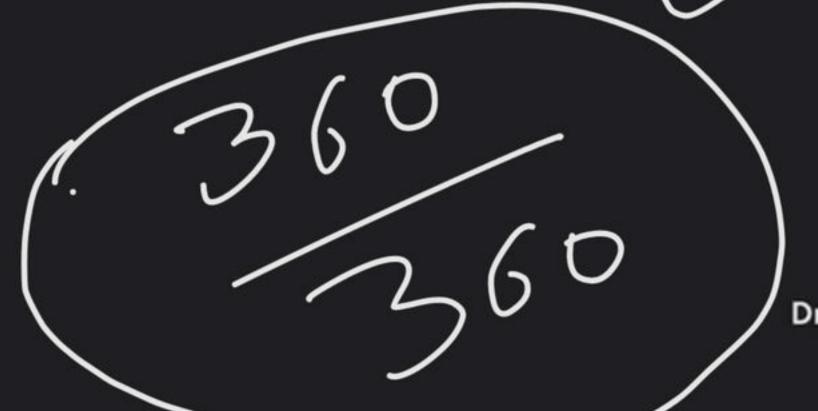


Human Circulatory System - I

Course on Human Physiology: Body Fluids & Circulation



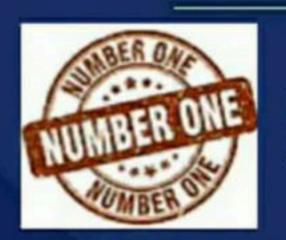


Dr Amit Gupta • Lesson 6 • Sept 14, 2021

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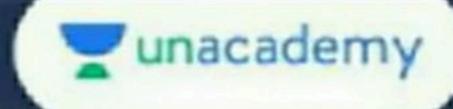
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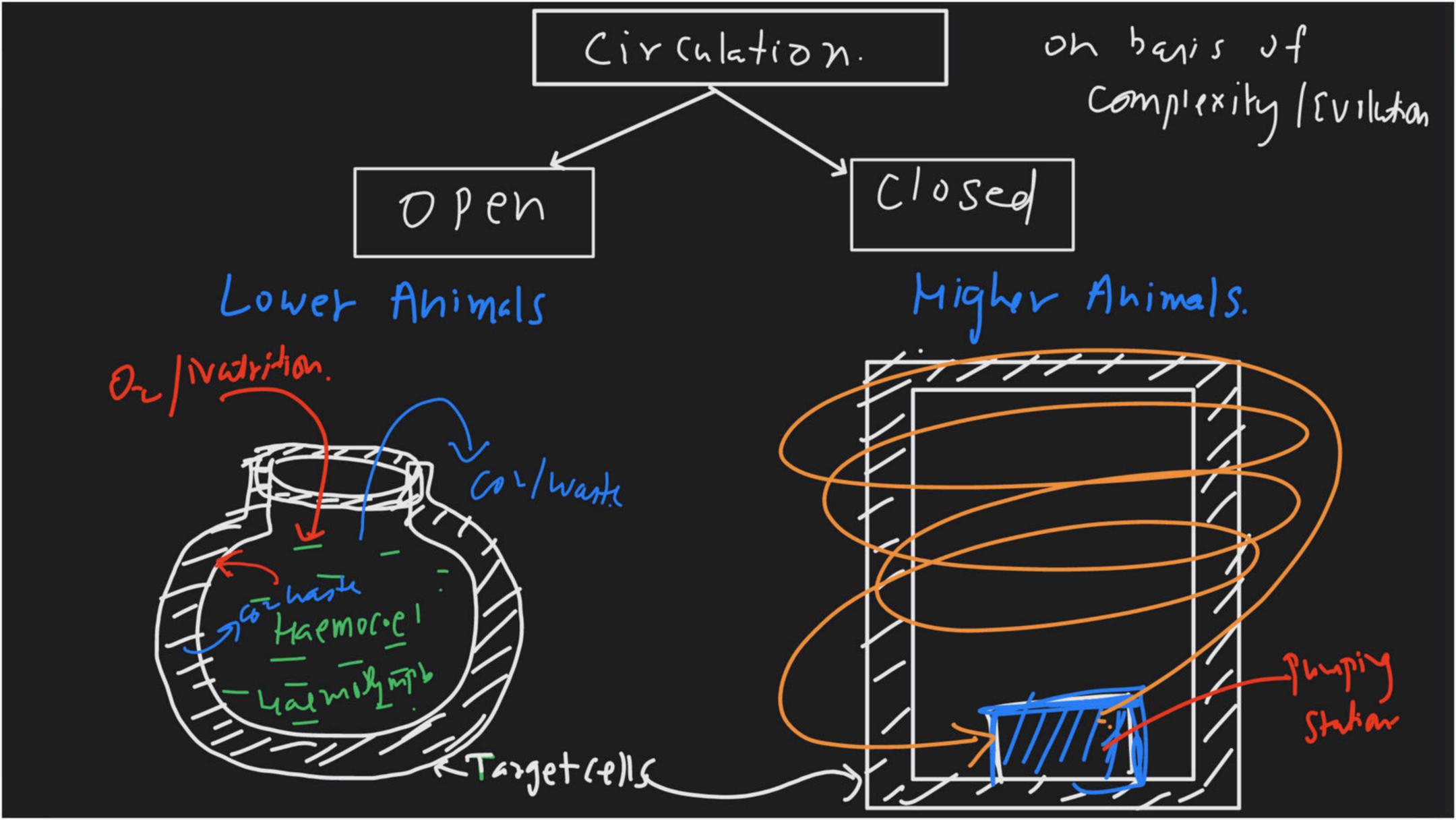
Offer valid till 17th September

Circulatory Systm Bloodvenels Blood/Lymph Heart Lymphatics Structure function A Mesodermal Except - inner lining of Blood vessels, Heart | Endodermal Capillaries.

Circulatory system

Each and every cell of the body requires consistent supply of O_2 , food etc. for energy. Similarly toxic substances like CO_2 , ammonia, urea, uric acid are needed to get removed from the body. In lower organism cell is in direct contact of surrounding medium and there is direct exchange of material in between cell and the medium so, circulatory system is not needed. In higher and multicellular organism due to its complex form a specialized system is needed to supply useful, substance to the body cell and to remove, harmful substance out of the body. This specialized, system is called **circulatory system**. Components involved in circulatory system originate from **mesoderm** of embryo. Except the inner lining of blood vessels and capillaries which are endodermal in origin.

Civlulation on basis of civalating fluid Intracellular Extra Cellular (Protophom) Intra Vouschlar Extra Vasiblar (ytoplam Karysplesm - Interstitial fluid Syhorial fluid 13100d Pteural Pericardial fluid - Cerchrospinal fluid - Ag. Humor/Vit. Humor



TYPES OF CIRCULATION

The blood vascular system may be open or closed circulatory system.

I- Open circulatory system

- (i) When the circulating fluid is present in a central cavity called Haemocoel or it flows into spaces called sinuses in the tissue, it is termed as the open circulatory system.
- (ii) Animals in which circulatory system is open are Arthropoda (Prawn, lobsters, crabs, insects and spiders) and Mollusca (snails, oysters).

II- Closed circulatory system

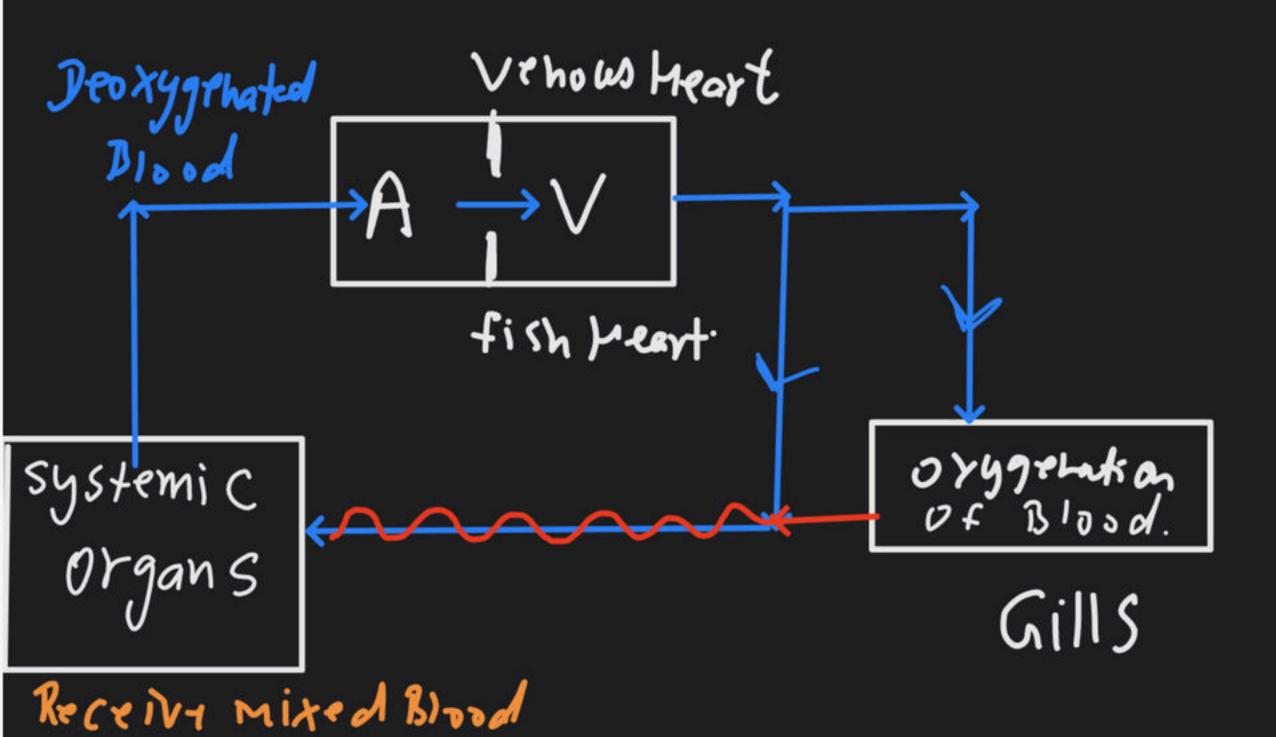
- (i) When the blood remains confined to the blood vessel it is called closed circulatory system.
- (ii) In invertebrate, closed circulatory system is found in some annelida like earthworm and some mollusca like, squid.
- (iii) In all vertebrate animals closed circulatory system is found.
- (iv) The circulation of blood in the closed circulatory system was at first discovered and demonstrated by William Harvey who is known as father of angiology. He called heart as the "Pumping station of body".

Clased Circulation

Type of (ivilation (circuit)

Vertebute,

Piscer -> Amphibia -> Reptile < Mammals



Single Civality Single Civalation

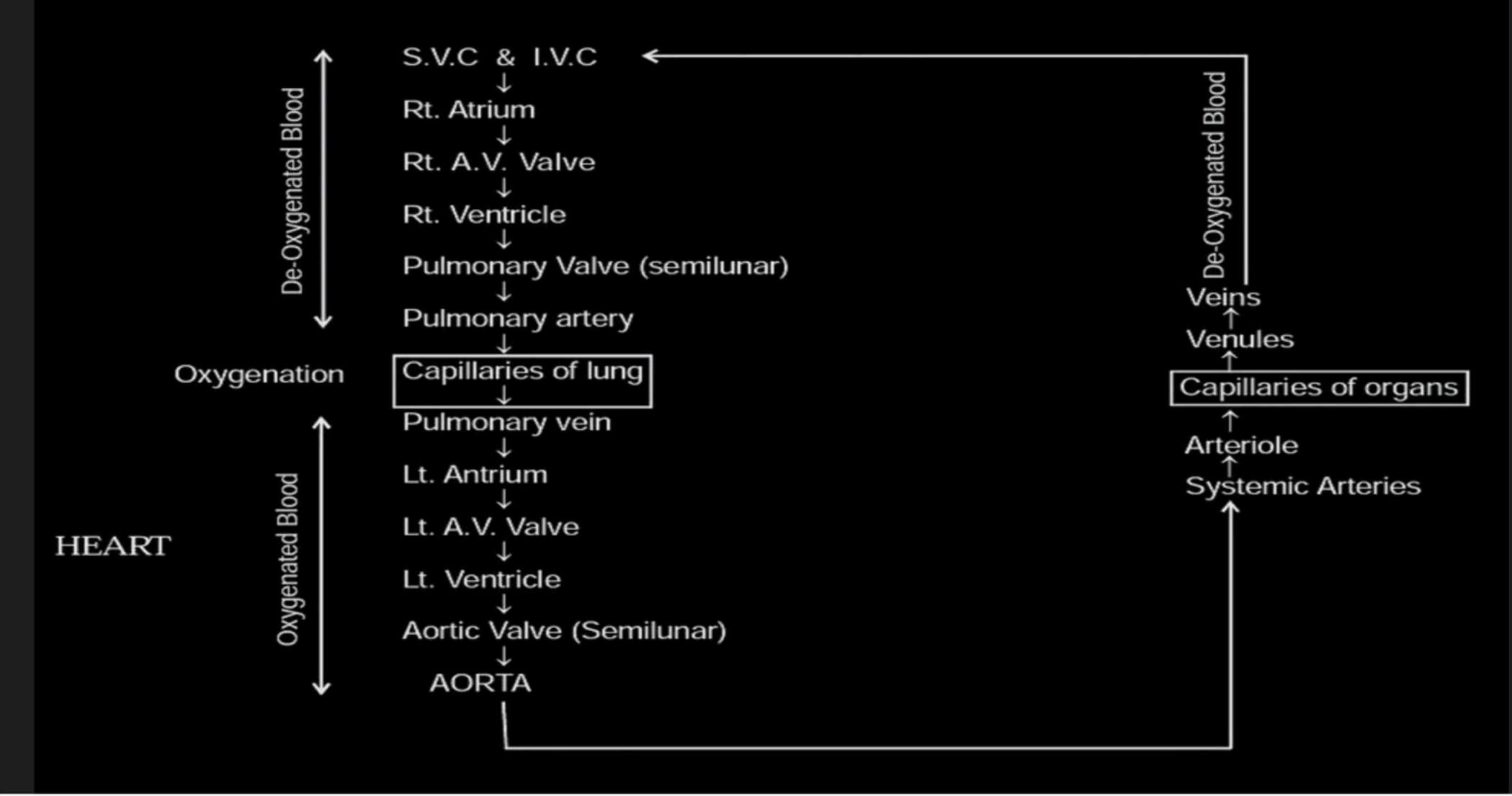
Blood paner though heart only once

Transitional Circuit frog's vera 6va Pulmo-[whoheous Heart veib Pulmony RA Veih vehtricle-Lungs Systamic Cutareous vein. Pulmo Cutamedy Artery organs Syskmicka SKIN

Oxygeraled = Pare (977) De 0 > 4 genated = impure (757.) Palmonery (Lesser) Vern Cara Circhit Doubly Circuit Double Circulation P.A Systmi ((Greater) Circuit/ Circulation. Aves Mammals

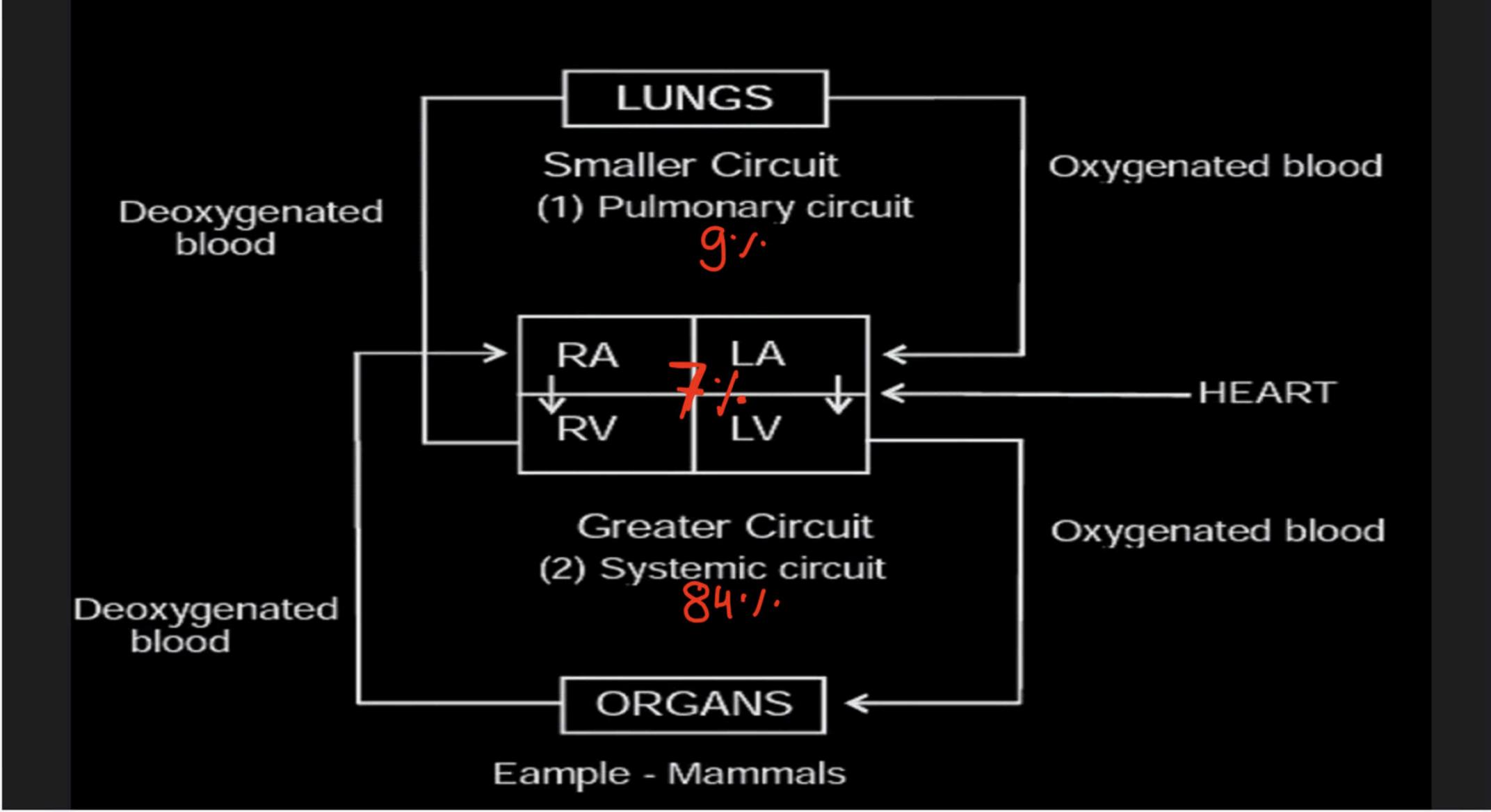
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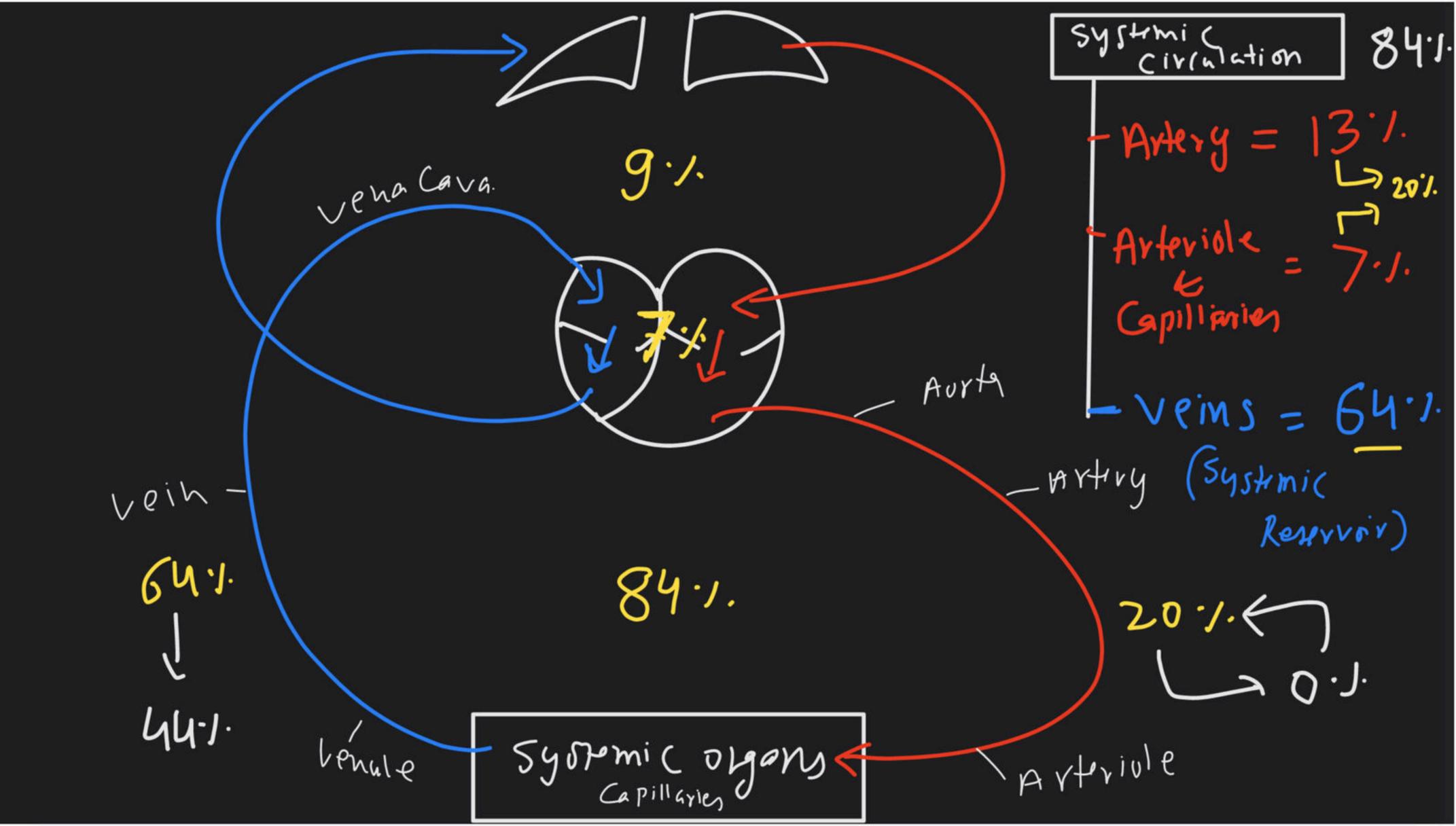
Path of Blood in Double Circuit (Man)



SYSTEMIC CIRCULATION

- (i) In this type of circulation, blood completes its circulation from left ventricle to right auricle through body organs.
- (ii) From the left ventricle blood is pumped into the aorta and then to various part of the body (except lungs) Deoxygenated blood from these organs is returned to the right auricle through two large veins superior and inferior vena cava. From right auricle blood comes to right ventricle.





Blood Loss Management

Blood trans-lusions

Systemic Vein Spleen Arterial LOSS Wallet - Reservoir -

After Death

Arterion become Empty 45 VPINS Grafilled with
Blood.

