



Across

1. A complex organic acid that is found in lung and liver tissue that prevents blood clotting,
3. Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome (aka Acquired Immunodeficiency Syndrome, is an advanced stage of HIV)
8. Main protein in human blood.
9. To not eat. Common before a phlebotomy procedure is performed.
10. Leutinizing Hormone
11. Electrocardiogram (Formerly EKG. A reading of the heart's electrical activity)
12. White Blood Cells
13. To feel by the hand. For example, to find the size and direction of a vein.
15. Do Not Resuscitate
18. Automated External Defibrillator (A portable device that measures heart rhythm)
20. A condition that decreases the number of blood platelets.
24. High-Density Lipoprotein (aka good cholesterol))
26. Electrolytes
29. Fever of Unknown Origin
30. Acid Citrate Dextrose (A solution of citric acid, sodium citrate and dextrose)
31. Serum Separation Tube
33. Arteriovenous Fistula (Abnormal passageway between an artery and a vein - Same as Shunt)
35. A tube in the body that carries blood to the heart.
36. An injury of the soft tissue that results in breakage of the local capillaries and the leakage of red blood cells.
37. Therapeutic Drug Monitoring (Measuring the levels of prescribed drugs in the blood stream)
43. Guidelines recommended by the CDC for reducing the risk of transmission of epidemiologically important microorganisms by direct skin-to-skin or indirect contact.
45. Post Prandial (After a meal)
46. Thyroid Stimulating Hormone
47. Glucose Tolerance Test (Test to check how your body breaks down sugar)
48. Calcium
52. Prostate Specific Antigen (A protein produced by prostate cells)
53. A thin and flexible tube that is inserted into a cavity of the body to withdraw or inject fluid
57. Activated Partial Thromboplastin Time (A test commonly given after a patient takes blood thinners)
58. The clear fluid that separates from blood when it clots.
59. A platelet. Important for blood clotting.
60. The swelling caused by excess fluid accumulation in tissue.
62. A drug that causes a loss of sensation or unconsciousness.
63. EthyleneDiamineTetraacetic Acid (A polyamino carboxylic acid and a colourless, water-soluble solid)
64. To attract and gather material on the surface.

Down

2. A condition resulting in inflammation of a vein.
3. Arterial Blood Gases (A test that measures the oxygen and carbon dioxide levels in blood)
4. A measurement used for the diameter of a needle. The larger the needle diameter, the smaller the gauge.
5. The fluid or liquid portion of the blood.
6. Bleeding Time (A medical test performed to assess platelet function)
7. The red liquid that circulates in the arteries and veins that carries oxygen to and carbon dioxide from the tissue of the body.
9. Fibrin Degradation Product
11. A red blood cell.
14. A small branch of an artery that leads to a capillary.
15. Do Not Attempt Resuscitation
16. Point of Care Testing (Medical testing at or near the site of patient care)
17. Quantity Not Sufficient
19. Eutectic Mixture of Local Anesthetics cream mixture of lidocaine and prilocaine that is often used locally on children for blood draws, etc.
21. One of the groups that persons blood can be classified as (A, B, AB, O).
22. Creatine Kinase (Enzyme found mainly in the heart, brain, and skeletal muscle)
23. Platelets
25. Low-Density Lipoprotein (aka bad cholesterol))
27. Evacuated Tube System (The most common method of drawing blood)
28. An abnormal connection from a vein to an artery to change the flow of blood.
32. Human Immunodeficiency Virus (The virus that leads to AIDS)
33. Absent or free from microorganisms.
34. To stop bleeding by vasoconstriction and coagulation or by a surgical process.
38. Blood Urea Nitrogen
39. Nil Per Os meaning "nothing by mouth"
40. Blood Culture (A test used to detect infections in the bloodstream)
41. Rapid onset or short course in reference to disease.
42. The outermost layer of the skin.
44. Complete Blood Count (Provides info about the types and numbers of cells in your blood)
49. A substance that stimulates the immune system to create antibodies.
50. Prothrombin Time (Blood test that measures how long it takes blood to clot)
51. Ethanol
54. Bloodtyping (A method to tell your blood type)
55. A protein that is necessary for blood to clot. Created by the action of fibrinogen and thrombin.
56. Red Blood Cells
57. A condition that causes a decrease in the amount of red blood cells or hemoglobin in the blood.
61. Arteriovenous Shunt (Abnormal passageway between an artery and a vein - Same as Fistula)