



National Center for
Competency Testing

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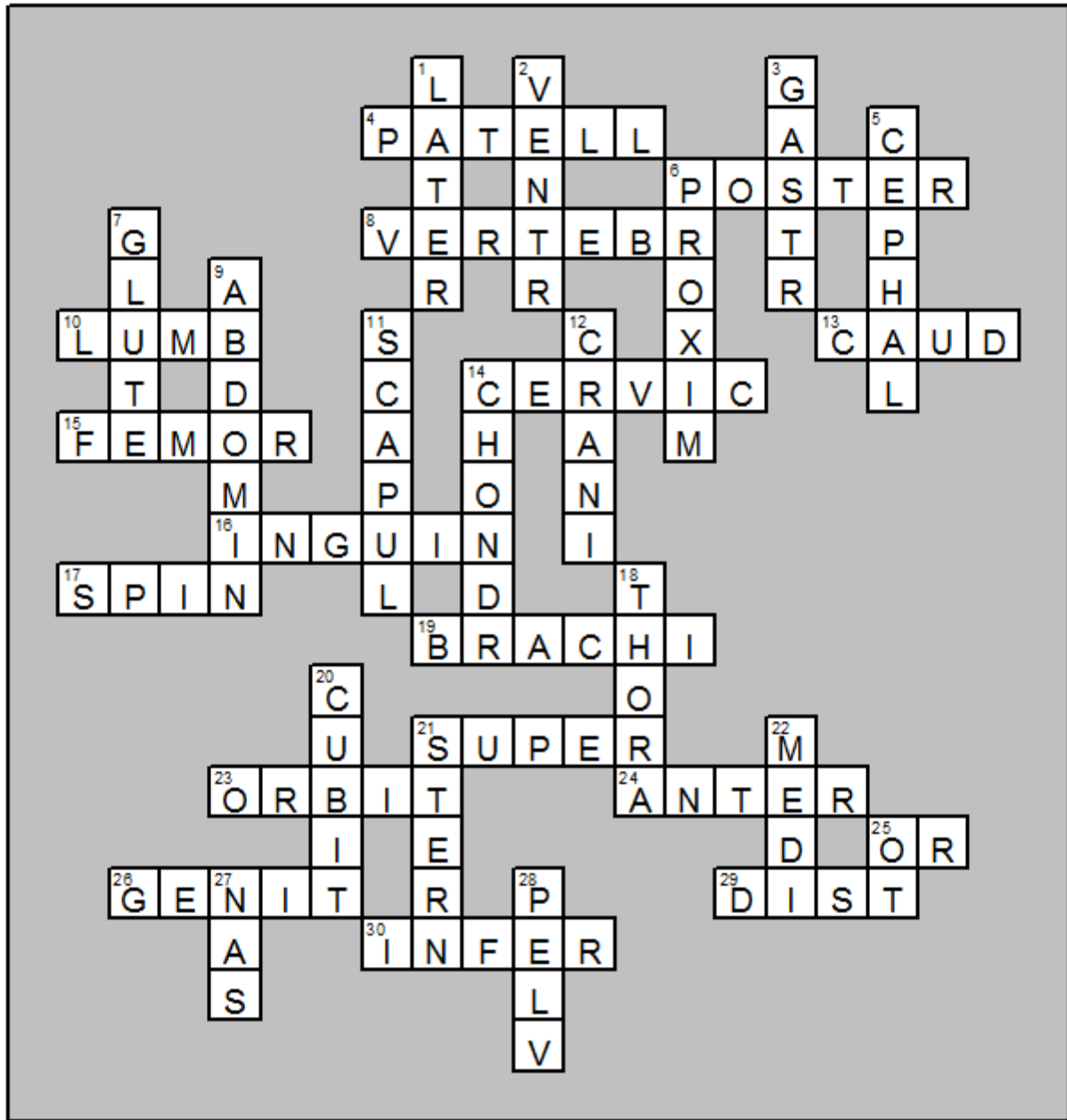
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National Center for Competency Testing • 7007 College Blvd, Suite 385 • Overland Park, KS 66211
Phone: (800) 875-4404 • In the Kansas City Area (913) 498-1000 • Fax: (913) 498-1243

Anatomical Terminology



Across

4. kneecap
6. back
8. back bone
10. low back
13. tail
14. neck
15. thigh bone
16. groin
17. spine

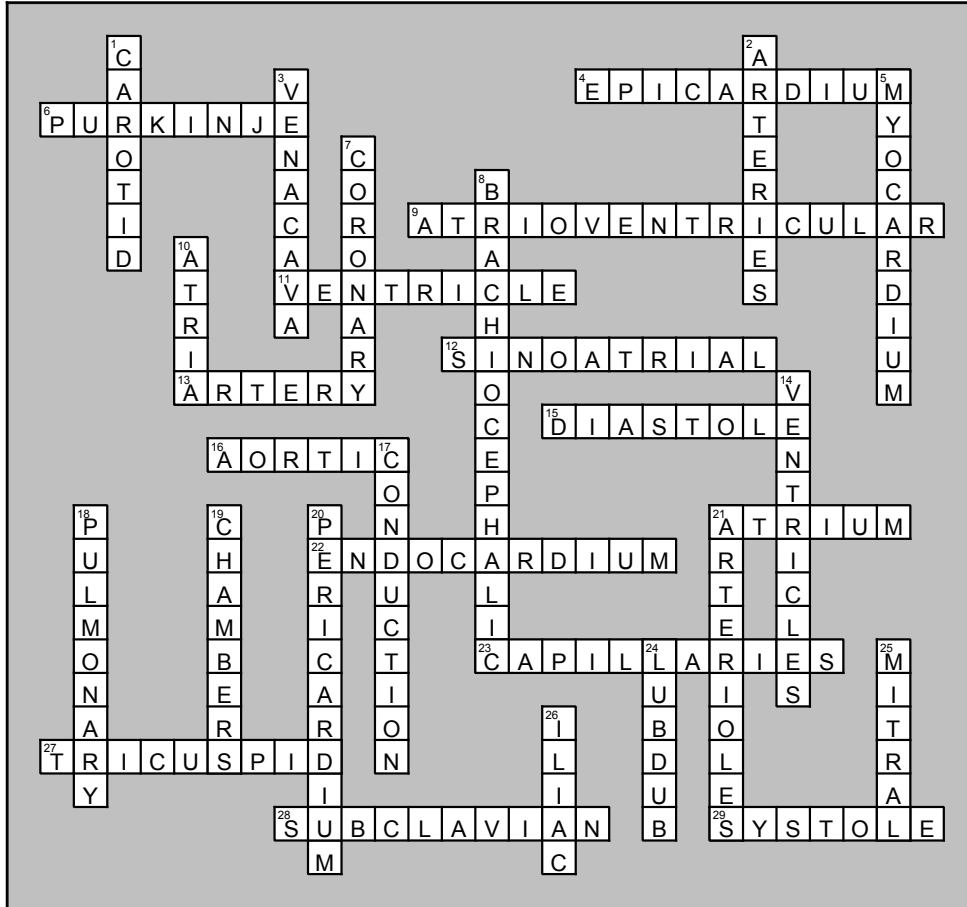
19. arm
21. above, upper
23. eye socket
24. front
25. mouth
26. genitals
29. farthest
30. below, lower

Down

1. side
2. belly
3. stomach
5. head
6. nearest
7. buttocks
9. pertaining to
the abdomen
11. shoulder
blade

12. skull
14. cartilage
18. chest
20. elbo
21. breast bone
22. middle
25. ear
27. nose
28. pelvis

Anatomy of the Heart



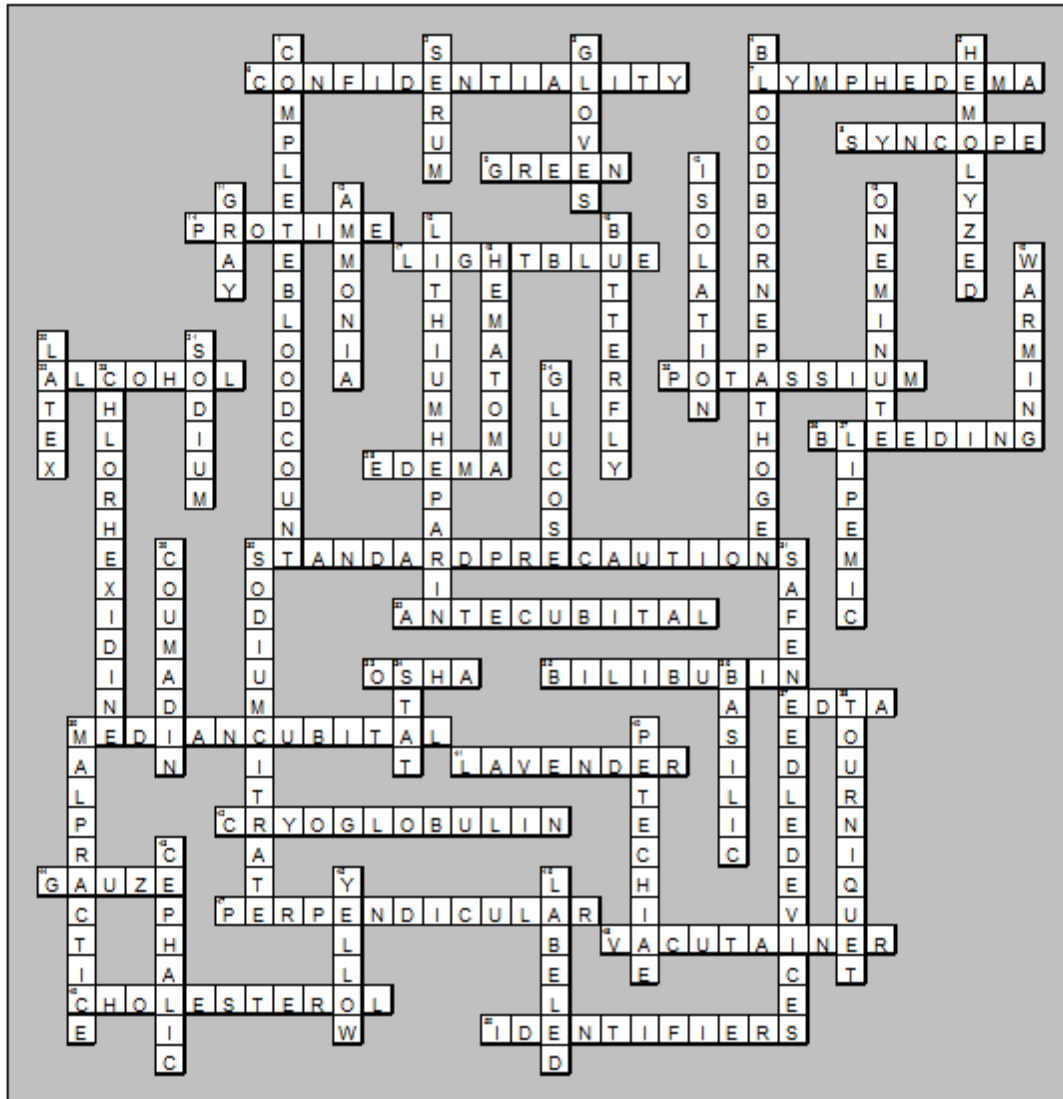
Across

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

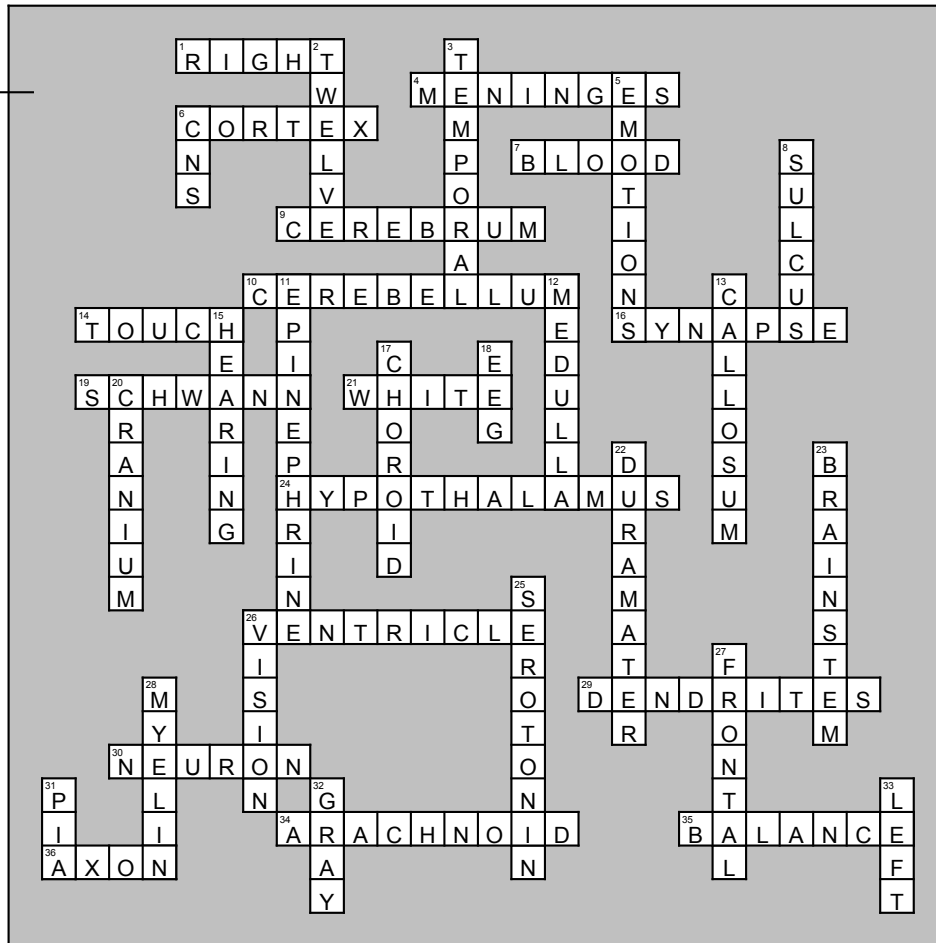
- 33. makes laws to provide for a safe work environment
- 35. deep yellow serum/plasma may contain excessive amounts of this
- 37. additive in lavender top tube
- 39. best vein for adult venipuncture
- 41. 5th tube in the order of draw
- 42. blood for this test must be kept warm after collection
- 44. 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



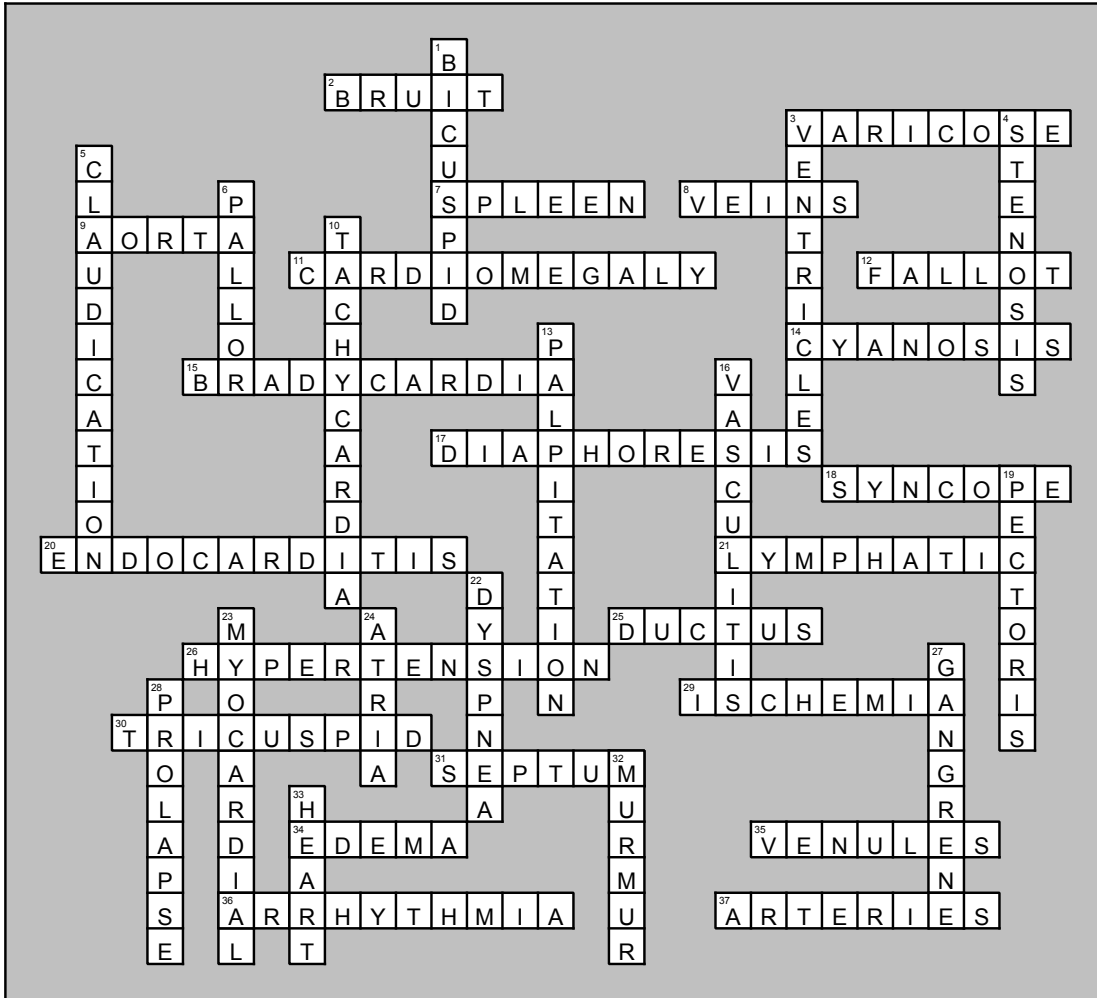
Across

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



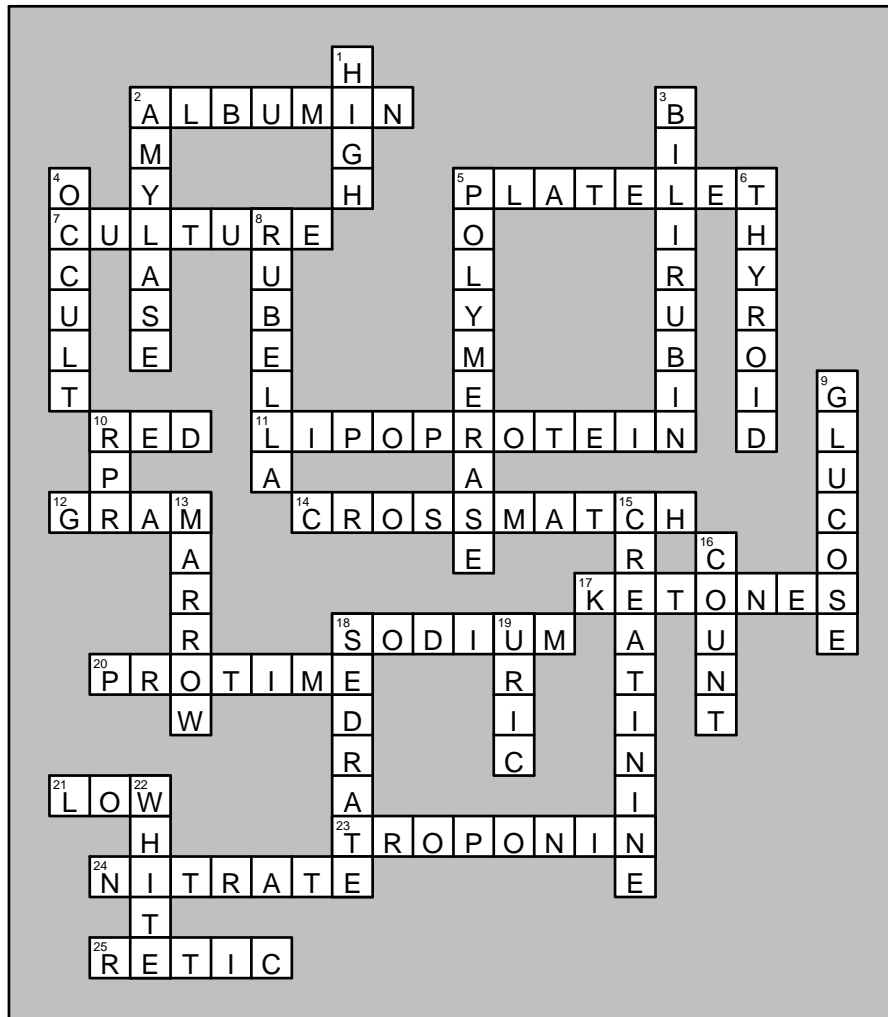
Across

- 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



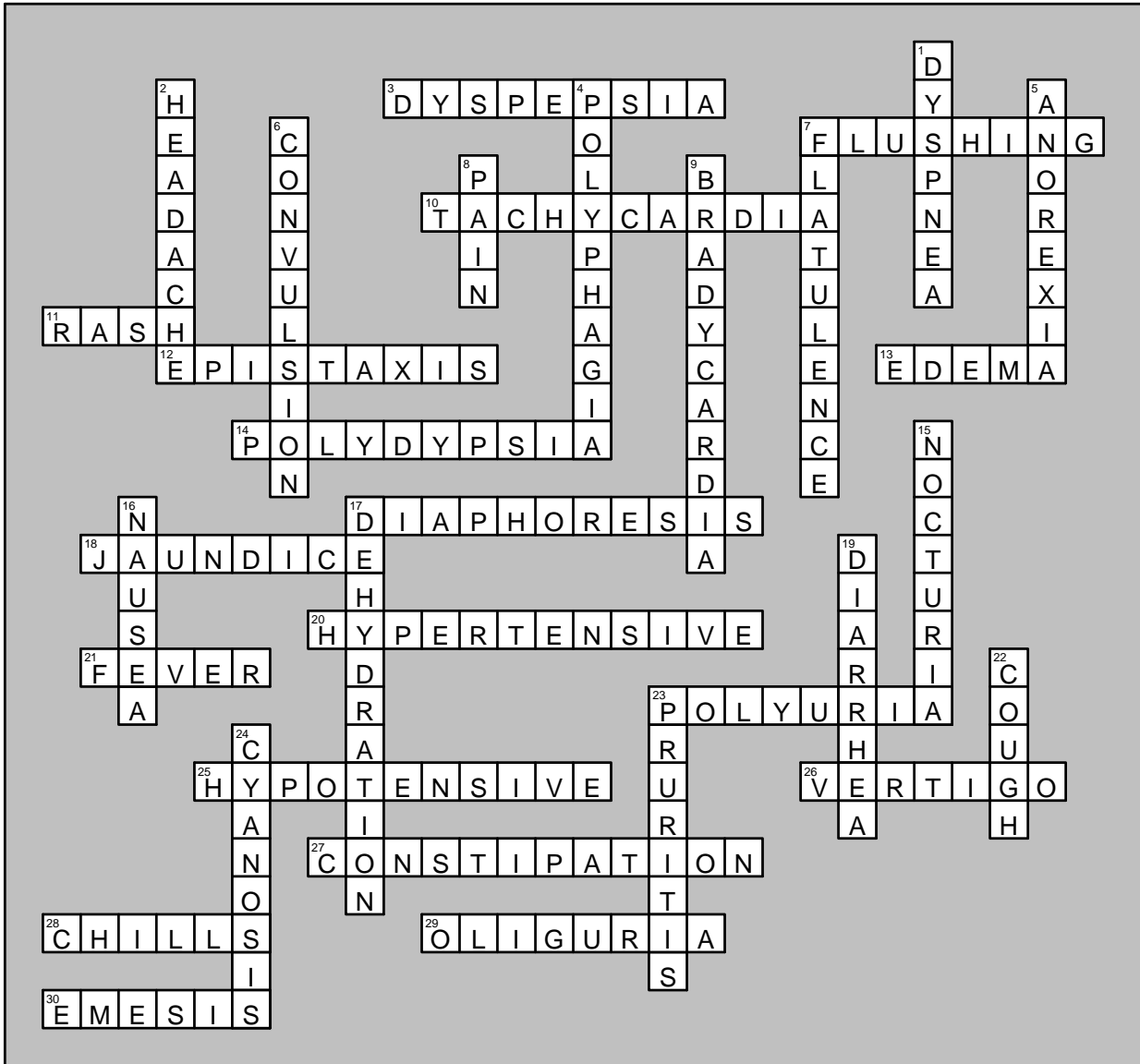
Across

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

Down

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

Common Symptoms



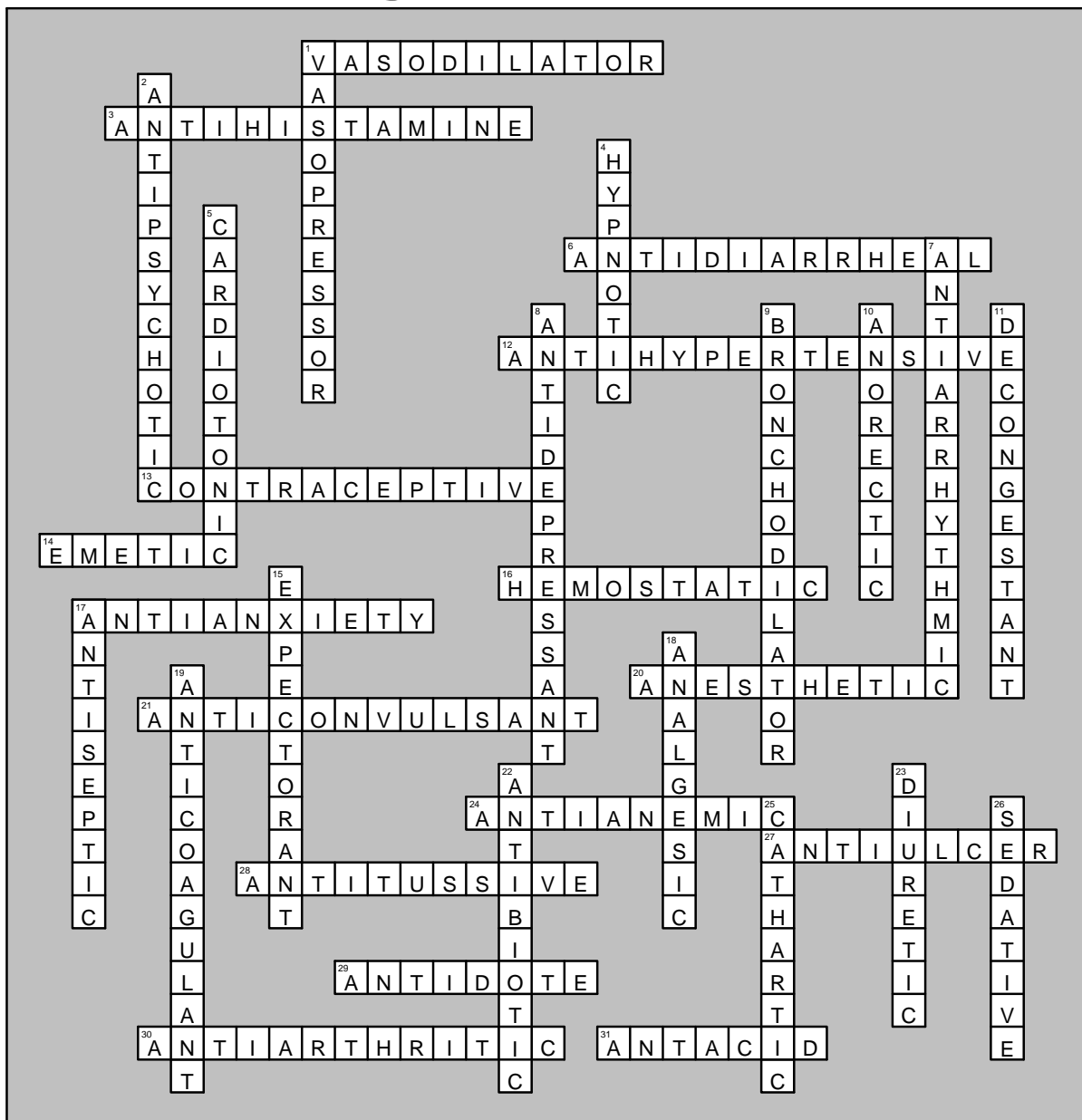
Across

- 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

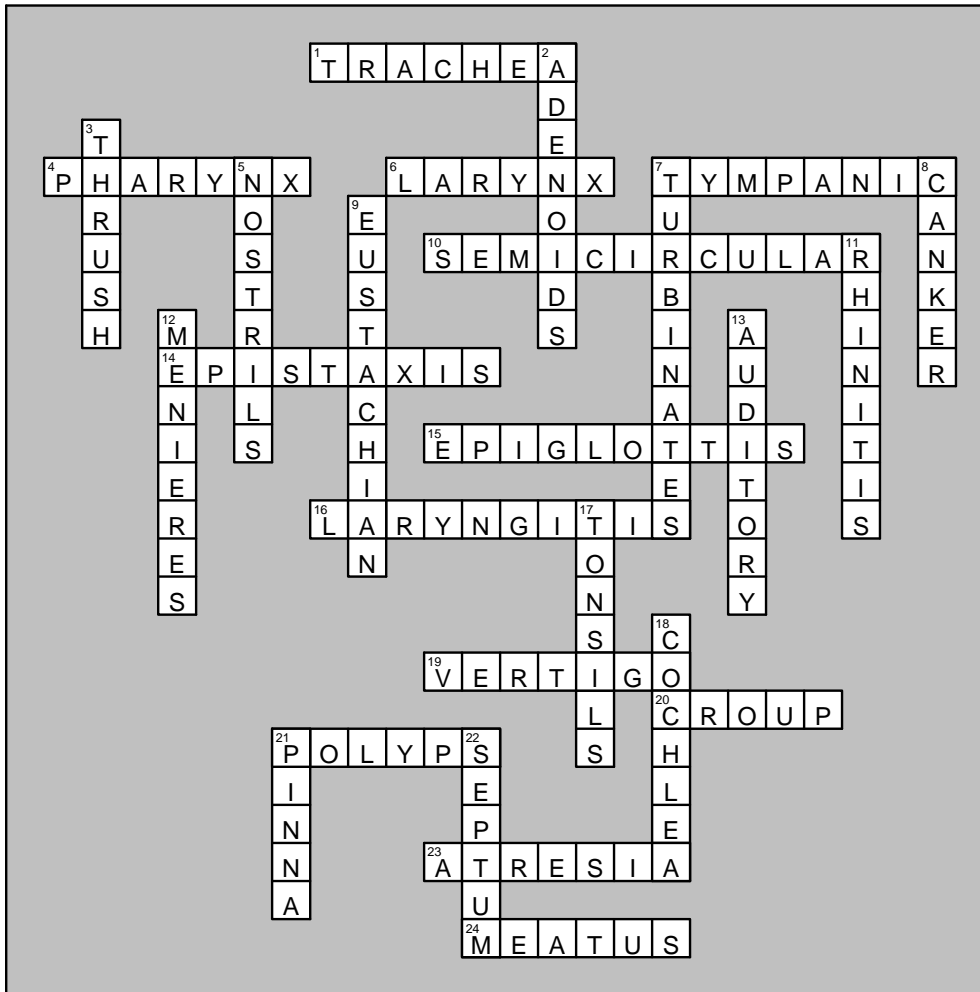
- 21. Suppresses seizures
- 24. Prevents anemia
- 27. Promotes the healing of ulcers
- 28. Suppresses coughing
- 29. Prevents or stops vomiting
- 30. Relieves arthritis
- 31. Neutralizes acid

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

The Ear, Nose, & Throat



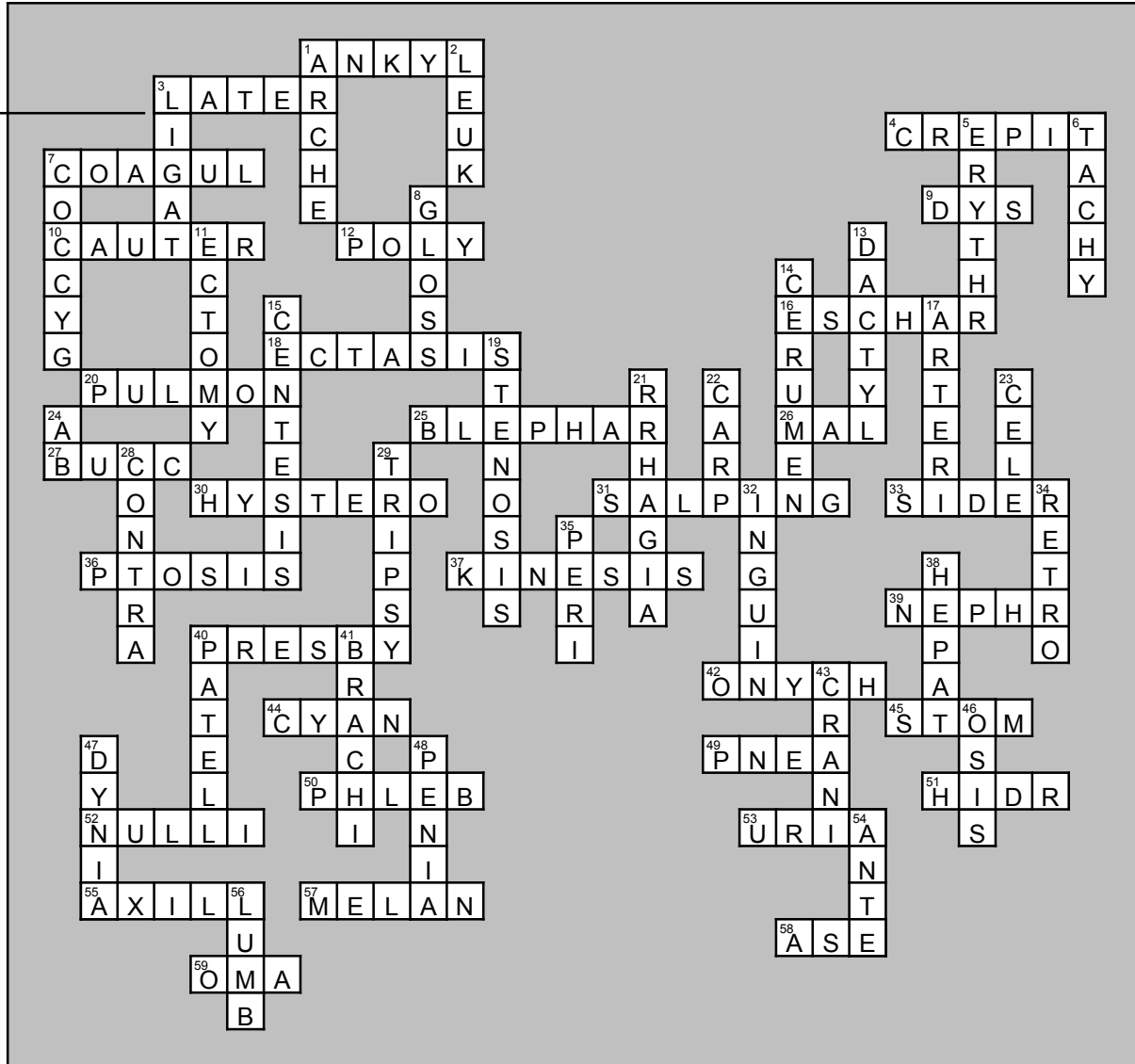
Across

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

Down

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

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

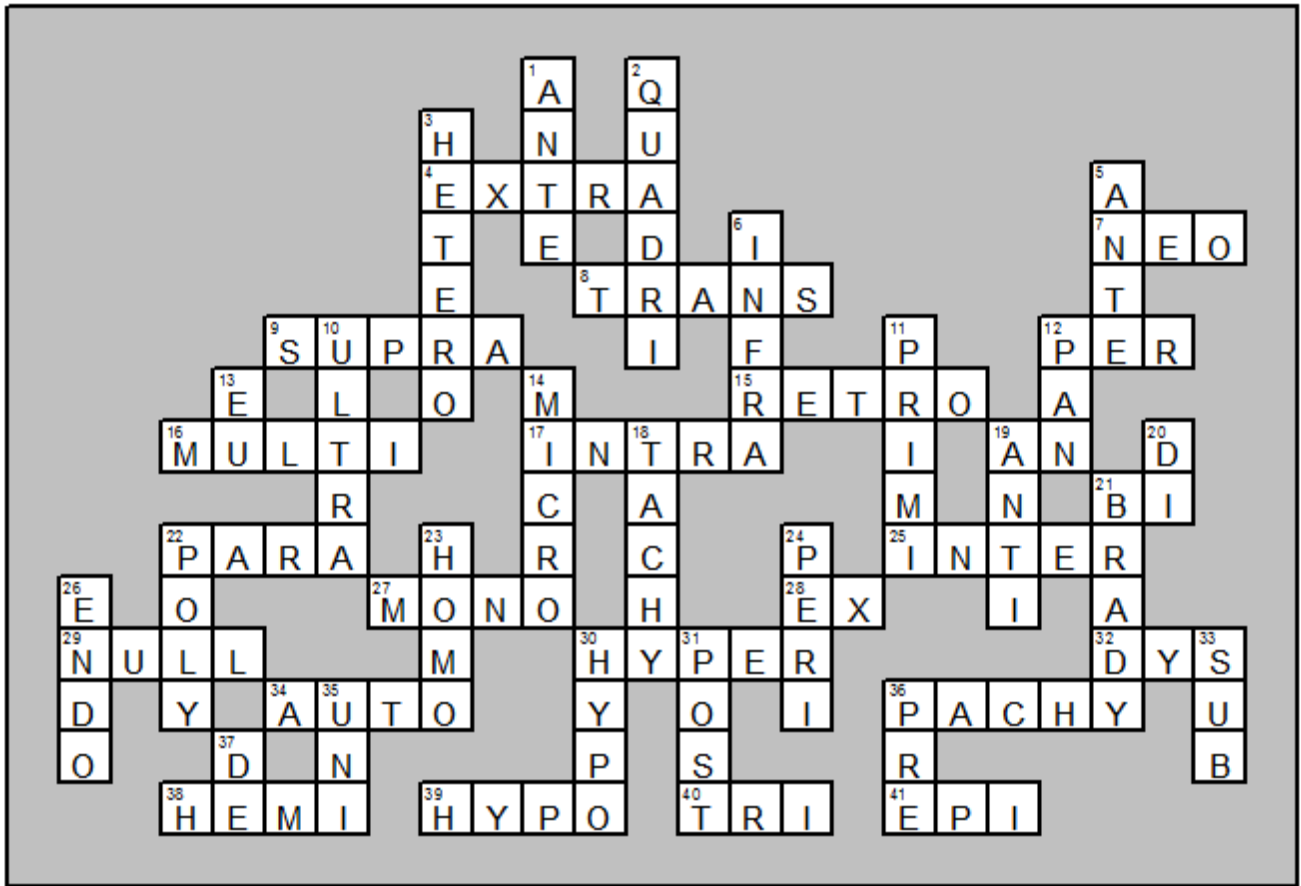
- 37. Suffix for movement
- 39. Word part for kidney
- 40. Word part for old age, aging
- 42. Word part for nail
- 44. Word part for the color blue
- 45. Word part for opening
- 49. Suffix meaning to breathe or breathing
- 50. Word part for vein
- 51. Word part for sweat
- 52. Prefix meaning none
- 53. 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

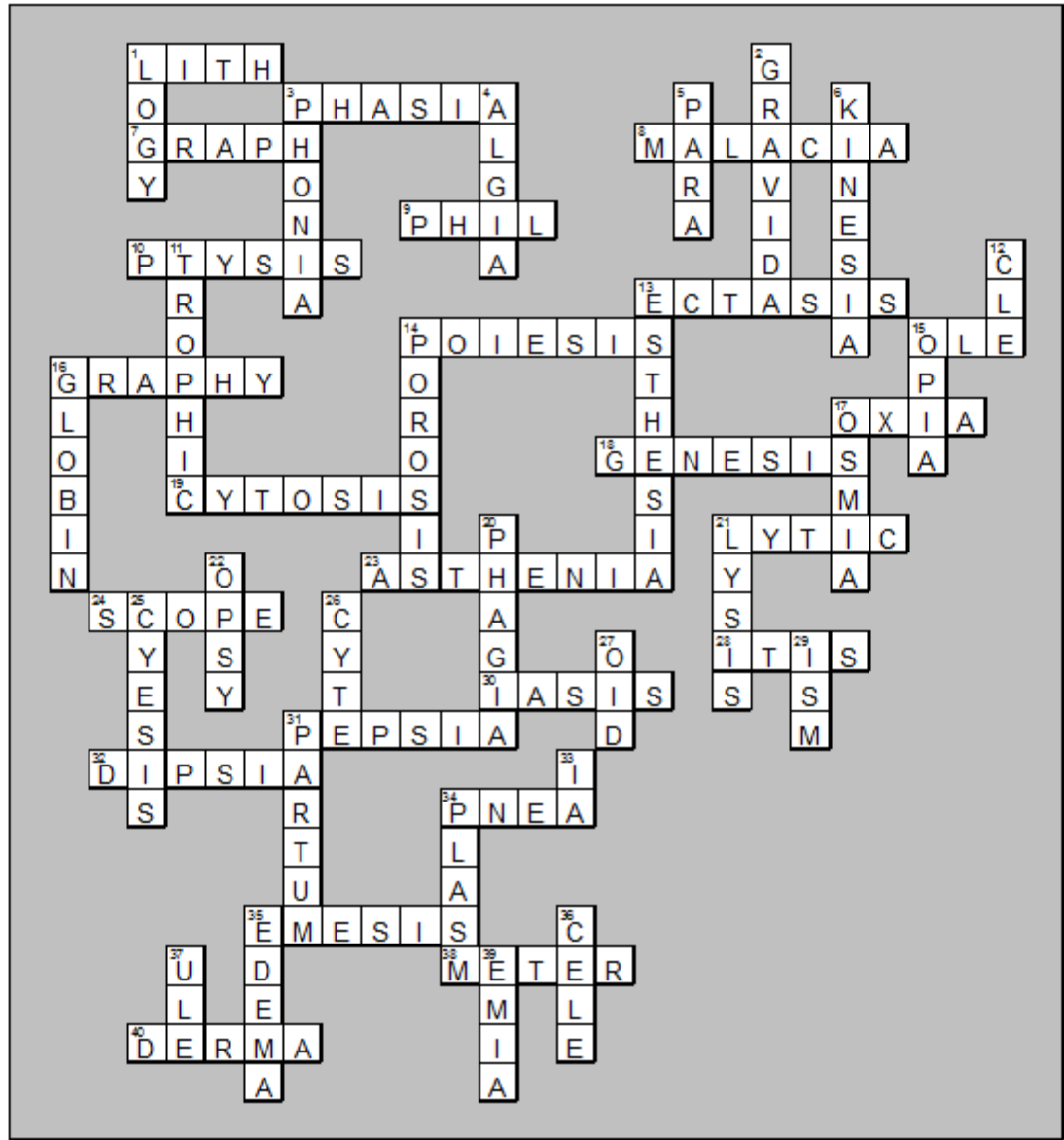
- 4. outside of
- 7. new
- 8. across, through
- 9. above
- 12. through
- 15. backward, behind
- 16. many
- 17. inside, within
- 19. without
- 21. two
- 22. alongside, near

- 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

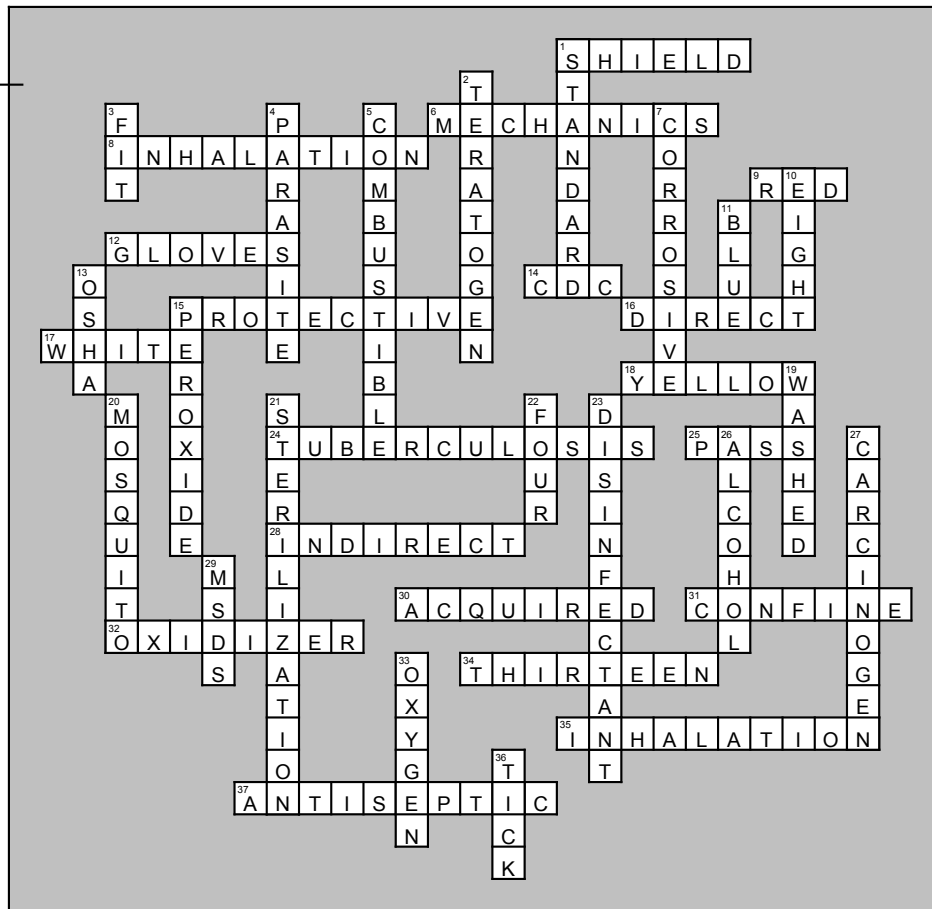
- 19. abnormal cell condition
- 21. destruction
- 23. weakness
- 24. instrument for viewing
- 28. inflammation
- 30. abnormal condition
- 31. digestion
- 32. thirst
- 34. breathing
- 35. vomiting
- 38. instrument for measuring
- 40. skin condition

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!



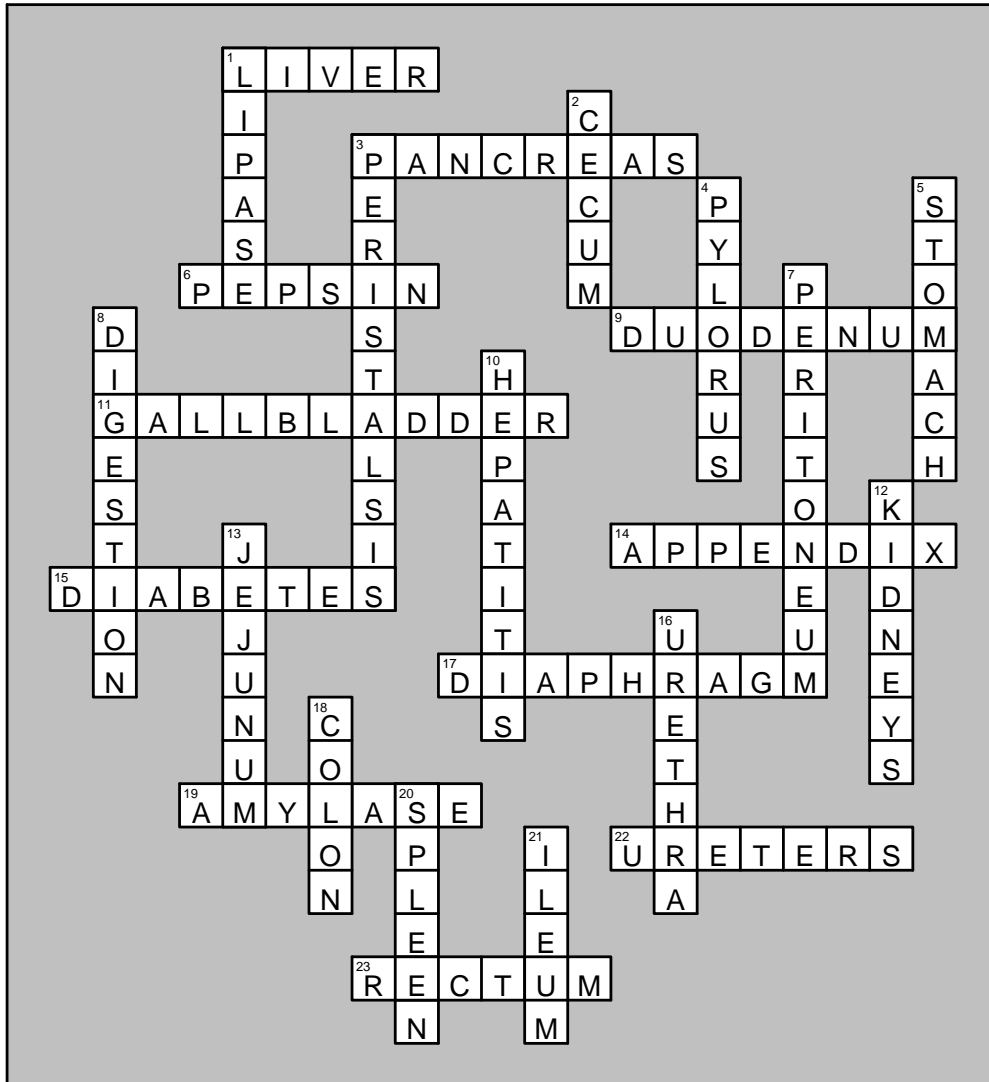
Across

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



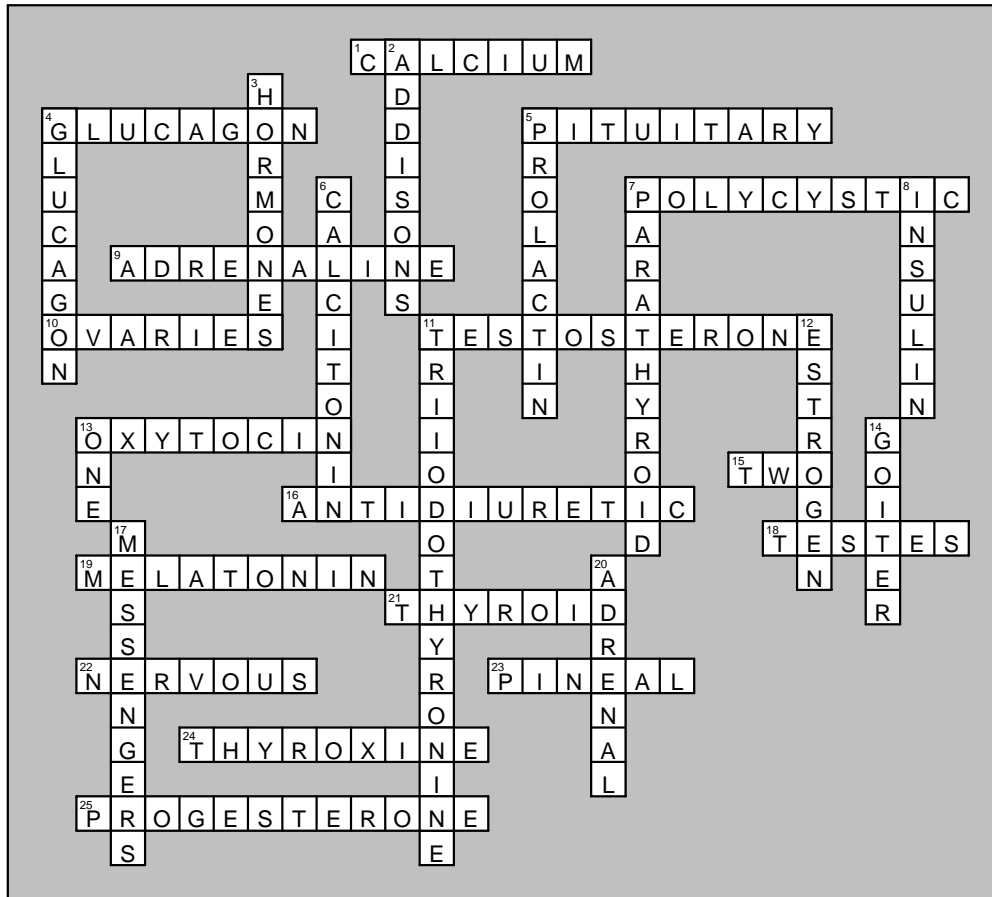
Across

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 Endocrine System



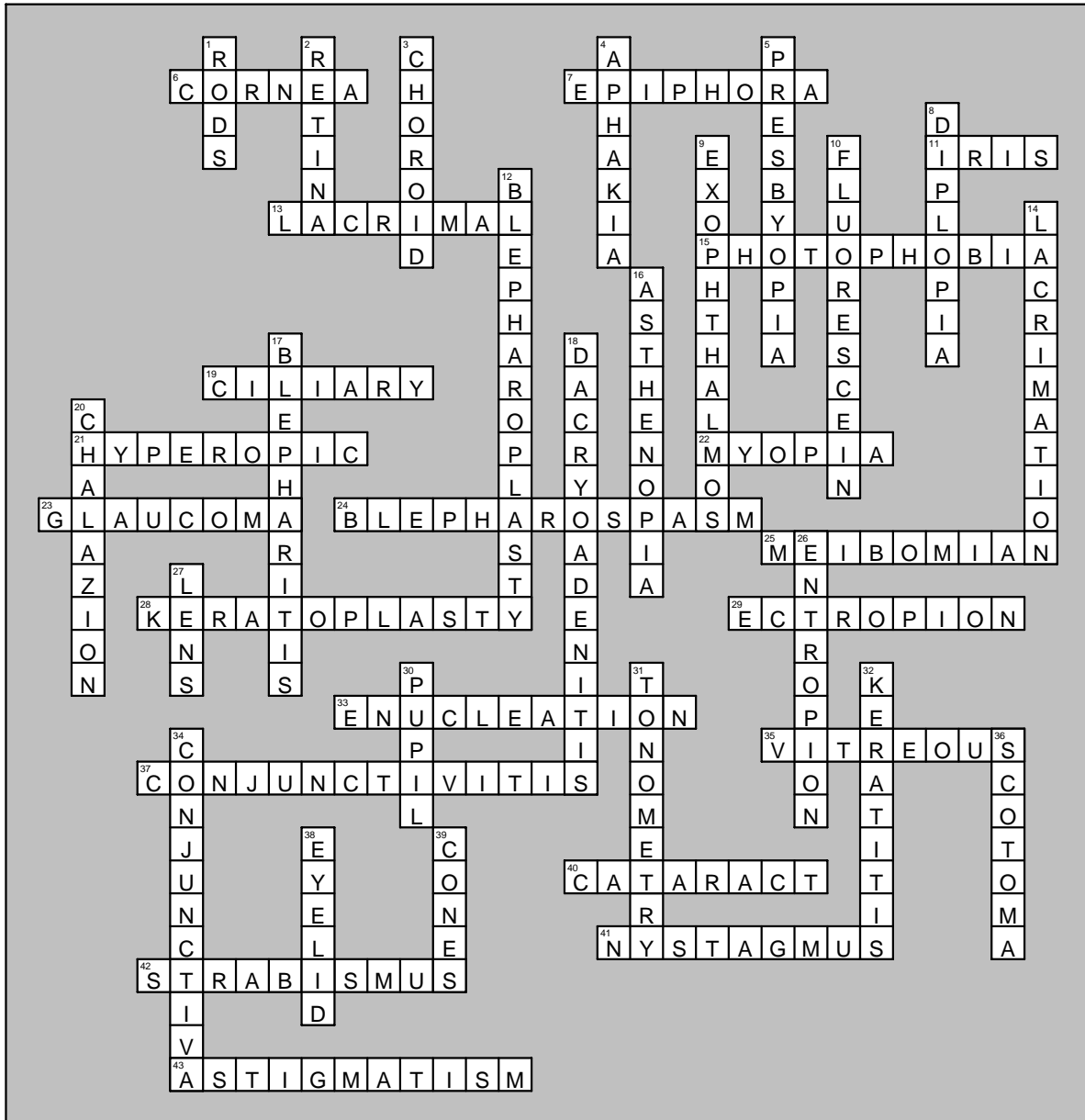
Across

- 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

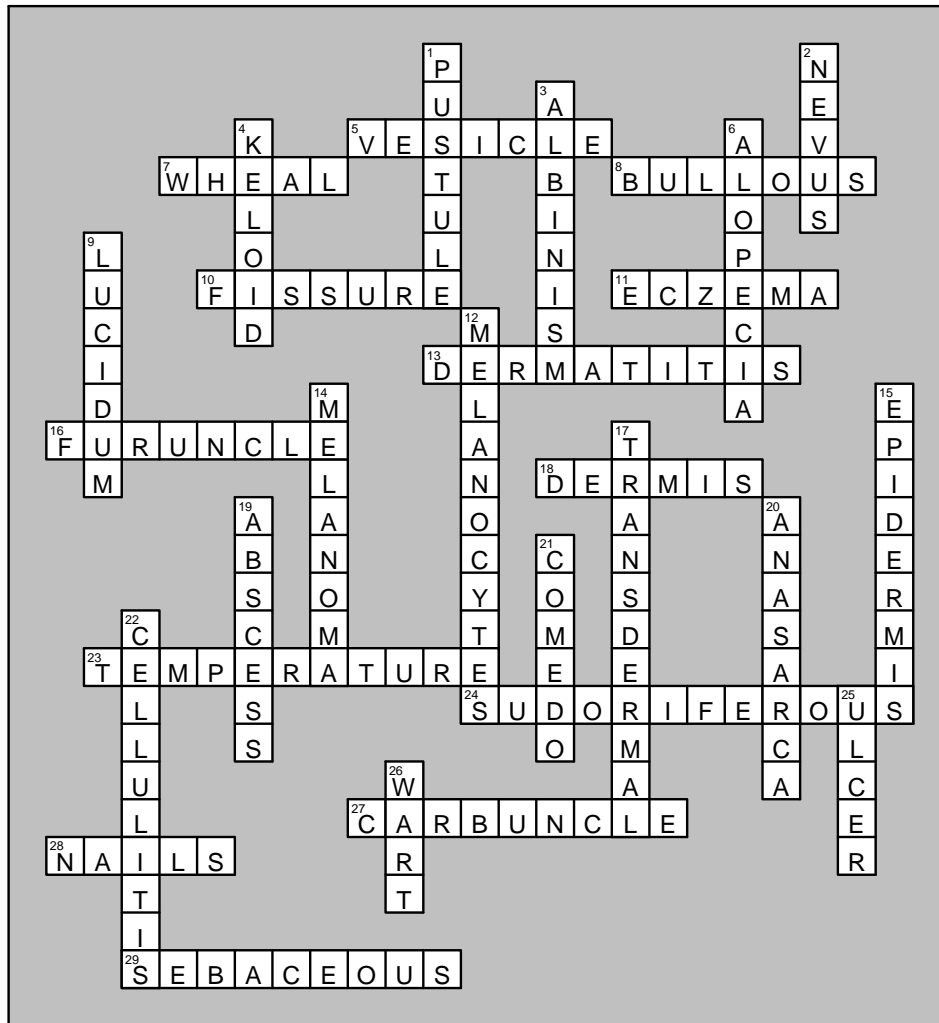
28. Corneal transplant
29. Outward turning of the rim of the eyelid
33. Excision of an eyeball
35. Jelly-like mass that fills the eyeball
37. Inflammation of the conjunctiva; pinkeye
40. Opaque clouding of the lens causing decreased vision
41. Involuntary, rapid oscillating movement of the eyeball
42. 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



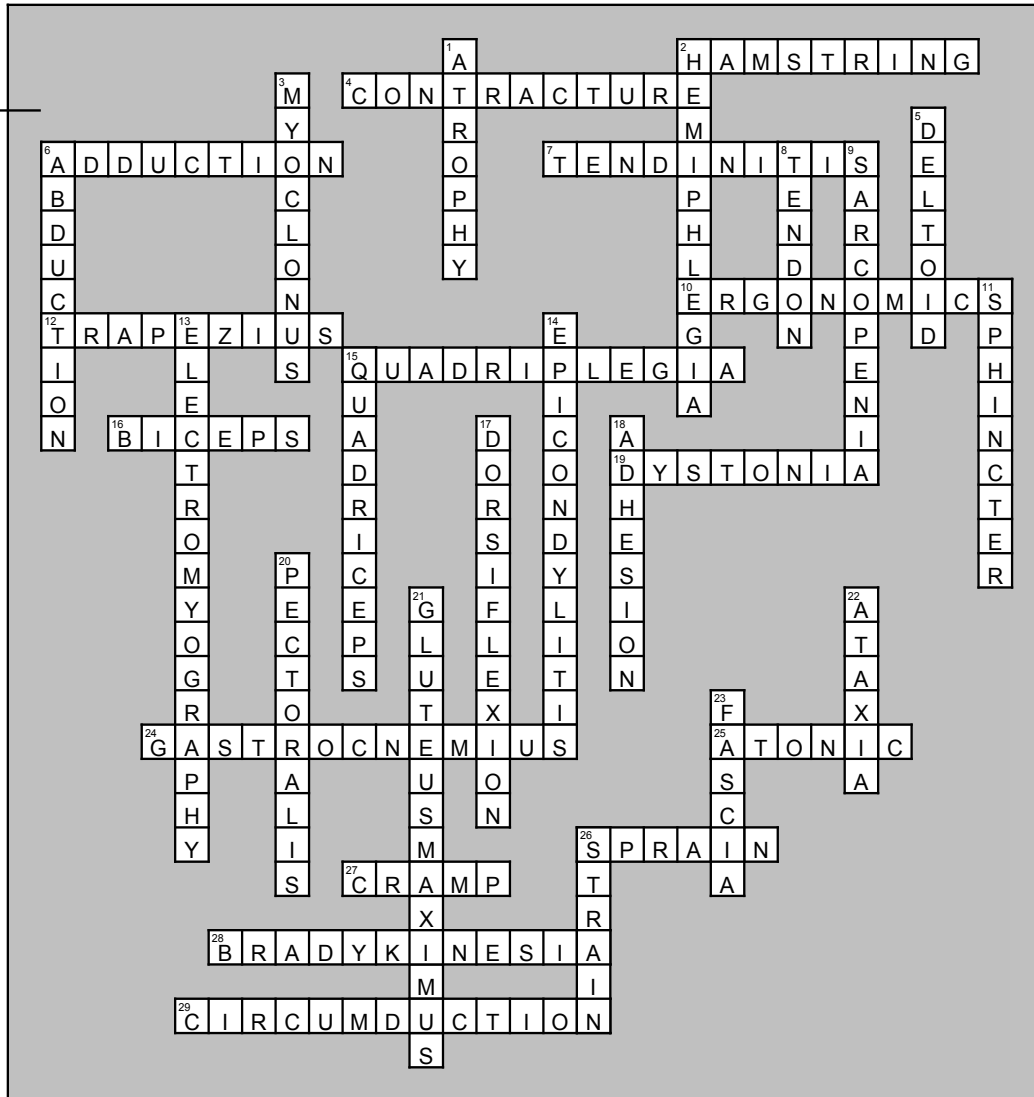
Across

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



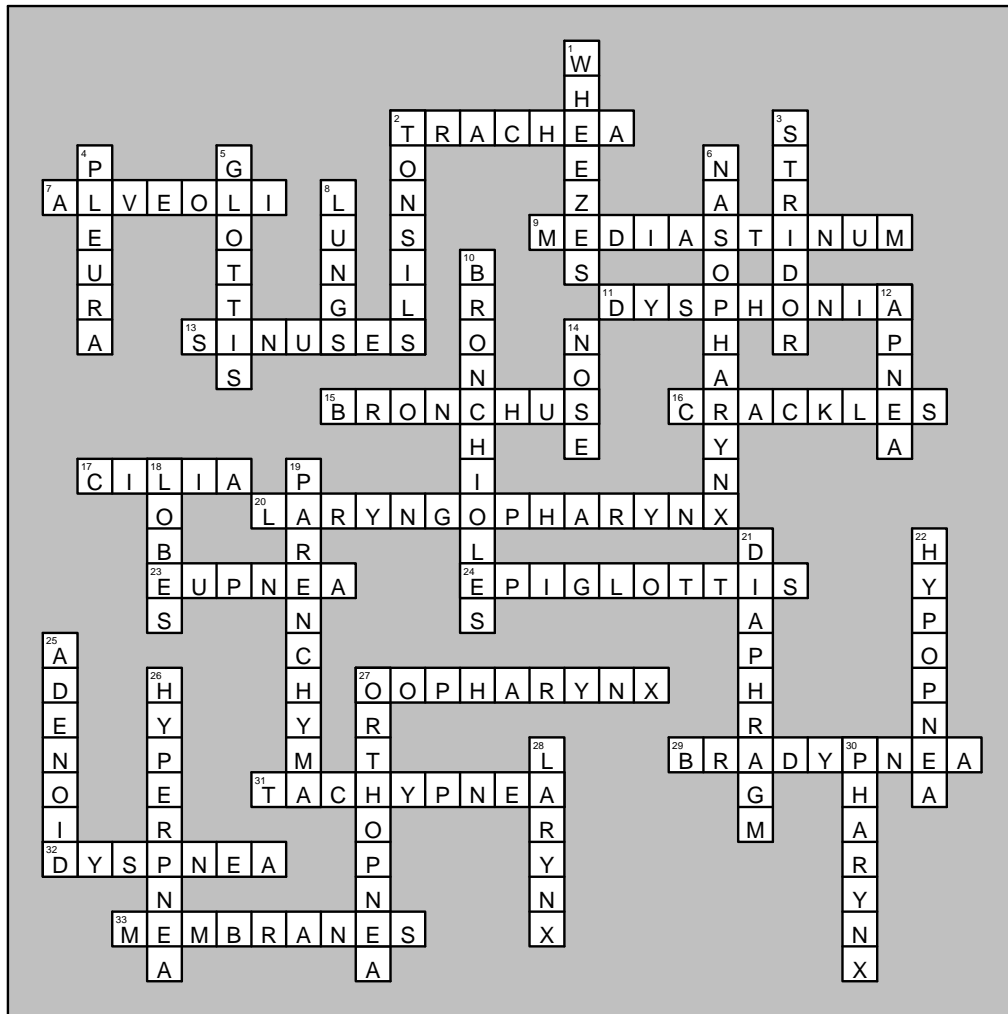
Across

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



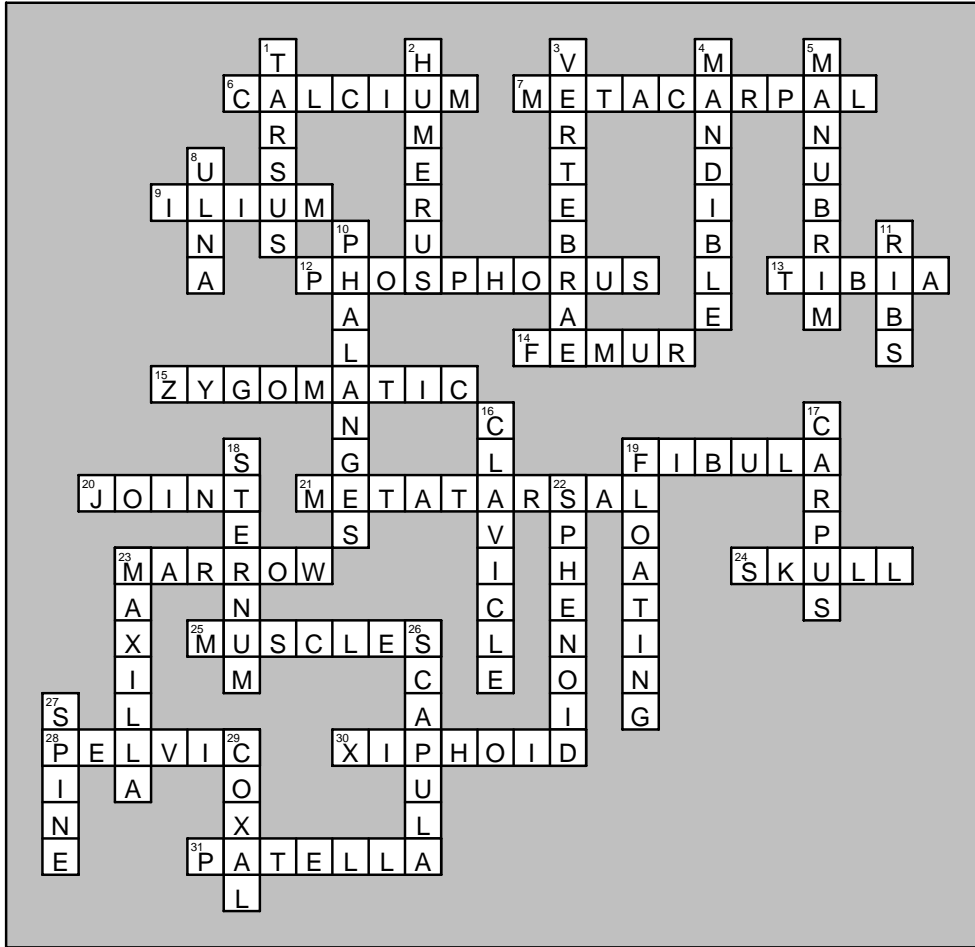
Across

- 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

- 6. A mineral stored in the bones
- 7. Bones of the hand
- 9. Part of the coxal bone in childhood
- 12. A mineral stored in the bones
- 13. Shinbone
- 14. Longest, largest, & strongest bone in the body
- 15. Two of these bones form the cheekbones
- 19. One of the bones of the lower leg
- 20. Where one bone meets another

Down

- 21. Bones of the foot
- 23. Blood cells are produced in the bone _____
- 24. Bony framework of the head
- 25. These are connected to bones by tendons
- 28. The _____ girdle differs between men and women
- 30. The _____ process is located at the bottom of the sternum
- 31. Kneecap
- 1. Ankle
- 2. Longest bone in the upper extremity
- 3. These bones make up the spinal column
- 4. Lower jawbone
- 5. Located at the top of the sternum
- 8. Longer of the two bones of the forearm
- 10. Finger and toe bones
- 11. Thin, flat, curved bones that form a protective cage around the organs of the upper body
- 16. Collarbone
- 17. Wristbone
- 18. Flat, dagger shaped bone in the middle of the chest
- 19. The last two ribs are said to be _____
- 22. Forms part of the eye orbit
- 23. Upper jawbone
- 26. Shoulder blade
- 27. Backbone
- 29. Hipbone