National Exam word list

1. Agonal- 20 -10 beats low
2. Alveoli –blood oxygenated through this in the lungs
3. Angina – heart pain
4. Apex of heart – pointed end of heart/lies on the wall of the diaphragm
5. Atherosclerosis – buildup of fat deposits on the artery walls
6. Asystole – flat line associate with death
7. Augmented – AVF-AVL,AVR limb leads
8. AVF-left leg
9. AVR-right arm
10. AVL-left arm
11. Baseline-resting phase
12. Bicuspid valve-same as-mitral valve
13. Bradycardia-HR below 60
14. Capillaries-blood oxygenated through this in the lungs
15. Cardiac cycle-beginning of heart beat until beginning of next0
16. Cardiac tissue-unique/all fused together
17. Chordae tendineae-holds heart beat in place
18. Coronary artery-gives nourishment to myocardium
19. Diastolic-relax
20. Electrocardiogram-recording/tracing of EKG
21. Electrocardiograph-machine/instrument records heart activity
22. Endocardium-this is what valves of heart are made of
23. Heart murmur-sound of faulty valves closing
24. Inferior vena cava-coming from lower diaphragm
25. Ischemia-lack of blood supply to area of the myocardium
26. Large square=5mm x 5mm
27. Largest chamber of heart-left ventricle
28. Mediastinum-where heart is located
29. MI-myocardial tissue suffers death to an area because of insufficient blood flow
30. Normal sinus rhythm-60 to 100
31. Normal standard-10mm
32. Pericardium-fibrous outer layer
33. Pericardial sac-encloses the heart
34. Purkinje fibers-when ventricles contract
35. PQRST – represent the cardiac cycle
36. Precordial leads-chest leads
37. Resting phase-baseline
38. Rt. Atrium-blood back to heart/receiving chamber
39. Semilunar valves-pulmonic and aortic
40. Septum-this separates left and right side of heart
41. Sinus arrhythmia-changes in breathing
42. Standard check=voltage that the instrument is using
43. Syncope-heart beats too slow
44. Systole-contract/pump blood out
45. Systolic-contract
46. Tachycardia-rapid heart beat

Things you need to study

Alveoli-capillaries=how blood oxygenates through the lungs

Balance sides....where I put rt arm lead, on the left side I need to put it there also

Bicuspid valve is also the mitral valve

Conduction system

- Sa node
- AV node
- Bundle of HIS
- Rt and lft. Bundle of branches
- Purkinje fibers
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Heart

- Size of fist
- Carries oxygenated
- What are the entrance valves
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High blood pressure=major cause of heart failure

HR=40-60, then the AV node would start the impulse

Left ventricle is largest chamber – pumps blood out to all the body

Myocardium

- It is thickest layer of heart
- Made up of muscle
- If blood supply stops what happens?
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What happens when atrium contract?

What is special about RL lead wire? What color? = ground wire, green

Where do we place AVF-AVR-AVL?

12 lead ECG – 10 lead wires –electrodes

Contributions to a heart attack

- Plaque builds up
- Plaque breaks off and the bleed makes clot form
- Clot travels until it finds artery to small
- Cuts blood supply off to that area - Heart attack