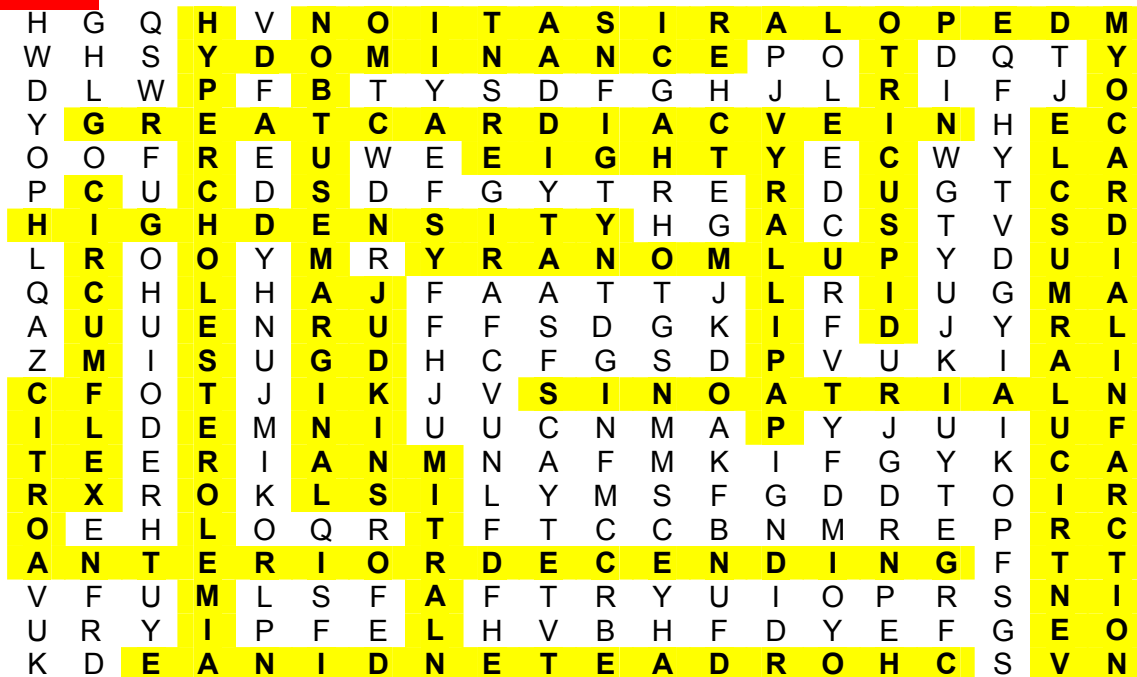
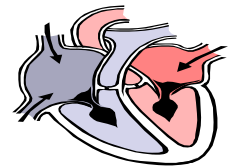




Cardiac Word Find



ANSWER THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS RELATING TO THE ANATOMY, PHYSIOLOGY AND PATHOLOGY OF THE HUMAN HEART THEN FIND THE ANSWERS IN THE WORD FIND



1. The fibrous cap that forms over an atheromatous plaque has an average Hounsfield value of **EIGHTY**.
2. What is known as 'good cholesterol'? **HIGH DENSITY LIPOPROTEINS**.
3. What are the names of the two vessels of almost equal diameter that arise from the bifurcation of the left main coronary artery?
LEFT ANTERIOR DESCENDING ARTERY and the **CIRCUMFLEX ARTERY**
4. CORONARY **DOMINANCE** refers to the artery from which the posterior descending artery originates.
5. Which vessel, which arises from the circumflex artery supplies the posterior medial papillary muscle?
OBTUSE MARGINAL BRANCHES
6. Which venous structure of the heart runs parallel to the LAD and empties into the coronary sinus?
GREAT CARDIAC VEIN
7. **HYPERCHOLESTEROLEMIA** is the term used to describe high levels of blood cholesterol.
8. Name the four valves of the heart. **TRICUSPID, AORTIC, PULMONARY** and **MITRAL**
9. The P wave on an ECG represents the spread of electrical impulse through the atria, this process is known as **DEPOLARISATION**.
10. The J in the 'JR' and 'JL' catheters stands for **JUDKINS**
11. The P-R interval on an ECG represents the time taken for the electrical impulse to travel from the **SINOATRIAL** node to the **VENTRICULAR MUSCLE**.
12. The Mitral valve is located between the left atrium and the left ventricle and is the valve most commonly affected by disease. The **CHORDAE TENDINAE** and the **PAPILLARY** muscles are the supporting structures for the two leaflets of the valve.
13. AMI is the acronym for ACUTE **MYOCARDIAL INFARCTION**.