

EKG Chapter Matching

1. An _____ records the electrical activity of the heart. A. electrocardiogram
2. The average adult heart rate is _____. B. tachycardia
3. The passage of O₂ and nutrients to the body takes place in the _____. C. echocardiogram
4. The _____ transport blood from the ventricles to the aorta and then to all parts of the body. D. Autonomic
5. An irregular heart rhythm is also known as as an _____ or dysrhythmia. E. Cardiac enzymes
6. A fast heart rate is _____. F. capillaries
7. A slow heart rate is _____. G. arteries
8. An _____ is a test used to analyze the size, shape and movement of the structures inside the heart. H. Cardiologist
9. _____ is a blood test performed to determine myocardial damage. I. arrhythmia
10. _____ are the best indicators for myocardial damage. J. Hyperlipidemia
11. A _____ is the device attached to the BP cuff to measure an arterial blood pressure. K. holter
12. The _____ is the pacemaker of the heart. L. 60-100 bpm
13. _____ is a condition in which the myocardium or heart muscle is not receiving a sufficient amount of O₂ and blood supply. M. blood condition
14. The word part "-emia" means _____. N. systolic cycle
15. The heartbeat is controlled by the _____ nervous system. O. sphygmomanometer
16. _____ is an excessive amount of fatty substances in the blood and can contribute to atherosclerosis. P. Myocardial Ischemia
17. The numerator of a blood pressure is called the _____. This is the contraction phase of the ventricles. Q. 90/60 mmHg
18. The denominator of a blood pressure is called the _____ or relaxing phase of the heart cycle. R. sinoatrial node

19. Hypotension is blood pressure less than _____.

S. bradycardia

Symptoms may include headache, dizziness, nausea, vomiting, syncope, difficulty concentrating.

20. A portable device which records a patients EKG for 24 hours is called a _____.

T. Troponin levels

21. A _____ is a physician who specializes in the study of the heart.

U. diastolic