

1. **adequate intake:** AI
2. **American Heart Association:** AHA
3. **aneurysm:** a weakened portion of a blood vessel wall
4. **angi/o:** vessel
5. **angina syndrome; angina pectoris:** severe constricting pain or sensation of pressure in the chest, often radiating from the precordium to a shoulder (usually left) and down the arm, resulting from ischemia of the heart muscle usually caused by coronary disease
6. **anoxia:** absence or almost complete absence of oxygen from inspired gases, arterial blood, or tissues
7. **arteri/o:** artery
8. **arteriosclerosis:** a general term for thickening of the walls of the blood vessels with a resulting loss of vascular elasticity and narrowed lumen
9. **arteriovenous:** AV
10. **atherosclerotic heart disease:** ASHD
11. **asystole:** absence of contractions of the heart
12. **atheroma:** the lipid deposits in the intima of arteries, producing a yellow swelling on the endothelial surface, a characteristic of atherosclerosis
13. **atherosclerosis:** thickening of the blood vessel walls specifically caused by the presence of plaque
14. **atrophy:** atr
15. **blood pressure:** BP
16. **blood vessel/blood volume:** BV
17. **brad/y:** slow
18. **bradycardia:** slowness of the heartbeat, usually defined as a rate under 50 beats/minute
19. **cardi/o:** heart
20. **cardiac cachexia:** CVD-associated malnutrition/wasting syndrome characterized by extreme skeletal muscle wasting, fatigue, and anorexia
21. **cardiac edema:** build up of fluid in interstitial tissue as a result of CHF
22. **cardiac heart disease:** CHD
23. **cardiomegaly:** enlargement of the heart
24. **cardiopulmonary resuscitation:** CPR
25. **cerebr/o:** brain
26. **cerebral ischemia:** insufficient blood flow to the brain
27. **cerebrovascular accident:** term for cerebral stroke
28. **cerebrovascular accident:** CVA
29. **chest pain:** CP
30. **cholesterol:** Chol
31. **claudication:** pain caused by too little blood flow during exercise
32. **closed-chest cardiopulmonary resuscitation:** CCCR
33. **complete blood count:** CBC
34. **congestive heart failure:** CHF
35. **congestive heart failure:** impairment of the ventricles' capacity to eject blood from the heart or to fill with blood
36. **cor:** heart
37. **coronary artery bypass grafting:** CABG
38. **coronary artery disease:** CAD
39. **coronary care unit:** CCU
40. **coronary heart disease:** the narrowing or blockage of the coronary arteries, usually caused by atherosclerosis
41. **cyan/o:** blue
42. **dyslipidemia:** an abnormal amount of lipid in the blood
43. **electrocardiogram:** ECG; EKG
44. **embolism:** blood clot that breaks from the cellular surface and freely moves through the circulation
45. **fatty streaks:** the first grossly visible lesion in the development of atherosclerosis. It appears as an irregular yellow-white discoloration on the luminal surface of an artery
46. **fibrillation:** Fib
47. **free fatty acid:** FFA
48. **gram/o:** record or picture
49. **hemangl/o:** blood vessels
50. **homocysteine:** (Hcy) a homologue of cysteine, produced by demethylation of methionine, and an intermediate in the biosynthesis of 1-cysteine, 1-methionine, etc.; elevated levels have been associated with certain forms of heart disease
51. **hypercholesterolemia:** the presence of an abnormally large amount of cholesterol in the blood
52. **hyperlipoproteinemia:** an increase in the lipoprotein concentration of the blood
53. **hypertension:** HTN; HPN
54. **hypertension:** condition of chronically elevated blood pressure
55. **hypertensive cardiovascular disease:** HCVD
56. **hypertriglyceridemia:** HTG
57. **ischemia:** inadequate supply of oxygen
58. **mitral valve replacement:** MVR
59. **multiple sclerosis:** MS
60. **my/o:** muscle
61. **myocardial infarction:** necrosis of the myocardial cells as a result of oxygen deprivation
62. **myocardial infarction:** MI
63. **myocardial ischemia:** insufficient blood flow to the heart muscle
64. **myocarditis:** inflammation of the muscular walls of the heart
65. **open heart surgery:** OHS
66. **orrhex's:** rupture

- 67. **palpitation:** forcible or irregular pulsation of the heart, perceptible to the patient, usually with an increase in frequency or force with or without irregularity in rhythm
- 68. **phleb/o:** vein
- 69. **plaque:** swelling in artery walls made up of (mostly) macrophage cells, or debris, and containing lipids (cholesterol and fatty acids), calcium
- 70. **prothrombin time:** PT
- 71. **pulmonary artery:** PA
- 72. **related to the heart:** cardio
- 73. **rheumatic heart disease:** RHD
- 74. **scler/o:** hard
- 75. **shortness of breath:** SOB
- 76. **slow:** brady
- 77. **systole:** contraction of the heart, especially of the ventricles, by which the blood is driven through the aorta and pulmonary artery to traverse the systemic and pulmonary circulations
- 78. **tach/y:** fast
- 79. **tachycardia:** rapid beating of the heart
- 80. **tachycardia:** tach
- 81. **thromb/o:** clot
- 82. **thrombus:** blood clot
- 83. **thrombus:** throm
- 84. **triglyceride:** TG
- 85. **varix:** swollen vein
- 86. **vas/o:** vessel
- 87. **vasoconstriction:** narrowing of the blood vessels
- 88. **vasodepression:** reduction of tone in blood vessels with vasodilation and resulting in lowered blood pressure
- 89. **vena:** vein
- 90. **ventral; ventricle:** Vent
- 91. **xanta/o:** yellow
- 92. **xanthoma:** a yellow nodule or plaque, especially of the skin, composed of lipid-laden histiocytes