

separated by the fibrous membrane called the? Septum

The longest blood vessel of the body is the? saphenous vein

Arteries subdivide to form? Arterioles

The majority of the blood from the small intestine will be drained and returned to the portal circulation by the? Superior mesenteric vein

The femoral artery is in continuation of the _____ below the inguinal?
External iliac

The process of blood cell formation? **Hematopoiesis**

The most common type of blood cell has no nucleus and has a characteristic biconcave shape? Erythrocyte or red blood cell

What deals with the study of blood, blood forming tissue and their disorders?
Hematology

List the names of the 3 layers of tissues forming arterial and venous walls?
Tunica interna, Tunica media, Tunica externa

What is the major valve between the right ventricle and the pulmonary arteries? Pulmonary semilunar

What is arrhythmia or dysrhythmia? Abnormal or irregular heart rate

Blood is a liquid _____ tissue? Connective

Varicose veins that sometimes occur in the rectum are called? Hemorrhoids

Where is the pericardial cavity? Between parietal and visceral layers of the serous pericardium

The femoral artery passes blood into the _____ artery? Popliteal

Identify the major valve between the right atrium and right ventricle?
Tricuspid or right AV

What are the four arteries that supply the brain? Right and left common carotid and right and left vertebral

The urinary bladder, reproductive organs, and gluteal muscles derive the majority of blood from? Internal iliac arteries

A Connection between blood vessels? Anastomosis

A low level of white blood cells is referred to as? Leukopenia

Hepatic veins transport blood to the? Inferior Vena cava

The distributing chambers of the heart are the? Ventricles

The highly vascular capillary membrane that permits the exchange of nutrients and oxygen between fetus and mother is termed? The placenta

The components of blood are ____ and ____? Plasma and formed elements

Three formed elements? Red Blood cells, White Blood Cells, Platelets

The two most important blood types are? ABO Blood group, RH factor

The prevention of the backflow of blood as it passes through the heart is the principal function of the? Valves

The heart is covered by serous double walled fibrous membrane called the? Pericardium

The popliteal artery is named for its location in the posterior fossa of the? Knee

The coronary sinus empties blood into the ____ atrium? Right atrium

Plasma minus its clotting protein is termed? Serum

The large vessel that arises from the right ventricle is the ____ artery?
Pulmonary trunk

The vessels that convey blood back toward the heart are collectively called?
Veins

Name the parts of the conduction pathway that bring about atrial systole? SA node, AV node

The right and left vertebral arteries arise from the ____ arteries? Subclavian

The individual layer of the walls of arteries will receive their own nutrients?
Vasa vasorum

A partial loss of blood flow to the heart muscle with subsequent tissue damage is termed? Myocardial infarction

The membrane that lines the chambers of the heart is the? Endocardium

The largest artery in the normal human is the? Aorta

The blood vessel that bypasses the fetal lung by connecting the pulmonary trunk with the aorta is the? ductus arteriosus

Blood from the lungs returns to the _____ of the heart via the pulmonary veins? Left atrium

What characteristics are generally associated with the Venous circulation? Low blood pressure, low oxygen content, high waste content

The fluid medium in which the blood cells circulate is called? Plasma

The relaxation phase of the heart is called? Diastole

The system that supplies nutrients to and removes waste from blood tissues and organs is? Systemic circulation

The jugular veins are primarily concerned with the drainage of blood from the? Brain

The bifurcation of the common carotid arteries occurs at the level of the? Thyroid cartilage

Insufficiency or regurgitation of the heart valves or septal defects are often diagnosed by a normal sound called a? Heart murmur

Because of its high oxygen content arterial blood is characterized by its _____ appearance. Bright red

The vessels that convey blood away from the heart are collectively called? Arteries

A specialized arterial structure in the brain that helps in the prevention of irreparable damage in cases of arterial blockage is called the? Circle of Willis

The major function of platelets or thrombocytes is? Clotting of blood

The celiac axis is the first branch of the abdominal aorta which serves to supply arterial blood to the? Spleen, liver, pancreas

The external division of the common carotid artery supplies numerous structures located in the? Face and neck

White blood cells increase in number during infections this increase in number of white blood cells is known as? Leukocytosis

The right side of the heart is primarily concerned with the passage of deoxygenated blood into the tissues of the? Lungs

The central organ of the blood vascular system is the? Heart

The beginning branches of veins are? Venules

The ovarian arteries are a branch off of the? Abdominal aorta

What is the difference between a thrombus and an embolus? Thrombus clot within a vessel, embolus is clot that has traveled some place else

The bifurcation of the abdominal aorta normally occurs at the level of the? L4 (4th lumbar vertebrae)

The muscle of the heart provides its blood supply by way of the? Coronary vessels

What heart chamber pumps blood through the aortic valve? Left ventricle

A condition in which there is a pronounced deficiency of red blood cells is called? Anemia

What is another term for white blood cell? Leukocyte

The only veins of the body that transport oxygenated blood are the? Pulmonary veins

The umbilical arteries of the fetus which return deoxygenated blood to the mother arise from the? Internal iliac arteries

Another name for the right atrial ventricular valve is? Tricuspid

Arterioles subdivide to form? Capillaries

The thoracic duct drains its content at the junction of the left ____ vein and the left ____ vein? Subclavian and Jugular

The two systems that comprise the cardiovascular system are the ____ circulation and the ____ circulation? Systemic and pulmonary

In the fetus shunting of blood between the two atria's is accomplished by an opening called the? Ovalle

The vein most commonly used to draw blood at the elbow is? Median cubital

A lack of the adequate oxygen at the tissue level is known as? Hypoxia

The coronary sinus receives blood from the ____ veins? Great cardiac, middle cardiac, small cardiac veins

Of the four trunk arteries that supply the brain which one arises directly from the arch of the aorta? Left common carotid

The major vein that returns blood from the upper parts of the body to the heart is the? Superior vena cava

Arterial blood is delivered to the liver primarily by the? Hepatic artery

The popliteal artery bifurcates into the anterior and posterior _____ arteries? Tibial

The movement of blood to the lungs and other tissues of the body is accomplished by a specialized muscular organ called the heart. The normal human heart consists of how many chambers? 4 chambers

The vessels principally involved with the circulation of the lungs are the? Pulmonary vessels

The external iliac artery enters the lower limb and becomes the? Femoral artery

To reach the right subclavian artery blood passes from the aorta to the _____ artery? Brachiocephalic

The renal arteries arise from the? Abdominal aorta

What refers to a rapid resting heart rate? Tachycardia

What side of the heart handles fenus or deoxygenated blood? Right side

In many large veins backflow blood is prevented by the presence of? Valves

The circle of Willis is located in the? Brain

The part of the body in which the cephalic vein originates is the? Hand

The receiving chambers of the heart are the? Atria

The brachial arteries bifurcate into the _____ and _____ arteries? Ulnar and radial

The vessel that drains blood from the GI tract into the liver is the? Hepatic portal vein

Each common carotid artery bifurcates into the _____ and _____ Carotid aretery? Common, internal and external

A subclavian artery supplies blood to the axillary artery and then to the _____ artery? Brachial

What refers to a slow resting heart rate? Bradycardia

What are the two other terms that refer to the left atrial ventricular valve? Mitral and bicuspid

The basilar artery bifurcates into the right and left _____ artery? Posterior cerebral arteries

Which of the following are functions of blood? Transportation, regulation, protection

What is another term for platelets? Thrombocytes

The only arteries of the body that transport deoxygenated blood are the? Pulmonary arteries

The vessels that supply blood to the myocardium are the right and left? Coronary arteries

Blood is strained from head by the ____ veins? Jugular

The membrane that covers the heart is the? Epicardium

The largest veins of the normal human that are primarily concerned with the return of blood to the part are the superior and inferior? Vena Cava

Name the parts of the conduction pathway that bring about ventricular systole? Bundle of his, Bundle branches, Purkinje fibers

The major vein that returns blood from the lower parts of the body to the heart is the? Inferior vena cava