

Cardiovascular system

Multiple Choice. Select the best answer and write the letter of your choice to the left of each number.

1. The cardiovascular system includes the heart and:

- a. lungs
- b. blood vessels
- c. digestive organs
- d. endocrine system

2. The thick, muscular layer of the heart wall is the:

- a. endocardium
- b. valve
- c. myocardium
- d. apex

3. The lower chambers of the heart are the:

- a. ventricles
- b. atria
- c. base
- d. systole

4. A vessel that carries blood away from the heart is a(n):

- a. vein
- b. chamber
- c. lymph node
- d. artery

5. The tonsils, spleen, thymus, and nodes are part of the:

- a. digestive system
- b. endocrine system
- c. epicardium
- d. lymphatic system

6. The medical term for a "heart attack" is:

- a. myocardial infarction
- b. cerebrovascular accident
- c. aneurysm
- d. pneumonia

7. The accumulation of fatty deposits in the lining of a vessel is called:

- a. obesity
- b. atherosclerosis
- c. stent
- d. angiogenesis

8. Phlebitis is inflammation of a:

- a. blood cell
- b. vein
- c. heart
- d. nerve

Fill in the blanks:

1. The word *cardiogenic* means originating in the _____
2. Interatrial means between the _____
3. Ventriculotomy means surgical incision of a(n) _____
4. A valvuloplasty is plastic repair of a(n) _____

Write the adjective for the following definitions. The proper suffix is given for each:

5. Pertaining to the heart (-ac) _____
6. Pertaining to the myocardium (-al; ending differs from adjective ending for the heart) _____
7. Pertaining to an atrium (-al) _____
8. Pertaining to a valve (-ar) _____
9. Pertaining to a ventricle (-ar) _____
10. Pertaining to the pericardium (-al) _____

Following the example, write a word for the following definitions pertaining to the tissues of the heart:

11. Inflammation of the heart's lining (usually at a valve) _____
12. Inflammation of the heart muscle _____
13. Inflammation of the fibrous sac around the heart _____

Write a word for the following definitions:

14. Pertaining to an atrium and a ventricle _____
15. Between the ventricles _____
16. Study of the heart _____
17. Surgical incision of a valve _____
18. Enlargement of the heart _____

Answers

1. heart
2. atria
3. ventricle
4. valve
5. cardiac
6. myocardial
7. atrial
8. valvular; also valvar
9. ventricular

10. pericardial
11. endocarditis
12. myocarditis
13. pericarditis
14. atrioventricular
15. interventricular
16. cardiology
17. valvotomy; also, valvulotomy
18. cardiomegaly

Fill in the blanks:

1. Vasoconstriction means narrowing of a(n) _____
2. Endarterectomy is removal of the inner lining of a(n) _____
3. Arteriolitis is inflammation of a(n) _____
4. Angioedema is localized swelling caused by changes in _____
5. Aortostenosis is narrowing of the _____
6. Phlebectasia is dilatation of a(n) _____
7. The term *microvascular* means pertaining to small _____

Define the following words:

8. cardiovascular _____
9. intraaortic _____
10. angiitis ; also angitis or vasculitis _____
11. arteriorrhexis _____
12. phlebitis _____

Use the ending *-gram* to form a word for a radiograph of the following:

13. vessels (use angi/o) _____
14. aorta _____
15. veins _____

Use the root *angi/o* to write words with the following meanings:

16. Formation (-genesis) of a vessel _____
17. Dilatation (-ectasis) of a vessel _____
18. Any disease (-pathy) of a vessel _____
19. Plastic repair (-plasty) of a vessel _____

Use the appropriate root to write words with the following meanings:

20. Within (intra-) a vein _____
21. Incision of an artery _____
22. Excision of a vein _____
23. Hardening (-sclerosis) of the aorta _____

Answers

1. vessel
2. artery
3. arteriole
4. vessels
5. aorta
6. vein
7. vessels
8. pertaining to the heart and vessels
9. within the aorta
10. inflammation of a vessel or vessels
11. rupture of an artery
12. inflammation of a vein
13. angiogram
14. aortogram
15. phlebogram; venogram
16. angiogenesis
17. angiectasis ; also, hemangiectasis
18. angiopathy
19. angioplasty
20. intravenous
21. arteriotomy
22. phlebectomy ; venectomy
23. aortosclerosis

Fill in the blanks:

1. Lymphedema means swelling caused by obstruction of the flow of _____
2. Lymphadenectomy is surgical removal of a(n) _____
3. A lymphangioma is a tumor of _____
4. The adjective *splenic* means pertaining to the _____
5. Thymectomy is surgical removal of the _____
6. Tonsillopathy is any disease of the _____

Identify and define the root in the following words:

	Root	Meaning of Root
7. lymphangial	_____	_____
8. perisplenitis	_____	_____
9. lymphadenography	_____	_____
10. tonsillectomy	_____	_____
11. hypothyroidism	_____	_____

Use the appropriate root to write words with the following meanings:

12. Inflammation of lymphatic vessels _____
13. A tumor (-oma) of lymphatic tissue _____
14. Any disease (-pathy) of the lymph nodes _____
15. Enlargement (-megaly) of the spleen _____
16. Pertaining to (-ic) the thymus _____
17. Inflammation of a tonsil _____

Answers

1. lymph
2. lymph node
3. lymphatic vessels
4. spleen
5. thymus
6. tonsils
7. lymphangi/o; lymphatic vessel
8. splen/o; spleen
9. lymphaden/o; lymph node
10. tonsill/o; tonsil
11. thym/o; thymus
12. lymphangitis also, lymphangiitis
13. lymphoma
14. lymphadenopathy
15. splenomegaly
16. thymic
17. tonsillitis

Match the following terms and write the appropriate letter to the left of each number:

- | | |
|---------------------|--|
| 1. valve | a. vessel that empties into the right atrium |
| 2. vena cava | b. fibrous sac around the heart |
| 3. apex | c. structure that keeps fluid moving forward |
| 4. pericardium | d. central opening of a vessel |
| 5. lumen | e. lower, pointed region of the heart |
| 6. thrombosis | a. ineffective quivering of muscle |
| 7. myocarditis | b. formation of a blood clot in a vessel |
| 8. infarction | c. inflammation of the heart muscle |
| 9. fibrillation | d. local deficiency of blood |
| 10. ischemia | e. local death of tissue |
| 11. atherosclerosis | a. twisted and swollen vessel |
| 12. varix | b. blockage |
| 13. occlusion | c. absence of a heartbeat |
| 14. asystole | d. localized dilatation of a vessel |
| 15. aneurysm | e. accumulation of fatty deposits |
| 16. VT | a. stroke |
| 17. CVA | b. a type of blood lipid |
| 18. HTN | c. rapid beat in the heart's lower chambers |
| 19. HDL | d. high blood pressure |
| 20. CABG | e. surgery to bypass a blocked vessel |
| 21. diuretic | a. removal of plaque |
| 22. regurgitation | b. drug that increases urinary output |
| 23. streptokinase | c. premature contraction |
| 24. atherectomy | d. drug used to dissolve blood clots |
| 25. extrasystole | e. backward flow |

FILL IN THE BLANKS

26. Each upper receiving chamber of the heart is a(n) _____
27. The microscopic vessels through which materials are exchanged between the blood and the tissues are the _____
28. The heart muscle is the _____
29. The largest artery is the _____
30. A sinus rhythm originates in the _____

31. Blood returning to the heart from the systemic circuit enters the chamber called the _____
32. The term *varicoid* pertains to a(n) _____
33. The lymphoid organ in the chest is the _____
34. A phlebotomist is one who drains blood from a(n) _____
35. At its termination in the abdomen, the aorta divides into the right and left _____
36. The large artery in the neck that supplies blood to the brain is the _____
37. The large vein that drains the lower body and empties into the heart is the _____
38. The right lymphatic duct and the thoracic duct drain into vessels called the _____
39. In C.L.'s case study, the device he wore to record his heart rhythm is called a(n) _____
40. The abnormal heart rhythm that prevented C.L. from completing basic training is termed _____
41. The catheterization technique used to correct C.L.'s arrhythmia is termed cardiac _____

TRUE-FALSE

Examine the following statements. If the statement is true, write T in the first blank. If the statement is false, write F in the first blank and correct the statement by replacing the underlined word in the second blank.

42. The left AV valve is the mitral valve. _____
43. The systemic circuit pumps blood to the lungs. _____
44. An artery is a vessel that carries blood back to the heart. _____
45. Diastole is the relaxation phase of the heart cycle _____
46. The right ventricle pumps blood into the aorta. _____
47. Blood returning from the lungs to the heart enters the left atrium _____
48. The pulmonary vein carries blood to the lungs _____
49. The brachial artery supplies blood to the leg _____
50. Peyer patches are in the intestine _____
51. Bradycardia is a lower-than-average heart rate _____
52. A beta-adrenergic blocking agent slows the heart rate _____

ELIMINATIONS

In each of the sets below, underline the word that does not fit in with the rest and explain the reason for your choice:

53. SA node — Purkinje fibers — apex — AV node — AV bundle
54. murmur — systolic — sphygmomanometer — mm Hg — diastolic
55. U — S₁ — QRS — T — P
56. thymus — spleen — cusp — tonsil — Peyer patches

Define the following terms:

57. Avascular
58. Atriotomy

- 59. Splenectomy
- 60. Supraventricular
- 61. Phlebectasis

Write words for the following definitions:

- 62. Physician who specializes in study and treatment of the heart _____
- 63. Suture of an artery _____
- 64. Surgical fixation of the spleen _____
- 65. An instrument (-tome) for incising a valve _____
- 66. Stoppage (-stasis) of lymph flow _____
- 67. Excision of a lymph node _____

Use the root aort/o to write words with the following meanings:

- 68. Downward displacement (-ptosis) of the aorta _____
- 69. Narrowing (-stenosis) of the aorta _____
- 70. Radiograph (-gram) of the aorta _____
- 71. Before or in front of (pre-) the aorta _____

Write the meaning of the following abbreviations as they apply to the cardiovascular system:

- 82. AED _____
- 83. LVAD _____
- 84. DVT _____
- 85. VF _____
- 86. BBB _____
- 87. PCTA _____

Write words for the following definitions

- 88. inflammation of a vessel _____
- 89. any disease of a lymph node _____
- 90. neoplasm involving the lymphatic system _____
- 91. plastic repair of a vessel _____
- 92. inflammation of a lymphatic vessel _____
- 93. any disease of a vessel _____
- 94. inflammation of a lymph node _____
- 95. neoplasm of a lymph node _____
- 96. tumor involving vessels _____

Define the following words and give the meaning of the word parts in each.

- 97. Phonocardiography: _____

a. phon/o _____

b. cardi/o _____

c. -graphy _____

98. Endarterectomy : _____

a. end/o _____

b. arteri/o _____

c. ecto _____

d. -tomy _____

99. Telangiectasia: _____

a. tel _____

b. angi/o _____

c. -ectasia _____

100. Lymphangiophlebitis: _____

a. lymph/o _____

b. angi/o _____

c. phleb/o _____

d. -itis _____

Answers

1. c

2. a

3. e

4. b

5. d

6. b

7. c

8. e

9. a

10. d

11. e

12. a

13. b

14. c

15. d

16. c

17. a

18. d

19. b
20. e
21. b
22. e
23. d
24. a
25. c
26. atrium
27. capillaries
28. myocardium
29. aorta
30. sinoatrial (SA) node
31. right atrium
32. varicose vein, varix
33. thymus
34. vein
35. common iliac arteries
36. common carotid artery
37. inferior vena cava
38. subclavian veins
39. Holter monitor
40. atrial fibrillation
41. ablation
42. T
43. F; pulmonary circuit
44. F; vein
45. T
46. F; left ventricle
47. T
48. F; heart
49. F; arm
50. T
51. T
52. T
53. apex; The *apex* is the pointed lower region of the heart; the others are part of the heart's conduction system.

54. murmur; A *murmur* is an abnormal heart sound; the others are terms associated with blood pressure.

55. S₁; S₁ symbolizes the first heart sound; the others are waves of the ECG.

56. cusp; A *cusp* is a flap of a heart valve; the others are lymphoid tissue.

57. without vessels

58. incision of an atrium

59. surgical removal of the spleen

60. above a ventricle

61. dilatation of a vein

62. cardiologist

63. arteriorrhaphy

64. splenopexy

65. valvotome; valvulotome

66. lymphostasis

67. lymphadenectomy

68. aortoptosis

69. aortostenosis

70. aortogram

71. preaortic

82. automated external defibrillator

83. left ventricular assist device

84. deep vein thrombosis

85. ventricular fibrillation

86. bundle branch block

87. percutaneous transluminal coronary angioplasty

88. angiitis; angitis

89. lymphadenopathy

90. lymphoma

91. angioplasty

92. lymphangiitis; lymphangitis

93. angiopathy

94. lymphadenitis

95. lymphadenoma

96. angioma

97. recording of the heart's sounds

a. sound

b. heart

c. act of recording

98. excision of the inner layer of an artery thickened by atherosclerosis

a. within

b. artery

c. out

d. to cut

99. permanent dilation of small blood vessels causing small, local red lesions

a. end

b. vessel

c. dilation

100. inflammation of lymphatic vessels and veins

a. lymphatic system

b. vessel

c. vein

d. inflammation