

1. **analgesic:** (chiefly of a drug) acting to relieve pain; a remedy that relieves or allays pain
2. **anesthesiologist:** a physician who specializes in anesthesiology
3. **anesthetic:** a substance that induces insensitivity to pain
4. **anesthetize:** to render insensible to pain by administering an anaesthetic
5. **angina pectoris:** a condition marked by severe pain in the chest, often also spreading to the shoulders, arms, and neck, caused by an inadequate blood supply to the heart
6. **angiography:** the x-ray study of the blood vessels. An angiogram uses a radiopaque substance, or dye, to make the blood vessels visible under x ray
7. **angioplasty:** surgical repair or unblocking of a blood vessel, especially a coronary artery
8. **arrhythmia:** a condition in which the heart beats with an irregular or abnormal rhythm; irregular heartbeat
9. **artery:** the tubes in your body that carry blood from your heart to the rest of your body
10. **artery wall:** the fibrous and muscular wall of vessels that carry oxygenated blood from the heart to the rest of your body
11. **atherosclerosis:** a disease of the arteries characterized by the deposition of plaques of fatty material on their inner walls
12. **blood vessel:** any of the vessels (tubes), as arteries, veins, or capillaries, through which the blood circulates.
13. **bypass:** an operation to direct blood through new veins (=blood tubes) outside the heart because the veins in the heart are blocked/diseased
14. **cardiac arrest:** a sudden, sometimes temporary, cessation (stopping) of function of the heart
15. **cardiac edema:** edema resulting from congestive heart failure
16. **cardiography:** The graphic recording of the movement, or other function of the heart as a means of diagnosis
17. **cardiologist:** a physician who specializes in finding, treating and preventing diseases of the heart and blood vessels.
18. **cardiopulmonary resuscitation (CPR):** An emergency procedure in which the heart and lungs are made to work by compressing the chest overlying the heart and forcing air into the lungs.
19. **cardiotonic:** a substance that increases the contracting mechanism within the heart, thereby causing more blood to be pumped throughout the circulatory system.
20. **Cardiovascular System:** The heart and blood vessels considered as a whole; system relating to the heart and blood vessels.
21. **cell:** the smallest part of a living thing that can exist independently
22. **cholesterol:** a waxy, fat-like substance that's found in all cells of the body, which is needed to make hormones,
23. **clot/clotting:** the formation of a jellylike substance over the ends or within the walls of a blood vessel, with resultant stoppage of the blood flow; called also coagulation.
24. **congenital heart disease:** an abnormality in a the heart's structure that a person is born with
25. **congestive heart failure:** a weakness of the heart that leads to a buildup of fluid in the lungs and surrounding body tissue
26. **coronary care unit (CCU):** a specialized hospital unit for the early care and treatment of heart-attack patients
27. **coronary heart disease:** narrowing of the lumen (inside space of artery) of one or more of the coronary arteries
28. **critical condition:** uncertain prognosis, vital signs are unstable or abnormal, there are major complications, and death may be imminent (about to happen)
29. **cyanosis:** a bluish-purple discoloration of skin and mucous membranes usually resulting from a deficiency of oxygen in the blood
30. **dizzy:** feeling unable to stand steadily
31. **drowsy:** half-asleep; sleepy; feeling sleepy and cannot think clearly
32. **dull (pain):** not acute, intense, or piercing
33. **edema (dropsy):** swelling caused by fluid in your body's tissues. It usually occurs in the feet, ankles and legs, but it can involve your entire body.
34. **exploratory surgery:** a diagnostic method used by doctors when trying to find a diagnosis for an ailment, most commonly to diagnose/locate cancer in humans.
35. **general anesthetization:** inducing a state of unconsciousness with the absence of pain sensation over the entire body, through the administration of anesthetic drugs.
36. **heart murmur:** an abnormal sound heard on listening to the heart, usually through a stethoscope, produced by the blood passing through deformed cardiac valves.
37. **hypertension:** a medical condition in which your blood pressure is too high; elevation of the blood pressure, especially the diastolic pressure
38. **implant:** to put something into someone's body by performing a medical operation
39. **life support:** a piece of equipment that keeps someone alive when they are extremely ill
40. **membrane:** A thin layer of tissue covering a surface or lining a space or organ.
41. **MRI Scan:** the process of using strong magnetic fields to make a picture of the inside of someone's body for medical reasons
42. **myocardial infraction:** heart attack; destruction of an area of heart muscle as the result of occlusion of a coronary artery
43. **nausea:** the feeling that you have when you think you are going to vomit
44. **observation:** the process of watching someone carefully for a period of time
45. **obstruction:** the blocking of a body passage, as by clogging or stricture (abnormal contraction)
46. **organ donor:** someone who a body organ so that it can be used in the medical treatment of someone else

- 47. **pacemaker:** a small machine that is placed inside someone's chest in order to help their heart beat regularly
- 48. **platelets:** a component of blood whose function is to stop bleeding by clumping and clotting blood vessel injuries
- 49. **pulse:** the regular beating of blood through the body, which can be felt when touching particular parts of the body, especially your wrist
- 50. **rehabilitation:** Restoration, following disease, illness, or injury, of the ability to function in a normal or near-normal manner.
- 51. **rheumatic heart disease:** damage to the heart, especially to the valves, as a result of rheumatic fever, characterized by inflammation of the myocardium or scarring and malfunction of the heart valves
- 52. **systole (S) & diastole (D) (atrial, ventricular):** part of the cardiac cycle where (S) the normal rhythmical contraction of the heart, during which the blood in the chambers is forced onward & (D) the normal rhythmical dilatation of the heart during which the chambers are filling with blood.
- 53. **terminal (illness) / terminally (ill):** A disease that cannot be cured or adequately treated and that is reasonably expected to result in the death of the patient within a short period of time. Term is more commonly used for progressive diseases such as cancer or advanced heart disease than for trauma.
- 54. **throbbing (pain):** to feel a pain that starts and stops quickly and repeatedly
- 55. **thrombosis:** a serious medical problem caused by a clot forming in your blood that prevents the blood from flowing normally
- 56. **vein:** one of the system of vessels (tubes) carrying blood from various parts of the body to the heart
- 57. **warfarin/coumadin:** a substance with anticoagulant properties, used as a in the treatment of thrombosis.