Blood Flow	Layers of the heart	Structures of the heart	Blood Vessels	Conduction
Deoxygenated blood enters the heart through these two blood vessels (inferior and superior vena cava)	The middle layer of the heart made of mostly cardiac muscle (myocardium)	These are the receiving chambers of the heart (atria)	This blood vessel carries oxygenated blood to the heart (pulmonary vein)	Where an impulse starts (SA node or pacemaker or sinoatrial node)
Deoxygenated blood enters this chamber first (right atrium)	The outside layer of the heart (epicardium)	These are the discharging chambers of the heart (ventricles)	This blood vessel carries deoxygenated blood to the lungs (pulmonary arteries)	impulse travels here after the SA node (atrioventricular node)
Deoxygenated blood leaves this chamber before going into the pulmonary trunk (right ventricle)	The innermost layer of the heart (endocardium)	This valve separates the right atrium and ventricle (tricuspid)	This blood vessel carries oxygenated blood to the rest of the body (aorta)	impulse travels here after AV node (AV bundle)
Oxygenated blood enters the heart through this blood vessel (pulmonary vein)	The two membranes of the pericardium (visceral and parietal)	This valve separates the left atrium and ventricle (bicuspid)	These blood vessels carry deoxygenated blood to the heart (vena cava)	impulse travels here after the AV bundle (bundle branches)
Oxygenated blood goes into this chamber first (left atrium)	Fluid that fills the space between the pericardium (serous fluid)	This points to your left hip (apex)	This blood vessel carries blood from the kidneys to the heart (inferior vena cava)	impulse travels here after the bundle branches (purkinje fibers)

Disorders	Electrocardiogram	Heart rate and Blood pressure	Cardiac Output	Other
Another term for heart attack (myocardial infarction)	This wave represents ventricular repolarization (t wave)	Activating your fight of flight reflex will have this effect on heart rate (increase)	The formula for cardiac output CO= (HR) (SV)	Also known as relaxation (diastole)
Severe chest pain caused by oxygen deprivation to the heart (angina pectoris)	This complex consists of 3 waves that represents ventricular depolarization (QRS)	Doing sprints will have this effect on heart rate (increase)	The amount of blood pumped by each ventricle in one contraction (stroke volume)	Also known as contraction (systole)
Procedure in which radioactive dye is injected into the blood stream to monitor blood flow (angiogram	This wave is a small bump that represents atrial depolarization (p)	An increase in temperature will have this effect on blood pressure (decrease)	The amount of blood pumped by each side of the heart in one minute (cardiac output)	How the myocardium gets its blood supply (coronary circulation)
Procedure in which a balloon is used to open up a blockage (coronary angioplasty)	An EKG measures this that is generated by the heart (electrical currents)	A diet high in sodium will have this effect on blood pressure (increase)	Increasing heart rate will have this effect on cardiac output (increase)	discs in the cardiac muscle tissue (intercalated discs)
Procedure in which veins from legs are used to reroute the coronary arteries (coronary bypass surgery)	When a cell's membrane becomes positive, it is referred to as this (depolarized)	Cold temperatures will cause blood vessels to do this (narrow)	Decreasing stroke volume will have this effect on cardiac output (decrease)	This includes the events of one complete heart beat (cardiac cycle)

Final Jeopardy
Deoxygenated blood must pass through this valve to leave the heart
(pulmonary semilunar valve)