

Medical Terminology

Heart – Diseases and Disorders

Name _____ Period _____

- A. Abnormality of the heart rhythm.
The disorder is: _____
- B. Nerve impulses are prevented from getting through to the ventricular myocardium _____. It is treated with a pacemaker, a battery-operated device that stimulate to contract the ventricular myocardium at a rate fast enough to deliver an adequate circulation of blood.
The disorder is: _____
- C. A slow heart rate – usually below 60 beats per minute. It is normal because of genetic control, sleep, and well-conditioned athletes. Abnormal conditions include a damaged SA _____ node, drugs, hypothermia _____, and improper nervous control of the heart. If the problem is severe, a pacemaker may be inserted.
The disorder is: _____
- D. A fast heart rate – usually over 100 beats per minute. It is normal after exercise and during the stress response. Abnormal conditions may include improper nervous control of the heart, hemorrhaging _____, shock, drugs, and fever _____.
The disorder is: _____
- E. This is a variation in the heart rate _____ during the breathing cycle. Typically, the heart rate increases during inspiration _____ and decreases during expiration _____. This is common in young people and does not require treatment.
The disorder is: _____
- F. Contractions that occur before the next expected contraction in a series of cardiac cycles. They can occur with lack of sleep, too much caffeine or nicotine, alcoholism, and heart damage.
The disorder is: _____
- G. A condition in which the cardiac muscle fibers contract out of step with each other. The affected heart chambers do not effectively pump the blood. If the atria are affected, this condition can be treated with drugs. If the ventricles are affected, the lack of ventricular pumping suddenly stops the flow of blood to the vital tissues _____. Death may occur within minutes. Defibrillation – the application of an electric shock to force cardiac muscle fibers to contract in rhythm – may be used to treat both types.
The disorder is: _____

- H. The inability of the heart to pump enough blood _____ to sustain life. It usually occurs as a complication of a myocardial infarction

_____.
The disorder is: _____

- I. Right-sided failure of the heart _____ may be caused by lung _____ disorders that obstruct the normal flow of the blood into the pulmonary trunk. The right side of the heart may become overloaded.

The disorder is: _____

- J. The inability of the left ventricle to pump effectively. It is often the result of a heart attack _____ caused by a CAD _____ . The pumping pressure in the body decreases which causes the body to retain fluids. Left-sided heart failure also causes the congestion of blood in the lungs _____, which may lead to right-sided heart failure. Symptoms of right-sided heart failure include edema _____ in the abdomen _____ and the lower extremities due to the impaired blood flow into the right side of the heart.

The disorder is: _____

- K. This is an incomplete closure of the heart valves.

The disorder is: _____

- L. *The disorder is a **Myocardial Infarction, and MI, a Heart Attack, or a Coronary***

a. What actually occurs:

b. Signs and symptoms:

c. Treatment:

d. Risk factors:

e. Prudent heart living: