

Cardiovascular System Study Questions

Dr. J. Lim

1. The major function of the cardiovascular system (CV) is _____ of substances to and from _____.
2. The force used to drive blood around the body is the _____.
3. The size of the heart is roughly the size of a person's _____.
4. The heart is flanked laterally (left and right) by the two _____.
5. The apex of the heart is pointed down and to the _____.
6. List the three structures of the CV system.

7. The double connective tissue sac surrounding the heart is called the _____.
8. The thick layer of cardiac muscle is called the _____.
9. Is the region described in Q8 the external, internal or middle layer of the heart wall? _____
10. The superior receiving chambers of the heart are the _____.
11. The _____ receives oxygenated blood from the lungs.
12. The _____ receives deoxygenated blood from systemic circulation.
13. The _____ pumps deoxygenated blood to the lungs.
14. The _____ pumps oxygenated blood to cells and organs throughout the body.
15. Heart valves prevent _____.
16. The _____ valve controls blood flow between the right atrium and right ventricle.
17. Blood passing from the left ventricle out to the aorta and systemic circulation must pass the _____ valve.
18. Another name for the pacemaker of the heart is the _____.
19. Pulse rate ___ Heart rate
20. The pathway of blood is as follows:
heart>artery>_____>_____>venule>_____> back to heart
21. In the absence of disease or injury, glucose can only leave the CV system across the wall of which type of blood vessel? _____
22. Name the four vital signs.

23. The pulse rate taken at your wrist the number of surges(pulses)/minute as palpated (felt) along the _____ artery.
24. When taking a blood pressure reading in lab, the _____ artery is studied.
25. Of the two blood pressure readings, the _____ pressure is when the sound stops. This reading refers to ventricular _____.

Cardiovascular System Study Questions KEY

Dr. J. Lim

1. The major function of the cardiovascular system (CV) is **transport** of substances to and from **cells and heart**.
2. The force used to drive blood around the body is the **beating heart**.
3. The size of the heart is roughly the size of a person's **fist**.
4. The heart is flanked laterally (left and right) by the two **lungs**.
5. The apex of the heart is pointed down and to the **left**.
6. List the three structures of the CV system.

Heart, blood vessels and blood

7. The double connective tissue sac surrounding the heart is called the **pericardium**.
8. The thick layer of cardiac muscle is called the **myocardium**.
9. Is the region described in Q8 the external, internal or middle layer of the heart wall? **middle**
10. The superior receiving chambers of the heart are the **atria**.
11. The **left atrium** receives oxygenated blood from the lungs.
12. The **right atrium** receives deoxygenated blood from systemic circulation.
13. The **right ventricle** pumps deoxygenated blood to the lungs.
14. The **left ventricle** pumps oxygenated blood to cells and organs throughout the body.
15. Heart valves prevent **backflow of blood**.
16. The **tricuspid** valve controls blood flow between the right atrium and right ventricle.
17. Blood passing from the left ventricle out to the aorta and systemic circulation must pass the **aortic semilunar** valve.
18. Another name for the pacemaker of the heart is the **sinoatrial (SA) node**.
19. Pulse rate = Heart rate
20. The pathway of blood is as follows:
heart>artery>**arteriole**>**capillary**>venule>**vein**> back to heart
21. In the absence of disease or injury, glucose can only leave the CV system across the wall of which type of blood vessel? **capillary**
22. Name the four vital signs.
Arterial pulse, blood pressure, respiratory rate, body temperature
23. The pulse rate taken at your wrist measures the number of surges(pulses)/minute as palpated (felt) along the **radial** artery.
24. When taking a blood pressure reading in lab, the **brachial** artery is studied.
25. Of the two blood pressure readings, the **diastolic** pressure is when the sound stops. This reading refers to ventricular **relaxation**.