Name: _____

Period:_____

Unit 8: Blood / Lymph / Cardiovascular System

Test Review

1. Identify the general formed elements of the blood and their general functions.
   a. Erythrocytes:
   b. Leukocytes:
   c. Thrombocytes:
   d. Plasma:
2. Describe the structure of erythrocytes including hemoglobin.
3. Define “leukocyte” and list the two major groups with examples of each.
   a. Definition:
   b. Granulocytes:
   c. Agranulocytes:
4. Define hemostasis and list and describe the three stages.
   a. hemostasis:
   b. First stage: Vascular Spasm:
   c. Second stage: Platelet Plug Formation:
   d. Third stage: Coagulation:
5. Contrast a thrombus and an embolus:
   a. Thrombus:
   b. Embolus:

6. Given any of the four blood groups in the ABO system, identify the antigens found in the erythrocytes and the antibodies found in the plasma of that blood group.
   a. Type A:

   b. Type B:

   c. Type AB:

   d. Type O:

7. Describe the Rh Factor.

8. Describe the diseases or disorders of the blood:
   a. Anemia:

   b. Hemolytic Disease of the Newborn:

   c. Hemophilia:

   d. Leukemia:

   e. Mononucleosis:

   f. Polycythemia:

9. Briefly describe each of the components of the lymphatic system.
   a. tonsils:

   b. spleen:

   c. thymus:

   d. lymph nodes:

   e. bone marrow:

   f. lymph vessels:

10. List the three ways lymph is moved throughout the body.
    a.

    b.

    c.

    Where does lymph rejoin the blood?

11. Define and characterize antigens and antibodies.
    a. antigens:

    b. antibodies:

12. Describe the general role of the different types of T cells in cellular immunity.
    a. T-helper cells (CD4 cells):

    b. T-killer cells (cytotoxic cells):

    c. T-suppressor cells:

    d. T-memory cells:

13. Describe the roles of the B cells in humoral immunity.
    a. Plasma cells:

    b. Memory cells:

14. Describe the following types of immunity.
    a. Active immunity:

    b. Passive immunity:

    c. Natural acquisition of immunity:

    d. Artificial acquisition of immunity:

15. Describe the diseases or disorders of the lymphatic system.
    a. AIDS:

    b. Measles:

    c. Mumps:

    d. Rubella:

    e. Tetanus:

16. List several functions of the cardiovascular system.

17. Describe the layers of the heart.
    a. Epicardium:

    b. Myocardium

    c. Endocardium:

18. Describe the chambers of the heart in terms of from where they receive and where they send blood.
    a. Right atrium:

    b. Right ventricle:

    c. Left atrium:

    d. Left ventricle:

19. Describe the great vessels of the heart in terms of from where they receive and where they send blood.
    a. Superior Vena Cava:
    b. Inferior Vena Cava:
    c. Pulmonary Trunk:
    d. Pulmonary Arteries:
    e. Pulmonary Veins:
    f. Aorta:
    g. Branches of the Aorta:
        1.
        2.
        3.

20. Describe the locations of the valves of the heart. What is their function.
    a. Tricuspid valve:
    b. Pulmonary semi-lunar valve:
    c. Bicuspid (mitral) valve:
    d. Aortic semilunar valve:

21. Trace blood flow through the heart listing all structures that it is in contact with along the way.

22. Identify the components of the conduction system of the heart.
    a. SA node:
    b. AV Node:
    c. AV Bundle:
    d. Bundle Branches:
    e. Purkinje Fibers:
23. Define systole and diastole as the two main principle events of the cardiac cycle, and then identify the position of the heart valves during each phase of the cycle.
    a. systole:
    b. diastole:
24. Define cardiac output and identify those factors that determine it.
    a. definition of cardiac output:
    b. definition of stroke volume:
    c. definition of heart rate:
    d. the formula for cardiac output:
25. Define and contrast the structures and functions of arteries, capillaries, and veins.
    a. arteries:
    b. veins:
    c. capillaries:
26. Define blood pressure and describe how a sphygomomanometer is used to measure it's two components.
    a. blood pressure:
    b. systolic:
    c. diastolic:

27. Define pulse and identify the general location of arteries where pulse may be felt.
    a. definition of pulse:

    b. carotid:

    c. radial:

    d. femoral:

    e. popliteal:

    f. dorsalis pedis:

28. Describe the diseases or disorders of the cardiovascular system.
    a. Aneurysm:

    b. Arteriosclerosis:

    c. Atherosclerosis:

    d. CAD (Coronary Artery Disease):

    e. CVA (Cerebrovascular accident):

    f. Murmur:

    g. Hypertension:

    h. Myocardial Infarction: