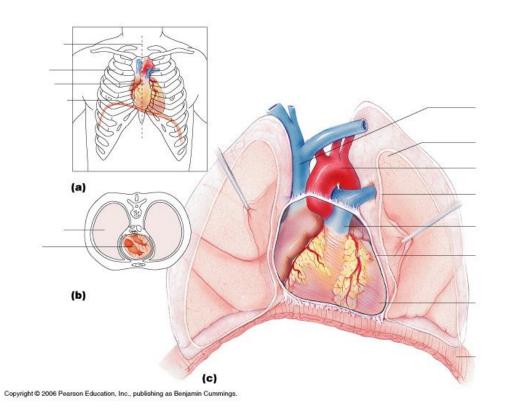
The Cardiovascular System-HEART

The cardiovascular system cons	ists of the	and	It is a
system_	n. The heart is the	and th	ne vessels allow the blood to
throu	ghout the body. The f	unction is to deliver	and other
to the	e body and remove		_ and other wastes.
Describe the heart.			
The apex of the heart points towa	ards the hip	o and rests on the	·
The larger portion called the	points towa	rds the	shoulder and lies
beneath the	rib. The heart is end	closed in a double sa	c called the
	A slippery fluid called		allows the heart to beat
in a nearly	environment	•	



Three layers of the heart

Epicardium

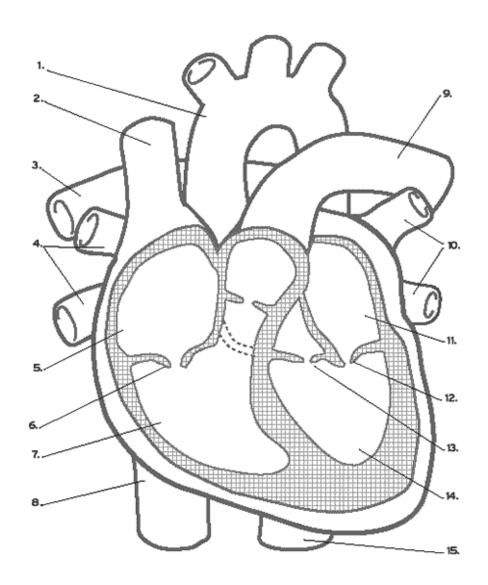
•

Myocardium

•

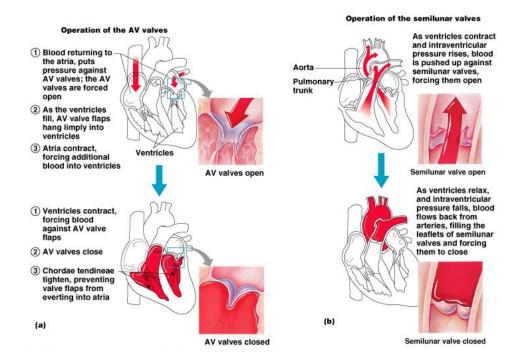
Endocardium

•



FLOW WITHIN THE HEART

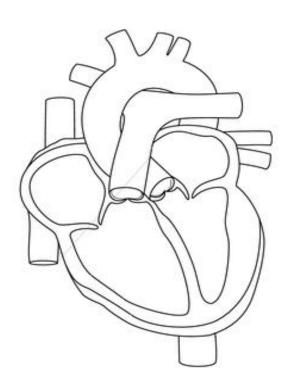
The right and left sides act as sep	arate chambers. The
	the They are supplied with blood returning from
the body via the	There is one on the left and one on the right. The discharge chambers
are called the	They receive the blood from the and pump
it out to the lungs or body via	·
	VALVES
Blood flows in only	direction. There arevalves in the heart.
•	(AV)- these are located between the atria and the ventricles.
0	on the left
0	on the right
•	these are located between the ventricles and the artery.
0	-between the right ventricle and the pulmonary artery
0	between the left ventricle and the arota.
m))	
	flows through. They are held in place by
	_ a.k.a. the heart strings. They will
to prevent backflow.	



PULMONARY CIRCULATION

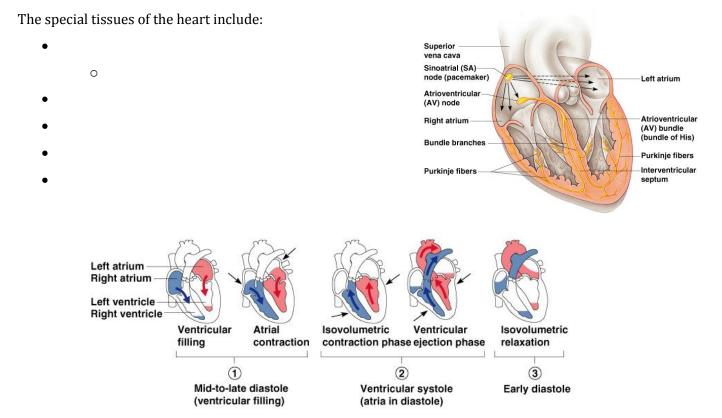
Pulmonary Circulation-The flow of blood between the and the
Deoxygenated blood leaves the ventricle and goes to the lungs via the
artery. The blood picks up oxygen in the and returns to
atrium of the heart via the pulmonary
Systemic Circulation-The oxygenated blood leaves the heart via the and flows throughout
the body. The deoxygenated blood returns to the atrium of the heart via the
or vena cava.

The Parts of the Heart



VESSELS OF THE HEART

Aorta-Leaves the	ventricle on its way out of the heart to the body.				
• Pulmonary Artery-Leave	aves theventricle on its way to the lungs.				
• Vena Ceva (and)-Enters the	atrium from		
the body.					
• Pulmonary Vein-Enters t	heatrium fr	om the lungs.			
Arteries carry	blood out of the heart t	to the rest of the body. V	What is the exception?		
Veins carry	blood back to the hea	rt. What is the exception	n?		
	CORONARY CIRC	CULATION			
The blood in the heart chambe	rssı	apply the heart with bloo	od. The heart has its own		
blood supply called	There a	are major arteries	and if they get clogged		
you may have a	© 19	Right pronary Artery	Left Main Coronary Artery Left Circumflex Left Anterior Descending		
	THE HEART'S CONDU	CTION SYSTEM			
The heart has an intrinsic cond					
contract a n		pattern. If the heart stop	os, sometimes it can be		
restarted with an	current.				



THE CARDIAC CYCLE

The cardiac cycle are the events in _____ heartbeat. The heart beats an average of ______ beats per minute. The atria contract ______. When the atria relax, the _____ contract.

Systole=_____ Diastole=____

Cardiac output (CO), is the amount of blood pumped by each side of the heart in _____ minute. Stroke volume (SV) is the volume pumped by each ventricle in one contraction.

Cardiac Output is your heart rate x stroke volume. HR x SV = CO

