Cardiac Assessment Definition Match

H Thrill

K 3rd Heart Sound

I Troponins

N HDL

F Heart murmurs

D Splinter hemorrhages

G Tachycardia

E Bradycardia

A Arterial bruit

J LDL

B Cardiac Output

L Kyphosis

C Preload

M Afterload

F. Turbulent sounds occurring between normal heart sounds. Characterized by loudness, pitch, shape, duration. Graded I-VI

D. Small red streaks under fingernails

G. HR > 100

E. HR < 60

B. The amount of blood pumped by each ventricle in 1 min. Calculated by Stroke Volume X HR

M. Peripheral resistance against which the left ventricle must pump

A. Turbulent flow through artery caused by aneurysm or arterial obstruction

I. Contractile proteins released after MI. Both T and I samples test for cardiac injury/ischemia

K. Extra heart sound heard in EARLY diastole, similar to the sound of a gallop. Causes include Left Ventricular failure, volume overload, aortic or tricuspid regurgitation

L. Alteration of spine often in elderly resulting in altered chest landmarks, auscultation, and percussion

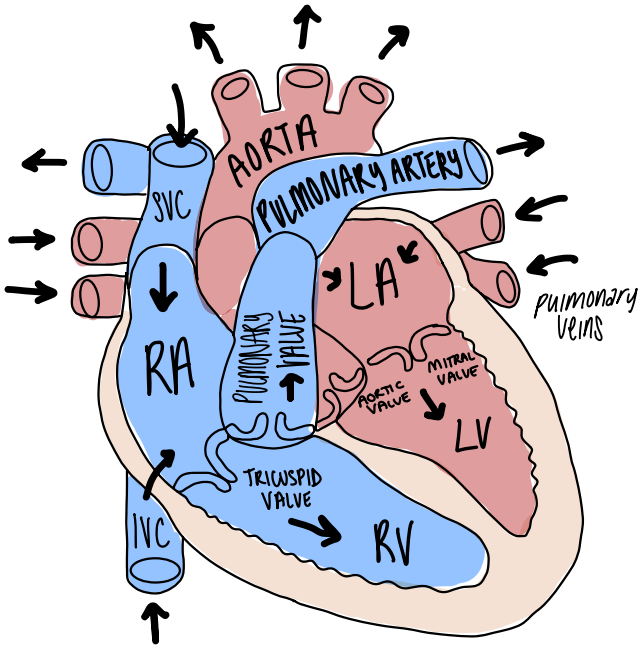
C. The volume of blood stretching the ventricles at the end of diastole before the next contraction

H. Vibration of vessel or chest

N. Lipoprotein considered to be the “good cholesterol”

J. Lipoprotein considered to be the “lethal cholesterol”

CORONARY ARTERY DISEASE

ED PUZZLE

- disease occurs in arteries that supply blood <u>to</u> the heart
- atherosclerosis → arterial wall thickening
  - ↳ restricts blood flow w/ accumulation of lipid plaques
    - ↳ WBCs, cholesterols, fats
- CAD main symptom = angina pectoris
- LCA + RCA
  - ↳ if blocked, muscle below will die due to ↓ of O_2 ↳ (infarct)
- MI occurs:
  - ↳ dislodged plaque causes blood to clot around it down in the thinner part of the artery ↳ (thrombosis)
- MI = heart attack
- Cardiac arrest
  - ↳ heart fully stops
- Heart failure
  - ↳ heart is not pumping enough blood for the body's needs