

# Defib Academy Ch. 17 Workbook Homework

Total points 98/100 ?

Chapter 17 (Cardiovascular Emergencies) Workbook Homework

Email \*

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✓ The heart lacks power to effectively pump blood to the body, resulting in low blood pressure: \*2/2

- ☐ Acute myocardial infarction
- ☐ Cardiac arrest
- ☐ Congestive heart failure
- ☒ Cardiogenic shock



✓ Upper chambers of the heart: \* 2/2

- ☒ Atria
- ☐ Aorta
- ☐ Coronary arteries
- ☐ Ventricles



✓ The death of tissue: \*

2/2

- ☐ Ischemia
- ☐ Asystole
- ☒ Infarction
- ☐ Thromboembolism



✓ The complete blockage of a coronary artery: \*

2/2

- ☒ Acute myocardial infarction
- ☐ Hypertensive emergency
- ☐ Congestive heart failure
- ☐ Cardiac arrest



✓ A blood clot floating through blood vessels until it reaches a narrow area and blocks the flow of blood: \*2/2

- ☐ Infarction
- ☒ Thromboembolism
- ☐ Atherosclerosis
- ☐ Ischemia



✓ Dilation of the coronary arteries \_\_\_\_ blood flow. \*

2/2

- ☐ Decreases
- ☐ Regulates
- ☐ Shuts off
- ☒ Increases



✓ The sudden tearing and separation of the inner layers of the aorta, with the potential for great blood loss:

\*2/2

- ☒ Dissecting aneurysm
- ☐ Congestive heart failure
- ☐ Angina pectoris
- ☐ Cardiac arrest



✓ Sudden death is usually the result of \_\_\_\_\_, in which the heart fails to generate an effective blood flow.

\*2/2

- ☐ Acute myocardial infarction (AMI)
- ☐ Atherosclerosis
- ☐ Premature ventricular contractions (PVCs)
- ☒ Cardiac arrest



✓ A condition where the heart cannot effectively pump blood, leading to fluid backing up into the lungs and edema: \*2/2

- ☐ Angina pectoris
- ☒ Congestive heart failure
- ☐ Cardiac arrest
- ☐ Cardiogenic shock



✓ Which of the following statements regarding congestive heart failure (CHF) is FALSE? \*2/2

- ☒ Stridor is a common lung sound heard on exam
- ☐ It can be treated with nitroglycerin
- ☐ It can be caused by diseased heart valves
- ☐ Ankle edema is a common finding



✓ About \_\_\_\_ minutes after blood flow is cut off, some heart muscle cells begin to die. \*2/2

- ☒ 30
- ☐ 10
- ☐ 40
- ☐ 20



✗ The lumen of an artery may be partially or completely blocked by the blood-clotting system due to a \_\_\_\_ that exposes the inside of the atherosclerotic wall. \*0/2

- ☐ Crack
- ☐ Clot
- ☒ Rupture
- ☐ Tear

✗

✓ \_\_\_\_ carry oxygen to the body's tissues and then remove carbon dioxide. \* 2/2

- ☐ Veins
- ☒ Red blood cells
- ☐ White blood cells
- ☐ Platelets

✓

✓ A rapid heart rhythm, greater than 100 beats/min: \* 2/2

- ☐ Ischemia
- ☐ Bradychardia
- ☒ Tachycardia
- ☐ Dysrhtymia

✓



✓ Because the oxygen supply to the heart is diminished with angina, the \_\_\_\_ can become compromised, putting the person at risk for significant cardiac rhythm problems. \*2/2

- ☐ Respiratory system
- ☒ Electrical system
- ☐ Clotting cascade
- ☐ Vasculature



✓ The underlying cause of a dissecting aortic aneurysm is: \* 2/2

- ☒ Uncontrolled hypertension
- ☐ Benign hypertension
- ☐ Transient hypertension
- ☐ Controlled hypertension



✓ An absence of heart electrical activity: \* 2/2

- ☐ Dysrhythmia
- ☐ Bradychardia
- ☐ Tachycardia
- ☒ Asystole



✓ Blood vessels that supply blood to the myocardium: \*

2/2

- ☒ Coronary arteries
- ☐ Venae cavae
- ☐ Ventricles
- ☐ Atria



✓ Calcium and cholesterol buildup inside blood vessels: \*

2/2

- ☐ Ischemia
- ☒ Atherosclerosis
- ☐ Thromboembolism
- ☐ Asystole



✓ Risk factors for myocardial infarction include all of the following EXCEPT: \* 2/2

- ☐ Male gender
- ☐ Stress
- ☐ High blood pressure
- ☒ Increased activity level



✓ Physical findings of AMI include skin that is \_\_\_\_ because of poor cardiac output and the loss of perfusion.

\*2/2

- ☒ Gray
- ☐ Red
- ☐ White
- ☐ Pink



✓ Disorganized, ineffective quivering of the ventricles is known as: \*

2/2

- ☒ Ventricular fibrillation
- ☐ Ventricular standstill
- ☐ Asystole
- ☐ Ventricular tachycardia



✓ The body's main artery: \*

2/2

- ☐ Venae cavae
- ☐ Sinus node
- ☐ Atria
- ☒ Aorta





✓ Tissues downstream from a blood clot will suffer from lack of oxygen. If blood flow is resumed in a short time, the \_\_\_\_ tissues will recover. \*2/2

- ☐ clerotic
- ☒ Hypoxic
- ☐ Rheumatic
- ☐ Necrotic



✓ Which of the following is NOT a cause of CHF? \* 2/2

- ☒ Chronic hypotension
- ☐ Heart valve damage
- ☐ Myocardial infarction
- ☐ Long-standing high blood pressure



✓ \_\_\_\_ allows a cardiac muscle cell to contract spontaneously without a stimulus from a nerve source. \*2/2

- ☐ Reactivity
- ☒ Automaticity
- ☐ Repetition
- ☐ Autonomy



✓ The aorta receives its blood supply from the: \*

2/2

- ☒ Left ventricle
- ☐ Left atrium
- ☐ Right atrium
- ☐ Right ventricle



✓ The only vein(s) in the body that carry oxygenated blood is/are the: \*

2/2

- ☒ Pulmonary veins
- ☐ Subclavian veins
- ☐ External jugular veins
- ☐ Inferior vena cava



✓ Electrical impulses slow here to allow blood to move from the atria to the ventricles: \*2/2

- ☐ Ventricles
- ☒ Atrioventricular node
- ☐ Aort
- ☐ Sinus node



✓ An abnormal heart rhythm: \*

2/2

- ☐ Infarction
- ☐ Ischemia
- ☒ Dysrhythmia
- ☐ Bradycardia



✓ Systolic blood pressure greater than 180 mm Hg: \*

2/2

- ☐ Angina pectoris
- ☐ Acute myocardial infarction
- ☒ Hypertensive emergency
- ☐ Congestive heart failure



✓ Cardiogenic shock often occurs soon after a(n): \*

2/2

- ☐ Unstable angina attack
- ☒ Acute myocardial infarction
- ☐ Aortic aneurysm
- ☐ Hypertensive emergency



✓ When, for a brief period of time, heart tissues do not get enough oxygen, the pain is called: \*2/2

- ☐ Necrosis
- ☒ Angina
- ☐ Ischemia
- ☐ Atherosclerosis



✓ A lack of cardiac pumping activity: \* 2/2

- ☐ Acute myocardial infarction
- ☐ Cardiogenic shock
- ☒ Cardiac arrest
- ☐ Angina pectoris



✓ Lower chambers of the heart: \* 2/2

- ☒ Ventricles
- ☐ Aorta
- ☐ Atria
- ☐ Myocardium



Full Name (first and last) \*

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✓ The \_\_\_\_ are tiny blood vessels that are approximately one cell thick. \* 2/2

- ☐ Venules
- ☐ Ventricles
- ☐ Arterioles
- ☒ Capillaries



✓ Electrical impulses begin here: \* 2/2

- ☒ Sinus node
- ☐ Atria
- ☐ Aorta
- ☐ Atrioventricular node



✓ An unusually slow heart rhythm, less than 60 beats/min: \*

2/2

- ☒ Bradycardia
- ☐ Tachycardia
- ☐ Infarction
- ☐ Dysrhythmia



✓ Heart muscle: \*

2/2

- ☐ Venae cavae
- ☐ Atria
- ☐ Aorta
- ☒ Myocardium



✓ An acute myocardial infarction is more likely to occur in the larger, thick-walled left ventricle, which needs more \_\_\_\_ than the right ventricle. \*2/2

- ☐ Oxygen and glucose
- ☐ Force to pump
- ☒ Blood and oxygen
- ☐ Electrical activity



✓ Signs and symptoms of shock include all of the following EXCEPT: \* 2/2

- ☐ Elevated heartrate
- ☒ Elevated blood pressure
- ☐ Air hunger
- ☐ Pale, clammy skin



✓ Which of the following changes in heart function occurs in patients with CHF? \* 2/2

- ☒ Enlargement of the left ventricle
- ☐ Enlargement of the right ventricle
- ☐ A decrease in heart rate
- ☐ A decrease in blood pressure



✓ All patient assessments begin by determining whether the patient: \* 2/2

- ☐ Can talk
- ☐ Has a pulse
- ☒ Is responsive
- ☐ Is breathing



✓ Carry oxygen-poor blood back to the heart: \*

2/2

- ☒ Venae cavae
- ☐ Atria
- ☐ Sinus node
- ☐ Ventricles



✓ Blood enters the right atrium from the body through the: \*

2/2

- ☐ Pulmonary artery
- ☐ Pulmonary vein
- ☒ Vena cava
- ☐ Aorta



✓ Decreased blood flow and poor oxygenation: \*

2/2

- ☐ Asystole
- ☐ Infarction
- ☐ Myocardium
- ☒ Ischemia





✓ \_\_\_\_ is the maximum pressure exerted by the left ventricle as it contracts.

\*2/2

- ☐ Diastolic blood pressure
- ☐ Cardiac output
- ☐ Stroke volume
- ☒ Systolic blood pressure



✓ Exertional chest pain, relieved by nitroglycerin: \*

2/2

- ☐ Cardiogenic shock
- ☐ Hypertensive emergency
- ☒ Angina pectoris
- ☐ Cardiac arrest



✓ Atherosclerosis can lead to a complete \_\_\_\_ of a coronary artery. \*

2/2

- ☒ Occlusion
- ☐ Contraction
- ☐ Disintegration
- ☐ Dilation



✓ Normal electrical impulses originate in the sinus node, in the upper part of the right: \*2/2

- ☐ Superior vena cava
- ☒ Atrium
- ☐ Ventricle
- ☐ Aortic arch



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