Review – Cardiac Disease, Cardiac Cycle and Shock

1. What is the difference between a prolapsed valve and a stenotic valve?
   a. Describe the abnormality and then b. how it would affect blood flow and blood pressure.

2. What is atherosclerosis?

3. What is an angioplasty? What is a stent?

4. Which would tend to get blocked by plaque quickest, an artery or a vein? Why?

5. What do veins have that arteries do not?

6. What is the difference between a thrombus and an embolus?

7. What is a cerebrovascular accident and how does it happen?

8. What is a pulmonary embolism and how does it happen?

9. What is an aneurysm? How is it fixed if they catch it early on?

10. What is a bypass surgery?

11. What does aspirin do and why do people who have had heart surgery need to take it daily?

12. What is blood pressure? What are the 2 types and what do the numbers mean?

13. What is hypertension? What are the values of hypertension?
HEART SOUNDS; CORONARY CIRCULATION AND CORONARY; HEART DISEASE

Select the best answer.

A. Heart murmur  E. Angina pectoris  I. Coronary bypass
B. Pulmonary circulation  F. Systemic circulation  J. Pulmonary veins
C. Embolism  G. Atherosclerosis
D. Heart attack  H. Hypertension

___ 14. Treatment for certain coronary disorders
___ 15. Movement of blood from the left ventricle through the body
___ 16. Blood clot
___ 17. Myocardial infarction
___ 18. Abnormal heart sound often caused by disorders of the valves
___ 19. Movement of blood from the right ventricle to the lungs
___ 20. Hardening of the arteries
___ 21. Severe chest pain
___ 22. High blood pressure
___ 23. Blood returns to the left atrium through these structures

SHOCK

24. What is shock? What do all types of shock have in common?

25. Explain the different types of shock.
   Cardogenic shock
   Hypovolemic shock
   Septic shock
   Anaphylactic shock
   Metabolic shock
   Neurogenic shock
   Psychogenic shock

CARDIAC CYCLE; CONDUCTION SYSTEM OF THE HEART

26. The heart beats at an average rate of _______ beats per minute.

27. Each complete beat of the heart is called a ________________________.

28. The pacemaker of the heart is also known as the ________________________.

29. A rapid heart rhythm, over 100 beats per minutes, is referred to as _________________
30. The term ___________________ describes the electrical activity that triggers contraction of the heart muscle.

31. What are the 5 steps in the electrical conduction system of the heart?

32. What are the different wave deflections in an ECG and what do they represent?

33. An abnormal in heart rhythm is known as __________________________.

34. What controls the rate of cardiac muscle contractions? __________________________

35. There are 2 divisions of the autonomic nervous system. Describe the functions of each and how they affect the heart and blood vessels.

36. What do the following chemicals the body secretes do to the heart rate?
   - Norepinephrine/Adrenaline -
   - Acetylcholine -

37. Why do the walls of both the atria and then both the ventricles contract at the same time?

38. What is an electrocardiograph and an ECG?

39. Contrast the terms depolarization and repolarization.

40. Why can you not see the repolarization of the atria?

41. Why are ECG tracings/readings so important?
42. Else was experiencing angina pectoris. Her doctor suggested a surgical procedure that would require the removal of a vein from another region of her body. They would then use the vein to bypass a partial blockage in her coronary arteries. What is this procedure called?

43. Lothar Zymponopolous has heart block. His electrical impulses are being blocked from reaching the ventricles. An electrical device that causes ventricular contractions at a rate necessary to maintain circulation is being considered as possible treatment for Lothar’s condition. What is this device?

38. Identify and explain the following dysrythmias:

Normal