

Clinical Terms: Cardiovascular

from Hole's Human Anatomy & Physiology; 10th ed.

Anastomosis	Connection between two blood vessels sometimes produced surgically.
Angiospasm	Muscular spasm in the wall of a blood vessel.
Arteriography	Injection of radiopaque solution into the vascular system for an x-ray examination of arteries.
Asystole	Condition in which the myocardium fails to contract.
Cardiac tamponade	Contraction of the heart by fluid accumulating within the pericardial cavity.
Congestive heart failure	Inability of the left ventricle to pump adequate blood to cells.
Cor pulmonale	Heart-lung disorder of pulmonary hypertension and hypertrophy of the right ventricle.
Embolectomy	Removal of an embolus through an incision in a blood vessel.
Endarterectomy	Removal of the inner wall of an artery to reduce an arterial occlusion.
Palpitation	Awareness of a heartbeat that is unusually rapid, strong, or irregular.
Pericardiectomy	Excision of the pericardium.
Phlebitis	Inflammation of a vein, usually in the lower limbs.
Phlebotomy	Incision or puncture of a vein to draw blood.
Sinus rhythm	The normal cardiac rhythm regulated by the S-A node.
Thrombophlebitis	Formation of a blood clot in a vein in response to inflammation of the venous wall.
Valvotomy	Incision of a valve.
Venography	Injection of a radiopaque solution into the vascular system for x-ray examination of veins.