Across
3. In this disease the pt will experience blue, white red symptoms
4. Condition of poor venous blood flow in lower extremities, results in venous stasis
6. This drug is a direct thrombin inhibitor that can replace coumadin but has no antidote, is expensive and contraindicated in valve disease pts
10. This procedure is invasive and uses contrast to view artery, measure blockage, wall motion, valves and ef.
17. Blood test that is found in cells of brain, heart and skeletal muscle, if elevation may be MI but we can’t rule it in.
18. This acronym is used in the treatment of MIs. Name it and what the letters mean.
21. Opioid analgesic used in MIs
22. Disease resulting from plaque build up in the peripheral extremities
23. This enzyme test is specific to cardiac muscle, rizes in 2-4 hours, peaks at 24-36 and returns normal in 10-14 days.
24. A condition where a clot forms on the wall of a vein, inflammation occurs and some degree of obstructed venous flow occurs
25. This procedure uses a gel on the chest and with a probe is able to view motion of the heart, valve function and EF
29. This open heart procedure is most common, treats but not cure
30. Given with heparin until it reaches a therapeutic effect, if using this drug must monitor Vitamin K intake
31. Hypertension resulting from kidney disease, pregnancy or endocrine disorders
32. These drugs cause arterial dilation and reduction of afterload, increases coronary perfusion, decrease myocardial force of contraction

Down
1. Angina that is associated with cocaine use and coronary artery spasms
2. This drug is referred to as a TRUE blood thinner, used to increase bloodflow in extremities
5. If someone has had an MI in the past this permanent change on an EKG would be seen
7. Chest pain that is felt elsewhere (Jaw, shoulder, back, arm)
8. This procedure uses a balloon tipped catheter to compress plaque on artery walls, opening the lumen.
9. This class of drugs is given to angina patients to relieve chest pain
11. This class of drugs reduces preload and afterload and promotes water loss through kidneys, decreasing blood volume
12. This may happen as a result of gangrene and tissue necrosis if unable to revascularize an affected extremity
13. Chest pain that is predictable with exertion and goes away with nitrates or rest
14. These drugs lyse clots that have already formed
15. This class of drugs blocks beta receptors in the heart reduces heart rate, reduces speed of conduction through AV node
16. This drug interferes with protein involved in clotting, indicated to reduce risk of stroke in afib pts, used to prevent DVT/PE in hip replacement pts
19. Blood test to detect clotting used in people on Heparin
20. This disease results from an atherosclerotic plaque build up over time, reducing size of affected artery
26. This test is specific to cardiac muscle, rises in 4-8 hours, peaks in 18-24 hours and returns normal in 72. Can rule in MI if elevated.
27. This drug is used to treat A fib, decreases conduction through the AV node, increases force of ventricular contraction and should be held if HR less than 60
28. Necrosis or death of cardiac cells when the heart is severely deprived of O2 results in this