



6: Cardiovascular System

Terms in this set (16)

| | |
|-------------------------------|---|
| Aneurysm | Localized dilatation or outpouching of a vessel wall or cardiac chamber caused by weakening of a vessel wall |
| True | Aneurysm that involves all three layers of the wall of an artery (intima, media and adventitia) |
| False | Aneurysm in which there is a collection of blood leaking completely out of an artery or vein, but confined next to the vessel by the surrounding tissue |
| Arteriosclerosis | Stiffness, loss of elasticity, and thickening of the arterial wall which leads to narrowing and subsequent obstruction of the lumen resulting in decreased blood flow |
| Atherosclerosis | A chronic inflammatory response to lipid accumulation in the intimal layer of the arterial walls causing narrowing and low blood supply |
| Complicated plaque | "Unstable" plaque that ruptures |
| Fatty streak | Collection of foam cells within the endothelium which produce more free radicals and inflammatory mediators |
| Fibrous plaque | Collagen growth over a fatty streak which can calcify and protrude into the lumen to obstruct blood flow |
| Foam cells | Formed by macrophages engulfing oxidized LDL in the intima |
| Coronary artery disease (CAD) | Atherosclerosis within a coronary artery |
| Hypertension | Elevated blood pressure above normal range |
| Pericardial effusion | Accumulation of fluid in the pericardial cavity |
| Regurgitation | Incomplete closure, or 'leaky', heart valve(s) lead to a backflow of blood |
| Stenosis | Narrowing of valve(s) which restricts blood flow through the heart |

6: Cardiovascular System

| | |
|-----------------|--|
| Thromboembolism | Condition in which thrombosis progresses to embolism (e.g. DVT followed by PE) |
| Thrombus | Blood clot formed within a blood vessel |