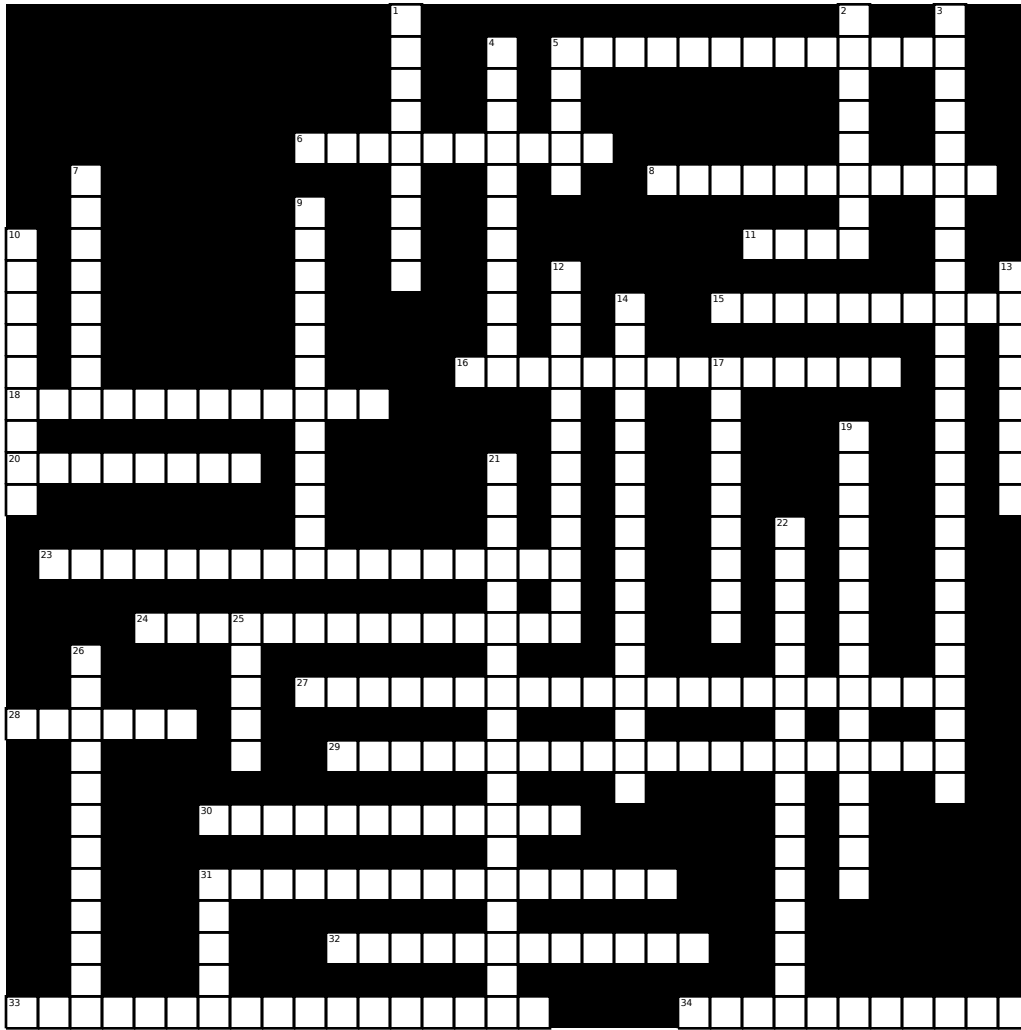


Pathology H-P

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Across

- 5 bone disorder in which healthy bone is rapidly reabsorbed and replaced with fibrous connective tissue.
- 6 infection of the meninges, specifically the pia mater and the arachnoid layers.
- 8 damage to the myocardium caused by a clot or plaque fragment getting lodged somewhere in a coronary artery, or atherosclerosis so complete that it deprives the cardiac muscle of oxygen.
- 11 disease caused by the Human Immunodeficiency Virus (HIV), which attacks and disables the immune system, leaving a person vulnerable to a host of diseases that are not a threat to uninfected people.
- 15 genetic disorder in which certain clotting factors in the blood are either inactive or missing altogether.
- 16 joint inflammation brought about by wear and tear causing cumulative damage to articular cartilage.
- 18 benign, fluid-filled growths on the ovaries.
- 20 bacterial (staphylococcus or streptococcus) infection of the skin.
- 23 idiopathic disease that involves the destruction of myelin sheaths around both motor and sensory neurons in the CNS.
- 24 infection of the kidney and/or renal pelvis.
- 27 group of signs and symptoms that precede a woman's menstrual period. They may be severe enough to interfere with normal activities.
- 28 hole or rip in the abdominal wall or the inguinal ring through which the small intestines may protrude. A hiatal hernia forms where the diaphragm opens to allow the esophagus to pass; when this hole becomes wider, the stomach protrudes upwardly.
- 29 chronic inflammation of the bladder, involving scar tissue, stiffening, decreased capacity, bleeding, and sometimes ulcers in the bladder walls.
- 30 technical term for high blood pressure.
- 31 slow-growing lymphoma that typically begins in the lymph nodes of the neck, axilla, or inguinal areas, but may spread to attack internal organs.
- 32 infection of lymph capillaries. If it proceeds to the nodes, it is called lymphadenitis. If it travels past the lymphatic system, it is called blood poisoning (septicemia), and it can be life threatening.
- 33 degenerative disease of the substantia nigra cells in the brain. These cells produce the neurotransmitter dopamine, which helps the basal ganglia to maintain balance, posture, and coordination.
- 34 infection of several body systems, brought about by exposure to the spirochete *Borrelia burgdorferi*. It is transmitted by deer ticks.

Down

- 1 noncontagious, non spreading chronic skin disease with occasional acute episodes.
- 2 inflammation of a nerve. It is usually a symptom or complication of some other problem.
- 3 bacterial infection of female reproductive organs. It starts at the cervix and can move up to infect the uterus, fallopian (uterine) tubes, ovaries, and entire pelvic cavity.
- 4 inflammation, usually due to bacterial infection, of the peritoneal lining of the abdomen.
- 5 viral infection, first of the intestines, and then (for about 1% of exposed people) the anterior horn cells of the spinal cord.
- 7 deep bruise (leakage of blood) between muscle sheaths.
- 9 deposit of crystalline substances in-side the kidney or the ureters.
- 10 infection in the lungs brought about by bacteria, viruses, or other pathogens.
- 12 loss of bone mass and density brought about by endocrine disorders and poor metabolism of calcium.
- 13 symptom of liver dysfunction, involving the presence of excess bilirubin in the blood, which is then dissolved in subcutaneous fat, mucous membranes, and the sclera of the eyes.
- 14 autoimmune disorder in which the acetylcholine receptors at neuromuscular junctions of skeletal muscles are damaged. This limits the strength of nerve transmissions and causes the muscles to become weak.
- 17 inflammation of the liver, usually due to viral infection.
- 19 reaction to the secretion of too much thyroid hormone, which regulates metabolism.
- 21 bony deposit in soft tissues. It usually follows trauma that involves significant leakage of blood between fascial sheaths.
- 22 genetic disorder that can affect the musculoskeletal system, the circulatory system, and the eyes.
- 25 autoimmune disease in which antibodies attack various types of connective tissue throughout the body.
- 26 viral infection of sensory neurons from the same Virus that causes chicken pox.
- 31 inflammatory skin reaction to an allergen or emotional stressor.