

Structure and Function of the Heart

5 Interesting Facts about the Heart

• Each day, your heart beats 100,000 times.

• Each minute, your heart pumps 1.5 gallons of blood.

• Heart disease is the #1 cause of death.

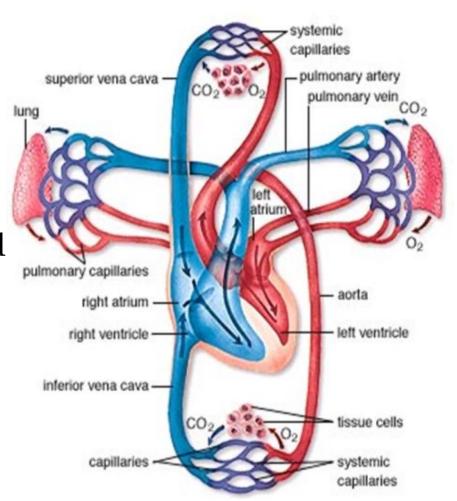
• A normal heart valve is about the size of a half dollar coin.

• The largest heart ever recorded belonged to a grey whale.



FUNCTIONS OF THE HEART

- Pumps oxygenated and nutrient-rich blood to the body through blood vessels
- Pumps deoxygenated blood, containing wastes, to the lungs, where gas exchange to the outside environment occurs



ANATOMY OF THE HEART

- Located under rib cage and in between the lungs
- Size varies depending on age, size, and condition of the heart
- On average, the heart is about the size of that person's clenched fist



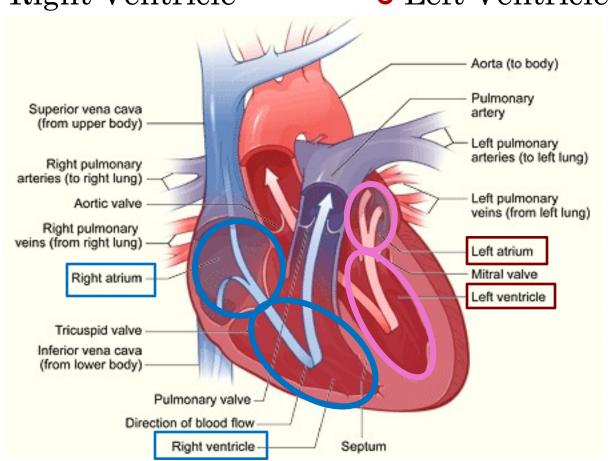
FOUR CHAMBERS OF THE HEART

• Right Atrium

• Left Atrium

• Right Ventricle

• Left Ventricle



ATRIA

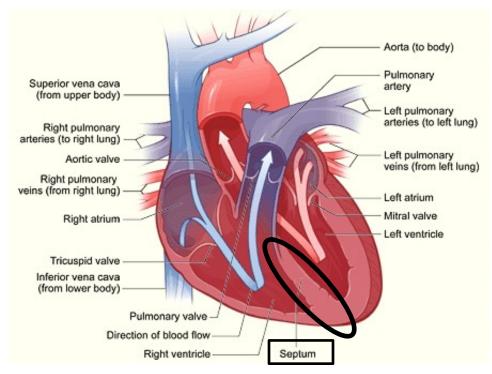
- The upper two chambers of the heart
- Receive and collect blood

VENTRICLES

- The lower two chambers of the heart
- Pump blood out of the heart

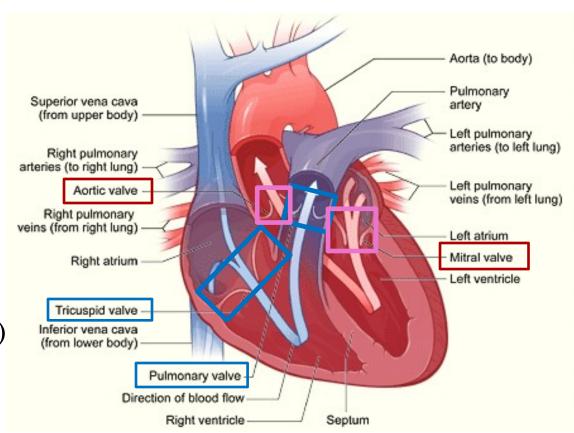
SEPTUM

• Muscle that divides the heart into right and left halves

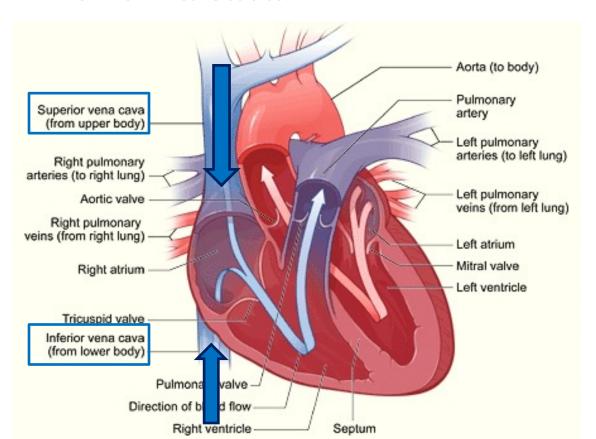


VALVES

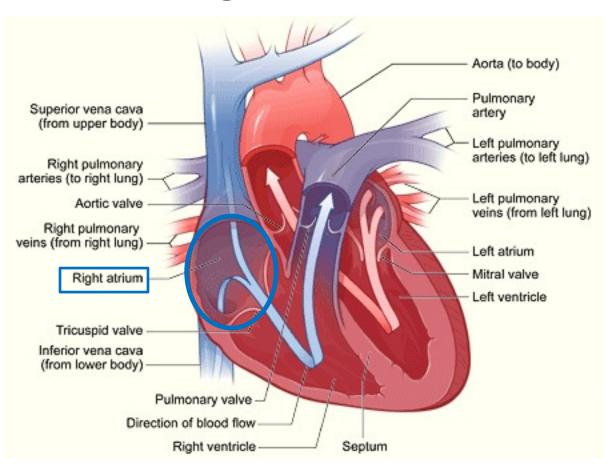
- 4 Heart Valves
 - Tricuspid Valve
 - Pulmonary Semilunar Valve
 - Mitral (Biscuspid)
 Valve
 - Aortic (Semilunar)
 Valve
- Purpose: prevent backflow of blood, keep blood flowing in one direction



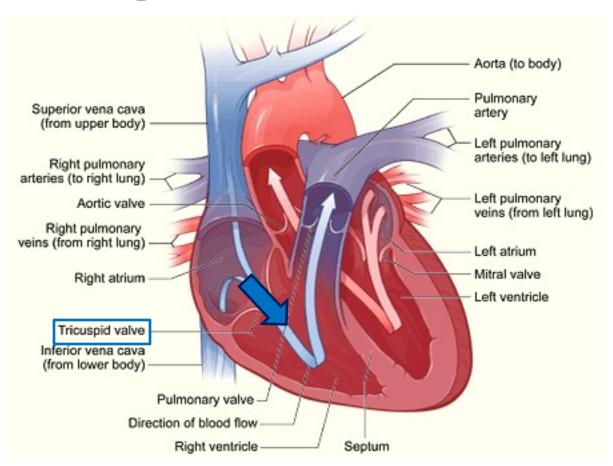
• 1. Deoxygenated blood from the upper and lower body flows through the superior and inferior vena cava.



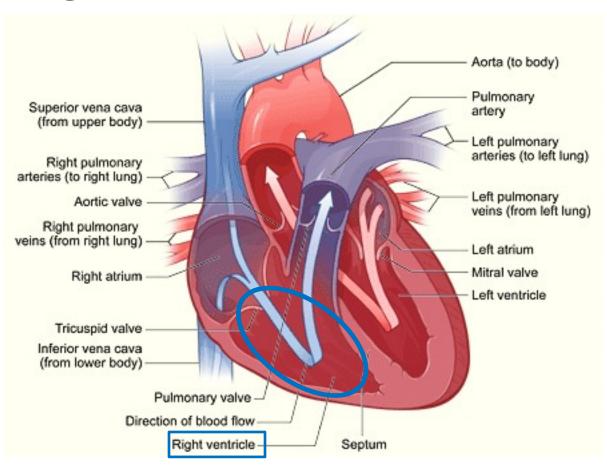
• 2. The superior and inferior vena cava empty blood into the **right atrium**.



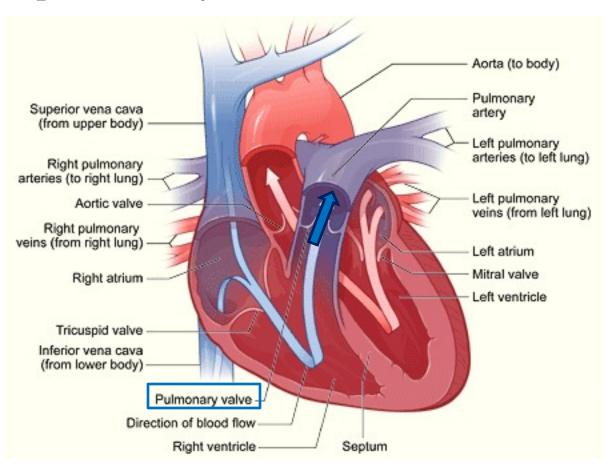
• 3. Blood from the right atrium passes through the **tricuspid valve**.



• 4. Blood passes through the tricuspid valve into the **right ventricle**.

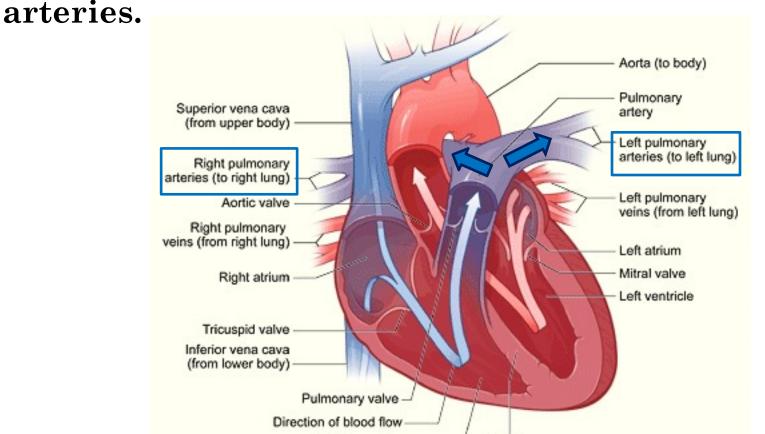


• 5. Blood from the right ventricle passes through the **pulmonary semilunar valve**.



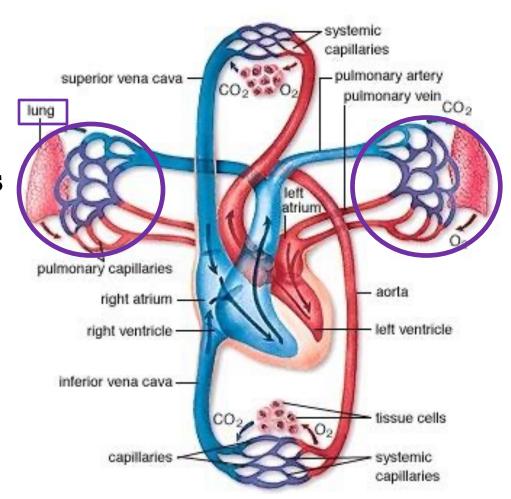
• 6. Blood flows through the pulmonary semilunar valve into the **right and left pulmonary**

Right ventricle

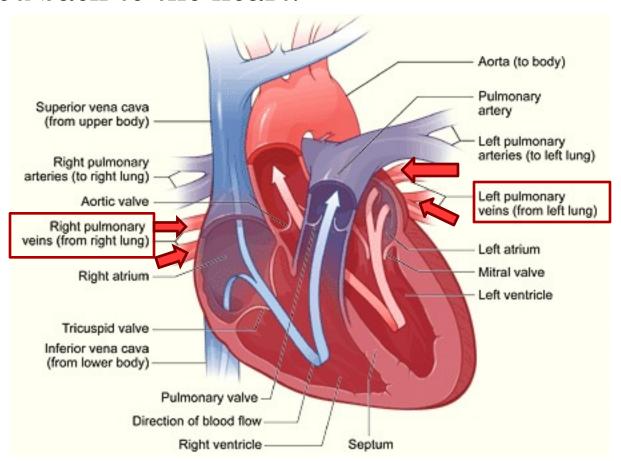


Septum

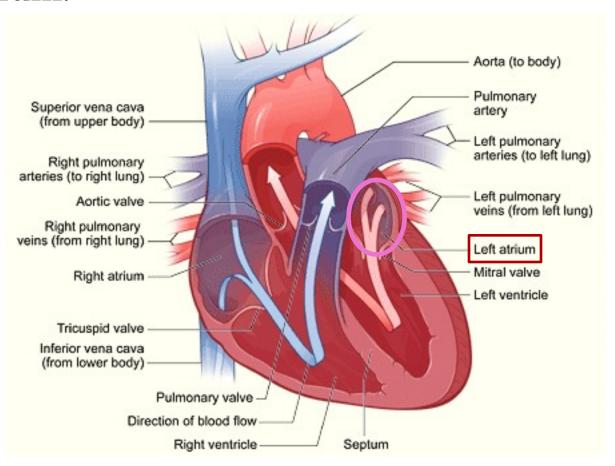
- 7. Pulmonary arteries take blood to the **lungs** for gas exchange.
- In the lung capillaries, blood picks up oxygen and transfers carbon dioxide to the lungs for exhalation.
- Blood becomesoxygenated.



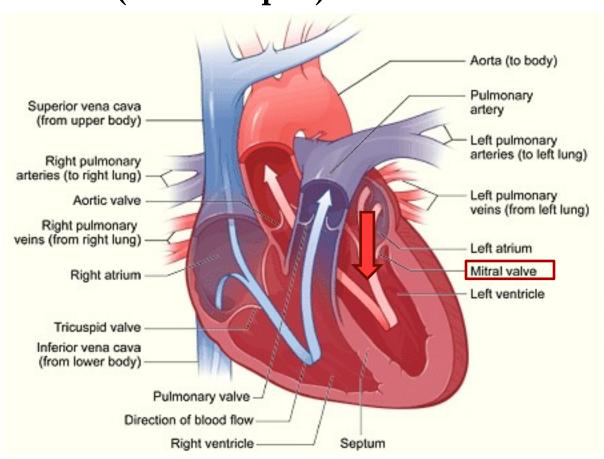
• 8. Right and left pulmonary veins bring the blood back to the heart.



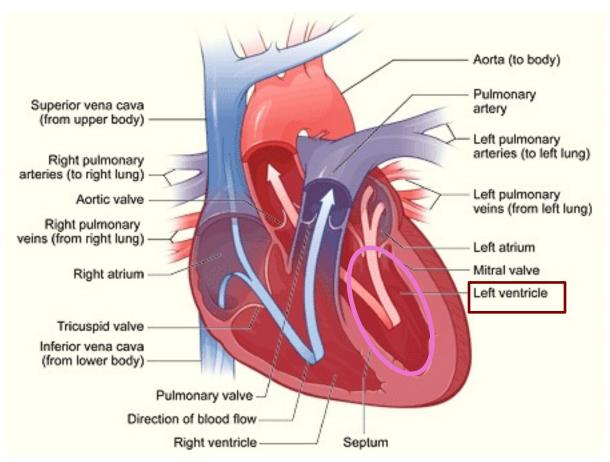
• 9. Pulmonary veins empty blood into the **left** atrium.



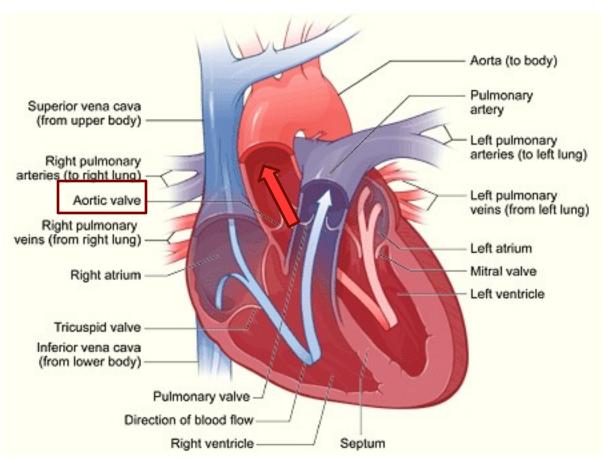
• 10. The blood from the left atrium flows through the mitral (or bicuspid) valve.



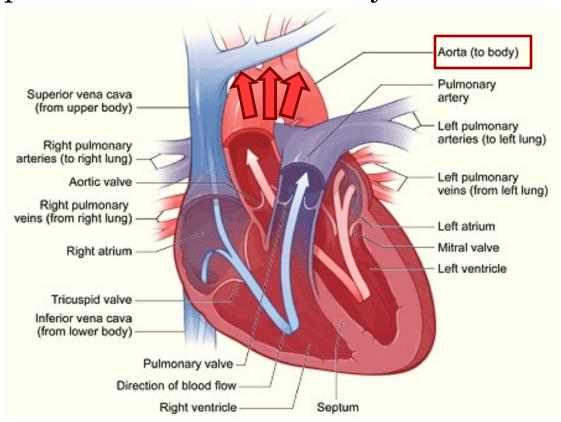
• 11. After passing through the mitral valve, blood enters the **left ventricle**.



• 12. Blood from the left ventricle passes through the **aortic semilunar valve**.



• 13. After passing through the aortic semilunar valve, the blood enters the **aorta** and is then pumped to the rest of the body.

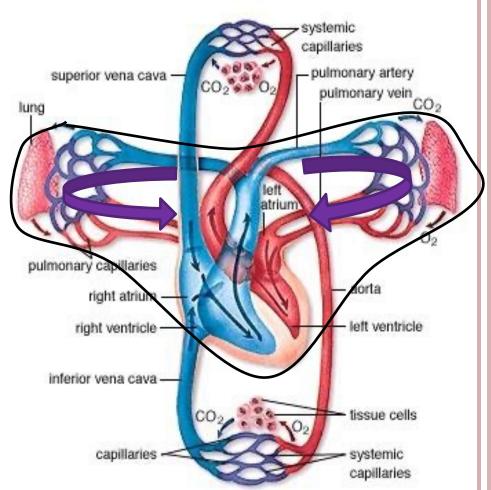


FLOW OF BLOOD IN ACTION

YouTube Video - How a Normal Heart Pumps Blood

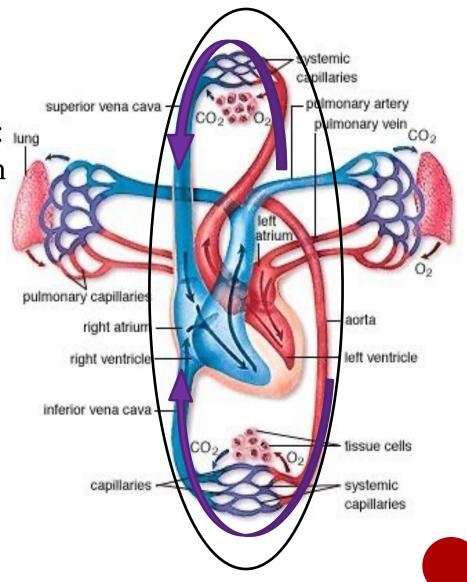
CIRCULATION

• Pulmonary circuit: movement of blood from the heart to the lungs and back to the heart



CIRCULATION

- o Systemic circulation: movement of blood from the body to the heart and back to the body
- Why do you think the left side of the heart is larger than the right?
- Answer: Because the left side has to pump blood further!



CONTRACTION

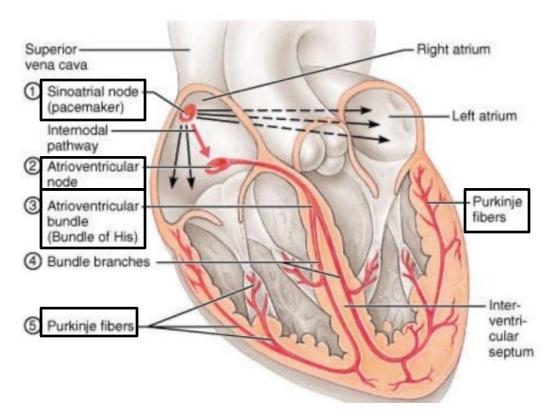
- Systole contract
 - Atrial Systole: when the atria contract and pump blood into the ventricles
 - Ventricular Systole: when the ventricles contract and pump blood out of the heart to the lungs or body
- o Diastole relax
 - When the atria and ventricles relax and start to fill with blood

DID YOU KNOW?

- Did you know that even outside of the body, the heart will continue to beat?
- Why do you think this is?
- This characteristic is called myogenic control.
- Each heart beat is caused by an electrical signal from within heart muscle itself.

ELECTRICAL SYSTEM

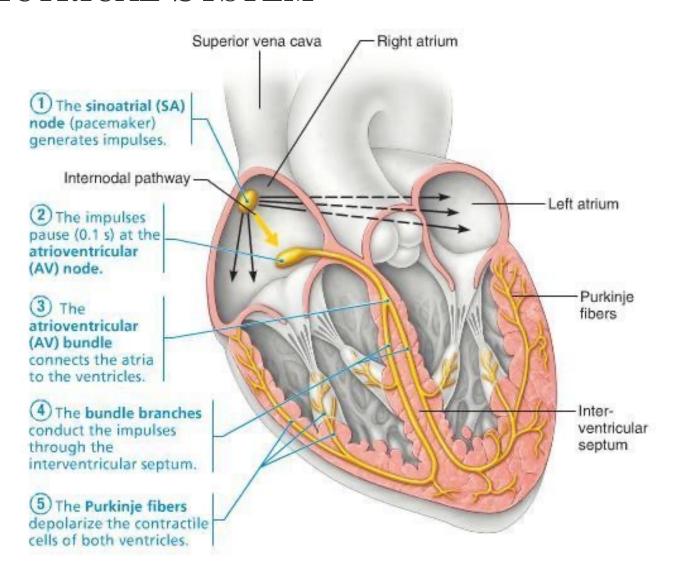
- AKA the Cardiac Conduction System
- Consists of three parts:
 - 1. Sinoatrial (SA) node
 - 2. Atrioventricular (AV) node
 - 3. Bundle of His and Purkinje fibers



ELECTRICAL SYSTEM

- 1. Electrical signal starts at the **SA node** as blood fills the right atrium.
 - This signal causes the atrium to contract.
 - The SA node sets the pace of the heart, so it is also called the *pacemaker*.
- 2. Signal arrives at the **AV node** as blood fills the ventricles.
- 3. Signal moves along the **Bundle of His** and along the walls of the ventricles.
 - The Bundle of His divides into right and left branches and then to **Purkinje fibers**.
 - The ventricles contract.
- 4. Signal passes and ventricles relax.

ELECTRICAL SYSTEM



ELECTRICAL SYSTEM IN ACTION

YouTube Video - Electrical Conduction in Heart

Examples of Heart Diseases/Conditions

- Congestive Heart Failure
 - The heart is too weak or stiff to pump blood effectively.
- Myocardial Infarction (Heart attack!)
 - The coronary artery is blocked so blood cannot supply the heart with oxygen, and heart muscle dies.
- Atrial Fibrillation
 - Abnormal electrical impulses in the atrium cause irregular heart beat.

WAYS TO PREVENT HEART DISEASE

• Don't smoke or use tobacco

• Exercise 30 minutes a day

• Eat a heart healthy diet

- Fruits
- Vegetables
- Whole grains
- Nuts
- Fish

• No saturated or trans fats



REFERENCES

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- http://www.webmd.com/heart/picture-of-the-heart
- http://www.mayoclinic.org/diseases-
 conditions/heart-disease/in-depth/heart-diseaseprevention/art-20046502
- http://health.clevelandclinic.org/2013/07/19-amazing-facts-about-your-heart-infographic/

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- On a piece of notebook paper, write...
 - 3 things you learned about the heart
 - 2 things you have questions about
 - 1 thing you wish for me to know

