Introduction

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| Content | Possible mark |
| Blood pressure is the pressure exerted on the walls of arteries caused by the contraction of the ventricles of the heart | 1 |
| Two numbers are stated when giving blood pressure:  Systole = the pressure caused by the contractions of the ventricles of the heart.  Diastole = the pressure caused but the artery walls springing back when the heart is refilling. | 1 |
| The blood pressure can be affected by the cardiac output and the dilation or contraction of blood vessels | 1 |
| The unit of measure for blood pressure is mm/Hg | 1 |
| Blood pressure is needed to force blood through the circulatory system. The blood supplies nutrient, oxygen and glucose. The glucose is burned in oxygen by the cells to produce energy in respiration.  When the body is more active, more energy is needed, so the heart rate and resultant blood pressure increase to supply more oxygen and glucose to produce the energy. | 1 |
| Blood pressure is measured using a Sphygmomanometer | 1 |
| Maximum possible score | 5 |