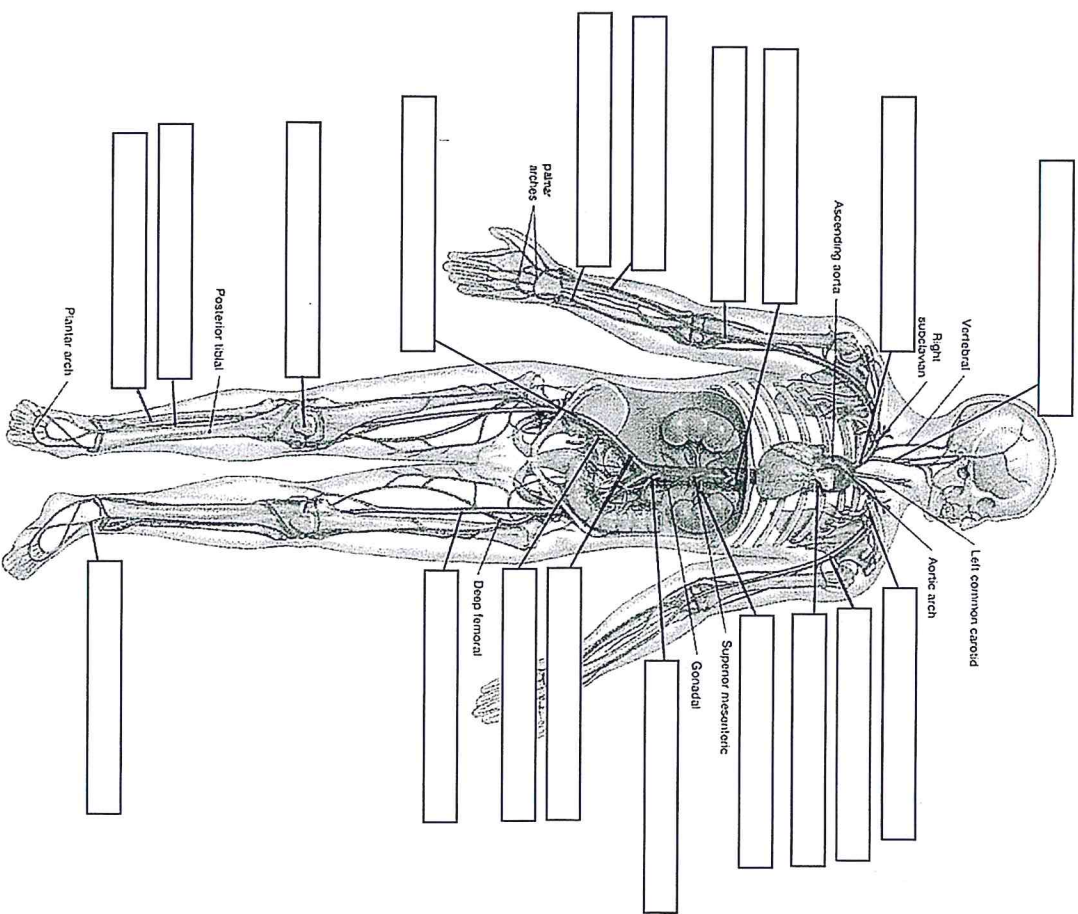
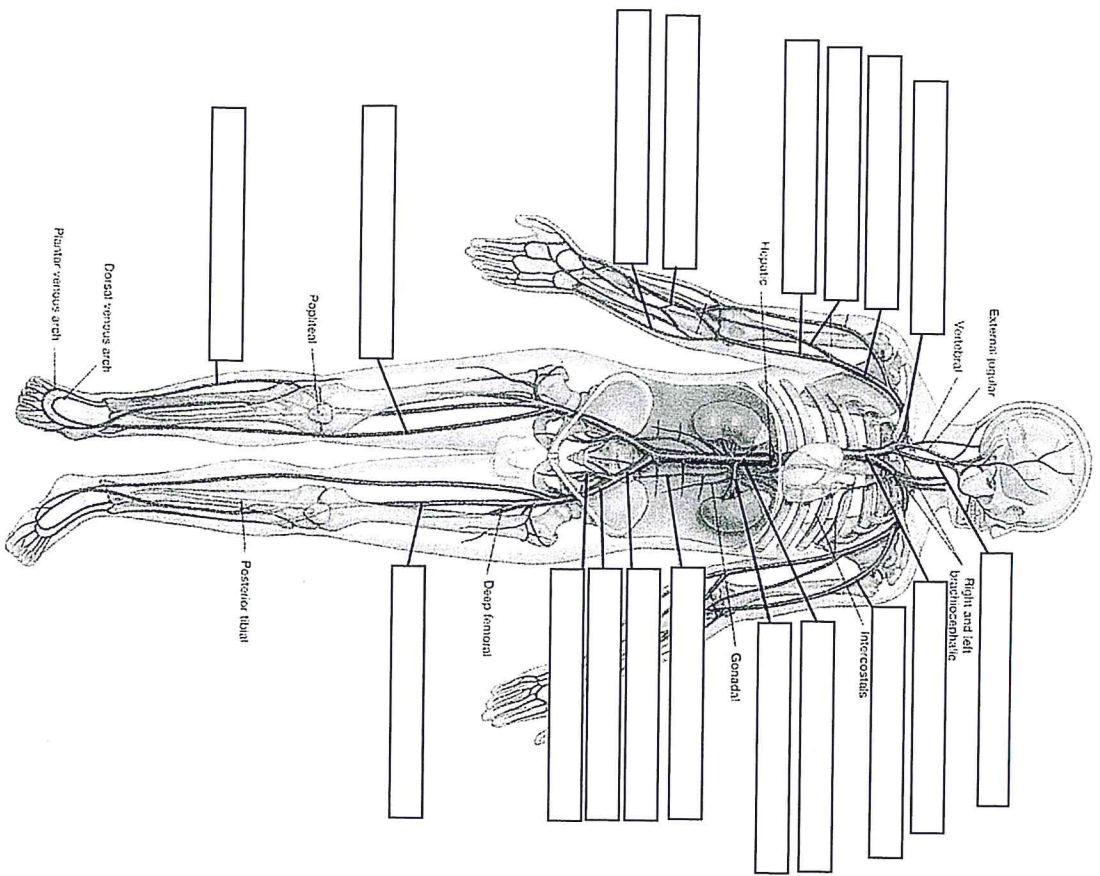


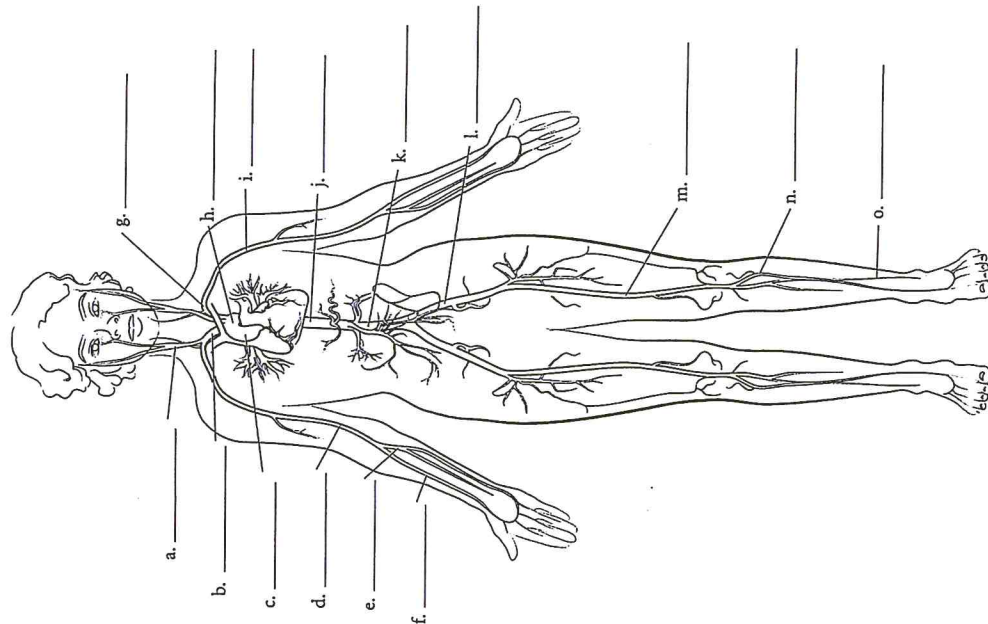
Anatomy/Physiology



ARTERY OVERVIEW

One of the ways to study arteries is to draw them as if you were making a tree map. Begin with the heart and draw the arteries that branch out. As you take blood to the fingers, you may notice that some arteries occur as pairs. These are the arteries that branch off to a particular organ of the body. Arteries are typically colored red, and you should select that color for this illustration. Use the following artery list and label the appropriate arteries and color them in red. The abbreviation for artery is *a.*

- Ascending aorta
- Aortic arch
- Thoracic aorta
- Abdominal aorta
- Brachiocephalic trunk
- Common carotid artery
- Subclavian artery
- Axillary artery
- Brachial artery
- Radial artery
- Ulnar artery
- Common iliac artery
- Femoral artery
- Anterior tibial artery
- Fibular artery



VEINS
Veins are blood vessels that return blood to the heart. They are characteristically colored in blue on illustrations. The deep veins typically take the name of the artery next to them or the name of the organ that provides them with blood. Therefore, the femoral vein runs next to the femoral artery, and the splenic vein receives blood from the spleen. Some veins have names unique to them; these are typically the superficial veins. Use the following list and label the major veins of the body and color them blue.

- Cephalic vein
- Basilic vein
- Radial veins
- Ulnar veins
- Brachial vein
- Axillary vein
- Subclavian vein
- Brachiocephalic vein
- Superior vena cava
- Vertebral vein
- Internal jugular vein
- External jugular vein
- Femoral vein
- Great saphenous vein
- Small saphenous vein
- External iliac vein
- Internal iliac vein
- Common iliac vein
- Inferior vena cava
- Renal veins
- Gonadal veins

