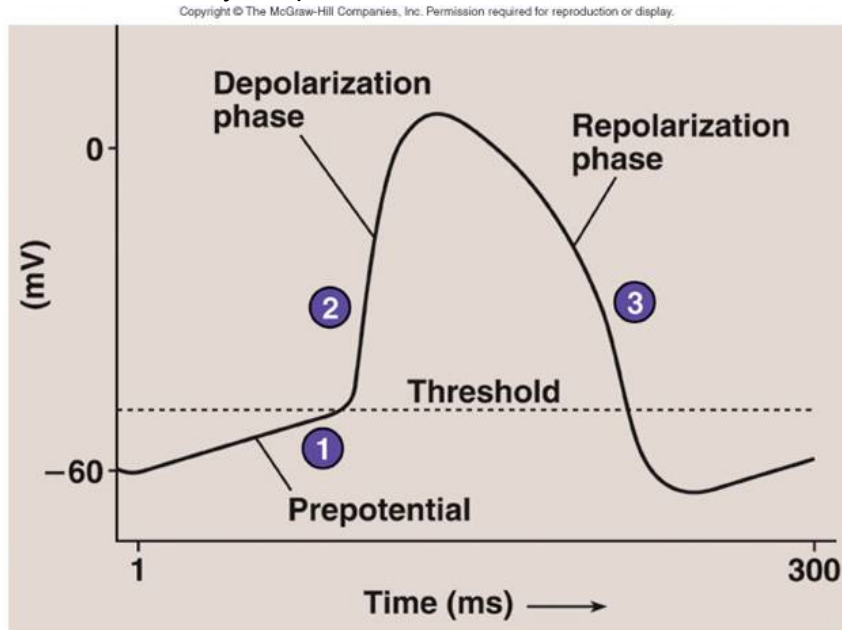


## Cardiovascular System Review

1. Name and define the two cardiovascular circuits.
2. What kind of muscle is found in the heart? What makes it different from other muscle?
3. Name and give the location of the two pericardiums.
4. Identify the three layers of the heart.
5. Explain foramen ovale → foramen ovalis.
6. Given a diagram, be able to identify the following: base, apex, interventricular septum, papillary muscles, chordae tendinae, coronary sulcus, interventricular sulcus, tricuspid valve, bicuspid (mitral) valve, L&R ventricles, L&R atria, L&R auricles, AV node, SA node, Purkinje Fibers, semilunar valves, aorta, vena cava, pulmonary veins & arteries. (\*\*Heart foldable!\*\*)
7. Where does heart contraction start?
8. Do the atria or ventricles contract first? Explain.
9. Where are the pacemaker cells found?
10. Explain the flow of heart contraction, starting with SA node and ending with Purkinje Fibers.
11. What is prepotential? Why can't cardiac cells have a resting potential?
12. Be able to identify the phases of a heart contraction:


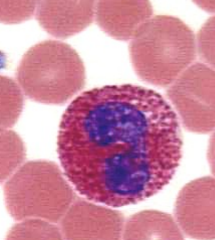
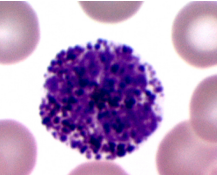
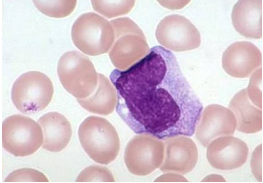



13. What is an electrocardiogram?
14. What is systole?
15. What is diastole?
16. What is stroke volume?
17. What is the equation used to determine cardiac output?
18. What happens during the “lubb” noise?
19. What happens during the “dubb” noise?
20. Name the three types of blood vessels? What kind of blood does each carry?
21. Name the three layers of blood vessels.
22. What type of tissue is located in the tunica media?
23. Give three differences between veins and arteries.
24. Name & define the three types of arteries.
25. Name & define the three types of veins.
26. Name & define the three types of capillaries. What does fenestration mean?
27. What type of tissue is blood?
28. List the functions of blood.
29. What are the three formed elements & what are their functions?
30. Where are RBCs produced during embryonic development? In adulthood?

- 31. Define hemoglobin.
- 32. What ion must be present in RBCs to transport oxygen?
- 33. What is agglutination?
- 34.

Blood Type	Antigen	Antibody	Can donate blood to...	Can receive blood from...
A				
B				
AB				
O				

35. Name & identify the five WBCs:

Cell	Name	Function
		
		
		
		
		

36. What is a platelet?
37. What are three differences between red blood cells & white blood cells?
38. What is hemostasis? What are the three phases?
39. Which clotting factor must be activated by either the intrinsic or extrinsic pathway?
40. What is the purpose of fibrin in a blood clot?
41. Define fibrinolysis. What is responsible for this process?
42. Be able to identify/locate blood vessels.