impairment of voluntary muscle movement
24. The calf muscle
25. Lacking normal muscle tone or strength
26. Injury of a joint that usually involves a stretched or torn ligament
27. Localized muscle spasm named for its cause
28. Extreme slowness in movement
29. Circular movement at the far end of a limb

Down

1. Weakness or wearing away of body tissues and structures
2. Total paralysis affecting only one side of the body
3. Sudden, involuntary jerking of a muscle or group of muscles
5. The muscle that forms the cap of the shoulder
6. Movement of a limb away from the midline of the body
8. Narrow band of nonelastic, dense, fibrous connective tissue that attaches a muscle to a bone
9. Loss of muscle mass, strength, and function that comes with aging
11. Ring-like muscle that tightly constructs the opening of a passageway
13. Diagnostic test that measures the electrical activity within muscles fibers in response to nerve stimulation
14. Inflammation of the tissues surrounding the elbow
15. The main muscle on the front of the femur
17. Bending of the foot upward at the ankle
18. Band of fibrous tissue that holds structures together abnormally
20. _____ Major - muscle on the upper chest
21. Largest muscle of the buttocks (2 words)
22. Inability to coordinate muscle activity during voluntary movement
23. Sheet of fibrous connective tissue that covers, supports, and separates muscles or groups of muscles
26. Injury to the body of the muscle or to the attachment of a tendon

The Respiratory System



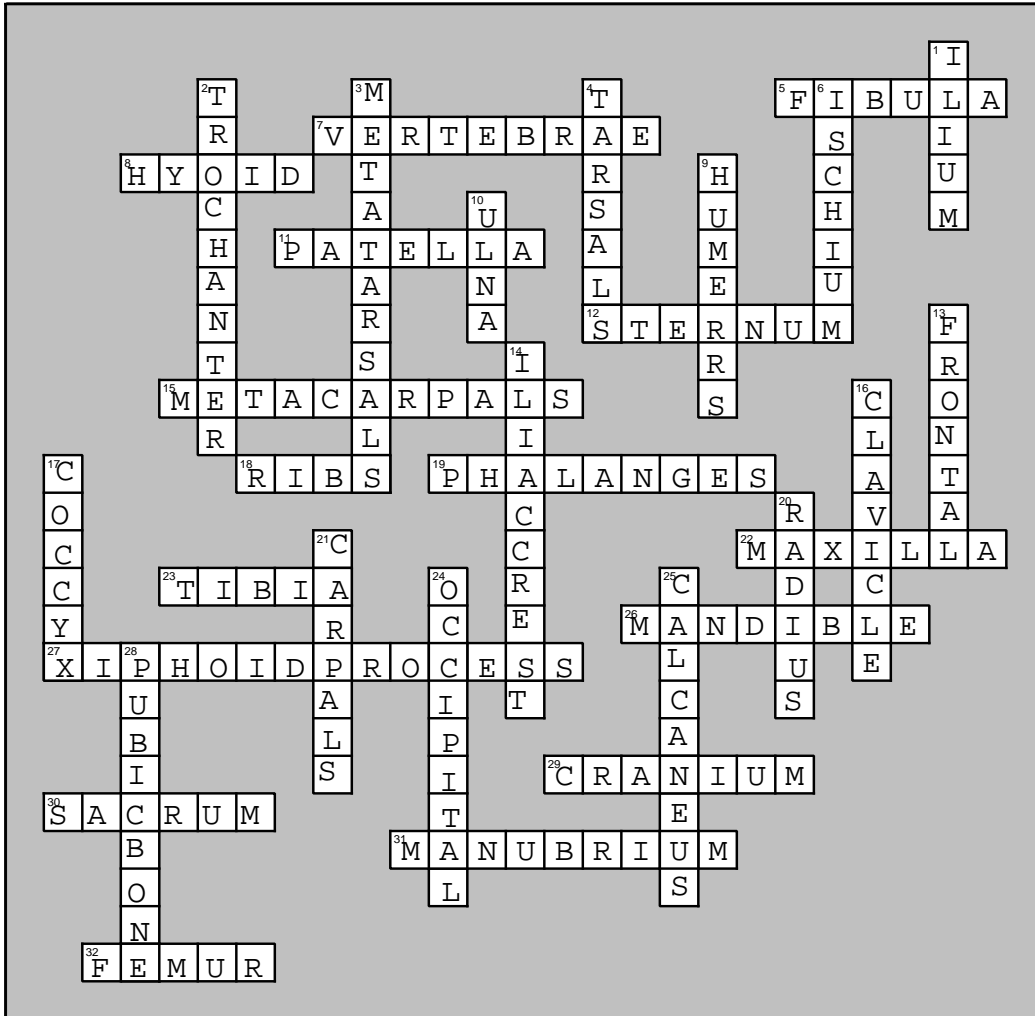
Across

- 2. Passageway for air from the larynx to the area of the carina; windpipe
- 7. Thin-walled microscopic air sacs that exchange gases
- 9. Partition that separates the thorax into two compartments
- 11. Hoarseness
- 13. Air-filled spaces in the skull that open into the nasal cavity
- 15. a right and left airway branching from the area of the carina into the lungs
- 16. Popping sounds heard on auscultation of the lung
- 17. Hair-like processes from the surface of epithelial cells
- 20. Lower part of the pharynx just below the oropharynx opening into the larynx and esophagus
- 23. Normal breathing
- 24. Lid-like structure that covers the larynx during swallowing
- 27. Central portion of the pharynx between the roof of the mouth and the upper edge of the epiglottis
- 29. Slow breathing
- 31. Fast breathing
- 32. Difficulty breathing
- 33. Mucous _____; thin sheets of tissue that line the respiratory passages and secrete mucus

Down

- 1. High-pitched musical sounds heard on auscultation of the lungs
- 2. Oval lymphatic tissues on each side of the pharynx
- 3. High-pitched crowing sound that is a sign of obstruction in the upper airway
- 4. Membranes enclosing the lung and lining the thoracic cavity
- 5. Opening between the vocal cords in the larynx
- 6. Part of the pharynx directly behind the nasal passages
- 8. Two spongy organs located in the thoracic cavity
- 10. Progressively smaller tubular branches of the airways
- 12. Inability to breathe
- 14. Structure that warms, moistens, and filters air as it enters the respiratory tract
- 18. Subdivisions of the lungs
- 19. Functional tissues of any organ
- 21. Muscular partition that separates the thoracic cavity from the abdominal cavity
- 22. Shallow breathing
- 25. Lymphatic tissue on the back of the pharynx behind the nose
- 26. Deep breathing
- 27. Ability to breathe only in an upright position
- 28. passageway for air moving from the pharynx to trachea; voice box
- 30. Throat

The Skeletal System



Across

- 5. one of the lower leg bones
- 7. bones that make up the spine
- 8. bone in the neck
- 11. kneecap
- 12. bone that ribs attach to
- 15. finger bones
- 18. bones that enclose the chest cavity
- 19. toe bones
- 22. cheek bones

- 23. one of the lower leg bones
- 26. chin bones
- 27. small cartilaginous part of the lower sternum
- 29. bone that covers the brain
- 30. bone at the base of the spine
- 31. broad upper part of the sternum
- 32. upper leg bone

Down

- 1. part of the pelvis that can be divided into two parts
- 2. part of the thigh bone
- 3. foot bones
- 4. ankle bones
- 6. lower and back part of the hip bone
- 9. upper arm bone
- 10. one of the lower arm bones

- 13. front bone of the skull
- 14. uppermost part of the pelvis
- 16. collar bone
- 17. tail bone
- 20. one of the lower arm bones
- 21. hand bones
- 24. bone at the back of the skull
- 25. heel bones
- 28. forward portion of the hip bones