

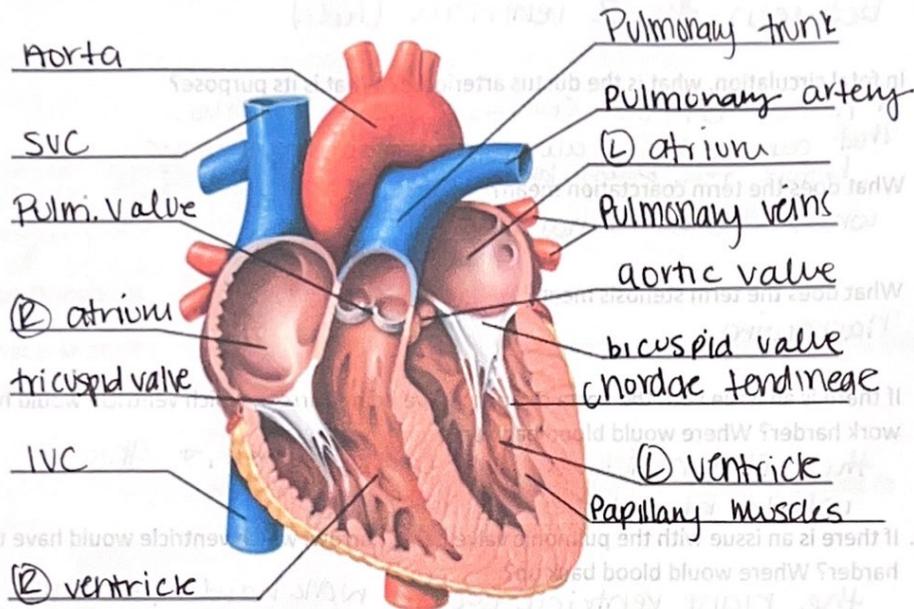
Normal Adult Heart

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:

IVC/SVC into (R) atrium, through tricuspid valve into (R) ventricle,
 Pulm valve, pulm trunk, pulm artery → lungs → pulm veins,
 into (L) atrium through bicuspid valve into (L) ventricle,
 through aortic valve into aorta → body

Obstructive Defect Questions

3. What does obstructive mean?
narrowing of BV
exiting the heart
4. Where is the defect with an atrial septal defect? (Between which two structures?)
between the 2 atria (hole)
5. Where is the defect with a ventricular septal defect? (Between which two structures?)
between the 2 ventricles (hole)
6. In fetal circulation, what is the ductus arteriosus? What is its purpose?
a normal BV that connects 2 major arteries
that carries blood away from the heart/lungs
before the baby breaths O₂
7. What does the term coarctation mean?
when the aorta narrows
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?
the left ventricle would work harder, + this is
where blood would back up
10. If there is an issue with the pulmonic valve being narrow, which ventricle would have to work harder? Where would blood back up?
the right ventricle would work harder, + this is
where blood would back up

Cyanotic Defects

11. If blood cannot get to the lungs, what happens?
the organs will not be perfused
& hypoxia occurs
12. What does the prefix "Tetra-" mean?
4
13. What are the defects associated with Tetralogy of Fallot?
ventricular septal defect, overriding aorta,
pulm. stenosis, + right ventricular hypertrophy
14. What does atresia mean?
narrowing of an opening
or passage in the body
15. How would you describe tricuspid atresia to a parent of a small child?
the tricuspid valve (valve btw R atrium + ventricle)
doesn't form + is closed, so blood can't flow
to the rest of the heart, lungs, + body

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?
under developed or incomplete development of tissue/organ

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 BV & ↑ blood flow
23. What electrolyte do you need to check before administering Furosemide?
Potassium
24. What electrolyte do you need to check before administering Aldactone?
Potassium