

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 _____ .

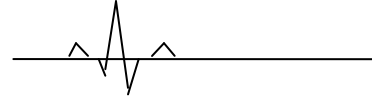
28. The pacemaker of the heart is also known as the _____ .

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?

APPLYING WHAT YOU KNOW

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 Zymonopolous 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 dysrhythmias:

Normal

