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Crash Course Anatomy & Physiology #28: Blood Vessels – Part 2

Name: _____ Date: _____

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1. Chronic high blood pressure is also called _____.
2. The increased force of blood against _____ can make them stiffen, leak, or rupture.
3. Your nervous and endocrine systems work together to maintain _____ balance of blood pressure.
4. The volume of blood flowing through the circulatory system per minute is called _____.
5. _____ output is determined by the stroke volume and the heart rate.
6. Anything that hinders flow or creates friction in blood vessels is called _____.
7. When blood vessels narrow due to smooth muscle contraction, this is called _____.
8. When blood vessels widen due to smooth muscle relaxation, this is called _____.
9. A buildup of low-density lipoprotein, or LDL, in arteries can form _____ that increase resistance.
10. Specialized nerve endings that detect changes in blood pressure are called _____.
11. The adrenal medulla releases _____ and _____ to raise blood pressure in a fight-or-flight response.
12. The kidneys regulate blood pressure long term by adjusting blood _____.
13. Stiff, hardened arteries due to chronic hypertension is known as _____.
14. A bulge or weak spot in a blood vessel wall that can rupture is called an _____.
15. When part of the heart muscle dies due to blocked coronary arteries, this is known as a _____, or heart attack.

Crash Course Anatomy & Physiology #28: Blood Vessels – Part 2 KEY

1. Chronic high blood pressure is also called **hypertension**.
2. The increased force of blood against **arterial walls** can make them stiffen, leak, or rupture.
3. Your nervous and endocrine systems work together to maintain **homeostatic** balance of blood pressure.
4. The volume of blood flowing through the circulatory system per minute is called **blood flow**.
5. **Cardiac** output is determined by the stroke volume and the heart rate.
6. Anything that hinders flow or creates friction in blood vessels is called **resistance**.
7. When blood vessels narrow due to smooth muscle contraction, this is called **vasoconstriction**.
8. When blood vessels widen due to smooth muscle relaxation, this is called **vasodilation**.
9. A buildup of low-density lipoprotein, or LDL, in arteries can form **plaque** that increase resistance.
10. Specialized nerve endings that detect changes in blood pressure are called **baroreceptors**.
11. The adrenal medulla releases **epinephrine** and **norepinephrine** to raise blood pressure in a fight-or-flight response.
12. The kidneys regulate blood pressure long term by adjusting **blood volume**.
13. Stiff, hardened arteries due to chronic hypertension is known as **arteriosclerosis**.
14. A bulge or weak spot in a blood vessel wall that can rupture is called an **aneurysm**.
15. When part of the heart muscle dies due to blocked coronary arteries, this is known as a **myocardial infarction**, or heart attack.

15 Questions

Answer Key Included

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