

Lymphatic System Notes Worksheet

1. Describe three main functions of the lymphatic system:
2. Describe why it is important for interstitial fluid to be removed from by the lymphatic system:
3. _____ is a thin, watery fluid composed of intercellular, or interstitial fluid, which forms when plasma diffuses into tissue spaces.
4. _____ transport lymph by peristalsis, one-way valves, and contraction of skeletal muscle.
5. _____ act like drain pipes by picking up lymph at tissues throughout the body.
6. _____ are specialized lymphatic capillaries found in the small intestine that pick up digested fats or lipids and assist in transporting chyle (lipids and lymph mixed together) to the bloodstream.
7. _____ filter the lymph and remove impurities such as carbon, cancer cells, pathogens, and dead blood cells; also produce leukocytes and antibodies.
8. The _____ receives all the purified lymph from the right side of the head and neck, the right chest, and the right arm; empties into the right subclavian vein, returning the purified lymph to the blood.
9. The _____ drains lymph from the rest of the body; empties into the left subclavian vein, returning the purified lymph to the blood.
10. The _____ is an enlarged pouch-like structure that serves as storage for purified lymph before it returns to the blood stream; also receives chyle from the intestinal lacteals.
11. Describe the flow of the lymphatic drainage system:

12. Tonsils are _____.
13. The spleen has the following functions: _____.
14. Early in life this mass of tissue in the upper chest produces antibodies and manufactures lymphocytes to fight infection; after puberty this tissue atrophies. This mass of tissue is called the _____.
15. Tonsillitis is _____.
16. Adenitis is _____.
17. _____ is a chronic, malignant disease of the lymph nodes and the most common form of lymphoma.
18. Splenomegaly is _____.
19. _____ is a condition of localized fluid retention caused by a compromised lymphatic system.