

### Diseases/Conditions – Matching.

1. Anemia – Fatty deposits on artery walls reduce or eliminate blood flow. Treated with low-cholesterol diet, meds and or an angioplasty.
2. Aneurysm – A foreign substance in the blood (air, bacteria, blood clot or fat) that may block a blood vessel.
3. Arrhythmia – A heart attack. A blockage cuts off the blood supply to the heart, causing pain, pressure & clammy skin.
4. Arteriosclerosis – Abnormal heart rhythm. Can be mild or severe enough to require a defibrillator.
5. Atherosclerosis – High blood pressure. Risk factors include family history, race, obesity, stress, smoking, aging & a high fat diet.
6. Congestive heart failure – An inadequate number of red blood cells or hemoglobin. May cause pallor, fatigue & rapid blood loss. Can result from iron deficiency or injury to the bone marrow.
7. Embolus – Swollen, dilated veins that have lost elasticity. Can be treated with exercise, support hose or surgery.
8. Hemophilia – Cancer of the bone marrow or lymph results in a high number of immature WBCs.
9. Hypertension – Ineffective pumping leads to inadequate blood supply. Symptoms include edema and coughing.
10. Leukemia – Inflammation of a vein (usually in legs) results in pain, edema and redness. May be caused by a blood clot.
11. Myocardial infarction – Ballooning of an artery wall, which may cause death if a rupture, hemorrhage, occurs.
12. Phlebitis – Crescent-shaped RBCs break easily & carry less oxygen. This inherited condition affects African Americans.
13. Sickle cell anemia – A lack of a plasma protein required for clotting. More common in males.
14. Varicose veins – Hardening or thickening of the arteries. Commonly results from aging, and causes hypertension.