* normal ranges for blood pressure
	+ what site is most often used to take blood pressure
	+ what is the unit for blood pressure
	+ hypertension symptoms
	+ hypotension symptoms
* Which cells are described as granular?
* Which cells are described as agranular?
* List the medical term for the following parts of blood
	+ Red Blood Cell
	+ White Blood Cell
	+ Platelet
	+ (Plasma is the 4th part of blood, but is only referred to as plasma)
* What is each of the parts of blood responsible for?
* Which part of blood carries the antigen which determines blood type?
* What 5 terms can be used to describe the vascular response to inflammation?
* normal ranges for heart rate (pulse) = 60-80bpm
	+ know where the following pulses would be taken:
		- apical
		- brachial
		- popliteal
		- radial
		- femoral
		- carotid
		- temporal
		- dorsalis pedis
* Be able to trace the flow of blood through the entire CARDIOPULMOMARY CIRCULATION given any point in the circuit.
* What is the difference between cardiopulmonary circulation and systemic circulation?
* Describe the electrical conduction system of the heart
* Systole is the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ phase of the heartbeat.
* Diastole is the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ phase of the heartbeat.
* MI = myocardial infarction (heart attack)
* Artery – takes blood \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the heart, veins carry blood \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the heart.
	+ Know the qualities of the vessels:
		- List the characteristics of arteries
		- List the characteristics of veins
		- List the characteristics of capillaries
* A clot fixed to the vessel wall in the leg (known as \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_) can dislodge and give rise to an \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (in the lung and can be life-threatening).
* Varicose veins are \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. They are commonly found in \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
* The heart is one pound and sits in the thoracic cage with the apex lying on the diaphragm.
* The heart functions as a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ pump.
* What are the chambers and valves of the heart? \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
* Which valve prevents back flow into the left ventricle? \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
* Which valve prevents back flow into the right atrium? \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
* Which valve prevents back flow into the left atrium? \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
* Which valve prevents backflow into the right ventricle? \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
* The \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is the muscular wall between the right and left side of the heart.
* Edema is fluid buildup in the tissues due to poor venous circulation
* The electrical activity of the heart can be recorded in an \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
* Signs of a heart attack:
	+ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
	+ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
	+ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
* When the heart does not receive enough oxygen the pain felt is called \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
* A disorder of the heart valve will result in a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ on auscultation.
* Where does the origination of the heart beat come from (the pacemaker)? \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
* Which component of the cardiac conduction system is responsible for the contraction of the ventricles? \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
* Arrhythmia (irregular heart beat or conduction defect)
* \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ takes place in the capillaries
* \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is the chamber of the heart that is the largest, since it responsible for pumping blood to the body.
* The three layers of the heart muscle
	+ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
	+ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
	+ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
* know what these vessels supply oxygenated blood to:
	+ carotid arteries \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
	+ coronary arteries \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
	+ hepatic arteries \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
	+ pulmonary vein \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
* Which vessel carries blood from the heart to the lungs to pick up oxygen? \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
* What is the difference between hemolytic anemia, sickle-cell, and iron-deficiency anemia?
* What is the difference between a hematoma and a contusion?
* List the signs/symptoms, treatment, and prognosis for the following Diseases/disorders:
	+ Hypertension – silent killer
	+ Arrhythmia
	+ Leukemia
	+ Hemophilia
	+ Multiple Myeloma
	+ Septicemia
	+ Angina pectoris
	+ MI
	+ Heart failure
	+ Varicose veins
	+ Atherosclerosis
	+ Arteriosclerosis
	+ Coronary Artery Disease
	+ Murmur
	+ Peripheral Vascular Disease
	+ Pulmonary Edema
	+ Phlebitis
	+ TIA (temporary loss of blood flow to the brain); CVA(permanent loss of blood to brain)
	+ Aneurysm
* List what can be received by each blood type
* List what blood type each can donate to