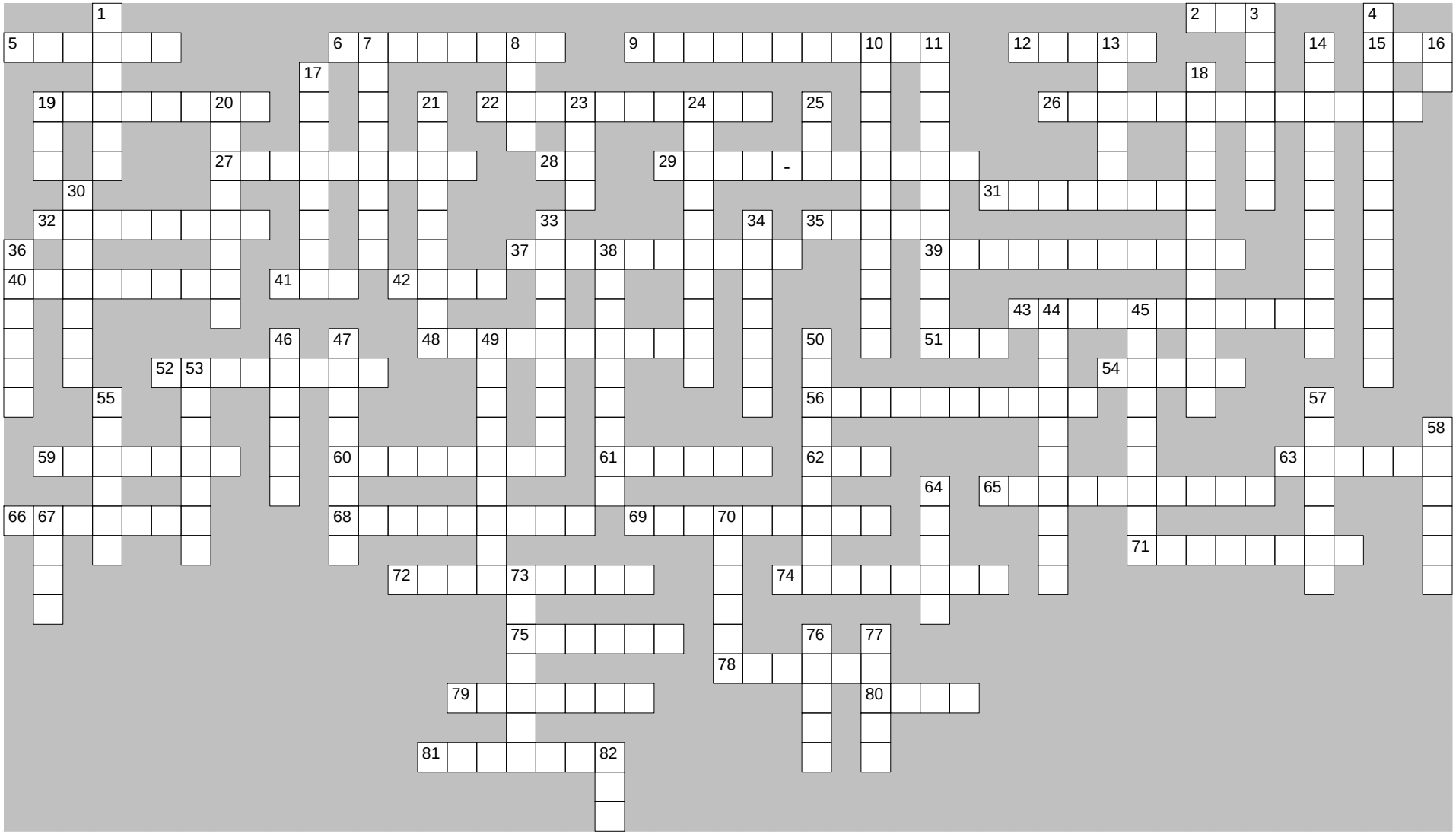
Bio160 Final Exam Review Puzzle



Across Clues

2. this respiratory group (abv.) "sets" the rhythm of normal quiet breathing
5. the amount of blood ejected from the left ventricle each contraction is the ____ volume
6. worthless little organ hanging off the cecum
9. membranous structures that help to keep our intestines in place, as well as provide a route and support for blood vessels in the viscera
12. terminal segment of the small intestine
15. hormone (abv.) that increases the rate of red blood cell formation
19. produced by plasma cells
22. a non-specific chemical defense pathway (mechanism)
26. this reflex based on blood chemistry will also increase respirations as well as blood pressure
27. these are used during forced expiration
28. TV + IRV + ERV = ?
29. this node initiates the contraction of the atria
31. these vessels transport blood away from the heart
32. an enlargement of this gland in males impeeds urine flow
35. first structures to mechanically digest food
37. inactive precursor to pepsin
39. rbc name
40. this type of respiration occurs between the alveoli and pulmonary blood
41. during forced expiration this area in the medulla remains active (abv.)
42. the purpose of breathing in through your nose is to ____, filter and humidify incoming air
43. platelet name
48. increase absorption in both the duodenum and the proximal convoluted tubule
51. the chemical messenger that is responsible for directing the type of white blood cell formed (abv)
52. these organisms do some chemical digesting in the colon
54. large artery to the kidney
56. glomerular ___ is the first step in urine production
59. foreign substance that may start an immune response
60. portion of the pancreas that secretes digestive enzymes into the small intestine
61. the lack of oxgyen in blood
62. gas (abv.) that is primarily responsible for determining the rate of pulmonary ventilation
63. this component of whole blood is made up of mostly water, as well as proteins, hormones, nutrients, enzymes...
65. the term for the muscle layer of the heart wall
66. this size of the lungs and the membranes of this cavity keep the lungs slightly inflated at all times (unless the cavity is breached)
68. conducts the bolus from the pharynx to the stomach
69. type of proteins that T killer cells create to "punch holes" in cell membranes
71. smelling food or even thinking about food starts this phase of digestion
72. may be chemical or mechanical
74. this type of respiration occurs between the systemic capillaries and extracellular fluid
75. this ___ cell or type II alveolar cell produces surfactant
78. product of the parotid, submandibular and sublingual glands
79. the ____ tendinae maintain tension on the atrioventricular valves during systole, preventing prolapse
80. lung with cardiac notch
81. this nerve innervates the diaphragm to initiate it's contraction

Down Clues

1. this type of vein connects capillary beds
3. nutrient molecule that should be reabsorbed 100% in the proximal convoluted tubule
4. stem cell that forms all blood cells
7. these fibers transmit the electrical impulses from the bundle branches directly to the heart's muscle cells
8. element of red blood cells that is used over and over again
10. chemicals that virally infected cells release to tell their neighbors increase defenses
11. this division of the ANS will speed up heart rate and contraction strength
13. conducts urine from a kidney to the bladder
14. blood vessel type that allows for exchange in the pulmonary and systemic circuits
16. this gas (abv.) is required as an electron receptor in the cell.. without it we would be entirely anaerobic
17. when muscle tissue is stretched (such as may happen in atrial filling), it will contract ____
18. the epithelium lining the ureters, bladder and part of the urethra
19. posterior pituitary hormone (abv.) that controls water reabsorption in the collecting duct
20. period of relaxation
21. this muscle is the primary muscle of normal quiet breathing
23. The epithelium (abv.) linining a good part of the conducting zone also propels mucus toward the laryngopharynx.
24. keeps food from entering the trachea
25. the region (abv.) where the afferent arteriole contacts the distal convoluted tubule
30. conducts urine from the bladder to the external environment
33. wbc name
34. functional unit of the kidney
36. the elastic _____ of the aorta creates the diastolic pulse
38. these valves creat the "dup" sound when listening to the heart sounds
44. the respiratory pigment that transports blood gases (primarily oxygen, but also carbon dioxide)
45. nerve network of the GI's muscularis layer is the _____ plexus
46. the ____ cells from both T and B cell activation provide long term immunity
47. may be insulin dependent, non-insulin dependent or insipidous
49. this material keeps the upper respiratory airway open
50. another function of the respiratory system, usefull when you are hungry.
53. small pouch-like structures at the end of the "respiratory tree"
55. the amount of blood ejected each minute from the left ventricle is the cardiac ____
57. sphincter that controls movement into the duodenum
58. The voicebox
64. these vessels transport blood to the heart and contain valves
67. the ___ of Henle by virtue of its anatomy allows for either dilution or concentration of urine
70. superior dome shaped portion of the stomach
73. period of contraction
76. lung with three lobes
77. this type of vocal cord allows one to "exert pressure against a closed glottis" (without making noise)
82. digestive hormone (abv.) that is linked to the feeling of satiation