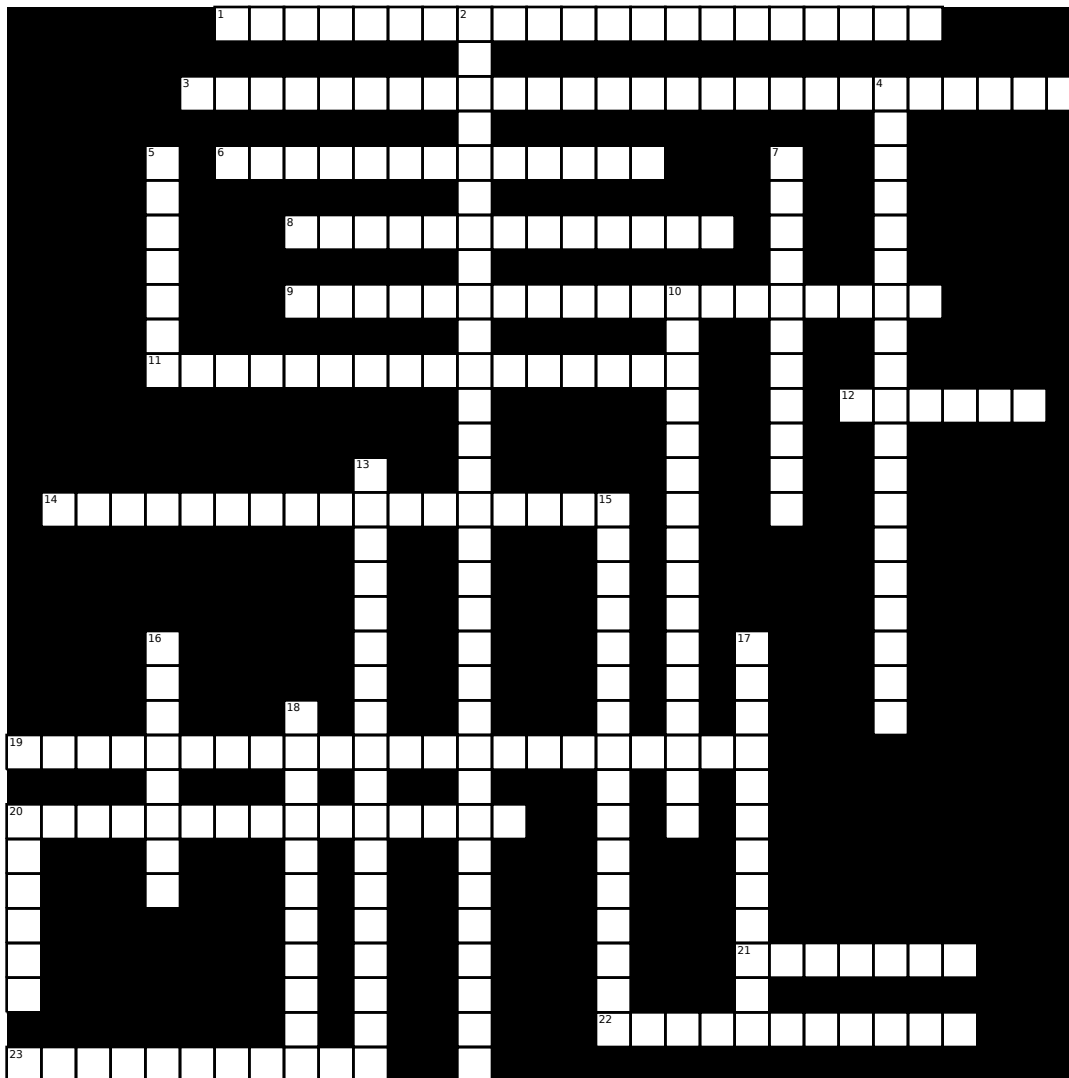


Pathology R-Z

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Across

- 1 infection of the urinary tract, usually by bacteria that live normally and harmlessly in the digestive tract.
- 3 causes pain following soft tissue or bone injury not to follow a normal course. Instead, it continues after the healing process is complete, for no known reason.
- 6 inflammation of a tendon and/or surrounding synovial sheath. It can happen wherever tendons pass through these sheaths, but is especially common in the forearm, particularly in the extensor muscles.
- 8 distended veins, usually in the legs, caused by valve incompetence and a backup of blood returning to the heart.
- 9 autoimmune disease in which synovial membranes, particularly of the joints in the hands and feet, are attacked by immune system agents. Other structures, such as muscles, tendons, and blood vessels, may also be affected.
- 11 situation in which some or all of the fibers in the spinal cord have been damaged, usually by trauma but occasionally from other problems such as tumors or bony growths in the spinal canal.
- 12 sores that, for various reasons, don't experience a normal healing process, but instead, remain open and vulnerable to infection.
- 14 condition in which the inner layer of the colon becomes inflamed and develops ulcers.
- 19 collection of signs and symptoms brought about by occlusion of nerve and blood supply to the arm.
- 20 arthritis is joint inflammation caused by infection inside the joint capsule.
- 21 injured ligaments.
- 22 lower leg problems involving some combination of an injury to the anterior or posterior tibialis and possible hairline fractures of the tibia. They are usually brought about by overuse or misalignment in the ankle.
- 23 osteoarthritis of the spine.

Down

- 2 arise when constant strain, stress, and malocclusion of the jaw lead to arthritis, inflammation, and dislocation of the temporomandibular joint.
- 4 pain along the trigeminal nerve, usually in the lower face and jaw.
- 5 injured muscles.
- 7 chronic condition without a known cause. It involves general fibrosis and vascular abnormalities. It can be a mild, lifelong condition, or may be severe enough to cause death within a few months.
- 10 defined by episodes of vasospasm of the arterioles, usually in fingers and toes, but occasionally in the nose, ears, lips, and tongue.
- 13 inflammations of veins due to blood clots.
- 15 usually caused by neurological damage, although it may be impossible to delineate exactly what that damage is.
- 16 inflammation of the sciatic nerve. The source of irritation may be inside or outside the spinal canal.
- 17 bacterial infection that usually begins in the lungs, but may spread to bones, kidneys, lymph nodes, or elsewhere in the body. It is a highly contagious airborne disease.
- 18 unilateral spasm of neck muscles. The spasm may be related to a variety of causes.
- 20 damage to brain tissue caused by either a clot lodged to block blood flow to brain tissue or an internal hemorrhage.