

Artherosclerosis

occurs when fatty plaques (cholesterol) are deposited on the artery walls

Congestive Heart Failure (CHF)

occurs when the heart muscles do not beat adequately to supply the blood needs of the body; may involve right side or the left side of the heart

Angina Pectoris

acute pain in the chest caused by interference with the blood supply or oxygen to the heart

Hypoxemia

deficient oxygenation of the blood

Splenomegaly

an enlargement of the spleen; can result from too many red blood cells, liver disease, mononucleosis

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Cilia

tiny hair-like structures in the respiratory airways that move mucous and trapped particles up to the esophagus where they can be swallowed.

Pleura

each lung is enclosed in a membrane or sac called pleura

Pericardium

a double-layered membrane or sac that covers the outside of the heart that is filled with a lubricating fluid, pericardial fluid, that prevent friction as the heart beats or contracts

Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease

used to describe any chronic lung disease that results in obstruction of the airways-emphysema and chronic bronchitis are examples

Duodenum

the first 9-10 inches of the small intestine (digestive enzymes released)

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