Complete the following.

1. The most common presenting symptom of cardiac disease is ___________ _____________.

2. Chest pain is typically described as crushing or squeezing and is associated with other symptoms such as ___________, ___________, ________________.

3. Some patients will have an atypical presentation due to _______________ and will not present with chest pain as their main symptom or complaint.

4. Pain that results from ischemia due to a reduction of blood supply to myocardial tissue is termed _______________ ________________.

5. Angina is typically temporary and stops when ________________ demand decreases.

6. The narrowing and hardening of the coronary arteries most often caused by fatty deposits and reduces blood supply is called _____________________________.

7. The main pharmacologic intervention in angina is the drug _____________________________.

8. Nitroglycerin dilates the coronary arteries and reduces ___________________ of the heart.

9. Lack of oxygen to the myocardial tissue may result in a _____________________________.

10. The most common cause of myocardial infarction is ________________ formation either at the site of narrowing in a coronary artery or a thrombus forming somewhere else and ________________ into the narrowing artery.

11. The term “___________________________” is imperative for the practitioner to understand in that the more time it takes to correct the blockage, the more muscle is damaged.

12. In the treatment modalities of myocardial infarction __________________ is the most important drug that must be given to the patient.

13. Oxygen is then followed by nitroglycerin, morphine and the consideration of ___________________ ____________________.
14. ______ develops when a patient’s left ventricle ceases to function in an adequate capacity as to sustain sufficient systemic ______________________ ____________________.

15. ______ may occur when the right ventricle ceases to function properly, causing an increase in pressure within the right atrium, thus forcing the blood ______________________ into the systemic venous system.

16. When there is fluid buildup in the pericardial sac, this is termed ______________________ ______________________ and is deadly unless reversed.

17. ______________________ develops when the capability of the ventricular myocardial musculature is severely compromised that the heart no longer meets the metabolic demands of the body.

18. A common obstacle to the timely intervention by a health care provider when a patient complains of chest pain is ________________.

19. ______________________ ______________________ allows for alternative path of blood flow in the event of occlusion.

20. The pain of angina pectoris is typically ______________________.

21. Myocardial infarction is due to myocardial __________ ______________.

22. The most common cause of __________ is thrombus formation.

23. In acute myocardial infarctions, chest pain is long in ________________ and not relieved by nitroglycerin.

24. Patients experiencing an acute myocardial infarction __ ______ always complain of chest pain.

25. Elderly patients most commonly experience an AMI with only a complaint of profound ____________.

26. When interpreting dysrhythmias, you should remember that the most important key is the patient’s ______________________ ______________________.

27. The primary goal of management of the patient with symptomatic chest pain is to interrupt the ______________________ ______________________.
28. Emergency management of left heart failure is aimed at decreasing myocardial oxygen 
______________, improving myocardial __________________, and __________________ oxygenation and ventilation.

29. __________________  ____________  __________________ is when the heart’s stroke 
volume becomes severely diminished and causes an overload of fluid in systemic tissues.

30. ____________ is the most important drug that any patient with chest pain can receive.