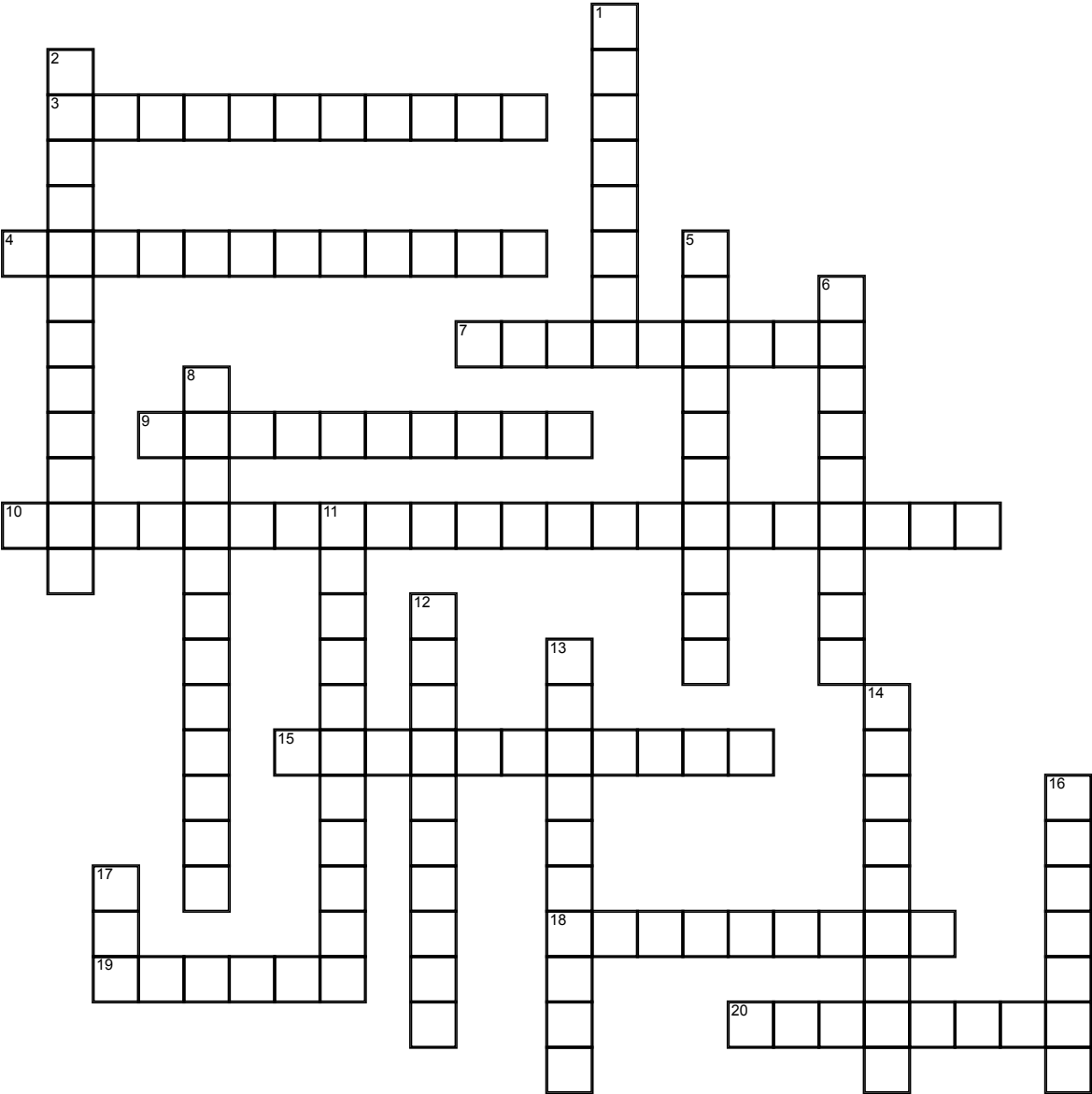


Process of Inflammation - Pathophysiology



Across

- 3 First cells to arrive at the site of injury during inflammation
- 4 One of the main components of acute inflammation.
- 7 When local arterioles, venules, and capillaries dilate, increasing blood flow to the area.
- 9 Are the major cellular components of the inflammatory response
- 10 These leukocytes have three to five lobes: therefore are often referred as _____.
- 15 After approximately 7 to 10 days, if inflammatory process doesn't overcome the invader, _____ will respond.
- 18 Chemical released during the inflammation process allowing vessels to dilate.
- 19 Type of Exudate that is usually seen in mild inflammation, with relatively low protein
- 20 This kind of exudate is consistent with more severe infections, and is commonly referred to as pus.

Down

- 1 An immature leukocyte that is in the bloodstream waiting to be activated. (changes name when leaves bloodstream)
- 2 When we undergo any trauma, _____ will occur every time
- 5 Process of directing certain Leukocytes cells to the injured area
- 6 When activated, these cells release a chemical content from their granules.
- 8 The dilation of blood vessels cause _____ to occur which allows more cells and blood to leave the vessel.
- 11 The MAIN function of a Neutrophil
- 12 Another name for Emigration is...
- 13 The cell of the inflammation response that is slow, but has the ability to reproduce and survive several days of inflammation.
- 14 Type of exudate that is composed mainly of fibrinogen and fibrin.
- 16 Clear fluid that causes pain and edema.
- 17 the death of many neutrophils mixed with exudate or blood fluid, make up the white fluid identified as _____.