Laboratory Report 38

Name _____

Date _____

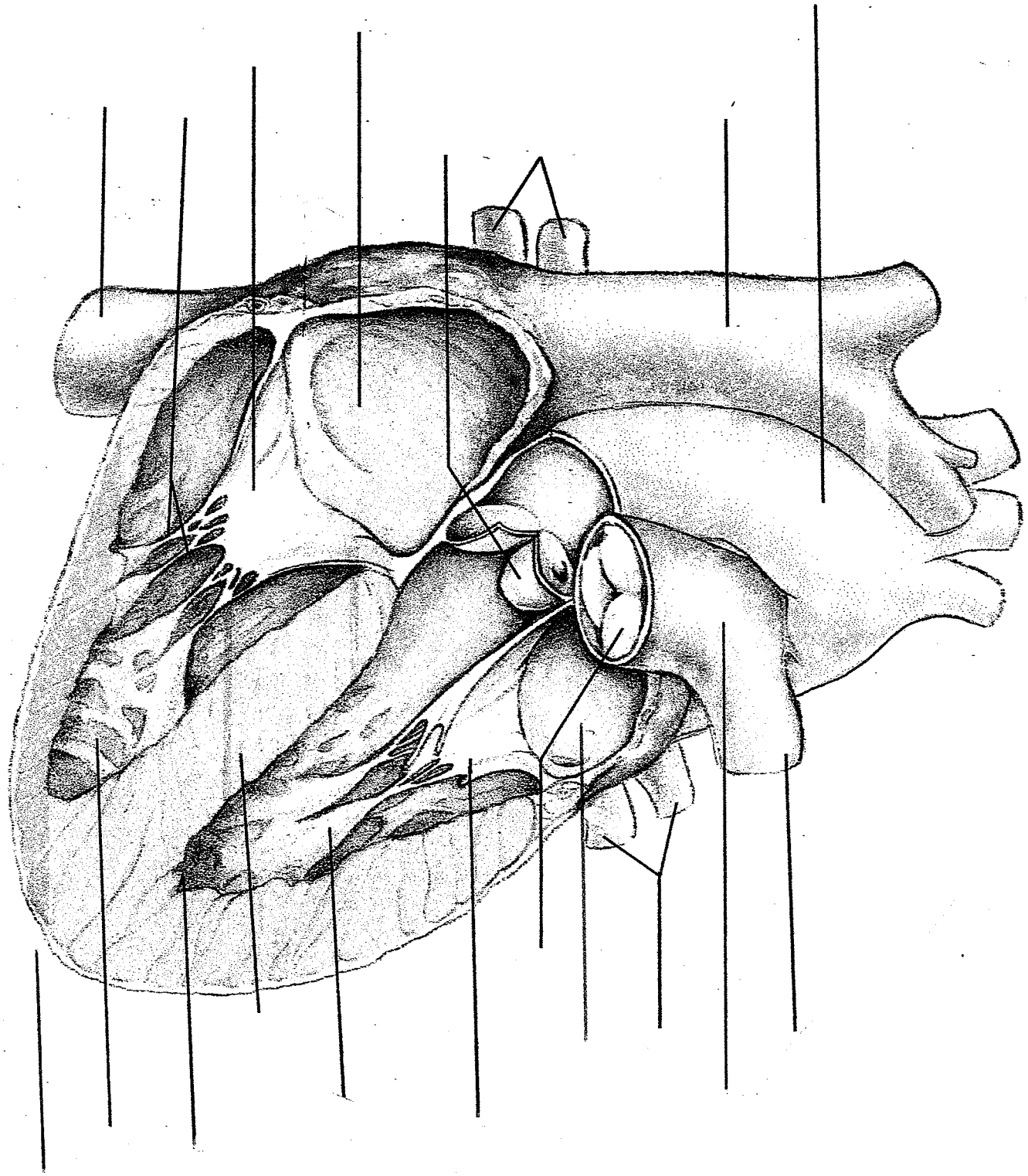
Section _____

STRUCTURE OF THE HEART

PART A

Match the terms in column A with the descriptions in column B. Place the letter of your choice in the space provided.

Column A		Column B
A. aorta	_____ 1.	upper chamber of heart
B. atrium	_____ 2.	structure from which chordae tendineae originate
C. bicuspid valve	_____ 3.	prevents blood movement from right ventricle to right atrium
D. cardiac vein	_____ 4.	double-layered membrane
E. coronary artery	_____ 5.	prevents blood movement from left ventricle to left atrium
F. coronary sinus	_____ 6.	gives rise to pulmonary arteries
G. endocardium	_____ 7.	drains blood from myocardium into right atrium
H. myocardium	_____ 8.	inner lining of heart chamber
I. papillary muscle	_____ 9.	layer composed largely of cardiac muscle tissue
J. pericardial cavity	_____ 10.	potential space containing serous fluid
K. pericardium	_____ 11.	drains blood from myocardial capillaries
L. pulmonary trunk	_____ 12.	supplies blood to heart muscle
M. tricuspid valve	_____ 13.	distributes blood to body parts



Cardiac and Blood Disorders – pgs. 654-655, 669, 682, 689-691, 758-759

_____ 1. Anemia	a. fatty plaque build up in the arteries
_____ 2. Iron-deficiency anemia	b. blood poisoning
_____ 3. Pernicious anemia	c. a hole between the R & L sides of the heart
_____ 4. Hemorrhagic anemia	d. inflammation of a vein
_____ 5. hemolytic anemia	e. linked to strep; can damage heart valves
_____ 6. Aplastic anemia	f. stomach doesn't produce intrinsic factor
_____ 7. Sickle-cell disease	g. irregularity in heart rhythm
_____ 8. Hemophilia	h. may indicate a heart valve disorder
_____ 9. Disseminated intravascular clotting	i. O_2-carrying capacity of blood is reduced
_____ 10. Leukemia	j. severe chest pain
_____ 11. Septicemia	k. random clotting and hemorrhaging
_____ 12. Mitral stenosis	l. the most common type of anemia
_____ 13. Aortic insufficiency	m. uncoordinated contractions of ventricles
_____ 14. Rheumatic fever	n. destruction of red bone marrow
_____ 15. Heart murmur	o. scar/defect causes bicuspid valve narrowing
_____ 16. Arteriosclerosis	p. a heart attack
_____ 17. Atherosclerosis	q. hardening of the arteries
_____ 18. Myocarial ischemia	r. cancer of the blood-forming tissue
_____ 19. Angina pectoris	s. persistent high blood pressure
_____ 20. Myocardial infarction	t. excess bleeding due to clotting deficiency
_____ 21. Septal defect	u. rapid atrial contractions
_____ 22. Arrhythmia	v. early rupture of RBCs damages kidneys
_____ 23. Atrial flutter	w. reduced blood flow to the myocardium
_____ 24. Ventricular fibrillation	x. excessive loss of RBCs through bleeding
_____ 25. Hypertension	y. backflow of blood from aorta to L ventricle
_____ 26. Phlebitis	z. abnormal hemoglobin reduces O_2 to tissues

Blood Types

Characteristics	A	B	AB	O
Antigen on RBCs	A	B	Both A and B	Neither A nor B
Antibody in plasma	anti-B	anti-A	Neither anti-A or anti-B	Both anti-A and anti-B
Compatible donor	A, O	B, O	A, B, AB, O	O
Incompatible donor	B, AB	A, AB	---	A, B, AB

Rh Factor

Rh incompatibility – hemolytic disease of the newborn (HDN)

Rh + mother: no problems

Rh – mother: 1) Rh - baby – no problems

2) Rh + baby - problems
When the mother comes into contact with the Rh- negative blood (usually not until delivery), her body starts to make antibodies against it. When she becomes pregnant again, her antibodies cross the placenta and enter the fetal bloodstream and hemolysis (rupture of RBCs) can occur. An injection of anti-Rh antibodies can be given to prevent HDN

My blood type is _____