Cardiovascular System Crossword Puzzle Answer Key

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Across

3. TRICUSPID—Heart valve that separates the right atrium from the right ventricle
5. CARDIOMYOPATHY—Sometimes referred to as "enlarged heart"; disease of the heart muscles; types include hypertrophic, idiopathic, constrictive, restrictive
7. DIASTOLE—Phase of the cardiac cycle, occurs when the heart is in the state of relaxation & dilatation (expansion) & blood is refilling in the chambers
12. **HEART**—Major (hollow & muscular) organ that propels blood throughout the circulatory system; about the size of one’s fist & weighs about 10.5 oz.

14. **PULMONARY**—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. **CAPILLARIES**—Smallest & thinnest of the blood vessels; connect arterioles to venules; where O2, CO2, nutrients & wastes are exchanged between blood & tissue cells.

17. **FOUR**—Number of chambers of the heart.

19. **ARTERIOLES**—Narrower arteries that branch off from the arteries & carry oxygenated blood to the capillaries.

21. **VEINS**—Large blood vessels that return deoxygenated blood from the body to the heart; their walls are much thinner, less muscular & elastic than the walls of the arteries.

22. **THROMBUS**—Blood clot in the vein.

26. **ARRHYTHMIA**—Irregular heart rate & rhythm; can be too fast (*tachycardia*), too slow (*bradycardia*); too early (*premature contraction*), too irregular (*fibrillation*).

27. **ATHEROSCLEROSIS**—Hardening of the arteries due to buildup of plaque in the walls of the arteries.

28. **MYOCARDIUM**—Heart muscle.

30. **HYPERTENSION**—High blood pressure, where blood pressure is > 140/80 most of the time; increases risk for heart disease & stroke.

31. **PULMONIC**—Heart valve that separates the right ventricle from the pulmonary artery.

32. **MYOCARDIAL INFARCTION**—"Heart attack"; occurs when the blood flow to a part of the heart is completely 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, coughing.

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**Down**

1. **CORONARY**—Type of circulation that supplies the heart muscles.

2. **SINOATRIAL**—"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. **SYSTEMIC**—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. **VENULES**—Smaller veins that collect blood from the capillaries & return it to the larger veins.

8. **ELECTROCARDIOGRAM**—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. **EMBOLUS**—Part of a 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. **PHLEBITIS**—Inflammation of the veins.

11. **LYMPHATIC SYSTEM**—Part of the circulatory system consisting of a vascular network of ducts & tubules that collect, filter, & return lymph to the blood circulation.

13. **AORTIC**—Heart valve that separates the left ventricle from the aorta.

14. **PERICARDIUM**—Lining that surrounds the heart.

15. **PERICARDITIS**—Inflammation of the lining of the heart; often caused by infection.

18. **INTERATRIAL**—Septum / wall that divides the right & left atria of the heart.

20. **INTERVENTRICULAR**—Septum / wall that divides the right & left ventricles of the heart.

23. **ARTERIES**—Type of blood vessels that carry oxygenated blood away from the heart; have thick, muscular walls; 3 layers are *endothelium*, *media*, *adventitia*.

24. **SYSTOLE**—Phase of the cardiac cycle, occurs when the ventricles contract sending blood to the pulmonary & systemic circulation.

25. **CABG**—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. **MITRAL**—Heart valve that separates the left atrium from the left ventricle.