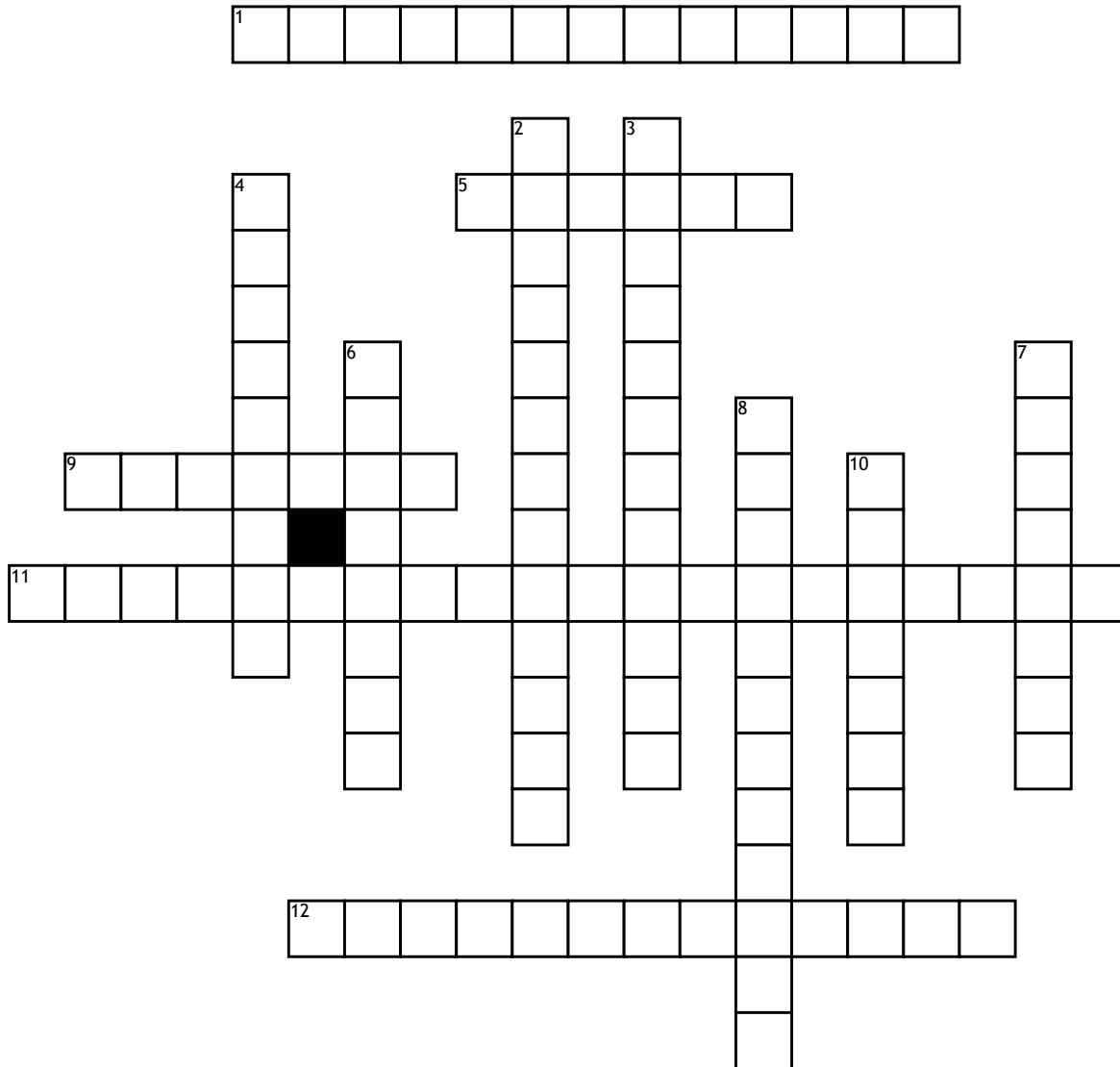


Name: _____

Date: _____

Cardiac Assessment



Across

1. Due to valvular dysfunction resulting in retrograde or the backwards flow of blood.
5. Which valve is most often effected by infective endocarditis is
9. The volume of blood in the ventricle at the end of diastole. It is dependent on venous return and total blood volume, cardiac output, and length of the diastolic phase of the cardiac cycle.
11. Average blood pressure over the entire cardiac cycle. Goal is 65 mm Hg.

12. The volume of blood ejected from the heart over 1 minute. Normal range is 4-6 L/min.

Down

2. ability of the myocardial muscle tissue to contract and relax after an electrical stimulus
3. The amount of blood pumped by the ventricle with every contraction.
4. The force the ventricle must overcome to eject contents, primarily determined by systemic vascular resistance.

6. It is the relaxation of the atrium or ventricles also known as the filling stage.

7. Anything that increases the strength of contraction of the heart

8. Occurs when the heart can no longer produce sufficient cardiac output to meet metabolic demands.

10. The contraction of the atrium or ventricles, this propels blood out of the chambers into the pulmonary circulation for the atria and out to the aorta and body for the ventricle.