Medical Terminology Circulatory System

Directions:

1. Print cards double sided and cut vocabulary cards
2. Choose an activity method for learning vocabulary words

Class method

- Read the vocabulary word aloud and ask for volunteers to provide the definition
  or
- Read the definition aloud and ask for volunteers to provide the vocabulary word

Small group method

1. Divide the class into small groups
2. Give each group a set of the cards
3. Have one person pick a card and read it aloud to the group
4. The first person in the group to get it right gets a point and is the next person to read a card

Concentration method

1. Pair the students up
2. Give each pair a set of cards
3. Lay the vocabulary cards on a table with the definition side down
4. Each player takes a turn reading a word and saying the definition
5. If the definition is correct, the player picks up the card and keeps it as a point
6. If the definition is incorrect, the next player takes a turn
7. Continue until all cards are drawn

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ARTERIES

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AORTA

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CORONARY ARTERIES

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PULMONARY ARTERIES

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ARTERIOLES

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VEINS

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VENULES

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SUPERIOR AND INFERIOR VENA CAVA

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The largest artery in the body that branches off the heart. It consists of the ascending aorta, aortic arch, and descending aorta

Muscular vessels carry oxygenated blood away from the heart throughout the entire body

Carry deoxygenated blood away from the heart to the lungs

Supply the heart itself with oxygenated blood

Thin blood vessels that return deoxygenated blood to the heart

The smallest arteries in the body

Largest veins in the body and connect to the right side of the heart

Smallest veins in the body

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SUPERIOR VENA CAVAE

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INFERIOR VENA CAVA

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CORONARY OR CARDIAC VEINS

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PULMONARY VEINS

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CAPILLARIES

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CORONARY CIRCUIT

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CORONARY ARTERIES

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MYOCARDIUM

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Returns deoxygenated blood from the lower body (legs, gut, and pelvis)

Carries deoxygenated blood from the upper part of the body (head and arms)

Returns newly oxygenated blood from the lungs to the heart

Returns deoxygenated blood to the right side of the heart

Circuit that includes the coronary arteries that supply oxygenated blood to the myocardium, or heart muscle, and the cardiac veins that return deoxygenated blood to the right upper chamber of the heart, called the right atrium

Networks of microscopic blood vessels that connect arterioles to venules and enable dispersion of oxygen and nutrients into cells as well as removal of carbon dioxide and other waste products out of cells

Heart muscle

Supplies oxygenated blood to the myocardium, or heart muscle, and the cardiac veins that return deoxygenated blood to the right upper chamber of the heart, called the right atrium

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CARDIAC VEINS

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RIGHT ATRIUM

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SYSTEMIC CIRCUIT

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LEFT VENTRICLE

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PULMONARY CIRCUIT

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RIGHT VENTRICLE

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ECHOCARDIOGRAM

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TRANSTHORACIC ECHOCARDIOGRAM (TTE)

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The right upper chamber of the heart

Returns deoxygenated blood to the right upper chamber of the heart, called the right atrium

The left lower chamber of the heart

This circuit involves the distribution of oxygenated blood throughout the body after being pumped out of the heavily muscled left lower chamber of the heart, called the left ventricle. The deoxygenated blood in tissues throughout the body then returns to the right atrium via the superior and inferior vena cavae

Right lower chamber of the heart

This circuit involves the transportation of deoxygenated blood from the right lower chamber of the heart, called the right ventricle, into the lungs via the pulmonary arteries. Oxygenated blood then returns to the heart via the pulmonary veins

This is a noninvasive (does not "invade" the interior of the body) type echocardiogram. A sensor is placed on the patient's chest after a gel is applied

This is a common procedure that uses ultrasound to image the heart. It is used to assess blood flow through the different heart chambers and to diagnose certain heart abnormalities

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TRANSESOPHAGEAL ECHOCARDIOGRAM (TEE)

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CARDIAC CATHETERIZATION

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CORONARY ANGIOGRAM

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ELECTROCARDIOGRAM (ECG OR EKG)

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ELECTROPHYSIOLOGY STUDY

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DOPPLER ULTRASOUND

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MAGNETIC RESONANCE IMAGING (MRI)

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PERCUTANEOUS TRANSLUMINAL CORONARY ANGIOPLASTY

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This procedure involves the insertion of a catheter (long, flexible artificial tube) into a blood vessel, which is threaded into the heart. Certain procedures are possible using the catheter

This type of echocardiogram is invasive. The patient swallows a camera down their esophagus (tube that connects the mouth and stomach) and pictures are taken of the heart from inside the body. The images are higher resolution than with a TTE

A picture of the electrical conduction of the heart

Procedure that involves the release of dye into the coronary circulation to visualize the coronary vessels and assess for blockage

This is an imaging device that uses the doppler effect, the shifting of the frequency of waves relative to the velocity of the object emitting or reflecting the wave. Doppler can inform the reader how fast blood is moving through a vessel and in what direction

A study that analyzes the electrical system of the heart and can be used to diagnose abnormal heart rhythms

A procedure made possible during a cardiac catheterization whereby a blockage within a vessel is opened by expanding a balloon on the catheter or releasing a device called a stent, a detachable mesh tube that expands outward

A device that uses a magnetic field to image the inside of the body in high resolution by analyzing how the magnetic field affects the movement of subatomic particles

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PERICARDIOCENTESIS

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CORONARY ARTERY BYPASS GRAFT (CABG)

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THORACOTOMY

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ENDARTERECTOMY

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DEFIBRILLATION

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ARRHYTHMIA

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FIBRILLATION

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ATRIAL FIBRILLATION (A-FIB)

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A procedure that involves harvesting a vein from an easily accessible part of the body and using it as a device to bypass a coronary artery blockage

A procedure whereby the sac surrounding the heart is punctured to relieve fluid buildup squeezing on the heart

A procedure in which fatty plaque is surgically removed from a large artery

Describes cutting into the chest, such as during heart surgery

Describes an abnormal heartbeat pattern or rhythm

Describes the process of delivering an electric shock to reset the electrical system of the heart

These are fibrillatory movements affecting the atria of the heart, causing blood to pool; this leads to clot formation. When these clots lodge into the circulation of the lungs, they are called pulmonary emboli and result in lung damage or death. They can also enter the circulation of the brain, causing strokes, aka cerebrovascular accidents (CVAs)

Refers to uncoordinated, asynchronous movements of the myocardium (heart muscle) that are ineffective at pumping blood

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PULMONARY EMBOLI

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CEREBROVASCULAR ACCIDENTS (CVAS)

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VENTRICULAR FIBRILLATION

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BACTERIAL ENDOCARDITIS

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ATHEROSCLEROSIS

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ANGINA PECTORIS

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HYPERTENSION

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HYPOTENSION

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Strokes

When clots lodge in the circulation of the lungs

This is a bacterial infection that causes vegetations, or growths inside the heart (often on heart valves). The vegetations cause irregular blood flow inside the heart, leading to clot formation. Clots can be thrown into the systemic circulation, causing strokes and other disease states that occur when a clot obstructs the flow of blood in an artery or vein

These are fibrillatory movements affecting the ventricles of the heart. They are immediately life threatening and treated with defibrillation

A condition characterized by exertion-induced chest pain due to narrowing of coronary arteries, causing myocardial ischemia (inadequate blood flow to the heart muscle)

A condition that involves buildup of fatty plaques within the interior lining of arteries, causing the vessel walls to lose their flexibility and become thickened, scarred, and hardened by calcium

A condition characterized by low blood pressure

A condition characterized by elevated blood pressure

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TACHYCARDIA

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BRADYCARDIA

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CARDIOMYOPATHY

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DILATED CARDIOMYOPATHY

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CONGESTIVE HEART FAILURE (CHF)

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MYOCARDIAL INFARCTION

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PERICARDIAL EFFUSION

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CARDIAC TAMPONADE

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A descriptive term for a slow heart rate

A descriptive term for an elevated heart rate

A massively enlarged heart

A descriptive term for a disease of the heart muscle that can affect the ability of the heart to pump blood effectively

Commonly referred to as a heart attack, this condition is characterized by the death of heart muscle tissue due to blockage of blood flow through the coronary arteries

A progressive heart condition characterized by inadequate movement of blood through the heart (either by weak pumping or poor relaxation), leading to fluid building up either systemically (starting in the feet and legs) or within the lungs

Fluid applying so much pressure on the heart that it can no longer pump blood effectively

This is a condition involving the buildup of fluid with the lining, or sac, surrounding the heart. When severe, this can cause cardiac tamponade, where the fluid applies so much pressure on the heart that it can no longer pump blood effectively

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PERICARDITIS

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DIASTOLE

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SYSTOLE

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POLYCYTHEMIA VERA

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JUGULAR VENOUS DISTENSION

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HEART MURMUR

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Refers to the relaxation time between heart contractions

An inflammation of the lining that covers the heart

This is a type of cancer characterized by overproduction of red blood cells by the bone marrow. It thickens the blood, predisposing it to blood clot formation that can cause heart attacks and strokes

Refers to the period when the heart contracts and blood pressure peaks

Describes the abnormal sounds associated with heart valve (valvular) pathologies

Refers to engorgement of the jugular vein in the neck due to congestive heart failure