

Circulatory System Disorders 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 |

CHAPTER 8
ANSWER KEY

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BLM 8.2.5A

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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 |