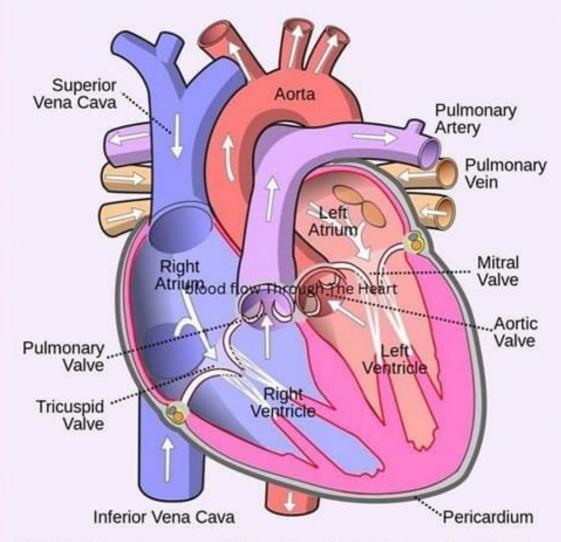
BLOOD FLOW THROUGH THE

HEART Pulmonary Circulation

The heart is a four-chambered muscular pump that circulates blood throughout the body. Blood flow through the heart involves two main circuits: the pulmonary circulation and the systemic circulation



- Right atrium: Deoxygenated blood from the body enters the right atrium through the superior and inferior vena cavae.
- Right ventricle: The right atrium contracts, pumping blood into the right ventricle.
- Pulmonary valve: The right ventricle contracts, pumping blood through the pulmonary valve into the pulmonary artery.
- Pulmonary artery: The pulmonary artery carries deoxygenated blood to the lungs.
- Pulmonary capillaries: In the lungs, blood passes through small capillaries where it is oxygenated.
- Pulmonary veins: The oxygenated blood then returns to the heart through the pulmonary veins.

BLOOD FLOW PATHWAY

Deoxygenated blood from the body enters the superior and inferior vena cava

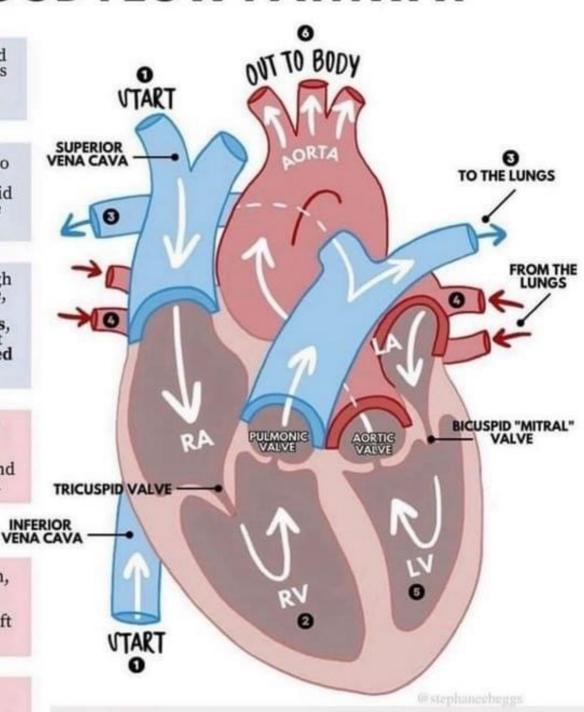
ø The blood flows into the right atrium, through the tricuspid valve, and into the right ventricle

It is pumped through the pulmonic valve, into left/right pulmonary arteries, and to the lungs. It becomes oxygenated & releases CO2

Ø Oxygen-rich blood travels from the lungs, through the pulmonary veins, and into the left atrium

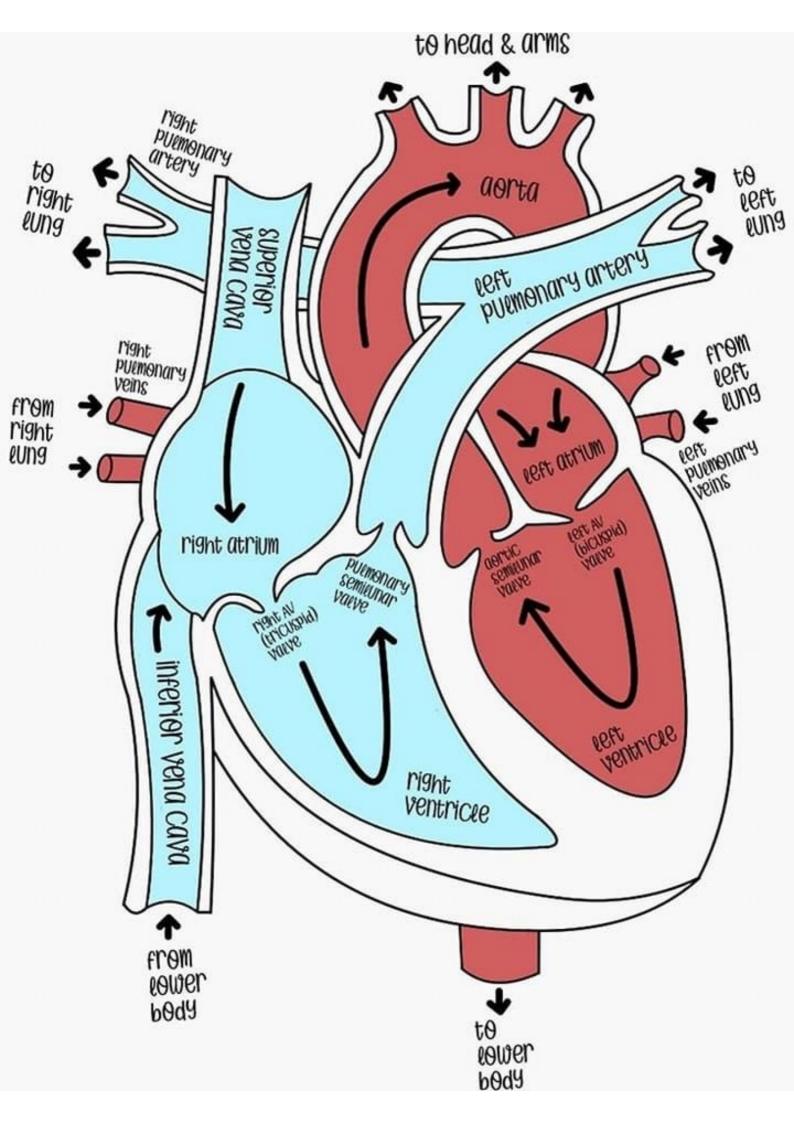
From the left atrium, the blood moves through the mitral valve and into the left ventricle

0 The left ventricle pumps the blood through the aortic valve and out to the rest of the body



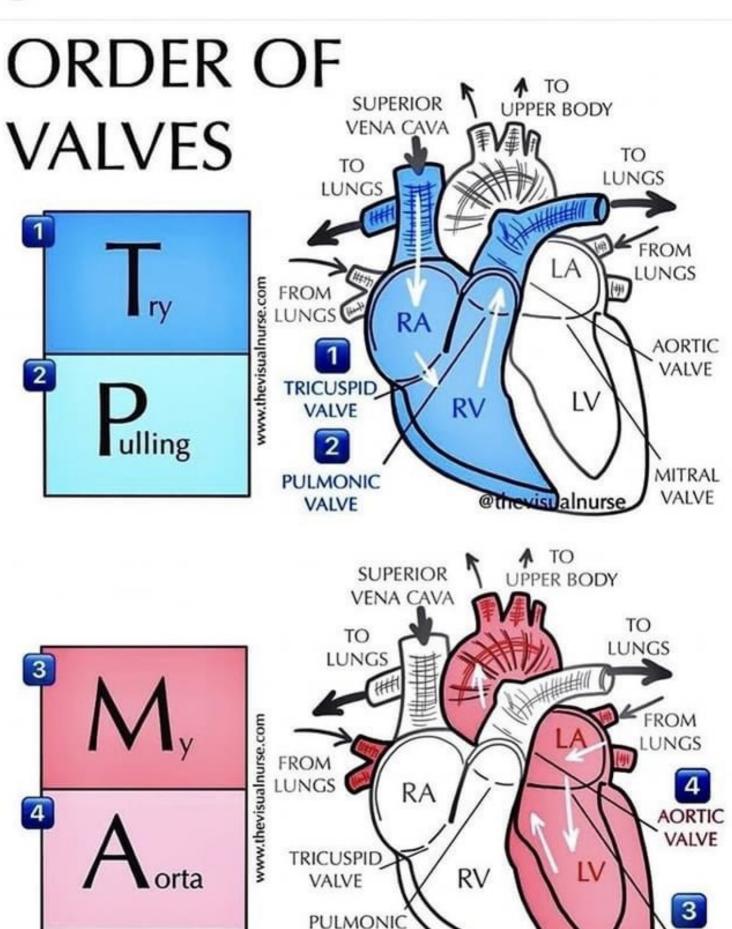
NOTE:

- The pulmonary ARTERIES carries deoxygenated blood to the lungs
 The pulmonary VEINS carry oxygen-rich blood to the left atria



MITRAL VALVE





VALVE

