Chapter Review

Word Building

Construct medical terms from the following meanings. (Some are built from word parts, some are not.) The first question has been completed as an example.

1. generalized disease of the heart muscle
   cardiologyopathy
2. inflammation of the heart and blood vessels
   angio____________
   angio____________
   angi_____________
3. narrowing of a blood vessel
   ______________sclerosis
   ______________cardia
   cardio____________
4. tumor arising from a blood vessel
   end____________ectomy
   cardio____________
   endo______________
   dys______________
   ______________tension
   ______________cardial in____________
   myo______________
   ______________________cardiography
   ______________________itis
   angio______________
   ______________________plasty
   angio______________
   arterio______________
   aus______________
   ______________________cardiography
5. hardening of the arteries
6. abnormally slow heart rate
7. a sensation of pain in the heart
8. incision into an artery to remove plaque
9. abnormal hypertrophy of the heart
10. inflammation of the inner heart membrane
11. an abnormal heart rhythm
12. high blood pressure that is persistent
13. death of a portion of the myocardium
14. inflammation of the myocardium
15. a process of recording heart electrical activity
16. inflammation of a vein
17. a recording of an X-ray of an artery
18. general surgical repair of a blood vessel
19. use of an endoscope to evaluate a blood vessel
20. an incision into an artery
21. listening to heart sounds with a stethoscope
22. use of sound waves to diagnose a heart condition
Medical Report Exercises

Robert Gorman

Read the following medical report, then answer the questions that follow.

PEARSON GENERAL HOSPITAL
5500 University Avenue Metropolis, ID
Phone: (211) 594-4000 • Fax: (211) 594-4001

Medical Consultation: Cardiology
Date: 11/16/2011
Patient: Robert Gorman
Patient Complaint: Chest pain, lack of energy, reduced appetite.
History: 62-year-old Caucasian male with a recent history of mild chest pain, shortness of breath, and malaise. No murmur reported. Dental tooth extractions were performed recently and no follow-up treatment with antibiotics was reported.
Family History: Father deceased at 79 years with CHF following bypass surgery. Mother, 89 years, with complete hysterectomy following diagnosis of stage I cervical cancer; no reported conditions otherwise.
Allergies: Penicillin
Physical Examination: Vital signs include slightly elevated bp, 135/90; slightly elevated pulse, 78/min, no fever. Auscultation revealed possible murmur during systole (ventricular contraction). ECG and stress ECHO not abnormal.
Diagnosis: Endocarditis and possible chronic valvular infection.
Treatment: Begin antibiotic therapy using IV drip STAT with frequent follow-up. If chest pain continues after several weeks, reevaluate for consideration of valvuloplasty.

Richard Freeman, M.D.

Comprehension Questions

1. What complaints support the diagnosis?

2. Why is the patient history an important part of this diagnosis?

3. What is the meaning of the abbreviation CHF?
Case Study Questions

The following Case Study provides further discussion regarding the patient in the medical report. Fill in the blanks with the correct terms. Choose your answers from the following list of terms. (Note that some terms may be used more than once.)

angina pectoris  
angiostenosis  
atherosclerosis  
block  
cardiologist  
cardiology  
cardiovalvulitis  
electrocardiography  
endocarditis  
myocardial infarction  
stress ECHO  
valvuloplasty

A patient named Robert Gorman complained of pain in the heart area of the chest, or (a) __________________, and was subsequently referred to (b) __________________ for immediate diagnosis and treatment. The specialist, a (c) __________________, diagnosed the pain as having a cause from insufficient blood supply to the heart. The patient was given medication and educated about heart disease management. Several weeks later, the patient was readmitted due to continued complaints of chest pain. After evaluating heart electrical events with (d) __________________, the physician performed a technique using sound waves to evaluate heart activity during physical exercise, known as a(n) (e) __________________. The ECG showed a normal conduction system, thereby ruling out damage to the conduction system, or a heart (f) __________________. The stress ECHO also showed mostly normal results, ruling out damage to the heart muscle, or a(n) (g) __________________ because the heart muscle was receiving sufficient levels of oxygen. Because blood flow was normal, the narrowing of a coronary artery, generally called a(n) (h) __________________, was eliminated as a cause, which also eliminated the common plaque-forming disease that causes a stenosis, known as (i) __________________. However, the stress ECHO did reveal an abnormal valvular activity during ventricular contraction, or systole, indicating a valvular disorder called (j) __________________. A course of treatment was ordered that included a long-term, non-penicillin antibiotic therapy with an IV drip. If the patient did not improve, consideration for a surgical operation to repair a damaged valve, called (k) __________________, would be made.
For a greater challenge, read the following medical report and answer the critical thinking questions that follow from the information in the chapter.

**PEARSON GENERAL HOSPITAL**

5500 University Avenue Metropolis, NY
Phone: (211) 594-4000 • Fax: (211) 594-4001

Medical Consultation: Cardiology
Date: 08/15/2011
Patient: Danika Price
Patient Complaint: Intermittent pain in the upper abdomen
History: 42-year-old female. Essential hypertension diagnosed 4 years ago at age 38 following second childbirth.
Family History: Essential hypertension in father, negative in mother. Both parents are in their 60s with no heart disease recorded.
Allergies: None
Physical Examination: Vital signs include no fever, slightly elevated bp of 130/95, slightly elevated pulse of 82/min. Aortogram revealed aortic aneurysm, confirmed by MRI.
Diagnosis: Aortic aneurysm in upper abdominal aorta inferior to celiac trunk.
Treatment: Angioplasty of abdominal aorta.

Donald H. Surley, M.D.
Donald H. Surley, M.D.

*Photo Source: Monkey Business Images/Shutterstock*

**Comprehension Questions**

1. What is the actual cause of the abdominal pain reported by the patient?

2. What procedure provided the evidence for the diagnosis?

3. What is an angioplasty and how might it correct an aortic aneurysm?
Case Study Questions

The following case study provides additional discussion of the patient’s condition in the medical report. Fill in the blanks with the correct terms from your readings in this chapter.

Danika Price, a 42-year-old female patient with a history of persistently high blood pressure, or (l) __________________, complained of intermittent pain sensations in the upper abdomen. Upon evaluation during which an X-ray was taken of the aorta, called a(n) (m) __________________, it became apparent that the source of the pain was from abdominal spasms of the aorta wall, called (n) __________________, due to an abnormal dilation of the vessel wall known as a(n) (o) __________________. To prevent a possible rupture of the wall of the aorta, a surgical repair called a(n) (p) __________________ was scheduled. During the repair, an incision was made into the wall of the vessel in a procedure called a(n) (q) __________________ and the vessel wall received a stent to strengthen it. The patient made a complete recovery, and received education on ways to control her essential hypertension.