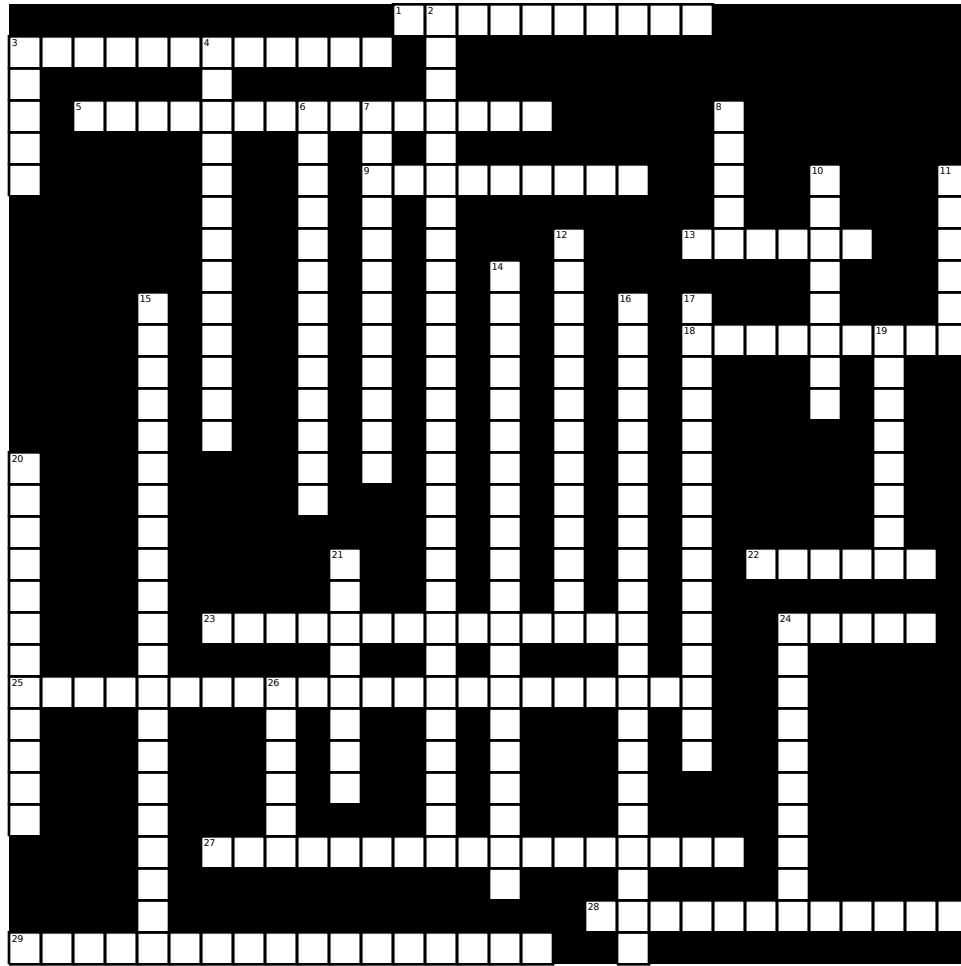


Pathology A-G

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Across

- 1 crystallized formations of cholesterol or bile pigments in the _____. They can be as small as grains of sand or as large as a golf ball.
- 3 permanently shortened muscles or muscle groups that are surrounded by thick, contracted fascia.
- 5 condition in which the arteries become partially or completely occluded due to atherosclerotic plaques
- 9 normal liver cells are replaced with scar tissue.
- 13 growth of malignant cells into tumors that invade tissues and spread throughout the body.
- 18 condition in which the alveoli of the lungs become fibrous and inelastic. They merge with each other, decreasing surface area, and limiting oxygen - carbon dioxide exchange.
- 22 result of spasmodic constriction of bronchial smooth muscle tubes in combination with excess mucus production and mucosal edema.
- 23 development of small pouches that protrude from the colon. Diverticulitis is the inflammation of these pouches when they become infected.
- 24 local staphylococcus infections similar to acne, but they are not related to adolescence or liver dysfunction
- 25 collection of signs and symptoms that indicate an ongoing immune response. The original stimulus of the response may be an identifiable pathogen, or it may simply be a dysfunction of the immune system.
- 27 group of metabolic disorders characterized by glucose intolerance or deficiency and disturbances in carbohydrate, fat, and protein metabolism.
- 28 condition that involves chronic muscle pain, trigger points, tender points, and non restorative sleep.
- 29 progressive degenerative disease of the brain leading to deterioration and dementia.

Down

- 2 progressive disease that begins in the central nervous system. It involves the degeneration of motor neurons and the subsequent atrophy of voluntary muscle.
- 3 layers of connective tissue surrounding and isolating something that shouldn't be in the body, e.g., a piece of shrapnel or a localized infection.
- 4 group of signs and symptoms of central nervous system damage that occurs prenatal or in early infancy.
- 6 idiopathic inflammatory condition, usually of the small intestine and sometimes of the large intestine. It is slowly progressive, involving isolated lengths of intestine, with normal areas remaining in between damaged tissue.
- 7 inflammation of the brain usually brought about by a viral infection.
- 8 retention of interstitial fluid either because of electrolyte or protein imbalances or because of mechanical obstruction in the circulatory or lymphatic systems.
- 10 delicate dilation or out pouching in an artery, usually part of the aorta or at the base of the brain.
- 11 involuntary twitching, usually due to essential tremor, Huntington's disease, or Parkinson's disease.
- 12 small fluid-filled connective tissue sacs that are attached to tendons, tendinous sheaths, ligaments, or periosteum.
- 14 irritation of the median nerve as it passes under the transverse carpal ligament into the wrist. It has several different causes.
- 15 idiopathic shrinking and thickening of the fascia on the palm of the hand.
- 16 progressive arthritis of the spine.
- 17 ulcers caused by impaired circulation to the skin. Lack of blood supply leads to irreplaceable tissue death.
- 19 stationary clots; emboli are clots that travel through the circulatory system. Emboli are usually composed of blood, but may also be fragments of plaque, fat globules, air bubbles, tumors, or bone chips.
- 20 inflammation of the vermiform appendix, often due to infection, but sometimes related to physical obstruction, as well as pathogens.
- 21 fluid-filled sack that acts as a protective cushion at points of recurring pressure, eases the movement of tendons and ligaments moving over bones, and cushions points of contact between bones.
- 24 flaccid paralysis of one side of the face caused by inflammation or damage to cranial nerve VII.
- 26 symptom rather than a disease in it-self. It indicates a shortage of red blood cells or hemoglobin or both.