

Name: _____ Date: _____

Peripheral Vascular

- | | |
|--|-----------------------------|
| 1. ballooning of an artery due to weakening of the arterial wall. May be caused by arteriosclerosis, infection or hereditary defect in vascular system | A. angioplasty |
| 2. restoration of blood flow to a blocked artery with endovascular technique | B. stent |
| 3. disease characterized by thickening, hardening, and loss of elasticity of the arterial wall | C. umbilical tape |
| 4. incision made into the artery | D. percutaneous |
| 5. most common form of arteriosclerosis that causes plaque to form on the inner surface of an artery | E. endarterectomy |
| 6. the Y-shape of an artery or graft | F. aneurysm |
| 7. type of ultrasonography that produces a visual image of blood flow | G. hemodialysis |
| 8. moving substance in the vascular system. May consist of air, blood clot, atherosclerotic plaque, or fat | H. in situ |
| 9. surgical removal of plaque from arterial wall | I. intravascular ultrasound |
| 10. process where blood is shunted out of the body and passed through filters for end stage renal disease treatment | J. venous stasis |
| 11. refers to pressure, flow, and resistance in the cardiovascular system | K. thrombus |
| 12. in natural position or normal place | L. arteriotomy |
| 13. blockage in an artery that may lead to tissue ischemia and tissue death | M. hemodynamic |
| 14. thickening of innermost layer of a vessel, due to long term central line placement, graft placement, or other interventions | N. doppler |
| 15. diagnostic tool where transducer is introduced into an artery and ultrasound is used to show physical characteristics of the lumen | O. ischemia |
| 16. decrease in or absence of blood supply to localized area | P. intimal hyperplasia |
| 17. catheter is introduced through a puncture site through the skin | Q. arteriosclerosis |
| 18. tubular device placed inside an artery for dilation, support and to prevent stricture | R. arteriosclerosis |

- | | |
|--|----------------|
| 19. organic or nonorganic material blocking an artery. Normally a blood clot or atherosclerotic plaque but does not include fat or air | S. bifurcation |
| 20. cotton mesh used to loop around a blood vessel for retraction | T. embolus |
| 21. pooling of blood in veins due to inactivity or disease | U. vessel loop |
| 22. silastic tubing used to retract a blood vessel | V. infarction |