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 naval
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
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

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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

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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________ brain
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 carries 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. Abbreviation of nonspecific test for inflammation
19. Elevated blood levels of __________ acid can indicate gout
22. This count is elevated in bacterial infections

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 __________
17. This test on a urine reagent strip can indicate the presence of bacteria
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. Abbreviation of test that measures bone marrow production of red cells

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Name ______________________

Common Symptoms

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
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
18. A yellow appearance first evident in the whites of the eyes
19. Loose, watery stools
20. Increased blood pressure
21. Higher than normal body temperature
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
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

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
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

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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

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Medical Terminology

**Across**
1. Word part for stiffening
2. Word part for the color white
3. Word part for kidney
4. Word part for crackling
5. Word part for tie
6. Word part for old age, aging
7. Word part for cutting
8. Word part for tongue
9. Prefix meaning abnormal
10. Word part for clapping
11. Word part for sweat
12. Prefix meaning frequent
13. Prefix meaning bad or poor
14. Word part for cramp
15. Word part for arm pit
16. Word part for opening
17. Word part for artery
18. Suffix meaning pain
19. Suffix meaning abnormal condition of narrowing
20. Word part for lung
21. Suffix meaning beginning
22. Word part for wrist
23. Prefix meaning herniation or protrusion
24. Prefix meaning away from
25. Word part for eyelid
26. Prefix meaning condition
27. Word part for cheek
28. Prefix meaning against
29. Prefix meaning backward
30. Word part for uterus
31. Prefix meaning rapid
32. Word part for groove
33. Word part for iron
34. Prefix meaning surgical
35. Prefix meaning enrolment
36. Suffix meaning prolapse
37. Suffix for movement
38. Word part for ear wax
39. Word part for arm pit
40. Word part for black or dark
41. Word part for liver
42. Word part for nail
43. Word part for ear wax
44. Word part for blue
45. Word part for opening
46. Prefix meaning enzyme
47. Suffix meaning enzyme
48. Suffix meaning condition of deficiency
49. Word part for artery
50. Word part for vein
51. Word part for sweat
52. Prefix meaning none
53. Suffix meaning urinary condition
54. Prefix meaning mass
55. Suffix for movement
56. Suffix for movement

**Down**
1. Suffix meaning condition
2. Word part for color
3. Word part for arm pit
4. Word part for arm pit
5. Word part for color
6. Prefix meaning condition
7. Suffix meaning abnormal
8. Suffix meaning mass
9. Suffix meaning condition
10. Suffix meaning abnormal
11. Suffix meaning abnormal
12. Suffix meaning abnormal
13. Suffix meaning abnormal
14. Suffix meaning abnormal
15. Suffix meaning condition of narrowing
16. Suffix meaningcondition
17. Suffix meaning condition
18. Suffix meaning condition
19. Suffix meaning condition
20. Suffix meaning condition
21. Suffix meaning condition
22. Suffix meaning condition
23. Suffix meaning condition
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40. Suffix meaning condition
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52. Suffix meaning condition
53. Suffix meaning condition
54. Suffix meaning condition
55. Suffix meaning condition
56. Suffix meaning condition

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In certain situations, PPE may include the use of a face shield. These types of precautions assume blood and OPIM from all individuals are capable of transmitting bloodborne pathogens and nerve systems function without injury.

One of the routes of exposure to hazardous substances is through contact transmission of infection. Intimate contact such as kissing is an example of this type of transmission of infection.

The acronym used to provide instructions on using a fire extinguisher is R.A.C.E. The “C” in the acronym R.A.C.E. used in event of a fire is DIRECT.

Use of good body mechanics helps the skeletal, muscular, and nervous systems function without injury. Personal protective equipment (PPE) is used when handling the substance as reactive.

The special hazard portion of a warning label is this color. The color of the warning label that designates a substance as reactive is yellow.

The color of the warning label that designates a substance as a health hazard is this color. The color of the warning label that designates a substance as a health hazard is this color.

One type of PPE is a particulate mask. The particulate mask used when working with known or suspected bloodborne pathogens is the N95 particulate mask.

This type of hazardous substance may cause infertility or birth defects. This type of hazardous substance may destroy tissue.

One of the many types of infectious agents is Lyme disease. This vector transmits Lyme disease.

Substance used on skin to kill most microorganisms is an antiseptic. Substance used on skin to kill most microorganisms is an antiseptic.

Down

1. These types of precautions assume blood and OPIM from all individuals are capable of transmitting bloodborne pathogens. 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. This type of hazardous substance may cause infertility or birth defects.

3. This type of testing is needed before wearing an N95 particulate mask. One of the many types of infectious agents is Lyme disease.

4. One of the routes of exposure to hazardous substances is through contact transmission of infection. Intimate contact such as kissing is an example of this type of transmission of infection.

5. Liquids of this type may cause other chemicals to catch fire. The only level of asepsis that kills all microorganisms is this level.

6. Oils of this type may catch fire. The color of the warning label that designates a substance as reactive is yellow.

7. This type of hazardous substance may destroy tissue. The color of the warning label that designates a substance as reactive is yellow.

8. The flammability hazard portion of a warning label is this color. The maximum number used to indicate the severity of a hazardous substance is this number.

9. Use of good body mechanics helps the skeletal, muscular, and nervous systems function without injury. The special hazard portion of a warning label is this color.

10. Personal protective equipment (PPE) is used when handling the substance as reactive. The only level of asepsis that kills all microorganisms is this level.

11. The acronym used to provide instructions on using a fire extinguisher is R.A.C.E. This vector transmits West Nile virus.

12. One method/mode of infection transmission is intimate contact such as kissing. The only level of asepsis that kills all microorganisms is this level.

13. One of the routes of exposure to hazardous substances is through contact transmission of infection. Intimate contact such as kissing is an example of this type of transmission of infection.

14. Personal protective equipment (PPE) is used when handling the substance as reactive. The only level of asepsis that kills all microorganisms is this level.

15. A common flammable substance found in medical offices is this type. The color of the warning label that designates a substance as reactive is yellow.

16. Personal protective equipment (PPE) is used when handling the substance as reactive. The only level of asepsis that kills all microorganisms is this level.

17. Use of good body mechanics helps the skeletal, muscular, and nervous systems function without injury. The special hazard portion of a warning label is this color.

18. Use of good body mechanics helps the skeletal, muscular, and nervous systems function without injury. The special hazard portion of a warning label is this color.

19. Gloves should never be reused or shared. Gloves should never be reused or shared.

20. This vector transmits West Nile virus. This vector transmits West Nile virus.

21. The only level of asepsis that kills all microorganisms is this level. This vector transmits West Nile virus.

22. The maximum number used to indicate the severity of a hazardous substance is this number. The only level of asepsis that kills all microorganisms is this level.

23. Substance used on skin to kill most microorganisms is an antiseptic. Substance used on skin to kill most microorganisms is an antiseptic.

24. Splashes of blood is an example of this type of contact transmission of infection. Splashes of blood is an example of this type of contact transmission of infection.

25. The acronym used to provide instructions on using a fire extinguisher is R.A.C.E. The “C” in the acronym R.A.C.E. used in event of a fire is DIRECT.

26. In certain situations, handwashing can be replaced with the use of alcohol-based hand rub. In certain situations, handwashing can be replaced with the use of alcohol-based hand rub.

27. This type of hazardous substance may cause cancer. This type of hazardous substance may cause cancer.

28. This type of hazard may cause cancer. This type of hazard may cause cancer.

29. Source for details about a specific hazardous substance. Substance used on skin to kill most microorganisms is an antiseptic.

30. This type of immunity occurs via vaccination. This type of immunity occurs via vaccination.

31. The “C” in the acronym R.A.C.E. used in event of a fire is DIRECT. This vector transmits West Nile virus.

32. A substance of this type can cause other chemicals to catch fire. The only level of asepsis that kills all microorganisms is this level.

33. One of the components of the fire triangle. One of the components of the fire triangle.

34. This section of the MSDS provides information on how to dispose of the hazardous substance. This section of the MSDS provides information on how to dispose of the hazardous substance.

35. One method/mode of infection transmission is intimate contact such as kissing. Intimate contact such as kissing is an example of this type of transmission of infection.

36. This vector transmits Lyme disease. This vector transmits Lyme disease.

37. Substance used on skin to kill most microorganisms is an antiseptic. Substance used on skin to kill most microorganisms is an antiseptic.
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 in 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

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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

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The Endocrine System

Across
1. Parathyroid hormone regulates ________ and phosphate in the blood
2. Adrenal insufficiency results in ________ disease
3. Foundation of the endocrine system is ________ and glands
4. Hormone produced by the alpha Islet cells of the pancreas
5. Sometimes called the "master gland"
6. Produced by the alpha Islet cells of the pancreas
7. Many women with ________ovary syndrome have high levels of a variant of testosterone called free testosterone
8. This hormone produced by the thyroid helps construct bone
9. The "flight-or-fight" hormone
10. Female gonads
11. Hormone secreted by the testes that is responsible for male sexual development
12. Male gonads
13. Hormone produced by the pituitary gland that causes the uterus to contract during childbirth
14. Type ________diabetes results when the body is unable to respond normally to insulin
15. This hormone produced by the pituitary helps to retain water in the kidneys
16. Male gonads
17. This hormone produced by the pineal gland that causes drowsiness
18. Thyroid hormone that is also called T4
19. Gland located in the neck
20. Gland located on top of each kidney
21. Gland located in the middle of the brain
22. The endocrine system works closely with this system to help the body function properly
23. The endocrine system works closely with this system to help the body function properly
24. Polycystic ________
25. This hormone, secreted by the ovaries, works with estrogen to regulate the menstrual cycle

Down
1. Parathyroid hormone regulates ________ and phosphate in the blood
2. Adrenal insufficiency results in ________ disease
3. Foundation of the endocrine system is ________ and glands
4. Produced by the alpha Islet cells of the pancreas
5. Sometimes called the "master gland"
6. Produced by the alpha Islet cells of the pancreas
7. Many women with ________ovary syndrome have high levels of a variant of testosterone called free testosterone
8. This hormone produced by the thyroid helps construct bone
9. The "flight-or-fight" hormone
10. Female gonads
11. Hormone secreted by the testes that is responsible for male sexual development
12. Male gonads
13. Hormone produced by the pituitary gland that causes the uterus to contract during childbirth
14. Type ________diabetes results when the body is unable to respond normally to insulin
15. This hormone produced by the thyroid helps to retain water in the kidneys
16. Male gonads
17. This hormone produced by the pineal gland that causes drowsiness
18. Thyroid hormone that is also called T4
19. Gland located in the neck
20. Gland located on top of each kidney
21. Gland located in the middle of the brain
22. The endocrine system works closely with this system to help the body function properly
23. The endocrine system works closely with this system to help the body function properly

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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

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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
12. The skin cells that produce melanin, which contributes to skin color and absorbs damaging UV light
13. The stratum __________ is present only in the fingers, tips, palms and soles
16. A boil
18. The deeper, thicker skin layer composed of connective tissue, blood vessels, nerves, glands and hair follicles
20. Massive edema
21. A blackhead is an open __________
22. Infection that spreads through the subcutaneous tissues
23. One of the functions of the skin is regulation of ________
24. Sweat glands
25. Eating or gnawing away of the tissue
26. Benign skin lesion caused by papilloma virus

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
5. Loss of hair
6. The stratum __________ is present only in the fingers, tips, palms and soles
7. The skin cells that produce melanin, which contributes to skin color and absorbs damaging UV light
8. The most serious form of skin cancer
9. The thinner more superficial layer of the skin
10. Method of drug passage across the epidermis and into the blood vessels of the dermis
11. Localized infection with a cavity containing pus
12. Severe boil with sinus tract formation
13. Inflammation of the skin
14. A boil
15. Sebaceous
16. Furuncle
17. Carbuncle
18. Vesicle
19. Pustule
20. Abscess
21. Ulcer
22. Ulcer
23. Ulcer
24. Ulcer
25. Ulcer
26. Ulcer
27. Ulcer
28. Ulcer
29. Ulcer

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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

Name ____________________________

Muscles, Muscles, Muscles
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Across

Down
1. 15. 11. 13. 14. 21. 22.

Across
1. 2. 4. 6. 7. 10. 12. 15. 16. 19. 24. 25. 26. 27. 28. 29.

Down

Across
1. 2. 4. 6. 7. 10. 12. 15. 16. 19. 23. 28. 29.

Down

Across
1. 2. 4. 6. 7. 10. 12. 15. 16. 19. 23. 28. 29.

Down
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 lines 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
5. lower and back part of the hip bone
6. upper arm bone
7. collar bone
8. one of the lower arm bones
9. heel bones
10. one of the lower arm bones
11. forward portion of the hip bones
12. small cartilaginous part of the lower sternum
13. front bone of the skull
14. uppermost part of the pelvis
15. tail bone
16. collar bone
17. tail bone
18. bones that enclose the chest cavity
19. toe bones
20. one of the lower arm bones
21. hand bones
22. cheek bones
23. one of the lower leg bones
24. bone at the back of the skull
25. heel bones
26. chin bones
27. small cartilaginous part of the lower sternum
28. forward portion of the hip bones
29. bone that covers the brain
30. bone at the base of the spine