

Circulatory System / Arteries

Indirect High Frequency –Neon & Spray Machine & Serum Application

Vocabulary List & Facts

1. Agranulocytes –	Definition: Non granular white blood cells. Blood cells that work together to coordinate the body's defenses against germs.
2. Albumin –	Definition: A grouping of certain water-soluble proteins such as those found in blood or egg whites; the most abundant blood plasma protein. Albumin is a protein made by the liver.
3. Anastomosis –	Definition: The connection point of different parts of a branching network. Communication between blood vessels by means of collateral channels.
4. Anemia –	Definition: A condition characterized by a deficiency in iron. Anemia is a condition that develops when your blood lacks enough healthy red blood cells or hemoglobin.
5. Aortic valve –	Definition: A valve that prevents blood from flowing back into the heart. The aortic valve is one of the main valves on the left side of the heart.
6. Atria –	Definition: The two upper chambers of the heart that receive blood (singular, atrium). A chamber or cavity to which several chambers or passageways are connected.
7. Bicuspid valve –	Definition: The heart valve located between the left atrium and the left ventricle that regulates blood backflow between the two chambers. A bicuspid valve is an aortic valve that only has two leaflets, instead of three.
8. Blood pressure –	Definition: The force exerted by circulation of the blood on the walls of blood vessels. The pressure of the blood in the circulatory system.
9. Cardiovascular system -	Definition: The system that controls the steady circulation of the blood through the body by means of the heart and blood vessels; also known as the circulatory system. Is an organ system that permits blood to circulate and transport

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nutrients.
10. Clotting factors – Definition: Specific proteins that act together in clotting; defects in specific protein changes result in clotting conditions such as hemophilia. Any number of substances in blood plasma that are involved in the clotting process.
11. Deoxygenated – Definition: The condition of formerly oxygen-rich blood routed back to the heart, via the veins, after its nutrient load has been distributed. Blood becomes deoxygenated after receiving carbon dioxide in exchange for carbon.
12. Diastole - Definition: Part of the normal rhythm of the heart during which the heart chambers. The phase of the heartbeat when the heart muscle relaxes and allows the chambers to fill with blood.
13. Electrolytes – Definition: Ions required by cells to regulate the electric charge and flow of water molecules across the cell membrane. A substance that dissociates into ions in solution acquires the capacity to conduct electricity.
14. Epicardium – Definition: The inner layer of the pericardium, which has direct contact with the heart. A serous membrane that forms the innermost layer of the pericardium and the outer surface of the heart.
15. Formed Elements – Definition: Red or white blood cells or platelets separated from the fluid part of the blood. The formed elements are cells, cell remnants, and cell fragments in the blood.
16. Heart Disease – Definition: Any condition that affects the performance of the heart or the cardiovascular system. Conditions that involve narrowed or blocked blood vessels that can lead to a heart attack.
17. Hemophilia – Definition: A disorder characterized by deficiencies of clotting factors reducing the blood's ability to clot. A recessive genetic disorder occurring almost exclusively in men and boys in which the blood clots much more slowly than

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normal, resulting in extensive bleeding from even minor injuries. Hemophilia is a rare disorder in which your blood doesn't clot normally because it lacks sufficient blood-clotting proteins.
18. Hyperthermia – Definition: An elevated body temperature. Lowering of the body temperature below 95°F (35°C). Hyperthermia is elevated body temperature due to failed thermoregulation that occurs when a body produces or absorbs more heat than it dissipates.
19. Hypoxia – Definition: Deficiency in the blood's ability to transport oxygen. Deficiency in the amount of oxygen reaching the tissues.
20. Leukemia – Definition: A disease of the bone marrow characterized by excessive and unwanted white blood cell proliferation. Is a cancer of the body's blood-forming tissues, including the bone marrow and the lymphatic system.
21. Lymphedema – Definition: Swelling that commonly occurs in an arm or a leg because of accumulation of interstitial fluids. When excess fluids called lymph collect in tissues and causes swelling.
22. Mediastinum – Definition: The region between the lungs, also containing the thymus, esophagus, and trachea and the great vessels (the large blood vessels entering or leaving the heart). A membranous partition between two body cavities or two parts of an organ, especially that between the lungs.
23. Metarteriole – Definition: A vessel that emerges from an arteriole, passes through the capillary network, and empties into a venule; also called a thoroughfare channel. Is a short vessel that links arterioles and capillaries.
24. Oxygenated – Definition: Rich in oxygen. Oxygenated blood is filled with oxygen from the lungs.
25. Pulmonary Valve – Definition: One of the two valves that regulate the flow of blood between the

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ventricles and the major blood vessel to which each valve connects. The pulmonary valve is one of two valves that allow blood to leave the heart via the arteries.
26. Semilunar Valve – Definition: Valves of the arteries that prevent backflow from arteries into the ventricles. Consisting of three cusps or flaps that prevent the flow of blood back into the heart.
27. Serous – Definition: Describes pale yellow transparent fluids that fill body cavities, or a membrane that secretes serous fluid. Resembling, or producing serum.
28. Systole – Definition: Contraction of the heart (as opposed to diastole). The phase of the heartbeat when the heart muscle contracts and pumps blood from the chambers into the arteries.
29. Thalassemia – Definition: A condition characterized by defective hemoglobin cells, resulting in oxygen deficiency. Is an inherited blood disorder in which the body makes an abnormal form of hemoglobin.
30. Tricuspid Valve – Definition: Heart valve that prevents backflow between the right atrium and right ventricle. It forms the boundary between the right ventricle and the right atrium.
31. Posterior Auricular – Definition: Artery - Artery that supplies blood to the scalp, behind and above the ear. Emerges at the back of the jaw and runs below the parotid gland.
32. Posterior Auricular Artery – Definition: Artery that supplies blood to the scalp, behind and above the ear. Emerges at the back of the jaw and runs below the parotid gland.
33. Radial Artery – Definition: Artery that supplies blood to the thumb side of the arm and the back of the hand; supplies the muscles of the skin, hand and fingers, wrist, elbow, and forearm. Travels down the radial side of the forearm to the wrist,
34. Submental Artery – Definition: Artery that supplies blood to the chin and lower lip. Is a branch of the

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facial artery that runs on the underside of the chin.	
35. Superficial Temporal Artery –	Definition: Artery that supplies blood to the muscles of the front, side, and top of the head. It arises from the external carotid artery when it bifurcates into the superficial temporal artery and maxillary artery.
36. Superior Labial Artery –	Definition: Artery that supplies blood to the upper lip and region of the nose. It follows a course along the edge of the upper lip, lying between the mucous membrane and the orbicularis oris and anastomoses with the artery of the opposite side.
37. Supraorbital Artery –	Definition: Artery that supplies blood to the upper eyelid and forehead. An artery with origin in the ophthalmic artery, with distribution to the scalp and the scalp muscle.
38. Transverse Facial Artery –	Definition: Artery that supplies blood to the skin and the masseter. Is an artery that branches from the superficial temporal artery and runs across the face.
39. Ulnar Artery –	Definition: Artery that supplies blood to the muscle of the little-finger side of the arm and palm of the hand. Large artery that branches from the brachial artery to supply the muscles of the forearm and wrist.
40. Valve –	Definition: Structure that temporarily closes a passage or permits flowing one direction. A structure in the body that temporarily closes to prevent passage of material or allow movement of a fluid in one direction.
41. Veins –	Definition: Thin-walled blood vessels that are less elastic than arteries; they contain cup-like valves to prevent backflow and carry impure blood from the various capillaries back to the heart and lungs. One of the system of branching vessels or tubes conveying blood from various parts of the body to the heart.
42. Angular Artery –	Definition: Artery that supplies blood to the side of the nose.- The terminal branch of the facial artery, muscles and skin of the side of the nose.

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43. Anterior Auricular Artery –
Definition: Artery that supplies blood to the front part of the ear. They supply the external acoustic meatus and the visible part of the ear.
44. Arteries –
Definition: Thick-walled muscular and flexible tubes that carry oxygenated blood from the heart to the capillaries throughout the body. Any of the blood vessels that carry oxygenated blood away from the heart to the body's cells, tissues, and organs.
45. Capillaries –
Definition: Thin-walled blood vessels that connect the smaller arteries to the veins. Any of the fine branching blood vessels that form a network between the arterioles and venules.
46. Common Carotid Arteries –
Definition: Arteries that supply blood to the face, head, and neck. The common carotid artery is a paired structure that supplies blood to the head and neck.
47. External Carotid Artery –
Definition: Artery that supplies blood to the anterior parts of the scalp, ear, face, neck, and side of the head. External Carotid Artery is the chief artery which supplies to structures in the front of the neck and in the face.
48. Facial Artery –
Definition: Artery that supplies blood to the lower region of the face, mouth, and nose; also called external maxillary artery. Is one of the branches that supplies the blood to the face.
49. Inferior Labial Artery –
Definition: Artery that supplies blood to the lower lip. An artery that is a branch of the facial artery that supplies the lower lip.
50. Infraorbital Artery –
Definition: Artery that originates from the internal maxillary artery and supplies blood to the muscle of the eye. Is an artery in the head that branches off the maxillary artery.
51. Internal Carotid Artery –
Definition: Artery that supplies blood to the brain, eyes, eyelids, forehead, nose, and internal ear. The internal carotid artery enters the skull and supplies the

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anterior part of the brain.
52. Middle Temporal Artery – Definition: Artery that supplies blood to the temples. The middle temporal artery arises immediately above the zygomatic arch and perforating the temporal fascia.
53. Occipital Artery – Definition: Artery that supplies blood to the skin and muscles of the scalp and back of the head up to the crown. This artery supplies blood to the back of the scalp and sterno-mastoid muscles, and deep muscles in the back and neck.
54. Parietal Artery – Definition: Artery that supplies blood to the side and crown of the head. This artery usually originates from the anterior or middle MCA trunk,