

Surgery of the Biliary Tract, Pancreas, Liver, and Spleen

ANSWER KEY CW126

To complete this activity, the participant will need to access and read Neil, J.A. (2019). Surgery of the Biliary Tract, Pancreas, Liver, and Spleen. In J.C. Rothrock (Ed.). *Alexander's Care of the Patient in Surgery* (pp. 342-375). St. Louis, MO: Elsevier.

1 C H O L E S T E R O L										2 E R O L		3 H
										I		E
										G		P
										H		A
4 B O O K W A L					5 T E R					6 H E P A T I C		
					I					E		
7 L I V E R							B I O P S Y					C
							E					T
8 P O R T				9 A L		10 T W O			O			
									C			
									Y			
11 A B L A T I O N												M
												Y
												E
12 C I R R H O S I S												

Across

1. This lipid, metabolized by the liver, is responsible for production of steroids, bile acids, and cellular membranes.
4. A self-retaining retractor used to expose abdominal viscera.
6. This artery is the main arterial blood supply to the liver.
7. Diagnostic procedure to determine the cause of ascites. (2 words)
8. This vein transports blood from the stomach and spleen to the liver.
10. Number of lobes in the liver.
11. Use of heat or cold to destroy tumors.
12. One of the most common indicators for liver transplant in the U.S.

Down

2. The number of segments within the liver.
3. A donor _____ involves procuring a healthy liver for transplantation into a patient with end stage liver failure.
5. The organ located in the right upper quadrant directly below the diaphragm.
6. Cells that manufacture bile.
9. Graft rejection that occurs between the fourth and tenth day after transplantation is considered _____.

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