

4.3 Classwork and Evaluation



Cardiovascular notes 14-30

- Capillaries: tiny blood vessels that connect arteries to veins and carry oxygen and nutrients to cells, O₂ passes through them and CO₂.
- Coronary arteries: heart's own system of blood vessels, to provide blood and oxygen to heart. Right coronary artery- supplies right atrium and right ventricle and bottom of left ventricle. Left coronary artery- supplies blood to rest of heart
- Blood: only tissue that flows throughout body, carries oxygen and nutrients all through the body, essential to immune system
- Plasma: yellowish, liquid part of blood, where blood cells travel, carries blood cells, nutrients, waste products, clotting proteins, and hormones
- Red blood cells (erythrocytes): transport oxygen, hematocrit= percentage of RBCs in total blood volume
- Hemoglobin: picks up O₂ in areas where there is a lot and takes it to places where there isn't a lot.
- White blood cells: change according to need and situation in the body, can leave the blood stream through the vessels to attack foreign invaders.
- Platelets: "Clotting agents" of the blood, when stimulated by damaged tissue they release stimulants to help clot blood
- Heart's conductive system: the heart's electrical system, helps to regulate blood
- Aneurysm: abnormal dilation of an artery or vein, caused by a weakened vessel wall
- Embolism: the occlusion of a vessel by an object then embolism goes to the site of it
- Congestive heart failure: caused by - coronary atherosclerosis, persistent high blood pressure, multiple myocardial infarctions
- MI: myocardial infarction, caused by- death of an area of heart muscle from lack of O₂
- Blood clot: use clot dissolving drugs to get rid of it

Surgical procedures:

- Angioplasty: done through a catheter in the groin or wrist and the catheter is pushed in until you find the blocked artery. A stent is placed in the artery and a balloon is placed inside the stent. The balloon is inflated until the stent is in place then the balloon is deflated and removed.
- By-pass: a blood vessel is removed and redirected to another area or narrowing area to bypass the blockages and restore blood flow, the vessel is then called a graft.
- Open-heart: surgery where chest is open and heart is being directly operated on

Blood Pressure:

- Systolic: highest pressure in heart
- 120 mm/hg
- Diastolic: lowest pressure in heart
- 80mm/hg
- Pulse pressure: difference between diastolic and systolic
- Pulse: rhythmic beating of the heart
- Pulse can be felt in 7 areas