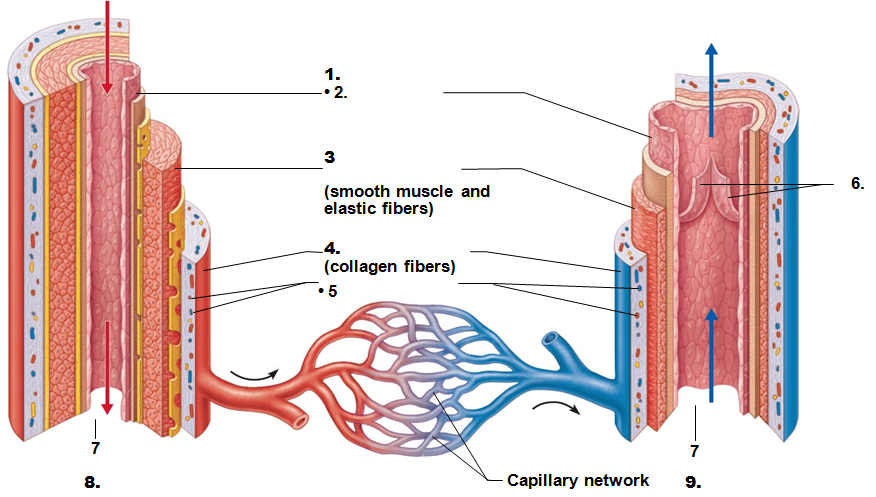
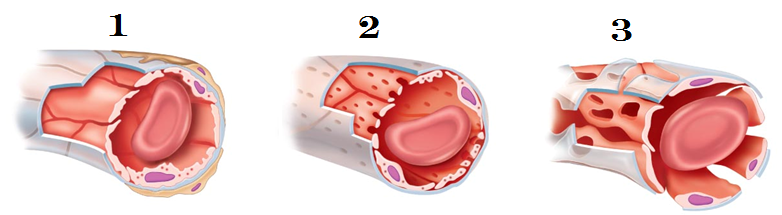
**Page 693 -699 Vessels**

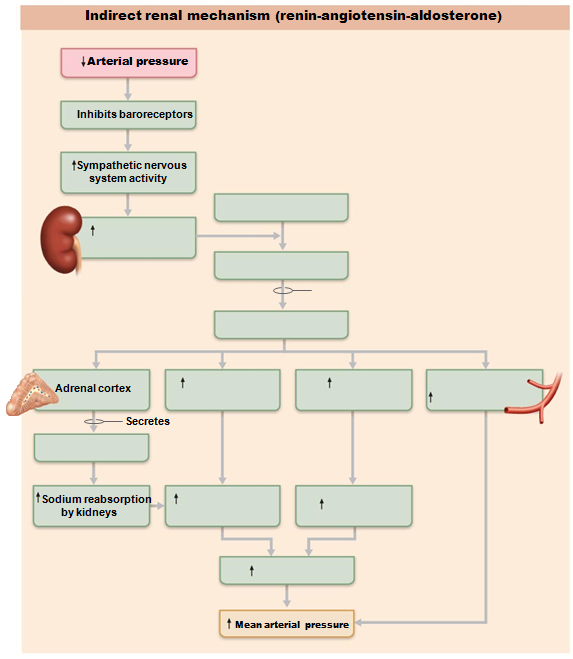
1. What are the three vessel types?
2. How does an arteriole differ from an artery? How does a venule differ from a vein?
3. What is a lumen? Which has a larger lumen, an artery or a vein of the same size
4. What are the three layers (tunics) present in both vessel types? How does the middle layer compare in artery versus vein?
5. What is the advantage of having a vasa vasorum in a large blood vessel?
6.  When a vessel opens (lumen become wider), what is the term called? What is it called when the vessel narrows (lumen becomes smaller)?
7. Where are Elastic Arteries found and how do they provide an advantage?
8. Where are Muscular (aka Distributing) Arteries found?
9. How do the arterioles control blood flow into capillaries?
10. What is the function of the capillary?
11. What are the three types of capillaries?
12. Compare the epithelium of each type (3) of capillaries. What are the differences and how does that change their function?



1. Postcapillary venules are the venules on the “exit” side of the capillary. In what ways are they (the venule and a capillary) similar?
2. Why, on a prepared slide of a vein, does the lumen appear as a slit rather than a circular opening?
3. What causes varicose veins?
4. What is a venous sinus?
5. What is the advantage of a collateral channel? What’s another term for it?

**Pages 701 - 709 Circulation and Regulation**

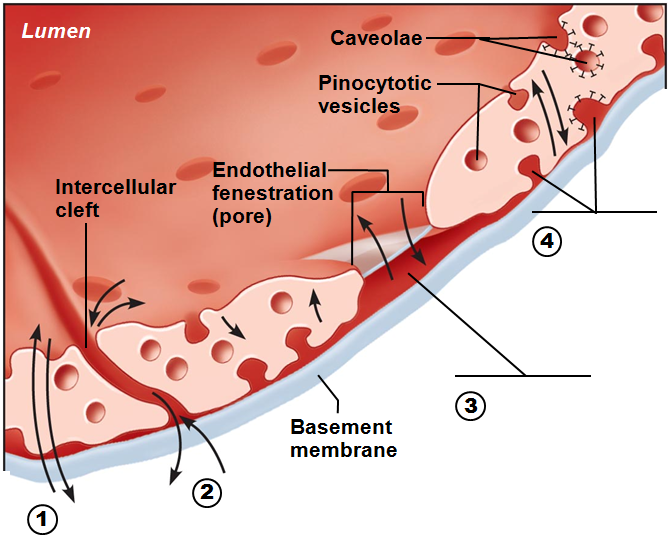
1. When our body needs to alter our blood pressure quickly and temporarily, it alters the peripheral resistance by causing a vasoconstriction (blood vessel lumen size diminished) or vasodilation (blood vessel lumen size increased). List and summarize the three sources of resistance mentioned in your text book.
2. Compare systolic pressure to diastolic pressure.
3. What is pulse pressure?
4. List and describe the three adaptations our bodies use to return the venous blood to the heart, often times against gravity
5. Which division of the autonomic system is responsible for vasomotor tone?
6. What is a baroreceptor?
7. Increased blood pressure triggers the barorecepter to initiate what type of reaction?
8. Decreased blood pressure triggers the baroreceptor to initiate what type of action?
9. Can a baroreceptor deal with sustained/long term changes in blood pressure?
10. What triggers the chemoreceptors to alter cardiac output or peripheral resistance?
11. Which hormones contribute to short term control of blood pressure?
12. Which of these hormones cause elevation of blood pressure?
13. Which of these hormones cause a decrease in blood pressure?
14. If there is an increased blood pressure, what changes would a Direct Renal Mechanism have
    1. On the blood volume
    2. On the urine



**Pages 710 - 711 Pulse and Imbalances**

1. Why do we feel a pulse?
2. Which artery is most commonly used to measure blood pressure?
3. Blood pressure is taken using an auscultatory method. What does auscultatory mean?
4. The first Korotkoff sound indicates the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ pressure while the last Korotkoff sound indicates the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ pressure
5. Hypertension is a blood pressure above what values?
6. What range is considered pre-hypertensive
7. Why is hypertension considered a “silent killer”?
8. Is hypotension always a pathology? When is it desirable?

**Pages 716 – 717 Capillary dynamics and Shock**

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1. The image above represents a capillary. There are four possible pathways to move material from inside to outside (and vice versa). What are they? Label the numbers indicated above
2. List and define the different types of shock.

