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Crash Course Anatomy & Physiology #44: Lymphatic System

Name: _____ Date: _____

You can access the video here → <https://youtu.be/T7oreMgTQ5I?si=vg193nDmJx1Z2P>

1. The _____ system maintains homeostasis by returning most of the fluid diverted from blood back into circulation.
2. If lymph were not returned to the blood, your ankles would swell, lungs would fill with fluid, and your _____ and pressure would drop.
3. The watery fluid that flows through your lymphatic system is called _____.
4. Much of your lymph starts out as _____, forced out of capillaries in capillary beds.
5. The network of _____ vessels helps reabsorb fluid and return it to circulation.
6. Lymph nodes act as _____ that monitor and cleanse lymph as it filters through.
7. Special lymphoid organs like the spleen and thymus provide a nursery for maturing immune cells called _____.
8. Of the 20 liters of plasma forced out of capillaries each day, only 17 liters are reabsorbed, leaving about _____ liters to become lymph.
9. Lymphatic capillaries are made of overlapping endothelial cells forming flap-like _____ that only open one way.
10. The _____ duct drains lymph from the upper right torso, right arm, and right sides of the head and thorax.
11. The larger _____ duct drains lymph from the rest of the body into the subclavian vein.
12. Blockage of lymph vessels can cause dangerous swelling known as _____.
13. Mucosa-associated lymphoid tissues, or _____, are found in mucous membranes around the body.
14. Collections of lymphoid tissue in the distal small intestine are called _____.
15. The _____ contains lymphoid tissue that can destroy bacteria before it breaches the intestinal wall during absorption.

Crash Course Anatomy & Physiology #44: Lymphatic System KEY

1. The **lymphatic** system maintains homeostasis by returning most of the fluid diverted from blood back into circulation.
2. If lymph were not returned to the blood, your ankles would swell, lungs would fill with fluid, and your **blood volume** and pressure would drop.
3. The watery fluid that flows through your lymphatic system is called **lymph**.
4. Much of your lymph starts out as **blood plasma** forced out of capillaries in capillary beds.
5. The network of **lymphatic** vessels helps reabsorb fluid and return it to circulation.
6. Lymph nodes act as **checkpoints** that monitor and cleanse lymph as it filters through.
7. Special lymphoid organs like the spleen and thymus provide a nursery for maturing immune cells called **lymphocytes**.
8. Of the 20 liters of plasma forced out of capillaries each day, only 17 liters are reabsorbed, leaving about 3 liters to become lymph.
9. Lymphatic capillaries are made of overlapping endothelial cells forming flap-like **valves** that only open one way.
10. The **right lymphatic** duct drains lymph from the upper right torso, right arm, and right sides of the head and thorax.
11. The larger **thoracic** duct drains lymph from the rest of the body into the subclavian vein.
12. Blockage of lymph vessels can cause dangerous swelling known as **edema**.
13. Mucosa-associated lymphoid tissues, or **MALTs**, are found in mucous membranes around the body.
14. Collections of lymphoid tissue in the distal small intestine are called **Peyer's patches**.
15. The **appendix** contains lymphoid tissue that can destroy bacteria before it breaches the intestinal wall during absorption.

15 Questions

Answer Key Included

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