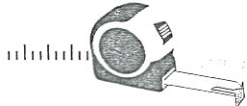


key



Test yourself

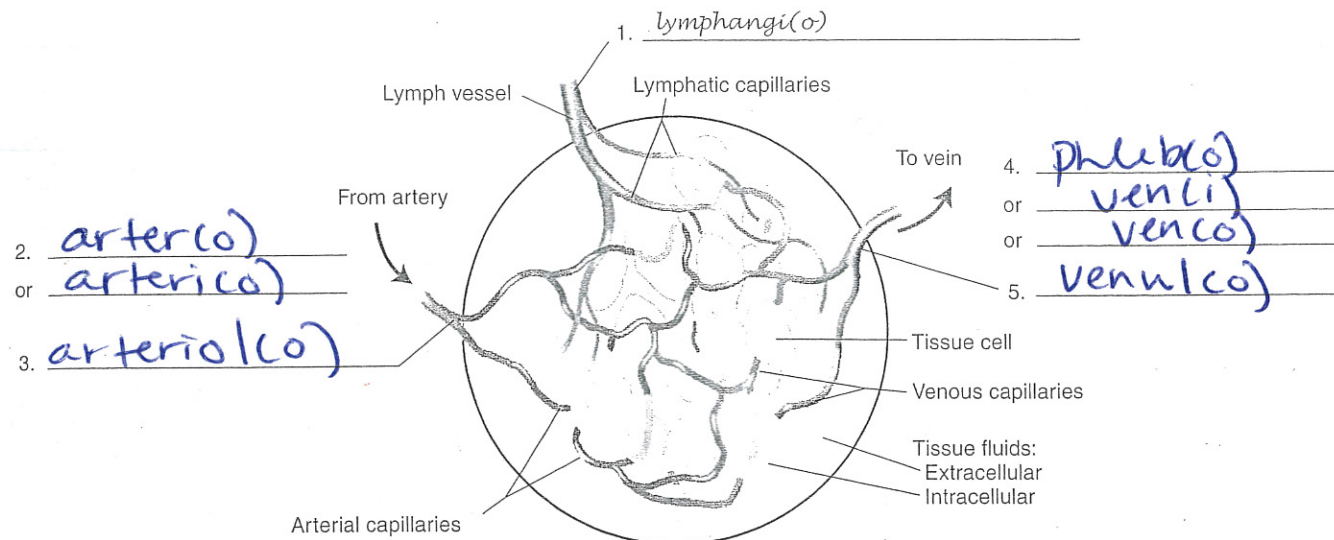
CHAPTER 8 SELF-TEST

Review the new word parts for this chapter. Work all of the following exercises to test your understanding of the material before checking your answers against those in Appendix IV.

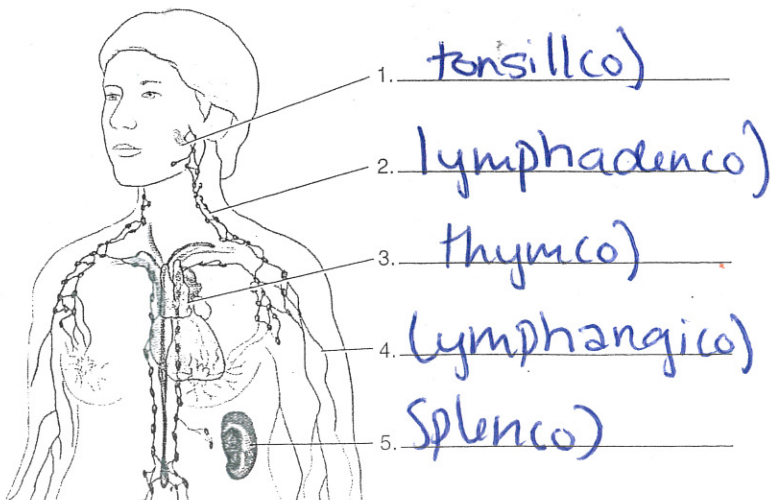
BASIC UNDERSTANDING

Labeling

I. Using this illustration of a capillary bed, write combining forms for the structures that are indicated. (Line 1 is done as an example.) Write two combining forms for line 2 (artery) and three combining forms for line 4 (vein), as indicated on the drawing.



II. Write combining forms for the structures of the lymphatic system that are indicated on the diagram, lymphaden(o), lymphangi(o), splen(o), thym(o), tonsill(o).



Matching

III. Use all selections to match terms in the left columns with their descriptions in the right column.

- | | | |
|--------------------------------|-----------------------------|--|
| <u>H</u> 1. arterioles | <u>F</u> 6. pulmonary veins | A. lower chambers of the heart |
| <u>B</u> 2. aorta | <u>G</u> 7. veins | B. the largest artery |
| <u>D</u> 3. atria | <u>C</u> 8. venae cavae | C. two large veins that communicate with the right atrium |
| <u>J</u> 4. capillaries | <u>I</u> 9. venules | D. upper chambers of the heart |
| <u>E</u> 5. pulmonary arteries | <u>A</u> 10. ventricles | E. vessels that carry blood from the heart to the lungs |
| | | F. vessels that carry blood from the lungs to the heart |
| | | G. vessels that convey blood from the venules toward the heart |
| | | H. vessels that join arteries and capillaries |
| | | I. vessels that join arterioles and venules |
| | | J. vessels that join capillaries and veins |

IV. Match terms in the left column with their descriptions in the right column.

- | | |
|----------------------------|---|
| <u>E</u> 1. cardiac septum | A. area in the chest cavity that contains the heart |
| <u>C</u> 2. endocardium | B. cardiac muscle tissue |
| <u>A</u> 3. mediastinum | C. inner lining of the heart |
| <u>B</u> 4. myocardium | D. sac which encloses the heart |
| <u>D</u> 5. pericardium | E. wall between the left and right sides of the heart |

Listing

V. Name three functions of the lymphatic system.

1. maintain fluid environment
2. aid in absorption
3. immunity

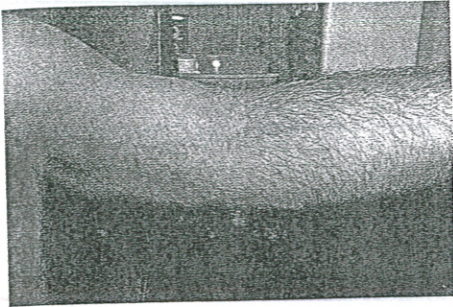
Analyzing Terms

VI. Divide these terms into their component parts, and state the meaning of each term.

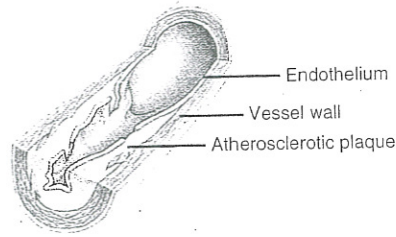
- | | |
|----------------------|---|
| 1. adenoidectomy | excision of the adenoids |
| 2. angiography | radiographic visualization visualization of vessel |
| 3. anoxia | lack of oxygen in body tissue |
| 4. atrionegaly | enlargement of an atrium |
| 5. cardiovascular | pertaining to the heart + blood vessels |
| 6. echocardiography | process of recording the heart using sound waves |
| 7. endarterectomy | excision of plaque from inner wall of an artery |
| 8. hemopericardium | blood within the pericardial space |
| 9. phlebectomy | excision of a vein |
| 10. thrombophlebitis | inflamed vein accompanied by a blood clot |

Photo ID

VII. Use word parts to write terms to label these pictures



1. lymph / angi / itis
 (lymphatics) (vessel) (inflammation)



2. athero / sclerosis
 (yellow, fatty plaque) (hardening)



3. arterio / gram
 (artery) (a record)



4. lymph / edema
 (lymphatics) (swelling)

Writing Terms

VIII. Write one word for each of the following clues.

1. a tumor of the thymus
2. abnormal hardening of the aorta
3. absence of a heartbeat
4. agent that causes dilation of blood vessels
5. increased blood pressure
6. increased pulse
7. inflammation of a lymphatic vessel
8. narrowing of the diameter of a vessel
9. removal of the tonsils
10. suture of the spleen

thymoma
aortosclerosis
asystole
vasodilator
hypertension
tachycardia
lymphangitis
angiostenosis
tonsillectomy
splenorrhaphy

Experiencing Vocabulary

IX. Circle the correct answer for each of the following questions.

- Charlie, a 60-year-old man, has just been diagnosed as having a coronary occlusion. He is most at risk for which of the following? (atrioventricular block, congenital heart disease, myocardial infarction, rheumatic fever)
- Charlie is told that he has a form of arteriosclerosis in which yellowish plaque has accumulated on the walls of the arteries. What is the name of this form of arteriosclerosis? (aortostenosis, atherosclerosis, cardiomyopathy, coarctation)
- Charlie's physician advises surgery. Which surgery is generally prescribed for coronary occlusion? (automatic implantable cardiopulmonary bypass, cardioverter, coronary artery bypass, pericardiocentesis)
- Kristen, a 28-year-old woman, is told she has inflammation of the lining of the heart. What is the medical term for this heart pathology? (coronary heart disease, endocarditis, myocarditis, pericarditis)
- Jayne suffered ventricular fibrillation during coronary angiography. What procedure did the physician use to stop fibrillation? (atherectomy, endarterectomy, cardiopulmonary resuscitation, defibrillation)
- Jim developed a blood clot in a coronary artery. What is Jim's condition called? (myocardial infarction, coronary artery bypass, coronary thrombosis, fibrillation)
- Baby Seth is born with cyanosis and a heart murmur. Which congenital heart disease does the neonatologist think is more likely? (atrial septal defect, atrioventricular block, megalocardia, pericarditis)
- Ten-year-old Zack had a sore throat for several days before he developed painful joints and a fever. Which disease does the physician suspect that can cause damage to the heart valves? (aortic valve sclerosis, aortic valve stenosis, mitral valve prolapse, rheumatic fever)
- Ed experiences pain in his legs that is caused by blockage of arteries in the lower extremities. What is the name of his condition? (angiocarditis, lymphangioma, peripheral artery disease, varicose veins)
- Carol has an angiogram that shows a ballooning out of the wall of a cerebrovascular artery. Which condition does Carol have? (aneurysm, angioma, arteriosclerosis, coronary thrombosis)

Making Connections

X. Describe the relationship of these terms.

- embolus and cerebrovascular accident embolus is one cause of CVA
- angioplasty and intracoronary stent Sometimes an intracoronary stent is placed in an artery as part of angioplasty, any of several means of opening a vessel

Describing Differences

XI. In addition to spelling, describe at least one difference in the following:

- systemic circulation and pulmonary circulation Blood to Body vs. Blood to Lungs
- angiogram and angiography record vs. process of record

Opting for Opposites

XII. Write a term that you learned that means the opposite of these words.

- bradycardia tachycardia
- cardiomegaly microcardia
- hypotension hyper tension
- vasodilation vasoconstriction

GREATER COMPREHENSION

Health Care Reports

XIII. Read the case study (SOAP Note) and define the underlined words or abbreviations.



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CASE STUDY (SOAP NOTE)

Patient Name: Henry I. Wilson

ID No.: 008-1201

Date: Mar. 7, 2011

SUBJECTIVE: 58-year-old man came to Clinic with midsternal chest pain radiating to both shoulders. Patient has an unremarkable history, denies smoking, drinks socially, no illicit drug abuse. Family history shows that his father died of a myocardial infarction at age 68. His mother, 78, is living with hypertension and hypercholesterolemia that developed in midlife.

OBJECTIVE: BP 160/94, apical heart rate 100 and regular, respirations 24, weight 208 pounds, height 6'1". HEENT: Head normocephalic, atraumatic. TMs intact. Neck: No carotid bruits or JVD. Lungs clear to auscultation bilaterally. Extremities: No clubbing, clots, cyanosis, or edema. ECG is WNL. Cardiac enzymes are WNL. Cholesterol 250. Thallium stress test showed chest pain with exertion and demonstrated a need for cardiac catheterization. Cardiac Cath: Coronary angiography showed blockage in three main coronary arteries.

ASSESSMENT: 1. Hypercholesterolemia; 2. coronary artery disease; 3. angina pectoris

PLAN: CABG in the AM. Need stat lipids, CBC, chemistries, and chest x-ray.

Define:

1. myocardial infarction heart attack
2. hypertension high blood pressure
3. hypercholesterolemia high cholesterol in blood
4. auscultation listening for sounds in the body
5. ECG electrocardiogram
6. cardiac catheterization catheter through large vessel to the heart
7. coronary angiography ~~radiograph~~ radiography of heart and vessels
8. angina pectoris pain of chest caused by constriction
9. CABG coronary artery bypass graft

XIV. Write out and define the underlined terms/abbreviations in this partial Emergency Department Treatment Record.



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EMERGENCY DEPARTMENT TREATMENT RECORD

Patient Name: Gus Abell
Mode of Arrival: EMS

ID No: 008-1202
DOB: Oct. 13, 1945

Date: Apr 3, 2011
Sex: Male

PREHOSPITAL COURSE: This 65-year-old man was brought from the nursing home in full cardiac arrest at 1455 hours. The EMS had given 3 rounds of epinephrine, 2 rounds of atropine, and shock $\times 1$ in the field. Patient was in asystole when he arrived.

PRIMARY INTERVENTIONS: CPR was begun at 1500 hours. Patient was in a bag mask by ventilation at 100% O₂, and the patient had an IO in the left tibia. A triple lumen was inserted into the left femoral and right femoral veins. One liter of normal saline was bolused. Epinephrine was given and repeated in 3 minutes; 1 amp of bicarb was given. There was spontaneous return of pulse at 1508 hours, and CPR was stopped.

Dopamine drip was started at 5 mcg/min and was titrated up to 20 mcg/min. The patient was tachycardic at that point, up to 120 to 130 beats per minute, and his blood pressure remained tenuous at 70 to 80 systolic. The patient was then started on Levophed drip at 0.5 mcg/min, and this was titrated up to 20 mcg/min. The dopamine was decreased to a level of 5 mcg/min. The patient's blood pressure improved to 120 systolic on the Levophed drip. The patient also received a radial arterial line for blood pressure monitoring.

Define:

1. EMS Emergency Medical Service
2. asystole absent heartbeat
3. CPR cardiopulmonary resuscitation
4. tachycardic pertaining to a fast heart rate
5. systolic top # in BP reading \rightarrow contraction of ventricle
6. arterial pertaining to an artery

Interpreting Abbreviations

XV. Write the meanings of these abbreviations:

1. AV atrioventricular
2. CABG coronary artery bypass graft
3. CHF congestive heart failure
4. CPR cardiopulmonary resuscitation
5. MI myocardial infarction

Spelling

XVI. Circle all misspelled terms and write their correct spelling:

adenoidectomy athrosclerosis diastole iskemia mediastinum
atherosclerosis *ischemia*

Pronouncing Terms

XVII. The pronunciation is shown for several medical words. Indicate the primary accented syllable with an ' .

1. cardiomyopathy (kahr de o mi op ə the)
2. lymphadenopathy (lim fad ə nop ə the)
3. lymphography (lim fog rə fe)
4. pericardial (per ĩ kahr de əl)
5. vasodilation (va zo, vas o di la shən)

PRACTICING PRONUNCIATION

Pronounce the terms in Exercise XVII. Then use the Glossary at the Evolve website to check yourself. Be prepared to pronounce the following terms in class:

| | | | |
|------------------|----------------|---------------|------------------|
| aneurysmal | bypass | mitral | phlebostasis |
| angiocarditis | cardioverter | myocardium | splenoptosis |
| aortography | dysrhythmia | nitroglycerin | tonsilloidectomy |
| arteriosclerotic | endarterectomy | palpitations | vasodilator |
| bradycardia | lymphedema | pericardium | ventricular |

Categorizing Terms

XVIII. Classify the terms in the left columns (1-10) by selecting A, B, C, D, or E.

- | | | |
|------------------------------|--------------------------|---------------------------------|
| <u>B</u> 1. angiography | <u>C</u> 6. lymphangitis | A. anatomy |
| <u>C</u> 2. angiostenosis | <u>B</u> 7. lymphography | B. diagnostic test or procedure |
| <u>D</u> 3. atrioseptoplasty | <u>D</u> 8. phlebectomy | C. pathology |
| <u>C</u> 4. aortosclerosis | <u>E</u> 9. vasodilators | D. surgery |
| <u>C</u> 5. lymphoma | <u>A</u> 10. venule | E. therapy |

Challenge

XIX. Break these words into their component parts, and write their meanings. Even if you have not seen these terms before, you may be able to break them apart and determine their meanings.

1. aneurysmectomy surgical removal of an aneurysm
2. epicardial pertaining to the outer layer of the pericardium
3. lymphangiectasia dilation of lymphatic vessels
4. pericardiostomy creation of an opening in the pericardium
5. vasculitis inflammation of the blood vessel