Cardiovascular System Crossword Puzzle

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Across

3. Heart valve that separates the right atrium from the right ventricle
5. Sometimes referred to as “enlarged heart”; disease of the heart muscles; types include hypertrophic, idiopathic, constrictive, restrictive
7. Phase of the cardiac cycle, occurs when the heart is in the state of relaxation & dilatation (expansion) & blood is refilling in the chambers
12. Major (hollow & muscular) organ that propels blood throughout the circulatory system; about the size of one’s fist & weighs about 10.5 oz.
14. Type of circulation that transports deoxygenated blood from the right side of the heart to the lungs, & returns oxygenated blood to the left side of the heart
16. Smallest & thinnest of the blood vessels; connect arterioles to venules; where O2, CO2, nutrients & wastes are exchanged between blood and tissue cells
17. Number of chambers in the heart
19. Narrower arteries that branch off from the arteries & carry oxygenated blood to the capillaries
21. Blood clot in the vein

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26. Irregular heart rate & rhythm; can be too fast (tachycardia), too slow (bradycardia); too early (premature contraction), too irregular (fibrillation)
27. Hardening of the arteries due to buildup of plaque in the walls of the arteries
28. Heart muscle
30. High blood pressure, where blood pressure is > 140/80 most of the time; increases risk for heart disease & stroke
31. Heart valve that separates the right ventricle from the pulmonary artery
32. “Heart attack”; occurs when the blood flow to a part of the heart is blocked for a period of time leading to muscular damage & death; s/s can range from chest tightness or heavy pressure, dizziness, palpitations, sweating, shortness of breath, cough

Down

1. Type of circulation that supplies the heart muscles
2. "Pacemaker of the heart"; node / small area of tissue located in the wall of the right atrium that sends out electrical signals that start the contraction of the heart
4. Type of circulation that carries highly oxygenated blood from the left side of the heart to all the tissues of the body & back to the heart
6. Smaller veins that collect blood from the capillaries & return it to the larger veins
8. Non-invasive test that measures the electrical activity (i.e. rate, rhythm, orientation) of the heart to detect underlying heart conditions; leads are attached to all extremities & chest
9. Part of particle (i.e. talc, cotton), air, fluid (amniotic), or part of a blood clot (breaks off from the blood vessel wall) that travels through the blood vessel leading to blockage of the vessel
10. Inflammation of the veins
11. Part of the circulatory system consisting of a vascular network of ducts & tubules that collect, filter, & return lymph to the blood circulation
13. Heart valve that separates the left ventricle from the aorta
14. Lining that surrounds the heart
15. Inflammation of the lining of the heart; often caused by infection
18. Septum / wall that divides the right & left atria of the heart
20. Septum / wall that divides the right & left ventricles of the heart
23. Type of blood vessels that carry oxygenated blood away from the heart; they have thick, muscular walls; 3 layers are endothelium, media, & adventitia
24. Phase of the cardiac cycle, occurs when the ventricles contract sending blood to the pulmonary & systemic circulation
25. Surgical procedure done when there is a significant narrowing or blockage of a coronary artery; a normal vein from the leg (saphenous) or an artery from the chest (internal mammary) is used to bypass the blocked portion of the coronary artery
29. Heart valve that separates the left atrium from the left ventricle