

FEBRUARY

T	T	S	E	F	E	B	R	U	A	R	Y	J	G	H	M
R	P	F	Y	P	L	N	W	Z	A	X	Z	T	E	U	D
A	A	R	E	S	O	J	R	M	V	H	S	A	S	H	I
N	C	P	E	L	T	C	L	Z	P	I	R	C	C	U	A
S	E	T	H	T	T	O	S	Y	F	T	L	A	T	Q	S
F	M	N	R	O	A	H	L	O	S	E	R	D	I	A	T
U	A	F	G	I	N	W	G	E	H	D	T	G	S	Y	O
S	K	D	X	J	P	O	V	I	I	T	H	H	C	F	L
I	E	Q	T	E	Q	A	A	R	Z	E	B	V	U	E	
O	R	V	T	S	L	H	C	L	Z	D	A	T	Y	W	V
N	B	R	Y	V	P	S	N	Y	L	C	O	T	S	A	W
L	Q	R	E	A	E	S	C	F	J	G	L	O	R	V	C
W	M	U	I	P	D	E	S	Z	K	G	I	R	L	O	W
F	I	R	T	V	E	N	A	C	A	V	A	C	P	B	A
R	T	U	V	E	N	T	R	I	C	L	E	S	T	J	D
A	M	V	A	L	E	N	T	I	N	E	S	C	X	F	B

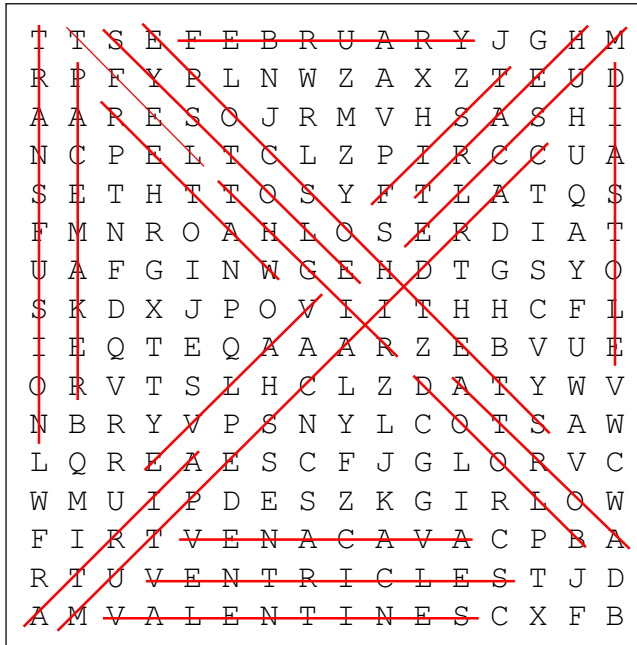
AORTA
ATRIA
BLOOD
CARDIACSEPTUM
DIASTOLE

FEBRUARY
FIST
HEART
LEFT
MUSCLE

PACEMAKER
RIGHT
STETHOSCOPE
SYSTOLE
TRANSFUSION

VALENTINES
VALVE
VENACAVA
VENTRICLES
WATER

FEBRUARY



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FEBRUARY

T	T	S	E	F	E	B	R	U	A	R	Y	J	G	H	M
R	P	F	Y	P	L	N	W	Z	A	X	Z	T	E	U	D
A	A	R	E	S	O	J	R	M	V	H	S	A	S	H	I
N	C	P	E	L	T	C	L	Z	P	I	R	C	C	U	A
S	E	T	H	T	T	O	S	Y	F	T	L	A	T	Q	S
F	M	N	R	O	A	H	L	O	S	E	R	D	I	A	T
U	A	F	G	I	N	W	G	E	H	D	T	G	S	Y	O
S	K	D	X	J	P	O	V	I	I	T	H	H	C	F	L
I	E	Q	T	E	Q	A	A	R	Z	E	B	V	U	E	
O	R	V	T	S	L	H	C	L	Z	D	A	T	Y	W	V
N	B	R	Y	V	P	S	N	Y	L	C	O	T	S	A	W
L	Q	R	E	A	E	S	C	F	J	G	L	O	R	V	C
W	M	U	I	P	D	E	S	Z	K	G	I	R	L	O	W
F	I	R	T	V	E	N	A	C	A	V	A	C	P	B	A
R	T	U	V	E	N	T	R	I	C	L	E	S	T	J	D
A	M	V	A	L	E	N	T	I	N	E	S	C	X	F	B

The (1) ***** is the major artery which supplies blood to the entire body. The collecting chambers of the heart are the thin walled (2) *****.

(3) ***** supplies food and oxygen to the cells of the body for their life needs and removes the waste products of their chemical processes.

Both anatomically and functionally, the heart is divided into a left and a right half by the (4) *****.

The heart muscle pumps the blood through the body by means of rhythmical contractions (5) ***** and dilations (6) *****.

(7) ***** is national heart awareness month.

The adult human heart is about the size of a (8) **** and weighs about 9 ounces.

The human (9) ***** is a specialized, four-chambered muscle that maintains blood flow in the circulatory system.

The wall of the heart's (10) **** half is approximately twice as thick as that of the (11) ***** half.

A (12) ***** is tissue that produces bodily movements by expanding or contracting.

The electrical impulse that stimulates the heart muscle to contract originates in the heart itself (in the sinoatrial node (SA node)), or from a (13) *****.

The closure of the heart valves and the contraction of the heart muscle produce sounds that can be heard through the thoracic wall by the unaided ear, although they can be amplified by means of a (14) *****.

The first blood (15) ***** was performed in 1666. According to folklore, animals begin choosing mates on (16) ***** day.

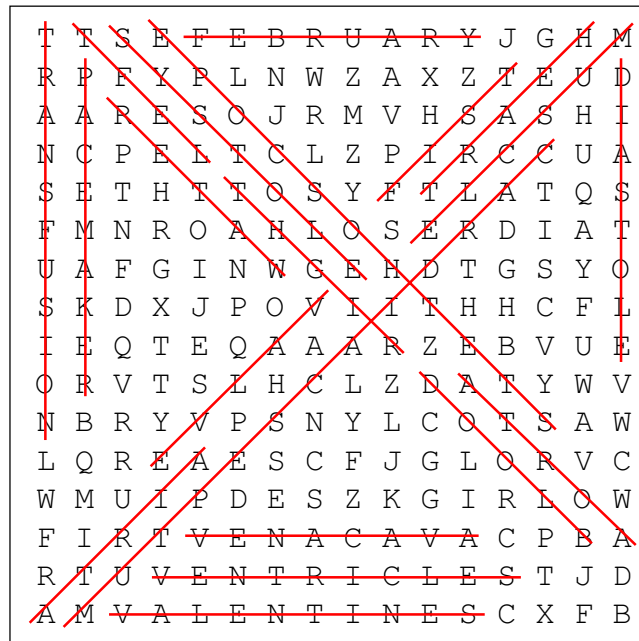
A (17) ***** in the heart is a structure that allows the flow of blood in one direction only.

The right atrium receives oxygen-poor blood from two major veins: the superior and inferior (18) *****.

The lower pumping chambers of the heart are the thick-walled (19) *****.

Humans should drink at least 3 glasses of (20) ***** each day.

FEBRUARY



The (1) aorta is the major artery which supplies blood to the entire body.

The collecting chambers of the heart are the thin walled (2) atria.

(3) Blood supplies food and oxygen to the cells of the body for their life needs and removes the waste products of their chemical processes.

Both anatomically and functionally, the heart is divided into a left and a right half by the (4) cardiacseptum.

The heart muscle pumps the blood through the body by means of rhythmical contraction (5) (systole) and dilations (6) (diastole).

(7) February is national heart awareness month.

The adult human heart is about the size of a (8) fist and weighs about 9 ounces.

The human (9) heart is a specialized, four-chambered muscle that maintains blood flow in the circulatory system.

The wall of the heart's (10) left half is approximately twice as thick as that of the (11) right half.

A (12) muscle is tissue that produces bodily movements by expanding or contracting.

The electrical impulse that stimulates the heart muscle to contract originates in the heart itself (in the sinoatrial node (SA node)), or from a (13) pacemaker.

The closure of the heart valves and the contraction of the heart muscle produce sounds that can be heard through the thoracic wall by the unaided ear, although they can be amplified by means of a (14) stethoscope.

The first blood (15) transfusion was performed in 1666.

According to folklore, animals begin choosing mates on (16) Valentines day.

A (17) valve in the heart is a structure that allows the flow of blood in one direction only.

The right atrium receives oxygen-poor blood from two major veins: the superior and inferior (18) venacava.

The lower pumping chambers of the heart are the thick-walled (19) ventricles.

Humans should drink at least 3 glasses of (20) water each day.

ACROSS

- 2 National heart awareness month.
- 3 The regular contraction of the heart that impels the blood outward.
- 5 The adult human heart is about the size of this.
- 7 According to folklore, animals begin choosing mates on this day.
- 11 Both anatomically and functionally, the heart is divided into a left and a right half by this.
- 15 The wall of the heart's half is approximately twice as thick as that of the right half.
- 16 A structure in the heart that allows the flow of blood in one direction only.
- 18 The opposite of left.
- 19 The usual rhythmic dilation of the heart.
- 20 The right atrium receives oxygen from two major veins: the superior and inferior

DOWN

- 1 The thick-walled lower pumping chambers.
- 4 The major artery which supplies blood to the entire body.
- 6 Supplies food and oxygen to the cells of the body for their life needs and removes the waste products of their chemical processes.
- 8 The electrical impulse that stimulates to the heart to contract originates in the heart itself, that is, in the sinoatrial node (SA node), or from a.....
- 9 Humans should drink at least three glasses of this each day.
- 10 A specialized, four-chambered muscle that maintains blood flow in the circulatory system.
- 12 The first of these was performed in 1666.
- 13 Tissue that produces bodily movements by expanding or contracting.
- 14 The closure of the heart valves and the contraction of the heart muscle produce sounds that can be heard through the thoracic wall by the unaided ear, although they can be amplified by means of this.
- 17 The thin walled collecting chambers of the heart.

FEBRUARY

HEART DISEASE

									¹ V									
									² F	E	B	R	U	A	R	Y		
										N								
								³ S	Y	S	T	O	L	E				
										R								
								⁴ A		⁵ F	I	S	T					
								O		C								
				⁶ B				R		L								
	⁷ V	A	L	E	N	T	I	N	E	S								
				O				A		S								
	⁸ P			O		⁹ W				¹⁰ H								
¹¹ C	A	R	D	I	A	C	S	E	P	¹² T	U	¹³ M		¹⁴ S				
	C					T				A		R		U			T	
¹⁵ L	E	F	T			E				R		A		S			E	
	M					R				T		N		C			T	
¹⁶ V	A	L	V	E								S		L			H	
	K											F		E			O	
	E					¹⁷ A						U					S	
	¹⁸ R	I	G	H	T							S					C	
										¹⁹ D	I	A	S	T	O	L	E	
												O					P	
²⁰ V	E	N	A	C	A	V	A					N					E	