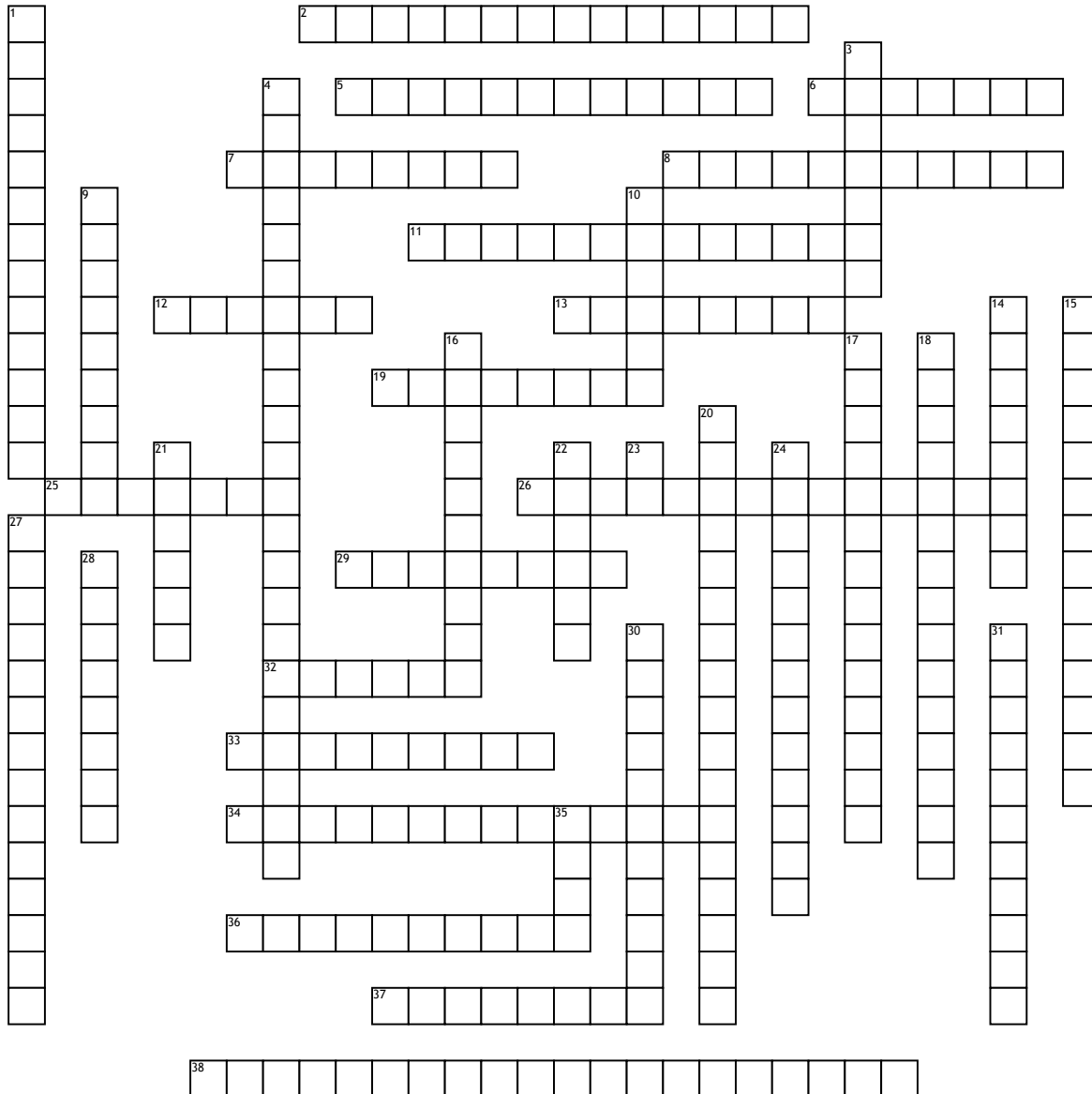


Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Date: \_\_\_\_\_

# Cardiovascular Puzzle



## Across

2. This is the general term for diseases of the heart muscle. The most common of these diseases is the dilated cardiomyopathy in which the disease weakens the heart muscle and causes left ventricular dilation leading to increased diastolic pressure and volume.

5. A condition in which a person's blood pressure is abnormally high.

6. A brief loss of consciousness caused by temporary lack of oxygenated blood.

7. A pathological blood-filled dilatation of a blood vessel

8. A procedure with a balloon-tipped catheter to enlarge a narrowing in a coronary artery. (Also known as PCTA.)

11. The pressure of the blood on the walls of the arteries, produced primarily by contraction of the heart muscle. Its measurement is recorded as two numbers: the first (systolic pressure) is measured after the heart contracts and is highest; the second (diastolic pressure) is measured before the heart contracts and is lowest

12. Relating to the aorta, which is the major vessel that carries oxygenated blood from the heart to the body.

13. Constriction of a passage. Used typically when there is a narrowing of a valve opening (for example, mitral valve stenosis) or of a blood vessel.

19. Relating to the heart, or to one of the two arteries that originate in the aorta and supply blood directly to heart tissue.

25. Period of contraction of the heart during which blood is ejected from the ventricles

26. Chest pain caused by insufficient blood flow to the heart muscle.

29. Localized loss of blood supply due to a mechanical obstruction.

32. A deficiency in the oxygen-carrying material of the blood.

33. A semi-solidified mass of blood, either in or out of the body

34. Valve that separates the right atrium and the right ventricle and prevents back-flow from the ventricle to the atrium. It is composed of three leaf-like parts

36. the condition of being abnormally dilated or enlarged.

37. Normal period of relaxation and dilatation of the heart cavities.

38. A surgical procedure whereby a new route is created around plaque within a coronary artery, using part of a vein as a graft. The procedure permits increased blood flow to deliver oxygen and nutrients to the heart muscle

## Down

1. Describes a condition in which a valve is not able to prevent back-flow of blood. The resulting back-flow is termed a regurgitation.

3. Difficulty in breathing.

4. Inability of the heart to pump blood with normal efficiency. When this happens, the heart is unable to supply enough blood to the body's other organs such as the brain, liver and kidneys. Symptoms can include shortness of breath, pooling of fluid in the legs and feet, swelling and enlargement of the heart.

9. Relating to the lungs. Sometimes this term is used to denote the pulmonary valve, which is the valve that prevents back-flow of blood from the pulmonary artery into the right ventricle.

10. A vessel that carries blood away from the heart. Arteries generally carry oxygenated blood. In mammals, the exception is the pulmonary artery, which carries deoxygenated blood to the lungs

14. A condition in which a person's skin is discolored to a bluish hue because of inadequate oxygenation of the blood.

15. A general diagnostic term for disease of the heart muscle.

16. Irregular heartbeat.

17. An agent used to prevent or interfere with the formation of a thrombus (a blood clot in a blood vessel or within the heart)

18. : An accumulation of fat-containing deposits on arterial walls.

20. The minimum blood pressure, measured before the heart contracts. Usually the second number recorded in a blood pressure reading.

21. : The chamber of the heart that collects blood returning from the rest of the body

22. Chest pain due to an inadequate supply of oxygen to the heart muscle.

23. The medical term for heart attack. It refers to changes that occur in the heart muscle (myocardium) due to the sudden deprivation of circulating blood. The main change is necrosis (death) of myocardial tissue

24. Back-flow of blood through an insufficient valve. (For example, mitral valve regurgitation.)

27. Pertaining to the heart and blood vessels

28. Floppy valve, associated with regurgitation

30. Valve that separates the left atrium and the left ventricle and prevents back-flow from the ventricle to the atrium.

31. Excessively slow heartbeat

35. A vessel that carries blood toward the heart.