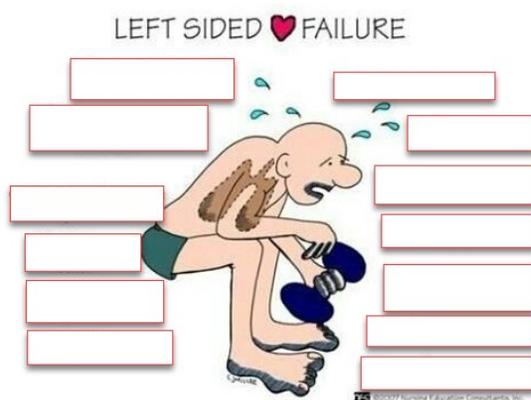


Heart Failure Review

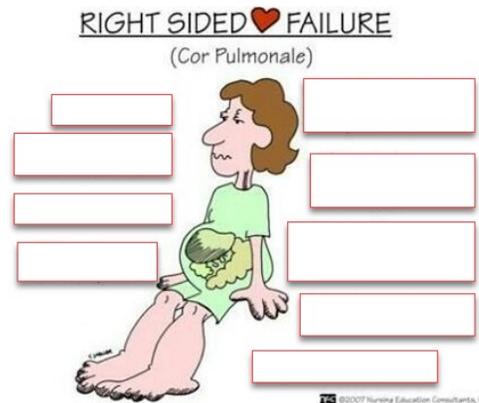
Instructions: Complete the diagram by labeling each symptom appropriately to either right or left sided heart failure

Fatigue	Orthopnea	GI Distress/Anorexia	Confusion
Cyanosis	Distended Jugular Veins	Ascites	Weight gain
Enlarged liver & spleen	Tachypnea	Paroxysmal Nocturnal Dyspnea	Crackles/Wheezes
Restlessness	Dependent edema	↑ peripheral venous pressure	Exertional dyspnea
↑ pulm cap wedge pressure	Cough	Blood tinged sputum	May be caused by chronic pulm problems



Left Sided HF

- Paroxysmal Nocturnal Dyspnea
- Elevated pulm cap wedge pressure
- Cough
- Crackles



Right sided HF

1. Fatigue
2. Increased peripheral venous pressure
3. Ascites
4. Enlarged spleen & liver

- Wheezes
 - Blood-tinged sputum
 - Tachypnea
 - Restlessness
 - Confusion
 - Orthopnea
 - Tachycardia
 - Exertional dyspnea
 - Fatigue
 - Cyanosis
- 5. May be secondary to chronic pulmonary problems
 - 6. Distended jugular veins
 - 7. Anorexia/gi distress
 - 8. Weight gain
 - 9. Dependent edema

Label the coronary arteries on the diagram below. For the bolded arteries, state what portion of the heart they feed.

- **Left Anterior Descending (LAD)**
 - Largest coronary artery that comes off of left coronary artery. It carries oxygenated blood from left to the right side of the heart
- **Right Coronary Artery**
 - Supplies blood to the RV and RA, helps to supply middle/septum of the heart
- **Left Coronary Artery**
 - 2 branches
 - Anterior descending: Largest coronary artery that comes off of left coronary artery. It carries oxygenated blood from left to the right side of the heart
 - Circumflex branches off LCA and goes to the heart muscle. It helps supplies blood to outer and back side of heart
- **Left Circumflex**
 - Branches off LCA and goes to the heart muscle. It helps supplies blood to outer and back side of heart
- **Aorta**

- o Main vessel through heart that provides oxygenated blood to the heart and to the body. It begins at the LV of the heart

