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 ________________.
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**.