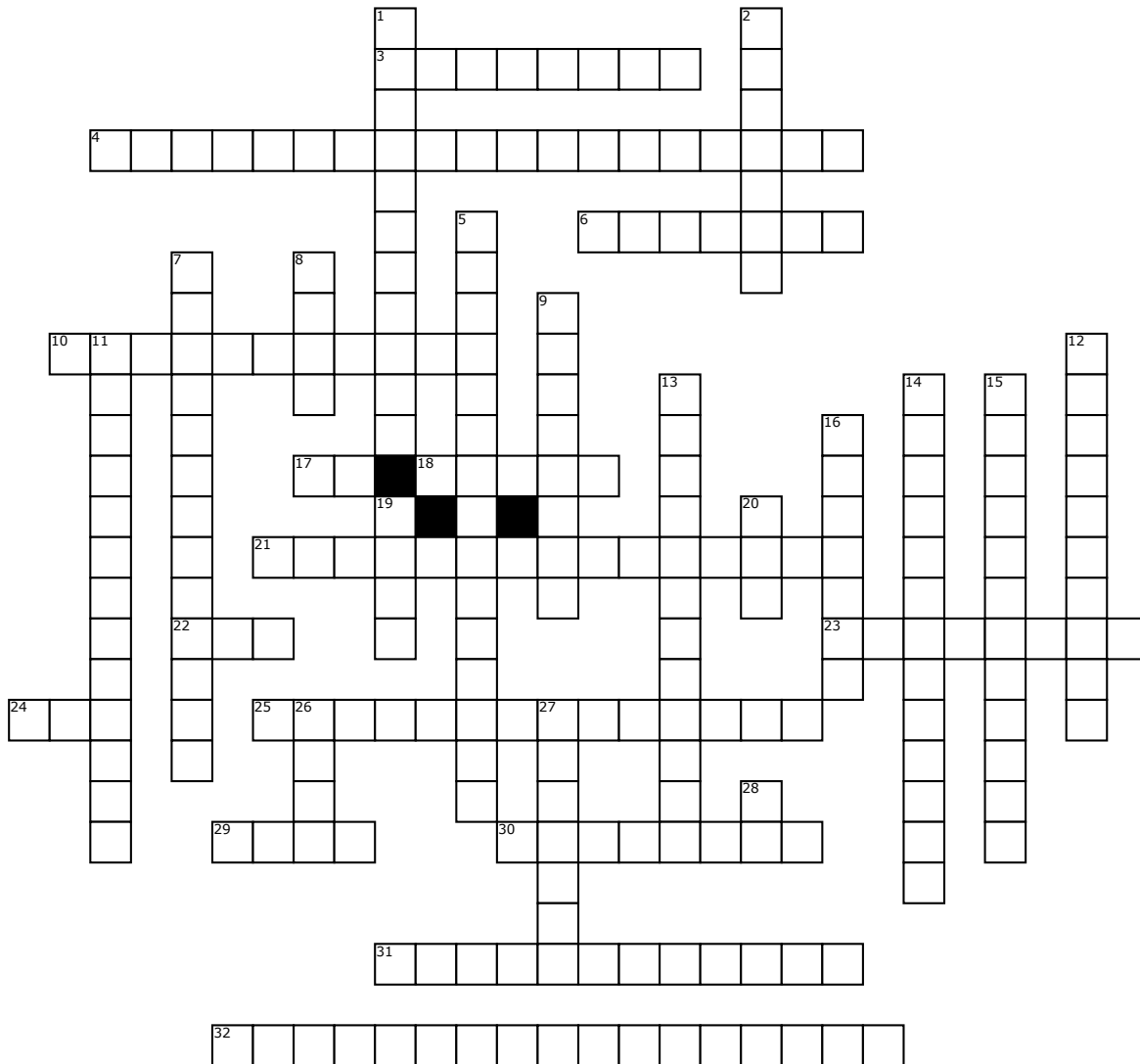


Name: _____

Date: _____

Unit TWO



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 cant rule 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 arteries in the peripheral extremities
- 23.** This enzyme test is specific to cardiac muscle, rises 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