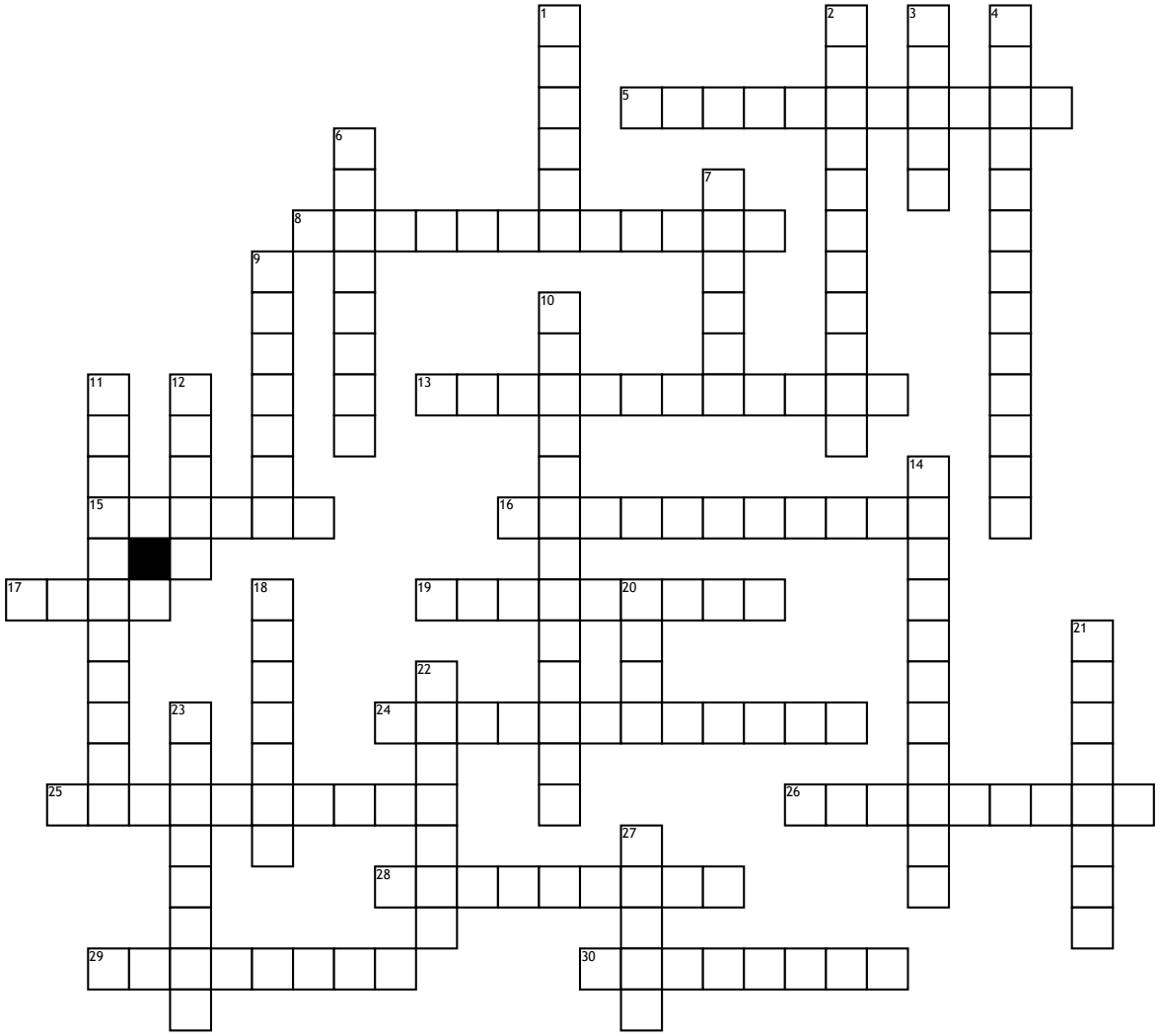
Name: _____

Cardiovascular Review & Hemodynamics - NURS2244



Across

5. What can not be administered through an A-Line?

8. What type of blood flows into the right side of the heart?

13. The 4th intercostal space, mid axillary line is the measurement of the _____ axis.

15. When central venous pressures are low, what prescription by the provider should the nurse anticipate?

16. Workload of the heart increases, if problems occur with this body system.

17. What does the critical care nurse have to do to the transducer every shift & prn?

19. Resistance the blood in the venttricle must overcome to force the valves open and eject contents into the circulation, is known as what?

24. The ability of a cell to transmit an electrical stimulus from cell membrane to cell membrane is known as what?

25. Systolic & diastolic blood pressure represents contraction & relaxation of what part of the heart?

26. A Swan-Ganz catheter is placed in what artery?

28. Specimen collection for blood cultures are needed if this complcation of PA cattheters occur.

29. Relaxation & filling of the atria & ventricles wth changing pressure & volume is known as what?

30. The more the heart is filled within its limits during diatole, the more forceful it contracts is the law of who?

Down

1. The nurse must monitor & _____connections between pressure tubing, transducer, & catheter ports.

2. With this hear rate, the heart has time to fill, but is not pumping enough blood adequately to the rest of the body, cardiac output is low.

3. Which port of the A-Line measures PAWP & is knows as the VIP port?

4. How well the ventricular walls move is known as what?

6. What part of hemodynamic monitoring is important to the critical care nurse?

7. What is taken into consideration that makes the cardiac index different from the cardiac output?

9. Filling pressures are known as what?

10. What position does the nurse need to place thier client in to assist with placement of a PA catheter?

11. Hemodynamic monitoring uses an invasive system to evaluate the function & _____ of the heart.

12. What nerve slows the heart rate?

14. Identify one of the indications for hemodynamic monitoring.

18. What is an indication of low SvO2 levels?

20. The ejection fraction indicates the systolic performance of the _____ ventricle as a pump.

21. What type of line is placed for hemodynamic monitoring?

22. This is required to place a PA catherter/Swan-Ganz.

23. What system's function is to deliver oxygen & nutrients to various body tissue?

27. Mean Arterrial Pressure is considered to be the perfusion pressure. What MAP is adequate to sustain the organs of the average person under most conditions?