

## PATHOLOGICAL CONDITION AND SPECIAL PROCEDURES – CARDIOVASCULAR SYSTEM

I. Complete the sentences with the words from the box below.

<b>Cardiomyopathy</b>	<b>Hypertension</b>	<b>Thrombus</b>	<b>Angina</b>	<b>Atherosclerosis</b>
<b>Arrhythmias</b>	<b>Myocarditis</b>	<b>Heart failure</b>	<b>Heart attack</b>	<b>Stenosis</b>
<b>Aneurism</b>	<b>Coronary artery disease (CAD)</b>	<b>Ischemia</b>	<b>Aortic insufficiency (AI)</b>	
	<b>Valvular heart disease</b>	<b>Embolism</b>		

1. \_\_\_\_\_ is the hardening and narrowing of the arteries. It is caused by the slow buildup of plaque on the inside of walls of the arteries.
2. \_\_\_\_\_ occurs when the arteries that supply blood to the heart muscle (the coronary arteries) become hardened and narrowed. The arteries harden and narrow due to buildup of a material called plaque on their inner walls.
3. \_\_\_\_\_ is chest pain or discomfort that occurs when the heart does not get enough blood.
4. A \_\_\_\_\_ happens when a blood clot develops at the site of plaque in a coronary artery and suddenly cuts off blood supply to that part of the heart muscle. Cells in the heart muscle begin to die if they do not receive enough oxygen-rich blood.
5. \_\_\_\_\_ are changes in the normal beating rhythm of the heart.
6. In \_\_\_\_\_, the heart can't pump blood effectively to the rest of the body.
7. An \_\_\_\_\_ is a localized, blood-filled dilation (bulge) of a blood vessel caused by disease or weakening of the vessel wall. It can occur in arteries at the base of the brain and in the aorta. The bulge in a blood vessel can burst and lead to death at any time.
8. \_\_\_\_\_, which literally means "heart muscle disease", is the deterioration of the function of the myocardium (the heart muscle) for any reason.
9. \_\_\_\_\_ is inflammation of the myocardium, the muscular part of the heart. It is generally due to infection (viral or bacterial).
10. \_\_\_\_\_ is any disease process involving one or more valves of the heart.
11. \_\_\_\_\_ is a medical condition in which the blood pressure is chronically elevated.
12. \_\_\_\_\_ is a restriction in blood supply, generally due to factors in the blood vessels, with resultant damage or dysfunction of tissue.
13. A \_\_\_\_\_ is an abnormal narrowing in a blood vessel or other tubular organ or structure. It is also sometimes called a "stricture".
14. \_\_\_\_\_ is the leaking of the aortic valve of the heart that causes blood to flow in the reverse direction during ventricular diastole, from the aorta into the left ventricle.
15. A \_\_\_\_\_ is a blood clot that forms in a vessel and remains there.
16. An \_\_\_\_\_ is a clot that travels from the site where it formed to another location in the body.

*II. Match.*

<b>1. Venipuncture</b>	a. This is a simple test that detects and records the electrical activity of the heart. It is used to detect and locate the source of heart problems.
<b>2. Cardiac catheterization</b>	b. This test uses sound waves to create a moving picture of the heart. It provides information about the size and shape of the heart and how well the chambers and valves are functioning.
<b>3. Electrocardiogram (EKG or ECG)</b>	c. This test takes a picture of the organs and structures inside the chest. These include the heart, lungs, and blood vessels.
<b>4. Venogram</b>	d. This medical procedure uses a long, thin, flexible tube called a catheter, which is put into a blood vessel in your arm, groin, or neck and threaded to your heart. Through this, doctors can perform diagnostic tests and treatments on your heart.
<b>5. Chest X-ray</b>	e. This is a procedure that uses a special dye (contrast material) and x-rays to see how blood flows through your heart.
<b>6. Thrombectomy</b>	f. This is the collection of blood from a vein, usually for laboratory testing.
<b>7. Cardioplasty</b>	g. It is most often used to look at veins in the legs and belly area (abdomen) using x-rays.
<b>8. Echocardiogram</b>	h. It is an incision of the heart.
<b>9. Coronary angiography</b>	i. It is a surgical repair of the heart.
<b>10. Cardiotomy</b>	j. It is a removal of a thrombus.

*III. Translate.*

1. zakřivení páteře
2. kloubní chrupavka
3. vrozený rozštěp páteře
4. dlouhodobé období nehybnosti
5. sádra a dlaha
6. účinnost léčby
7. hrudní koš
8. buňky a tkáně
9. dutiny a roviny těla
10. trávení a vylučování

*IV. Explain in English.*

hematopoiesis

joint

humerus

ulna

osteoporosis

scoliosis

femur  
tibia  
hypotension

amputation  
vessel  
septum