Chapter 3

Cardiac Activity

Introduction

Main organ: Heart (Cardia)

Blood pumping by artery, arterioles and veins

Cardiac versus cardiovascular system

Electrical signal (ECG) is the cause, pumping is the result

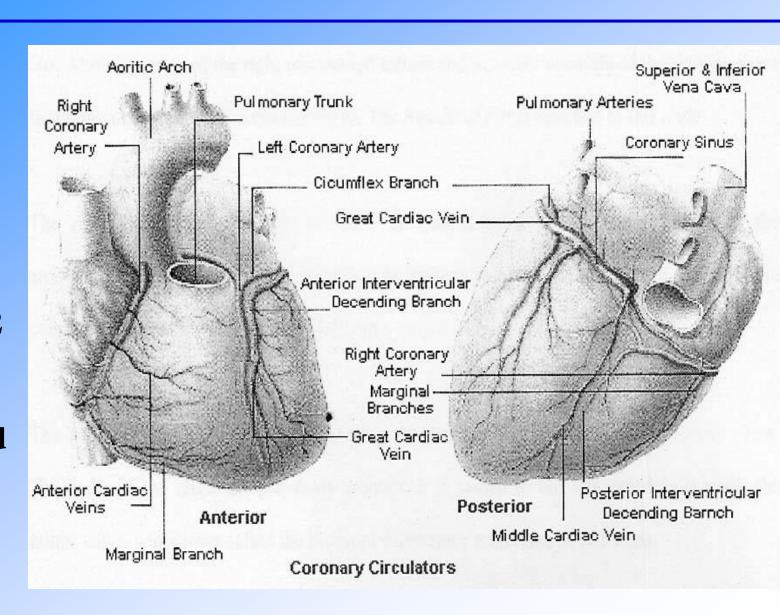
Heart

Muscular organ, located in thoracic cavity

4 chambers 2 atria and 2 ventricles

pumps blood
to and from
the body

Left side thicker



Blood Conduction

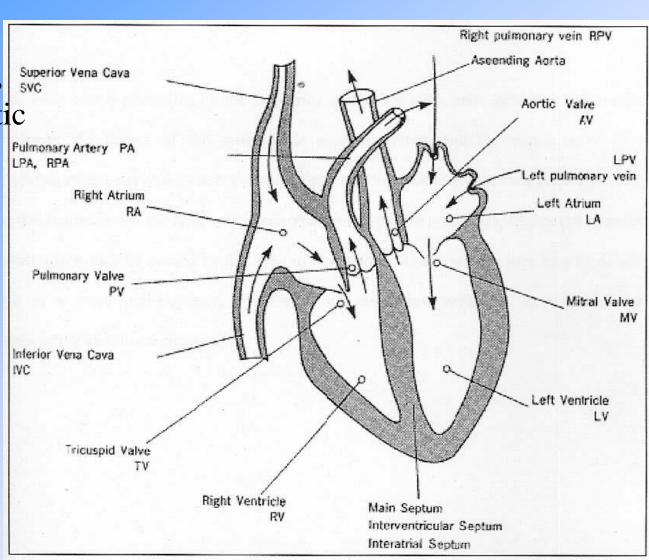
4 main valves:

Tricuspid, Pulmonary, San Mitral (bicuspid), aortic

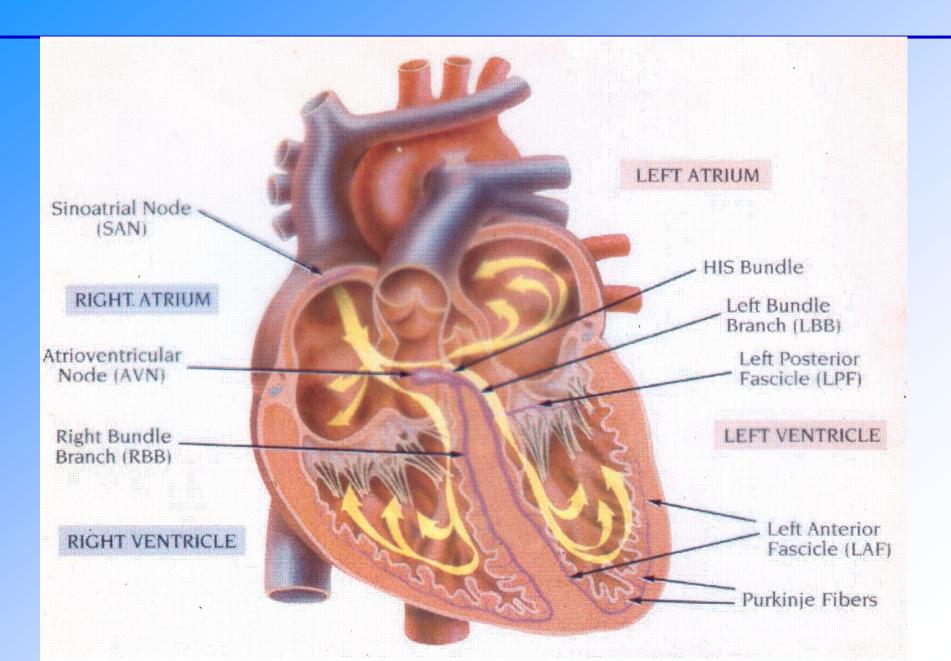
Normally one-way

Artery: from heart

Vein: to heart

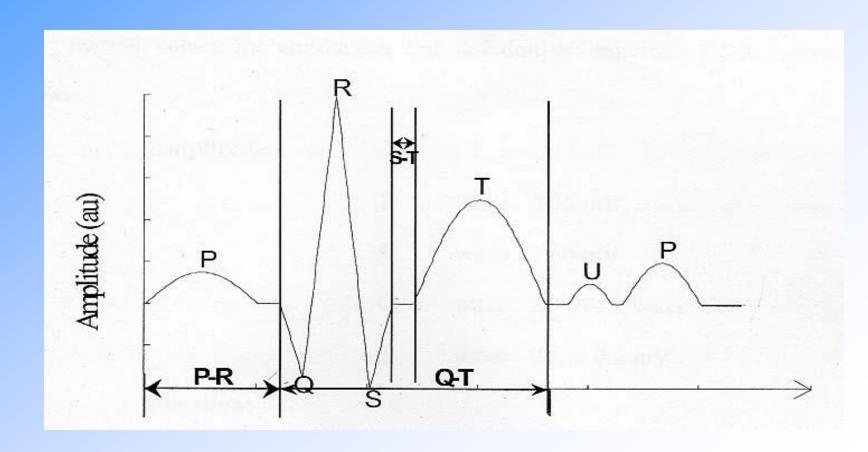


Electrical Conduction

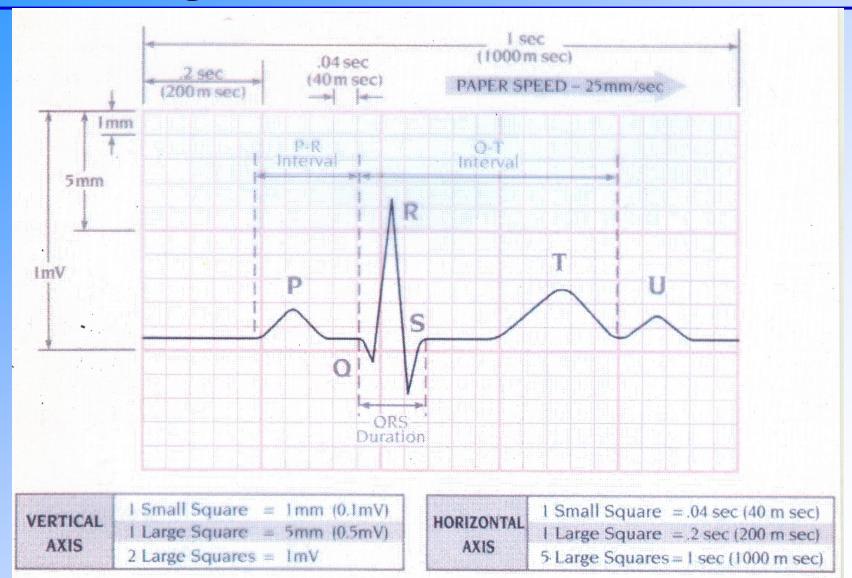


Electrocardiogram

Cardiac Electrical Activity
Depolarization and repolarization of cardiac muscles
Consists of waves, intervals and segments



Electrocardiogram



ECG Parameters

Waves

P wave: depolarization of the atrial muscle

QRS complex: repolarization of the atria &depolarization of the ventricles

T wave: ventricular repolarization

U wave: if present, after-potential in the ventricular muscle

Intervals

P-Q: delay of excitation in the fibers near the AV node

P-R: start of the P wave to the start of the QRS complex (time for depolarization to pass from the SA node via the atria, AV node and His-Purkinje system to the ventricles)

Q-T: start of the QRS complex to the end of the T wave (time taken to depolarize and repolarize the ventricles)

S-T: end of QRS complex to start of the T wave (all cells are normally depolarized during this phase)

ECG Parameters

Normal values of ECG:

Amplitudes:

Daviono	$0.25 \mathrm{mW}$
Pwave	0.25 mV

Heart rate

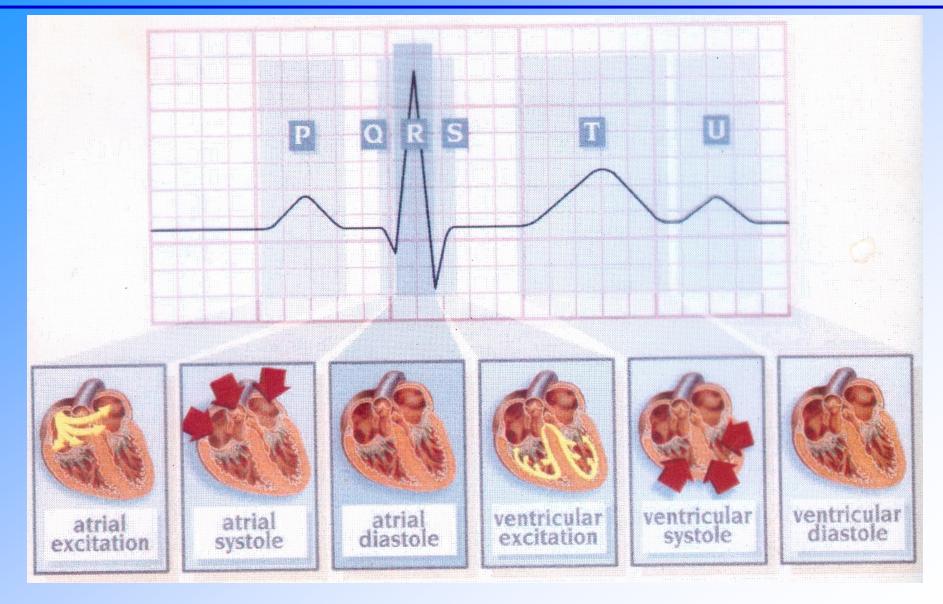
120 bpm

T wave
$$0.1 \text{ to } 0.5 \text{ mV}$$

Durations:

P-R interval	0.12 to 0.20 sec
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ECG and Blood Pumping



Cardiac Cycle

Two Phases:

Systole: Ventricular

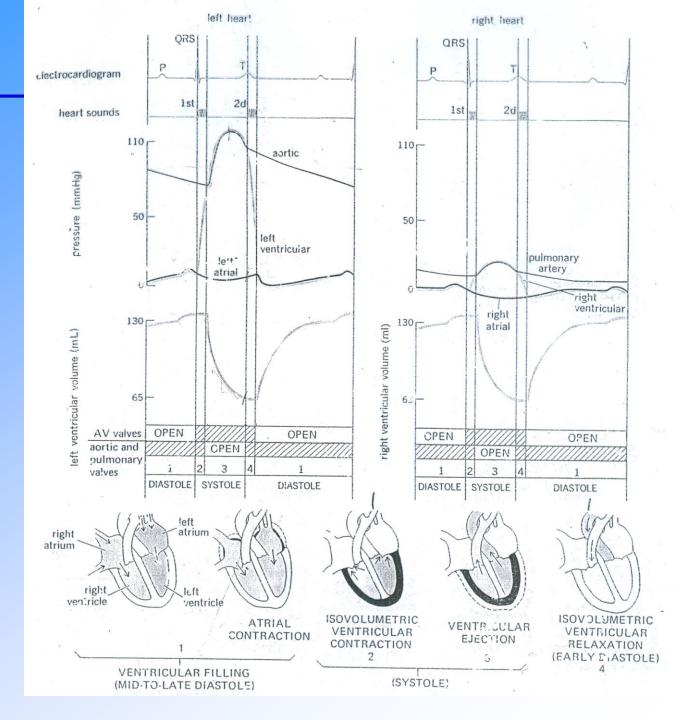
Contraction

Diastole: Ventricular

relaxation

Activities:

Blood pressure Blood volume Heart sounds



Heart Sounds

Normal sounds

1st sound: **lub**, low-pitched, closure of AV (mitral and tricuspid) valves

2nd sound: **dub**, high-pitched, closure of pulmonary and aortic valves

[pitch → peak to peak duration of period of wave]

Abnormal sounds: heart murmur, sign of heart disease

Flow in usual direction through abnormally narrow valve (stenosis)

Backward flow through damaged leaky valve (regurgitation)
Inter-atrial and/or inter-ventricular through small hole in main septum

Questions?
Comments!

Thank You!!!