

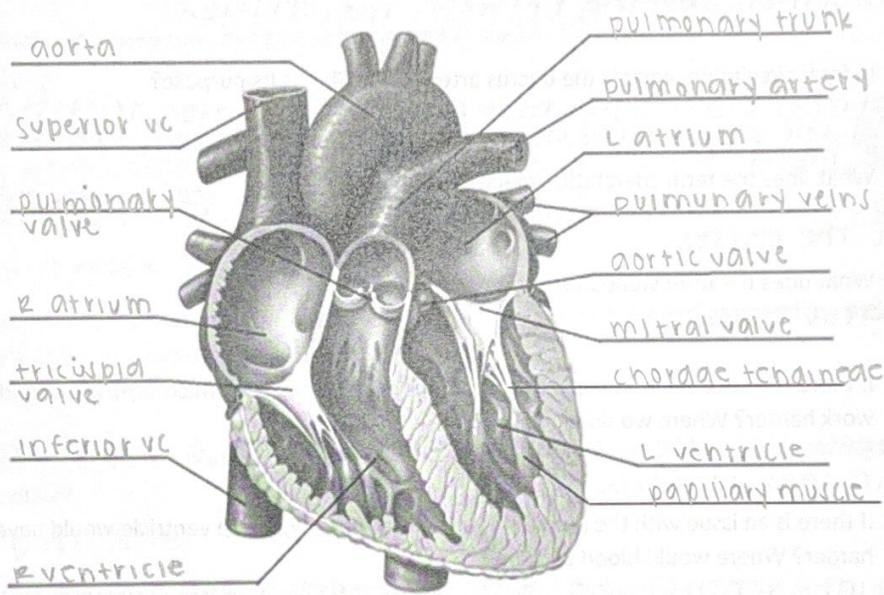
Normal Adult Heart

1. Label the structures of the heart:

Structure of the Heart

Use the word bank to label the parts of the heart.

The Human Heart



✓ Right Atrium	✓ Right Ventricle	✓ Inferior Vena Cava
✓ Tricuspid Valve	✓ Bicuspid/Mitral Valve	✓ Pulmonary Veins
✓ Left Atrium	✓ Aortic Semilunar Valve	✓ Pulmonary Trunk
✓ Pulmonary Semilunar Valve	✓ Aorta	✓ Chordae Tendineae
✓ Left Ventricle	✓ Pulmonary Artery	
✓ Papillary Muscles	✓ Superior Vena Cava	

2. Write the blood flow through the heart:

vena cava, R atrium, tricuspid valve, R ventricle, pulmonary valve,
pulmonary artery, LUNGS!, pulmonary veins, left atrium, mitral
valve, left ventricle, aortic valve, aorta, BODY!

Obstructive Defect Questions

3. What does obstructive mean?
anatomic narrowing of blood vessel exiting the heart
4. Where is the defect with an atrial septal defect? (Between which two structures?)
abnormal opening between the atria
5. Where is the defect with a ventricular septal defect? (Between which two structures?)
abnormal opening between the ventricles
6. In fetal circulation, what is the ductus arteriosus? What is its purpose?
normal blood vessel that connects 2 major arteries, the aorta and the pulmonary artery, that carry blood away from the heart
7. What does the term coarctation mean?
localized narrowing of the aorta near the insertion of the aorta
8. What does the term stenosis mean?
narrowing
9. If there is an issue with the aorta or aortic valve being narrow, which ventricle would have to work harder? Where would blood back up?
left ventricle has to work harder, blood would back up in left ventricle
10. If there is an issue with the pulmonic valve being narrow, which ventricle would have to work harder? Where would blood back up?
right ventricle has to work harder, blood would back up in right ventricle

Cyanotic Defects

11. If blood cannot get to the lungs, what happens?
Hypoxia → low levels of oxygen in the body tissues
12. What does the prefix "Tetra-" mean?
four
13. What are the defects associated with Tetralogy of Fallot?
VSD, pulmonary stenosis, overriding aorta, and right ventricular hypertrophy
14. What does atresia mean?
absence or abnormal narrowing of an opening or passage in the body
15. How would you describe tricuspid atresia to a parent of a small child?
birth defect of the heart where the valve that controls blood flow from right upper chamber to right lower chamber of heart doesn't form at all

Mixed Defects

16. If a baby has transposition of the great vessels, the aorta is abnormally attached to the right ventricle, and the pulmonary artery is abnormally attached to the left ventricle.
17. If the pulmonary veins do not attach to the left atrium, what type of defect would be helpful in allowing blood to get into the left atrium?
atrial septal defect
18. What is the large base of a tree called before it reaches the branches?
trunk
19. What does hypoplastic mean?
problem that happens when left side of baby's heart does not form properly

Medication Questions

20. What is an adult cardiac medication we can give to increase the heart contractility, decrease heart rate, and increase cardiac output?
digoxin
21. What electrolyte makes the previous medication work more effectively, easily leading to toxicity?
potassium
22. What does an ACE Inhibitor do? (Hint, there are multiple things!)
dilate blood vessels and improve blood flow
23. What electrolyte do you need to check before administering Furosemide?
potassium and magnesium
24. What electrolyte do you need to check before administering Aldactone?
potassium and creatinine