

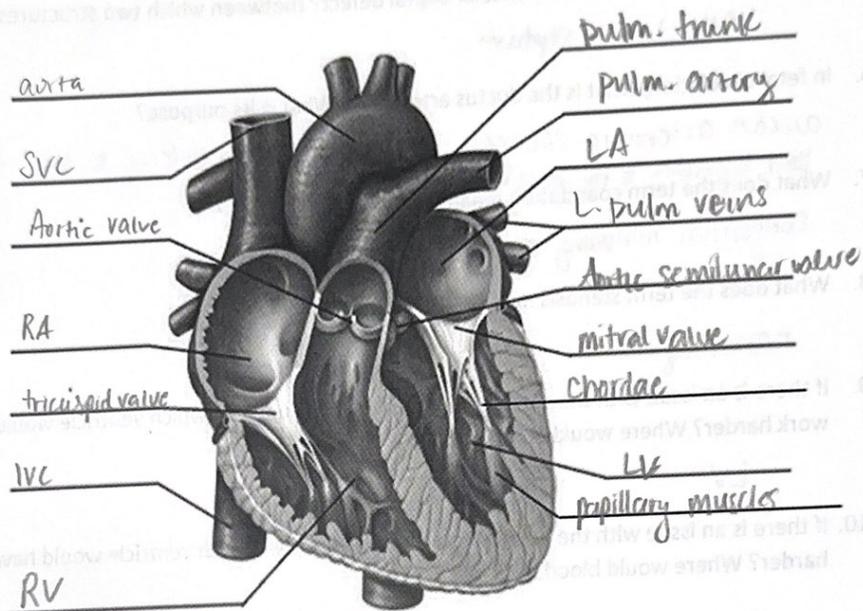
Normal Adult Heart

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
Tricuspid Valve
Left Atrium
Pulmonary Semilunar Valve
Left Ventricle
Papillary Muscles

Right Ventricle
Bicuspid/Mitral Valve
Aortic Semilunar Valve
Aorta
Pulmonary Artery
Superior Vena Cava

Inferior Vena Cava
Pulmonary Veins
Pulmonary Trunk
Chordae Tendineae

2. Write the blood flow through the heart:

SVC/IVC → RA → tricuspid → RV → pulm. valve → pulm artery →
lungs → pulm-vein → LA → mitral valve → LV → aortic valve → aorta →
body

Obstructive Defect Questions

3. What does obstructive mean?

blockage

4. Where is the defect with an atrial septal defect? (Between which two structures?)

Atrium + septum

5. Where is the defect with a ventricular septal defect? (Between which two structures?)

Ventricles + septum

6. In fetal circulation, what is the ductus arteriosus? What is its purpose?

ductus arteriosus connects the main pulmonary artery to the aorta

7. What does the term coarctation mean?

blood bypasses to the lungs

congenital narrowing of a section 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?

LV

10. If there is an issue with the pulmonic valve being narrow, which ventricle would have to work harder? Where would blood back up?

RV

Cyanotic Defects

11. If blood cannot get to the lungs, what happens?

build up CO₂, O₂ can't be exchanged

12. What does the prefix "Tetra-" mean?

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13. What are the defects associated with Tetralogy of Fallot?

Ventricular septal defects, pulm stenosis, RV hypertrophy

14. What does atresia mean?

absence / abn narrowing of an opening / passageway

15. How would you describe tricuspid atresia to a parent of a small child?

passageway allow blood flow from the upper to lower areas of the heart

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?
total anomalous pulmonary Venous return
18. What is the large base of a tree called before it reaches the branches?
trunk
19. What does hypoplastic mean?
remains below normal size or immature state

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?
K⁺
22. What does an ACE Inhibitor do? (Hint, there are multiple things!)
Stops angiotensin II - vasodilation ↓ BP + HR
protect kidney, decreases amount of Angiotensin II
23. What electrolyte do you need to check before administering Furosemide?
K⁺
24. What electrolyte do you need to check before administering Aldactone?
K⁺