

## **Alterations of Cardiovascular Function and Alterations of Cardiovascular Function in Children**

1. Distinguish between arteriosclerosis and atherosclerosis; describe the development and consequences of atheromatous plaque.
2. Distinguish between primary, secondary, complicated, and malignant hypertension.
3. Define and identify the causes of orthostatic or postural hypertension.
4. Define aneurysm and list the types.
5. Distinguish between a thrombus and an embolus.
6. Describe and distinguish between the arterial and venous occlusive diseases: thromboangiitis obliterans (Buerger disease), Raynaud phenomenon, Raynaud disease, varicose veins, venous thrombi, and superior vena cava syndrome.
7. Characterize coronary artery disease (CAD); distinguish between myocardial ischemia and myocardial infarction, and list complications of each.
8. Characterize the conditions associated with pericardial disease: acute pericarditis, constrictive pericarditis, and pericardial effusion.
9. Compare the cardiomyopathies: dilated, hypertrophied, and restrictive.
10. Identify the causes and manifestations of valvular dysfunction: aortic stenosis, mitral stenosis, aortic regurgitation, mitral regurgitation, tricuspid regurgitation, and mitral valve prolapse syndrome.
11. Distinguish between rheumatic heart disease and infective endocarditis.
12. Compare the pathophysiology, manifestations, and treatment of right (cor pulmonale) and left (congestive) side heart failure.
13. Characterize dysrhythmias of the heart.

## **Alterations of Cardiovascular Function in Children**

- Describe the congenital heart defects contributing to an increased pulmonary blood flow: patent ductus arteriosus, atrial septal defect (ASD), ventricular septal defect (VSD), and atrioventricular canal defect.