

1. **AHA:** ?
2. **AI:** Adequate Intake
3. **aneurysm:** a weakened portion of the blood vessel wall
4. **anginal syndrome:** commonly known as angina, is severe chest pain due to lack of blood and oxygen supply to the heart muscle, generally due to obstruction or spasm of the coronary arteries
5. **angio/o:** blood vessel
6. **anoxia:** an absence or lack of oxygen in tissues and organs
7. **arteri/o:** pertaining to 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. **ASHD:** atherosclerotic heart disease
10. **asystole:** failure of the ventricles of the heart to contract leading to no heart beat and then death
11. **atheroma:** degeneration of the walls of the arteries caused by accumulated fatty deposits and scar tissue, leading to restriction of the circulation and risk of thrombosis
12. **atherosclerosis (AS):** thickening of the blood vessel walls specifically caused by the presence of plaque
13. **AV:** arteriovenous
14. **BP:** blood pressure
15. **brad/y:** slow
16. **Brady:** slow
17. **Bradycardia:** abnormally slow heart action
18. **CABG:** coronary artery bypass grafting
19. **CAD:** coronary artery disease
20. **cardi/o:** pertaining to heart
21. **cardiac arrest:** sudden, unexpected loss of heart function, creating, and consciousness
22. **cardiac cachexia:** CVD associated malnutrition/wasting syndrome characterized by skeletal muscle wasting, fatigue, and anorexia
23. **Cardio:** heart
24. **cardiomegaly:** enlarged heart seen on chest x-ray before other tests are performed to diagnose the specific condition causing your cardiomegaly
25. **CBC:** complete blood count
26. **CCU:** coronary care unit
27. **cereb/o:** of or pertaining to brain
28. **cerebral:** a condition in which there is insufficient blood flow to the brain to meet metabolic demand. this leads to poor oxygen supply or cerebral hypoxia and thus the death of the brain tissue or cerebral infarction / ischemic stroke.
29. **cerebrovascular accident (CVA):** a stroke, known medically as a cerebrovascular accident, is the rapidly developing loss of brain function(s) due to disturbance in the blood supply to the brain
30. **CHD:** cardiac heart disease
31. **CHF:** congestive heart failure
32. **Chol:** cholesterol
33. **claudication:** pain in arms and legs due to inadequate blood flow to those muscles
34. **Congestive Heart Failure (CHF):** impairment of the ventricles to eject blood from the heart
35. **cor:** heart
36. **Coronary Heart Disease (CHD):** a condition in which the coronary arteries narrow from an accumulation of plaque and cause decrease in blood flow
37. **CPR:** cardiopulmonary restriction
38. **CVA:** cerebrovascular accident
39. **cyan/o:** blue
40. **Dyslipidemia:** condition in which LDL levels are elevated and high density lipoproteins (HDL) levels are low
41. **ECG, EKG:** electrocardiogram
42. **embolism:** an obstruction in a blood vessel due to a blood clot or other foreign matter that gets stuck while traveling through the bloodstream
43. **fatty streaks:** composed of macrophage white blood cells, not fat. term generally given to the earliest stages of atheroma as viewed at autopsy, looking at the inner surface of arteries, w/o magnification. or small flat yellowish areas composed of mainly cholesterol in an artery, possibly an early stage of atherosclerosis.
44. **FFA:** free fatty acid
45. **gram/o:** record or picture
46. **HCVD:** hypertensive cardiovascular disease
47. **hemangl/o:** blood vessels
48. **homocysteine:** a naturally occurring amino acid found in blood plasma. increased levels are thought to cause heart attacks, vascular disease, and strokes
49. **HTN:** hypertension
50. **hypercholesterolemia:** the presence of an abnormal amount of cholesterol in the cells and plasma of the blood. associated with the risk of atherosclerosis
51. **hypertension (HTN):** condition of chronically elevated blood pressure
52. **Ischemia:** inadequate supply of oxygen
53. **ischemia:** inadequate supply of oxygen
54. **MI:** myocardial infarction
55. **MS:** multiple sclerosis
56. **my/o:** muscle
57. **myocardial infarction (MI):** necrosis of the myocardial cells as a result of oxygen deprivation
58. **myocarditis:** inflammation of the heart muscle
59. **NTG:** nitroglycerin

60. **orrhex's:** ???
61. **palpitation:** a noticeably rapid, strong, or irregular heartbeat due to agitation, excretion, or illness
62. **phleb/o:** of or pertaining to blood, veins
63. **PT:** physical therapy
64. **sclero/o:** hard
65. **SOB:** shortness of breath
66. **systole:** contraction phase of the cardiac cycle. ventricles into the aorta and pulmonary artery
67. **Tach:** fast
68. **tach/y:** fast
69. **TG:** triglycerides
70. **Throm:** Clot
71. **thromb/o:** clot
72. **thrombus:** blood clot
73. **vas/o:** duct or blood vessel
74. **vasoconstriction:** the constriction of the blood vessels, which increases blood pressure
75. **vasodepression:** the dilation of blood vessels which decreases blood pressure
76. **vatrix:** swollen vein
77. **vena:** vein
78. **xanta/o:** yellow
79. **Xanthoma:** an irregular yellow patch or nodule on the skin, caused by deposition of lipids