

CHAPTER 8	Circulatory System Disorders Answer Key	BLM 8.2.5A
ANSWER KEY		

Circulatory System Disorder	Circulatory structure(s) involved	Description of disorder	Treatment(s)
Arteriosclerosis, atherosclerosis	arteries, typically coronary arteries	<p>Term to describe several conditions that lead to the thickening and hardening of the arteries.</p> <p>Blood flow is decreased; blood pressure is increased.</p> <p>Symptoms can include angina (chest pain), blood clots, shortness of breath, heart failure, or heart attack.</p>	<p>aspirin, to prevent clots from forming</p> <p>clot-busting medicines, to break down clots</p> <p>angioplasty: a surgeon inserts a catheter with a balloon into the affected artery and opens up the blockage</p> <p>a stent, to hold the artery open.</p> <p>coronary bypass: an artery or vein from another part of the body is used to create a new pathway</p>
Heart murmur	valves of the heart	Valves do not open or close properly.	valve replacement
Anemia	red blood cells	<p>Deficiency of hemoglobin</p> <p>Too few red blood cells</p>	increase iron in diet
Hemophilia	insufficient clotting proteins in the blood	blood is unable to clot properly	transfusion to replace missing clotting protein

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Leukemia	white blood cells	<p>Myeloid is a type of leukemia where there are too many leucocytes. The white blood cells are immature and useless. They also crowd out the red blood cells, causing anemia and fatigue.</p> <p>Lymphoid leukemia is a cancer of the lymphocytes but has similar symptoms to myeloid.</p> <p>Acute leukemia is quick and usually fatal.</p> <p>Chronic leukemia may go undetected for months or years.</p>	<p>blood transfusions</p> <p>chemotherapy</p> <p>bone marrow transplants</p>
Autoimmune disorders, for example, rheumatoid arthritis	T cells antibodies joint linings	<p>Body's own immune system attacks joints, causing pain, stiffness, swelling, fever, fatigue, and decreased appetite.</p> <p>Cartilage, bone, tendons, and ligaments may also be attacked.</p>	<p>aspirin, non-steroidal anti-inflammatory drugs, and steroids to reduce pain and inflammation</p> <p>disease-modifying anti-rheumatic drugs slow the progress of the disorder</p>
Allergic response	white blood cells	Exaggerated response to a harmless material. In asthma, the response is a swelling of the bronchioles (the tubes leading to the lungs)	anti-inflammatory drugs open the air passageways and ease the symptoms