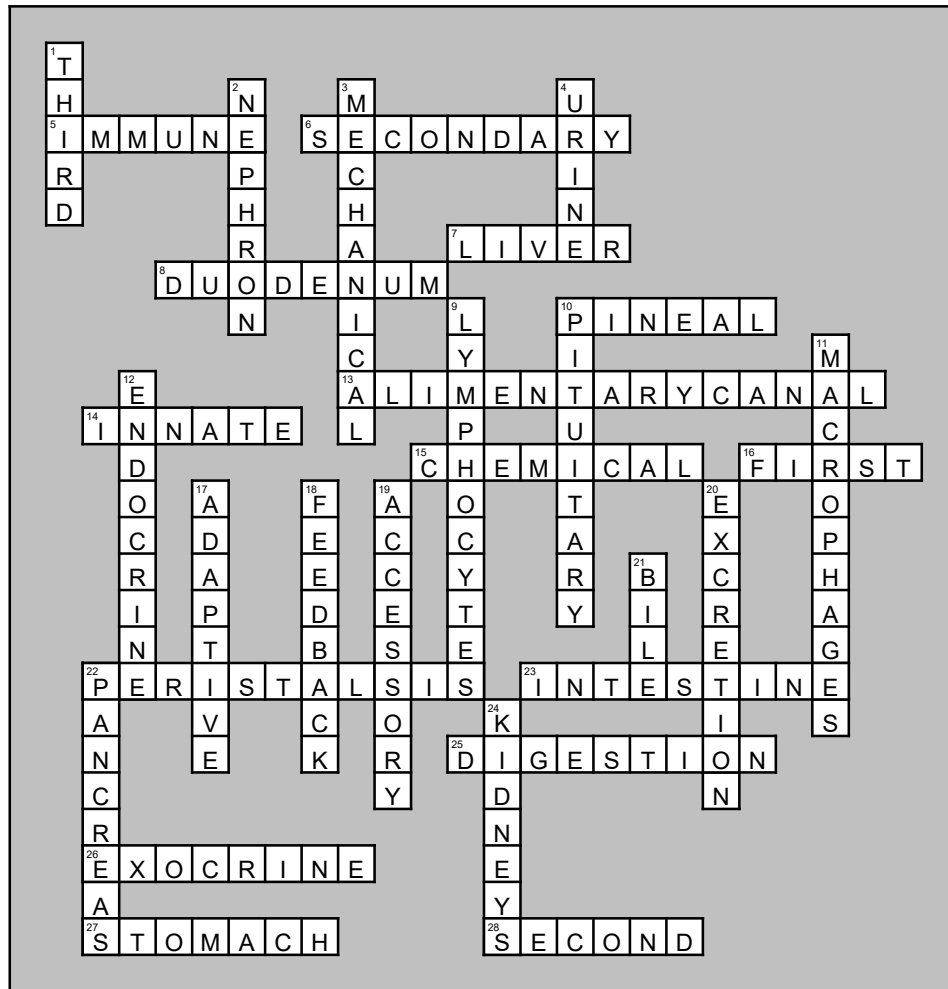


Crossword



Across

- System that protects against pathogens.
- Immune response that is faster and stronger with "memory" cells.
- Master chemist of the body. Secretes bile to small intestine. Processing molecules from small intestine.
- First part of small intestine receiving bile (neutralizes acid) and pancreatic juices (90% of chemical digestion). Absorbs nutrients.
- Gland that releases melatonin; regulates sleep cycle.
- Mouth, pharynx, esophagus, stomach, intestines. Peristalsis moves food along.
- Nonspecific immunity providing broad protection from all pathogens.
- Digestion involving enzymes and juices to simplify food.
- Line of defense that acts early (skin, mucous, sweat, tears); nonspecific; keep pathogens out. Rapid.
- Wave-like contractions of muscle that pushes food along the digestive tract.
- Large ___ absorbs water and minerals. Produces vitamin K; e coli.
- mechanical and chemical means to break down food.
- The liver and pancreas are also ___ organs that secrete directly to target organs.
- Has both chemical (pepsin, hydrochloric acid) and mechanical digestion (sphincters close the ends).
- Line of defense that blocks, destroys and removes pathogens in the body. Fever and inflammation.

Down

- Line of defense with antibodies and lymphocytes. Slower.
- The functional unit of the kidney, purifying the blood.
- Digestion that involves physical grinding and tearing (teeth, stomach).
- Formed by filtration and reabsorption in kidneys.
- White blood cells: B cells produce antibodies; T cells help the immune system and kill infected cells.
- Gland that controls aspects of growth, blood pressure, metabolism, water regulation, and sexual organs.
- Cells that engulf and destroy bacteria and debris; phagocytes.
- System made up of glands that release products in the bloodstream. Hypothalamus, pituitary, thyroid, adrenal, pancreas, etc.
- Specific immunity that creates "memory" and attacks specific pathogens.
- The endocrine system operates on a positive and negative ____. E.g. blood glucose levels.
- Organs that contribute to digestion and are attached to the alimentary canal. Salivary glands, gallbladder, liver, pancreas.
- Rid the body of cellular waste (salt, urea, CO₂).
- Water, salts, broken down RBCs. Produced in liver. Stored in gallbladder.
- Exocrine and endocrine gland. Releases digestive juices through the common bile duct. Regulates blood sugar.
- Primary excretory organ. Excretes waste, maintains blood pH and volume.