

CHAPTER II
CARDIOVASCULAR SYSTEM

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CHAPTER
CARDIOVASCULAR SYSTEM

VOCABULARY

Atrial fibrillation (AF; A fib):	Atria quiver continuously in a chaotic pattern. PR>350 minute, with rapid ventricular rate.
Atrial flutter (atrial f.):	Atrial contractions are rapid (250 to 350/min), but regular (ventricles beat 150/min).
Atrioventricular node: (AV node)	Receives cardiac impulses from the SA node and passes them on toward the ventricles.
AV bundle (of His):	Propagates the atrial contraction rhythm from the AV node to the ventricles.
Blood Pressure (BP):	The force that the blood exerts on the arterial walls (expressed as a fraction 120/80).
Bradycardia:	Bradycardia: slowing of the PR to less than 60.
Bundle branches (BB):	Right and left: arise from the AV bundle at the upper end of the muscular part of the IV septum.
Defibrillator:	An electrical device used to counteract atrial or ventricular fibrillation by use of electroshock to the heart.
Diastole: (adj: diastolic)	Dilatation or period of dilatation of the heart, especially of the ventricles (relaxation).
Diastolic BP:	Pressure in the artery when the ventricles are relaxing (the heart is filling).
ECG (EKG):	Electrocardiogram; record of the electrical changes in the heart muscle as the heart beats.
Extrasystole:	A premature contraction of the heart which is independent of the normal rhythm (impulse originates outside the SA node).
First Heart Sound:	Lub: due to closure of the mitral and tricuspid valves; beginning of systole.
Heart sounds:	Lub, dub, lub, dub

PACs (APCs):	Premature atrial contractions (atrial premature contractions, APCs). A single ectopic atrial beat arising prematurely.
Palpitation:	A subjective sensation of an unduly rapid or irregular heart beat.
Pulsatile:	Characterized by rhythmical pulsation.
Pulsation:	Rhythmical beat, a throb, as of the heart,
Pulse Rate (PR):	The rate of pulsation noted in a peripheral artery per minute, 70-80/minute (60-100/minute).
Pulse: (n: pulsation) (adj: pulsative)	The rhythmical expansion of an artery, palpable with the finger.
PVCs (VPCs):	Premature Ventricular Contractions: an ectopic beat arising in the ventricles and stimulating the heart prematurely (ventricular premature contractions).
Second Heart Sound:	Dub: Due to closure of aortic and pulmonary valves; end of systole.
Sinoatrial node: (SA node)	The cardiac pacemaker; at the junction of SVC and the right atrium; region where an electrical impulse originates.
Sinus rhythm:	Normal heart rhythm originating in the sinoatrial node.
Sphygmomanometer:	Device that measures BP.
Systole: (adj: systolic)	Contraction or period of contraction of the heart especially of the ventricles.
Systolic BP:	Pressure in the artery when the left ventricle is contracting.
Tachycardia: (adj: tachycardiac; tachycardic) (n: tachyarrhythmia)	>100 beats per minute.
Ventricular fibrillation (V fib, VF):	Fibrillary uncoordinated contractions of the ventricle due to an ectopic focus (>250/min).
Ventricular flutter (ventricular f.) (VFL):	Ventricular Tachyarrhythmia at a rate of approximately 250/min ; if untreated it usually progresses to fibrillation.

COMBINING FORMS

COMBINING FORM	DENOTING RELATIONSHIP TO	COMBINED WITH	MEANING	TERM	MEANING
Arterio__	Artery	venous	Vein	Arteriovenous	Affecting artery and vein
Arterio__	Artery	__spasm	Involuntary contraction	Arteriospasm	Involuntary arterial contraction
Arterio__	Artery	__pathy	Disease	Arteriopathy	Any arterial disease
Arterio__	Artery	__rrhexis	Rupture	Arteriorrhesis	Rupture of an artery
Arterio__	Artery	__plasty	Surgical repair	Arterioplasty	Surgical repair of an artery
Arterio__	Artery	__rrhaphy	Suturing	Arteriorrhaphy	Suturing an artery
Arterio__	Artery	__stenosis	Narrowing	Arteriostenosis	The narrowing of a caliber of an artery
Arterio__	Artery	__lith	Stone	Arteriolith	A chalky concretion of an artery
Arterio__	Artery	__genesis	Formation	Arteriogenesis	The formation of arteries
Arterio__	Artery	__gram	Radiograph	Arteriogram	A radiograph of an artery
Arterio__	Artery	Necrosis (pl. necroses) (adj: necrotic)	Death	Arterionecrosis	Death of an artery
Arteriolo__	Small artery	Necrosis	Death	Arteriolonecrosis	Death of arterioles
Arteriolo__	Small artery	pathy	Disease	Arteriopathology	Any disease of the arterioles
Cardio	The heart	Valvulotomy	Incision of a valve	Cardiovalvulotomy	Incision of a cardiac valve
Cardio__	Heart	__pathy	disease	Cardiopathy (Cardiopathia)	Any disease of the heart
Cardio__	The heart	__pathy	disease	Cardiopath	A person with heart disease
Cardio__	The heart	Pericarditis	Inflammation of the pericardium	Cardiopericarditis	Inflammation of both the heart and pericardium
Cardio__	The heart	valvular	Pertaining to valve	Cardiovalvular	Pertaining to the valves of the heart
Cardio__	The heart	Valvulitis	Inflammation of valves	Cardiovalvulitis	Inflammation of the valves of the heart
Cardio__	The heart	vascular	Pertaining to blood vessel	Cardiovascular	Pertaining to the heart and blood vessels
Corono__	Crown (encircling structure)	Coronary arteries	Arteries that supply the heart	Coronary arteritis	Inflammation of the coronary arteries

COMBINING FORM	DENOTING RELATIONSHIP TO	COMBINED WITH	MEANING	TERM	MEANING
Myo__	Muscle	__pathy	disease	Myopathy	Any disease of a muscle
Myo__	Muscle	Cardiopathy	Any disease of the heart	Myocardopathy (Cardiomyopathy)	Any non-inflammatory disease of the myocardium
Vaso__	Vessel	Constriction	Narrowness	Vasoconstriction (adj: vasoconstrictive)	Diminution of the caliber of a vessel
Vaso__	Vessel	Dilation (Dilatation)	Widening	Vasodilation (Vasodilatation)	Widening of the caliber of a vessel

PREFIXES

PREFIX	MEANING	COMBINED WITH	MEANING	TERM	MEANING
A__	Negative	rhythm/ia	Normal rhythm of the heart beat	Arrhythmia (adj: arrhythmic)	Any deviation from normal rhythm of the heart
Bi__	Two	cuspid	Pertaining to cusp	Bicuspid	Pertaining to bicuspid valve of the heart
De__	Loss/lack of	oxygenated	With oxygen added	Deoxygenated	Deprived of oxygen
Dys__	Improper	rhythm/ia	Normal rhythm	Dysrhythmia	An abnormal cardiac rhythm
Endo__	Inside	thele	Nipple	Endothelium (adj: endothelial)	The layer of epithelial cells that lines the cavities of the heart and the lumina of blood vessels and of lymph vessels
Endo__	inside	Arterectomy (Syn: Arteriectomy)	Excision of a portion of an artery	Endarterectomy (Endarteriectomy)	Excision of the thickened, atheromatous tunica intima of an artery
In__	Not	competence	Ability to function adequately	Incompetence (incompetency)	Inadequacy (Insufficiency)
In__	Not	competent	Sufficient	Adj: Incompetent	Lacking competence
Inter__	Between	ventricular	Pertaining to the ventricles	Interventricular	Between the two ventricles
Inter__	Between	atrial	Pertaining to the atria	Interatrial	Between the two atria
Inter__	Between	mitten (Latin: mittere)	Interval	Intermittent	Occurring at separated intervals
Mal__	Abnormal	formation	Process of giving form	Malformation (deformity)	Abnormal formation
Peri__	Around	cardio	Heart	Pericardiocentesis	Tapping the pericardial cavity
Pre__	Before	cordium	Heart	Precordium (pl. precordia) (adj: precordial)	The region over the heart and lower part of the thorax
Re__	Again	suscitation	Arousal/excitation	Resuscitation	Restoration of life or consciousness of one apparently dead
Re__	Again	current	Running	Recurrent (n: recurrence)	Returning after remission
Tri__	Three	cuspid	Pertaining to cusp	Tricuspid	Pertaining to tricuspid valve of the heart
Un__	Not	stable	Firm/resistant to change	Unstable	Not fixed

SUFFIXES

SUFFIX	MEANING	COMBINED WITH	MEANING	TERM	MEANING
__al	Pertaining to	Paroxysm	Sudden recurrence (relapse)	Paroxysmal	Recurring in paroxysms
__ectasia	Dilatation	Phlebo__	Vein	Phlebectasia (phlebectasis) (varicosity)	Dilatation of a vein
__ectomy	Excision	Phlebo__	Vein	Phlebectomy	Excision of a vein or part of a vein
__itis	Inflammation of	Valvulo__	Valve	Valvulitis	Inflammation of a valve
__itis	Inflammation of	Endocardium	Inner layer of the heart	Endocarditis	Inflammation of the endocardium
__lith	Stone	Phlebo__	Vein	Phlebolith	A vein stone
__lysis	Dissolution/disintegration	Thrombo__	Denoting relationship to a clot	Thrombolysis	The dissolution of a clot
__lytic	Pertaining to lysis	Thrombo__	Clot	Thrombolytic	An agent that dissolves a clot
__oma	Tumor	Myxo__	Mucus	Myxoma (adj: myxomatous) (n: myxomatosis)	Mucous tumor (a benign tumor of primitive connective tissue)
__osis	A disease process	Phlebo__	Vein	Phlebosis	Abnormal noninflammatory changes in the veins
__plasty	Denoting plastic surgery	Valvulo__	Valve	Valvuloplasty	Plastic repair of venous or cardiac valve
__rrhaphy	Suturing	Phlebo__	Vein	Phleborrhaphy	Suturing of a vein
__rrhexis	Rupture	Phlebo__	Vein	Phleborrhexis	Rupture of a vein
__scope	Instrument for viewing	Stetho__	Chest	Stethoscope (n: stethoscopy) (adj: stethoscopic)	Instrument for performing auscultation
__sis	Condition	Varico__	Twisted and swollen	Varicosis (varicosity)	A varicose condition of the veins
__stasis	Maintaining a constant level	Phlebo__	Vein	Phlebostasis (phlebostasia)	Retardation of flow of blood in the veins
__tomy	Cutting/incision	Valvulo/valvo__	Valve	Valvotomy/valvulotomy	Incision of a valve
__tomy	Cutting/incision	Ventriculo__	A ventricle	Ventriculotomy	Incision of a ventricle of the heart or brain
__tomy	Cutting	Phlebo__	Vein	Phlebotomy (venotomy/venesection)	Incision of a vein

ACRONYMS & ABBREVIATIONS

AS:	Aortic Stenosis
ASD:	Atrial Septal Defect (IASD)
CABG:	Coronary Artery Bypass Graft
CAD:	Coronary Artery Disease
Cath:	Catheterization
CCU:	Coronary Care Unit
CHF:	Congestive Heart Failure
CVP:	Central Venous Pressure
DVT:	Deep Venous Thrombosis
ECHO:	Echocardiography
ETT:	Exercise Tolerance Test
HDL:	High-density Lipoproteins (Good)
LDL: (VLDL)	Low-density Lipoproteins (Bad) (Very LDL)
LVH:	Left Ventricular Hypertrophy
MI:	Myocardial Infarction
MR:	Mitral Regurgitation
MVP:	Mitral Valve Prolapse
PDA:	Patent Ductus Arteriosus
VSD:	Ventricular Septal Defect (IVSD)
VT:	Ventricular Tachycardia

VOCABULARY

Ablation:	Removal of a part, especially by cutting
Anastomosis: (adj: anastomotic) (plural: anastomoses)	A communication created between two formerly separate structures
Aneurysm: (adj: aneurysmatic; aneurysmal)	A sac formed by dilatation of an artery, vein or heart
Angina Pectoris:	A condition marked by precordial pain due to vasomotor disturbances
Angina: (adj: anginal)	Spasmodic, choking or suffocating pain
Bruit:	An abnormal murmur
Carotid Sinus Massage:	To slow or terminate tachycardia
Carotid sinus:	Dilated portion of the internal carotid artery containing pressure receptors (Baroreceptor)
Claudication:	Pain and weakness in a leg precipitated by walking
Coarctation:	Stenosis or narrowing
Effusion:	The escape of fluid into a part or tissue
Embolism:	The sudden blocking of an artery by a clot or foreign material brought to its site of lodgement by the blood
Embolus: (n: embolization) (plural: emboli) (adj: embolic)	A clot or other plug brought by the blood and forced into a small vessel thus obstructing the circulation
Exacerbation:	Increase in the symptoms or severity of a disease
Fulguration: (adj: fulgurant) (electrocautery)	Destruction of living tissue by electric sparks

Gallop rhythm:	An auscultatory finding of trigeminus (triple) or quadrigeminus (quadruple) heart sounds
Infarct:	An area of tissue death (tissue necrosis) due to local ischemia
Infarction:	Formation of an infarct; area of dead tissue
Insidious:	Of gradual and subtle development
Intermission:	A period of temporary cessation
Ischemia: (adj: ischemic)	Deficiency of blood in a part, due to functional constriction or actual obstruction of a blood vessel
Murmur:	An abnormal heart sound caused by improper closure of the heart valves
Nitroglycerin:	A nitrate drug used in the treatment of angina pectoris
Occlusion: (adj: occlusal; occlusive)	Closure of a blood vessel
Paroxysm: (adj: paroxysmal)	A sudden recurrence or intensification of symptoms
Pericardial Fremitus:	A thrill of the chest wall due to friction of the pericardial surfaces over each other
Petechia: (pl: petechiae) (adj: petechial)	Small, pinpoint hemorrhage
Portal:	Pertaining to the porta (entrance) hepatis
Prosthesis: (pl: prostheses) (adj: prosthetic)	An artificial substitute for a body part e.g. heart valve prosthesis
Pulmonary:	Pertaining to the lungs

Pulsus alternans:	Alternating pulse; regular alternation of weak and strong beats
Remission:	Diminution of the symptoms or severity of a disease
Remittent:	Having periods of remission and exacerbation
Shunt:	To divert or bypass; a surgically created anastomosis
Systemic:	Pertaining to or affecting the body as a whole
Tactile Fremitus:	A strong vocal fremitus that can be felt by a hand on the thorax
Tampon:	A pack
Tamponade: (Tamponage; tamponing)	Surgical or pathological compression of a part
Thrill: (Fremitus)	A sensation of vibration felt over the chest due to an incompetent valve
Valsalva's Maneuver:	Forcible exhalation against a closed glottis to increase intrathoracic pressure and impede venous return to the heart
Varix: (plural: varices)	An enlarged and tortuous vein, artery or lymphatic vessel e.g. arterial varix = a varicose artery
Vegetations: (adj: vegetative)	Collections of platelets, clotting proteins, microorganisms and red blood cells that attach to the endocardium

COMBINING FORMS

COMBINING FORM	DENOTING RELATIONSHIP TO	COMBINED WITH	MEANING	TERM	MEANING
Cyano__	Blue	__osis	Disease process	Cyanosis (adj: cyanosed; cyanotic)	A bluish discoloration of the skin and mucous membranes due to diminished oxygen content of the blood
Dextro__	To the right	cardia	Heart	Dextrocardia	Location of the heart in the right hemithorax
Dextro__	To the right	version	Changing direction	Dextroversion	Left ventricle remaining on the left but anterior to the right ventricle
Idio__	One's own/self produced	__pathic	Pertaining to disease	Idiopathic (n: idiopathy)	Of unknown cause
Idio__	Self produced	ventricular	Pertaining to the ventricles	Idioventricular	Affecting the cardiac ventricle alone
Proto__	First	diastolic	Pertaining to diastole	Protodiastolic	Pertaining to early diastole; immediately following the second heart sound
Pseudo__	False	aneurysm	Dilatation of a vessel	Pseudoaneurysm	Dilatation of a vessel giving the appearance of an aneurysm
Pseudo__	False	angina	Choking or suffocating pain	Pseudoangina	Precordial pain and fatigue without evidence of organic disease of the heart
Vaso__	Blood vessel	dilator	Something that dilates	Vasodilator	Causing dilation of blood vessel
Vaso__	Vessel	motor	Muscle	Vasomotor	Affecting the caliber of a vessel

PREFIXES

PREFIX	MEANING	COMBINED WITH	MEANING	TERM	MEANING
A__	Not	systole	Period of contraction of heart	Asystole (Asystolia) (adj: asystolic)	Absence of heart beat
An__	Not	oxia	Oxygen supply to tissue	Anoxia (adj: anoxic)	Total lack of oxygen
Anti__	Against	arrhythmic	Relating to arrhythmia	Antiarrhythmic	Preventing or alleviating cardiac arrhythmia
Anti__	Against	Hypertensive	Causing increased tension or pressure	Antihypertensive	An agent that reduces BP
Bi__	Two	geminus	A twin	Bigeminus (n: bigeminy)	Occurring in pairs e.g. bigeminal pulse
Endo__	Within	pericardial	Pertaining to the pericardium	Endopericardial	Pertaining to the endocardium and pericardium
Endo__	Within	periarteritis	Inflammation of the external coat of an artery	Endoperiarteritis	Inflammation involving both the internal and external coats of an artery
Hypo__	Diminished	oxia	Oxygen supply to tissue	Hypoxia (adj: hypoxic)	Reduction of oxygen supply to tissue
Hypo__	Diminished	oxemia	Oxygenation of blood	Hypoxemia	Deficient oxygenation of the blood
Inter__	In between	costa	Rib	Intercostal	In between two ribs
Mid__	Middle	diastole	Period of relaxation of heart	Middiastolic	Occurring in the middle 1/3 of diastole
Mid__	Middle	clavicular	Pertaining to clavicle	Mid-clavicular line	Vertical line projected downward from mid part of the clavicle
Pan__	All	systole	Period of contraction of heart	Pansystolic (holosystolic)	Pertaining to the entire systole
Per__	Through	cutaneous	Pertaining to the skin	Percutaneous	Done through the skin
Post__	After	Cardiotomy	Incision of the heart	Postcardiotomy	Following incision of the heart
Pre__	Before	systole	Period of contraction of heart	Presystolic	Occurring just before systole

PREFIX	MEANING	COMBINED WITH	MEANING	TERM	MEANING
Retro__	Behind	sternal	Pertaining to sternum	Retrosternal	Occurring or situated posterior to the sternum
Trans__	Through	luminal	Pertaining to lumen or cavity within a tube or tubular organ	Transluminal	Through the lumen

SUFFIXES

SUFFIX	MEANING	COMBINED WITH	MEANING	TERM	MEANING
__gram	Radiographic record	Aorto__	Aorta	Aortogram	Radiographic record of the aorta
__gram	Radiographic record	Ventriculo__	Ventricle	Ventriculogram	Radiograph of the cardiac (or cerebral) ventricles
__megaly	Abnormal enlargement	Atrio__	Atrium	Atriomegaly	Abnormal enlargement of the atrium of the heart
__megaly	Enlargement	Cardio__	Heart	Cardiomegaly	Cardiac enlargement
__phoresis	Transmission	Electro__	Electricity	Electrophoresis	Separation of ionic solutes based on differences in their rate of migration in an applied electric field
__plasty	Plastic repair	Angio__	Blood vessel	Angioplasty	Procedure for elimination of narrowing in blood vessels
__plasty	Plastic repair	Atriosepto__	Related to atrial septum	Atrioseptoplasty	Plastic repair of interatrial septum
__plegia	Paralysis	Cardio__	Heart	Cardioplegia	Arrest of contraction of the myocardium
__stomy	Opening	Atrioventriculo__	Related to atrium and ventricle	Atrioventriculostomy	Atrioventricular shunt
__tomy	Incision	Ventriculo__	Ventricle	Ventriculotomy (ventriculomyotomy)	Incision of the wall of the ventricle

ACRONYMS & ABBREVIATIONS

AMI:	Acute Myocardial Infarction
AV:	Atrioventricular
BBB:	Bundle Branch Block
CoA :	Coarctation of the aorta
COPD:	Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease
CPK:	Creatine Phosphokinase
CVA:	Cardiovascular Accident
ICCU:	Intensive Coronary Care Unit
IVC:	Inferior Vena Cava
IVCD:	Intraventricular Conduction Defect
JVP:	Jugular Venous Pressure
LAD:	Left Anterior Descending
LDH :	Lactate Dehydrogenase
LVAD:	Left ventricular Assist Device
MCL:	Midclavicular Line
MRI:	Magnetic Resonance Imaging
NSR:	Normal Sinus Rhythm
PMI:	Point of Maximal Impulse
PTCA:	Percutaneous Transluminal Coronary Angioplasty
RSR:	Regular Sinus Rhythm
SBE:	Subacute Bacterial Endocarditis
TEE :	Transesophageal Echocardiography
TIA:	Transient Ischemic Attack

ASSIGNMENT # 1

PREFIXES	SUFFIXES	COMBINING FORMS
Hyper__ = increase	__ac	Myo__ = muscle
Tachy__ = rapid	__al	Steno__ = narrow
Mal__ = bad	__ic	Cardio__ = heart
De__ = removal	__ar	Valvulo__ = valve
Dys__ = abnormal	__ous	Arterio__ = artery
A__ = not	__ary	Angio__ = vessel
Brady__ = slow	__pathy = disease	Fistula = abnormal passage
	__trophy = size	Formation = development
	__osis	Corono__ = coronary
	__ion	Veno__ = vein
	__ia = condition	Dissect = cut apart
	__gram = record	Compress = squeeze
	__genic = producing	Aneurysm = dilatation
		Rhythm = pattern
		Aorto__ = aorta
		Idio__ = self produced

Use the above prefixes, suffixes and combining forms to produce the medical terms that give the following meanings:

1. Narrowness of the valves of the aorta
2. Abnormal development between artery and vein
3. A radiography of the artery that supplies the heart
4. Enlargement of the heart muscle of unknown origin
5. Alternating attacks of slow and rapid pulse
6. A dilatation cutting through the aorta
7. Removal of pressure from the heart
8. Abnormal heart rhythm with less than 60 beats per minute
9. An abnormal passage between artery and vein
10. Disease of the artery that supplies the heart

ASSIGNMENT # 2

PREFIXES	SUFFIXES	COMBINING FORMS
Dys__ : difficult	__ic	Angio__ = vessel
Hypo__ : decreased	__al	Aorto__ = aorta
Pro__ : before	__ary	Gurgitate = to flow
Re__ : back	__ia	Cardio__ = heart
A__ = not	__ation	Pnea = breathing
	__penia = reduction	Paroxysm = of sudden onset
	__graphy = recording	Pulmono__ = lungs
	__rrhaphy = suturing	Exertion = physical effort
	__pathy = disease	Nocturn = night
	__emia = blood	Thrombin = clotting factor
		Valvulo__ = valve
		Myo__ = muscle

Use the above prefixes, suffixes and combining forms to produce the medical terms that give the following meanings:

1. Pertaining to the heart and lungs _____
2. Backflow of blood from the aorta into the left ventricle _____
3. Radiographic study of blood vessels _____
4. Shortness of breath provoked by physical effort _____
5. The operation of suturing the heart muscle _____
6. Abnormal reduction of the inactive form of thrombin in the blood _____
7. Disease of the heart and great vessels _____
8. Attack of respiratory distress that awakens the patient from sleep _____
9. Having no valves _____
10. Radiographic study of the heart and blood vessels _____

Quiz # 6

i. Write one synonym for each of the following terms:

- 1. Bradyarrhythmia : _____
- 2. Myocardopathy : _____
- 3. Varicosity : _____
- 4. Venotomy : _____
- 5. Deformity : _____

ii. Write an opposite term for each of the following :

- 6. Vasoconstriction : _____
- 7. Oxygenated : _____
- 8. Intermittent : _____
- 9. Stable : _____
- 10. Phleborrhexis : _____

iii. Write the adjective for each of the following terms:

- 11. Systole : _____
- 12. Precordium : _____
- 13. Myocardium : _____
- 14. Thrombolysis : _____
- 15. Cardiopathy : _____

IV. Write a term for each of the following meanings:

- 16. A premature contraction of the heart which is independent of normal rhythm: _____
- 17. A subjective sensation of unduly rapid or irregular heart beat: _____
- 18. Pulse rate of more than 100 beats per minute: _____
- 19. Record of electrical changes in heart muscle as the heart beats: _____
- 20. Pressure in the artery when the left ventricle is contracting: _____
- 21. Any disease of the heart: _____

- 22. Inflammation of both the heart and pericardium: _____
- 23. Pertaining to the heart and great vessels: _____
- 24. Involuntary arterial contraction: _____
- 25. Affecting artery and vein: _____
- 26. Narrowing of a caliber of an artery: _____
- 27. Death of an artery: _____
- 28. The layer of epithelial cells that lines the cavities of the heart and vessels: _____
- 29. Excision of the thickened, atheromatous, tunica intima of an artery: _____
- 30. An abnormal cardiac rhythm: _____
- 31. Restoring life for one apparently dead: _____
- 32. Returning after remission _____
- 33. Mucous tumor: _____
- 34. Abnormal noninflammatory changes in the veins: _____
- 35. Retardation of flow of blood in the veins _____

V. Write the following acronyms in full:

- 36. ASD: _____
- 37. CCU: _____
- 38. DVT: _____
- 39. CHF: _____
- 40. MR: _____
- 41. MVP: _____
- 42. LVH: _____

Quiz # 7

I. Write one synonym for each of the following terms:

1. Thrill : _____
2. Tamponade : _____
3. Fulguration : _____
4. Pansystolic : _____
5. Ventriculotomy : _____

II. Write the adjective for each of the following terms :

6. Bigeminy : _____
7. Varix : _____
8. Ischemia : _____
9. Cyanosis : _____
10. Intermission : _____

III. Write the Opposite for each of the following terms:

11. Systole : _____
12. Arrhythmic : _____
13. Remission : _____
14. Paroxysmal : _____
15. Vasodilator : _____

IV. Write the medical term for each of the following meanings:

16. Arrest of contraction of the myocardium: _____
17. Location of the heart in the right hemithorax: _____

18. An abnormal heart sound caused by improper closure of the heart valves: _____
19. Abnormal enlargement of the atrium of the heart : _____
20. A condition marked by precordial pain due to vasomotor disturbances: _____
21. Plastic repair of interatrial septum: _____
22. An area of tissue necrosis due to local ischemia: _____
23. Done through the skin: _____
24. Deficient oxygenation of the blood: _____
25. Pertaining to or affecting the body as a whole: _____
26. Inflammation of a vein associated with thrombus formation: _____

V. Write the following acronyms in full:

27. CVA: _____
28. NSR: _____
29. AMI: _____
30. ICCU: _____
31. JVP: _____
32. TIA: _____
33. PMI: _____
34. AV: _____

VI. Fill in the spaces in the passage below with the appropriate term out of the following lists:

Nitroglycerin	Precordial	Electrocardiogram
Ischemic	Paroxysmal tachycardia	Recurrent
Pseudoangina	Carotid Sinus Massage	

A heavy smoker was brought to the emergency Room because he had _____ chest pain. He gave a history of _____ attacks of _____. However, the _____ did not show any _____ changes. His condition was diagnosed as _____. He was given _____ sublingual tablets to use whenever he felt the pain. The doctor also showed him how to perform _____ _____ _____ to relieve any attack of tachycardia; and strongly advised him to stop smoking.

Answers to Assignment 1

1. Valvular Aortic Stenosis
2. Arteriovenous Malformation
3. Coronary Angiogram
4. Idiopathic Myocardial Hypertrophy
5. Bradytachycardia
6. Dissecting Aortic Aneurysm
7. Cardiac Decompression
8. Bradydysrhythmia
9. Arteriovenous Fistula
10. Coronary Arteriopathy

Answers to Assignment 2

1. Cardiopulmonary
2. Aortic regurgitation
3. Angiography
4. Exertional dyspnea
5. Cardiorrhaphy/myocardiorrhaphy
6. Prothrombinopenia/hypoprothrombinemia
7. Angiocardiopathy
8. Paroxysmal nocturnal dyspnea
9. AaValvular
10. Cardioangiography/angiocardiography

Answers to Quiz 6

I. Synonym

1. Bradycardia
2. Cardiomyopathy
3. Phlebectasia; phlebectasis
4. Phlebotomy; venesection
5. Malformation

II. Opposite

6. Vasodilation; vasodilatation
7. Deoxygenated
8. Continuous
9. Unstable
10. Phleborrhaphy

III. Adjective

11. Systolic
12. Precordial
13. Myocardial; myocardiac
14. Thrombolytic
15. Cardiopathic

IV. Term

16. Extrasystole
17. Palpitation
18. Tachycardia
19. Electrocardiogram
20. Systolic blood pressure
21. Cardiopathy; cardiopathia
22. Cardiopericarditis
23. Cardiovascular
24. Arteriospasm
25. Arteriovenous
26. Arteriostenosis
27. Arterionecrosis
28. Endothelium
29. Endarterectomy
30. Dysrhythmia; arrhythmia
31. Resuscitation
32. Recurrent
33. Myxoma
34. Phlebotomy
35. Phlebostasis; phlebostasia

V. Acronyms

36. Atrial Septal Defect
37. Coronary Care Unit
38. Deep Venous Thrombosis
39. Congestive Heart Failure
40. Mitral Regurgitation
41. Mitral Valve Prolapse
42. Left Ventricular Hypertrophy

Answers to Quiz 7

I. Synonyms

1. Fremitus
2. Tamponage; tamponing
3. Electrocautery
4. Holosystolic
5. Ventriculomyotomy

II. Adjective

6. Bigeminus
7. Varicose
8. Ischemic
9. Cyanotic
10. Intermittent

III. Opposites

11. Asystole
12. Antiarrhythmic
13. Exacerbation
14. Insidious
15. Vasoconstrictor

IV. Term

16. Cardioplegia
17. Dextrocardia
18. Murmur
19. Atriomegaly
20. Angina Pectoris
21. Atrioseptoplasty
22. Infarct
23. Percutaneous
24. Hypoxemia
25. Systemic
26. Thrombophlebitis

V. Acronyms

27. Cardiovascular Accident
28. Normal Sinus Rhythm
29. Acute Myocardial Infarction
30. Intensive Coronary Care Unit
31. Jugular Venous Pressure
32. Transient Ischemic Attack
33. Point of Maximal Impulse
34. Atrioventricular

VI. Passage

35. Precordial
36. Recurrent
37. Paroxysmal Tachycardia
38. Electrocardiogram
39. Ischemic
40. Pseudoangina
41. Nitroglycerin
42. Carotid Sinus Massage