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Cardiovascular system

Systole: **Systole** occurs when the heart contracts to pump blood out.

Diastole: occurs when the heart relaxes after contraction.

Cardiac output: Blood volume pumped from the heart/min. is the product of the heart rate (HR), i.e. the number of heart beats per minute (bpm)

Hypertension: is defined as a systolic blood pressure (SBP) of 140 mm Hg or more, or a diastolic blood pressure (DBP) of 90 mm Hg or more.

Hypotension: is a physiologic state in which the arterial blood pressure is abnormally low. For an adult, hypotension exists when the systolic pressure is less than 90 mmHg and the diastolic pressure is less than 60 mmHg.

Hematoma: a mass of usually clotted blood that forms in a tissue, organ, or body space as a result of a broken blood vessel.

Valve stenosis: is the term for a valve that is narrowed and doesn't open properly. The flaps of a valve may thicken, stiffen or fuse together. As a result, the valve cannot fully open. The heart then has to work harder to pump blood through the valve, and the body may suffer from a reduced supply of oxygen.

Antiarrhythmic drugs: are medicines that correct irregular heartbeats and slow down hearts that beat too fast.

Antianginal drugs: are medicines that relieve the symptoms of angina pectoris (severe chest pain).

Hyperlipidemia: *is abnormally elevated levels of any or all* lipids *or lipoproteins in the blood*.

The respiratory system

***Inspiration*:** Passage of air into the lungs.

Expiration: Passage of air outside the lungs.

Asphyxia: a lack of oxygen or excess of carbon dioxide in the body that results in unconsciousness and often death.

Apnoea: Temporary absence or voluntary cessation of breathing..

Dyspnoea: Difficult breathing; shortness of breath may be a sign of serious disease of the airway, lungs, or heart.

Hyperventilation: Increased rate and volume of breathing with increasing in carbon dioxide elimination.

Anoxia: happens when your body or brain completely loses its oxygen supply. This **means** that a part of your body doesn't have enough oxygen.

Hypoxia: A lower-than-normal concentration of oxygen in arterial blood.

Sputum: Mucous material from the lungs that is produced by coughing.

Rhinitis: Inflammation of the mucous membrane of the nose with discharge and obstruction.

Pharyngitis: Inflammation of pharynx with fever& disphagia.

Bronchial asthma: is a chronic, inflammatory disease of the respiratory tract.

Bronchitis: Inflammation of the trachea and bronchial tree.

Pneumonia: Acute infection of the alveolar spaces of the lung.

Emphysema: Distended alveoli with atrophy in the adjacent alveolar wall forming large air sacs with diminution of the alveolar surface area.

Decongestant: A drug used (locally or systemically) to treat congestion of mucus membrane in the lung.

Expectorant: A drug which modifies secretion with easy expulsion from the bronchial tree.

Antitussive: A drug used to inhibit cough reflex by depressing cough center in the medulla.

Mucolytic: A drug that dissolves thick sputum to be easily expectorated.