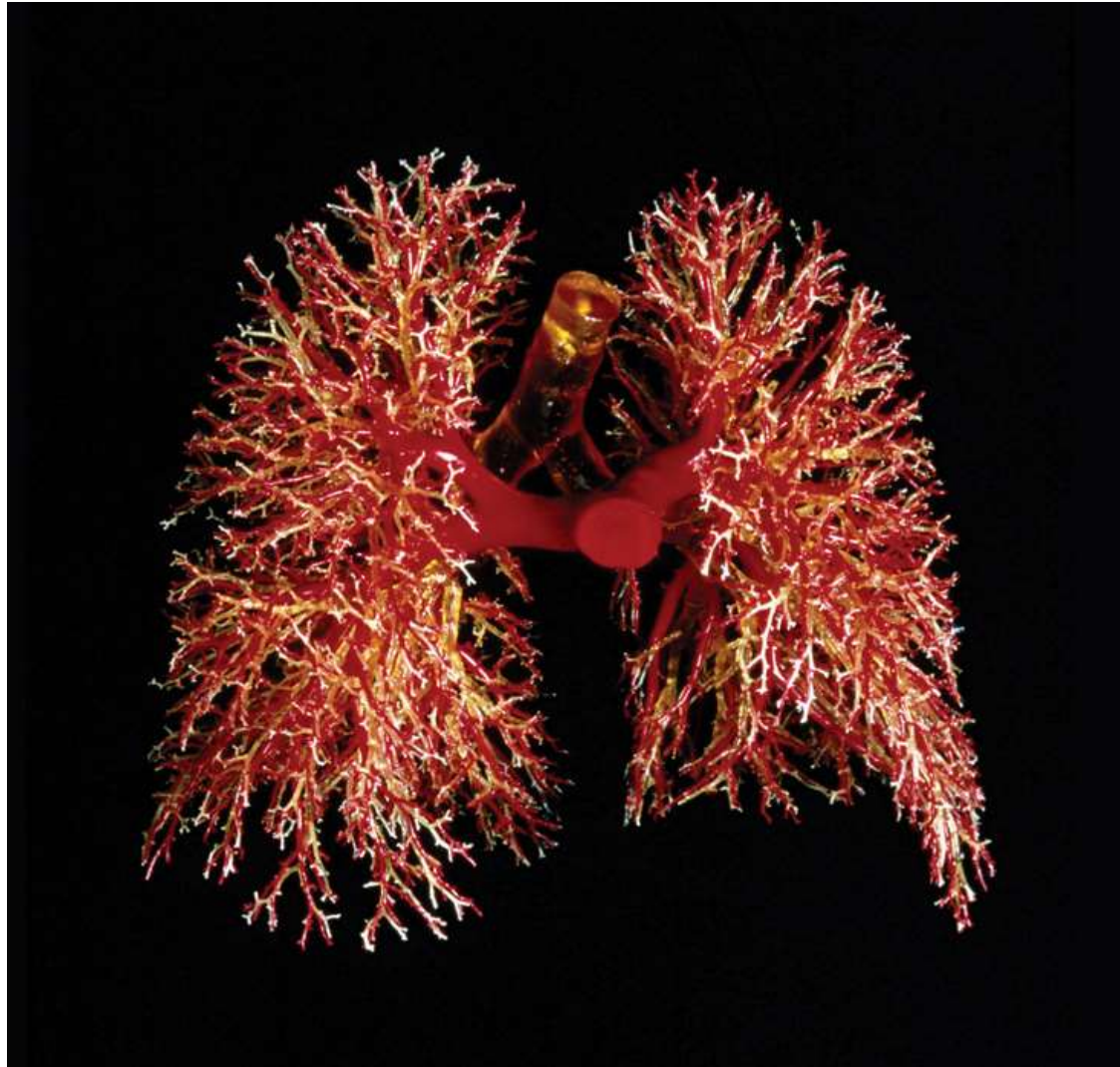


# The Heart and Circulation

## KEY CONCEPT

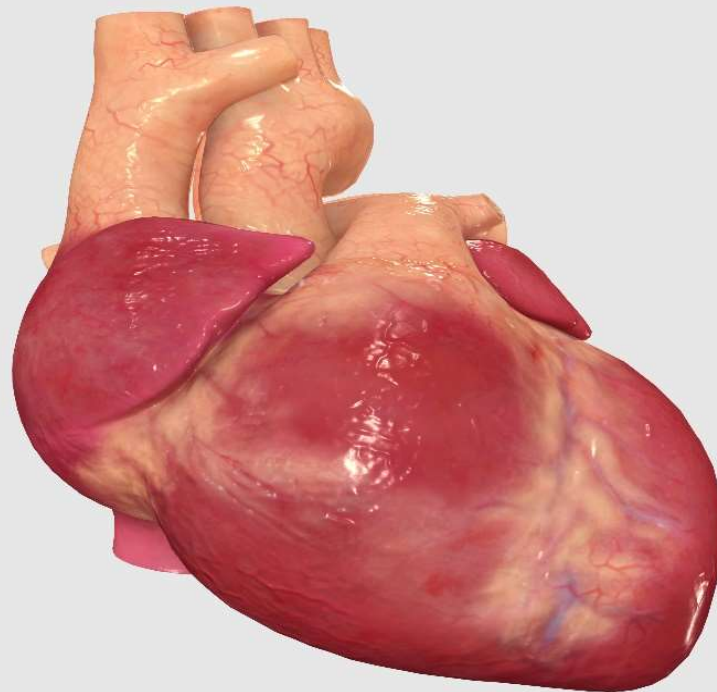
The **heart is a muscular pump** that moves the blood through two pathways.



# The Heart and Circulation

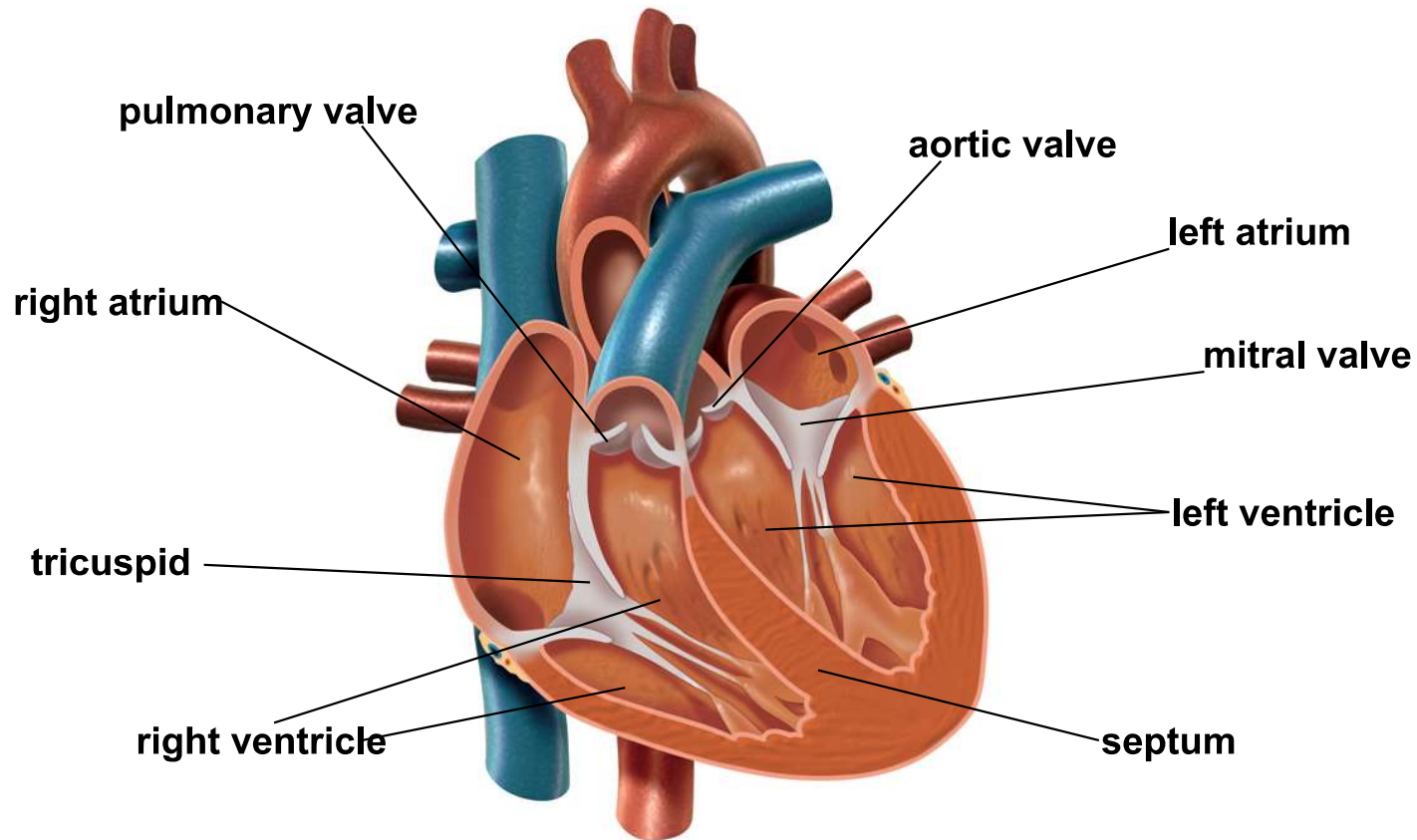
- The tissues and structures of the heart make it an efficient pump.
  - Cardiac muscle tissue works continuously without tiring.

NORMAL HUMAN HEART



# The Heart and Circulation

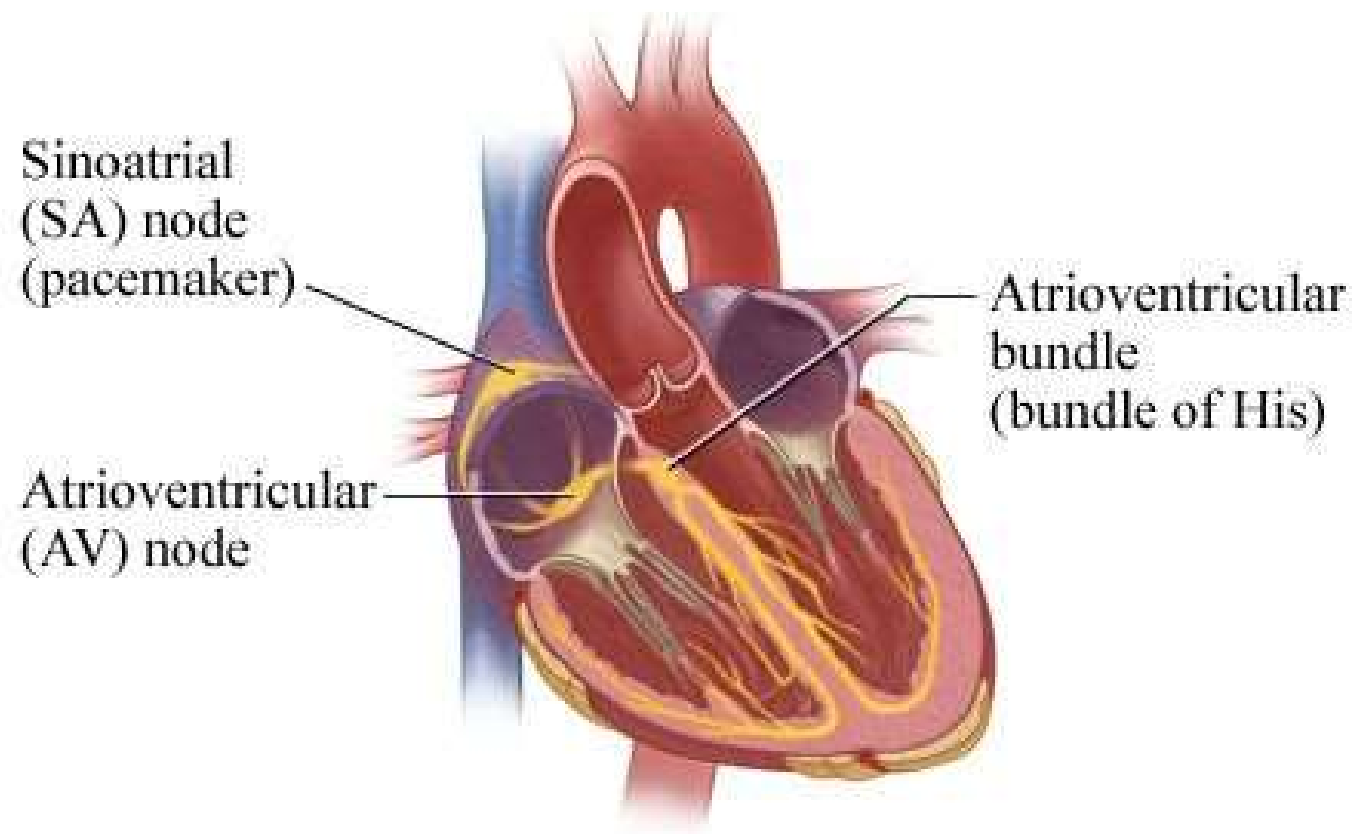
- The heart has **four chambers**: two atria, two ventricles.
- **Valves** in each chamber prevent backflow of blood.



- Muscles squeeze the chambers in a powerful pumping action.

# The Heart and Circulation

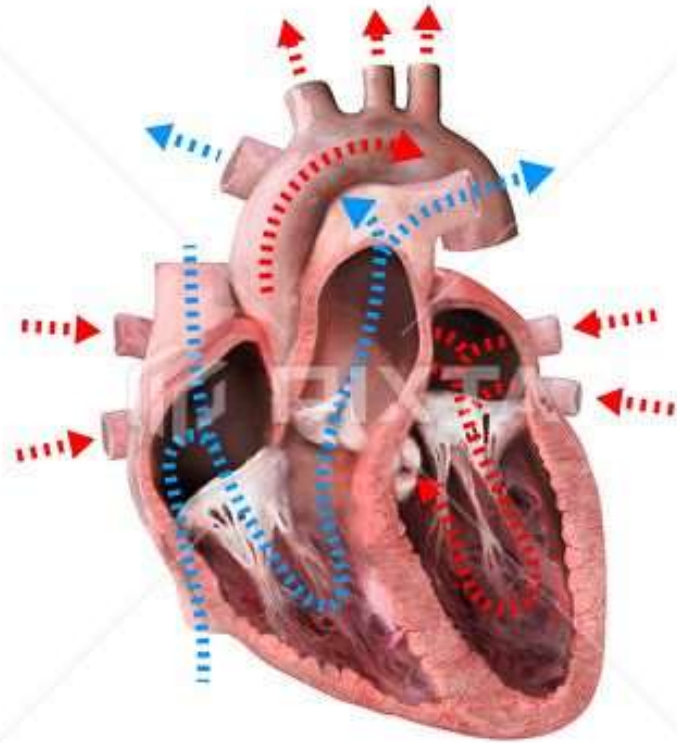
- The heartbeat consists of **two contractions**.
  - **SA node** (Sinoatrial), or pacemaker, stimulates **atria to contract**
  - **AV node** (Atrioventricular) stimulates **ventricles to contract**



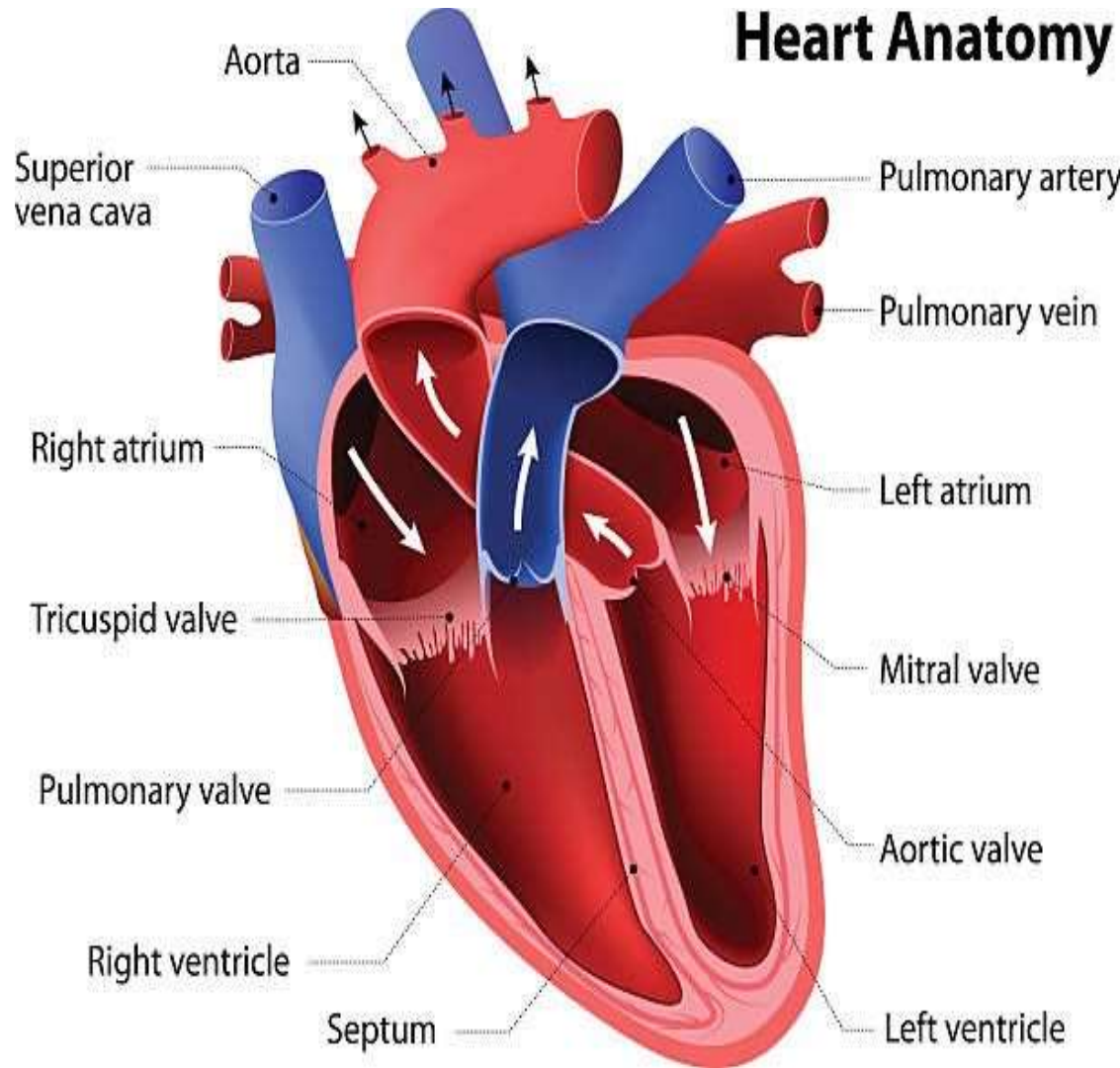


# The Heart and Circulation

- Blood flows through the heart in a specific pathway.

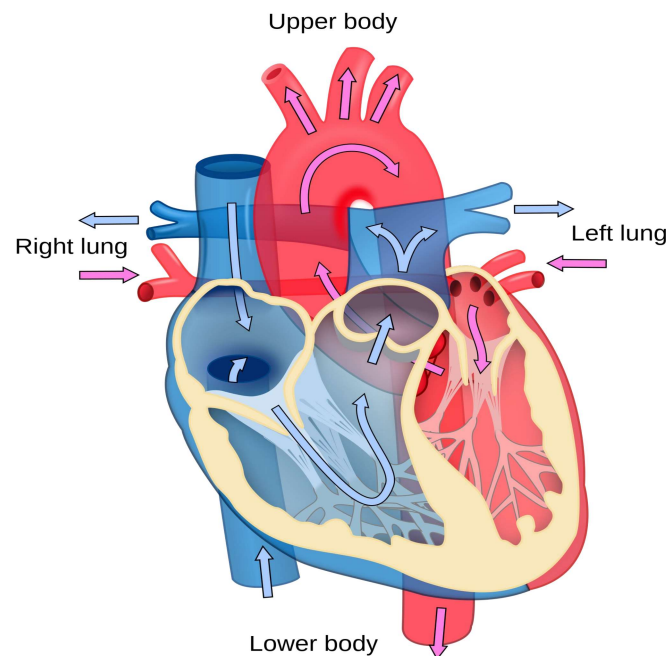


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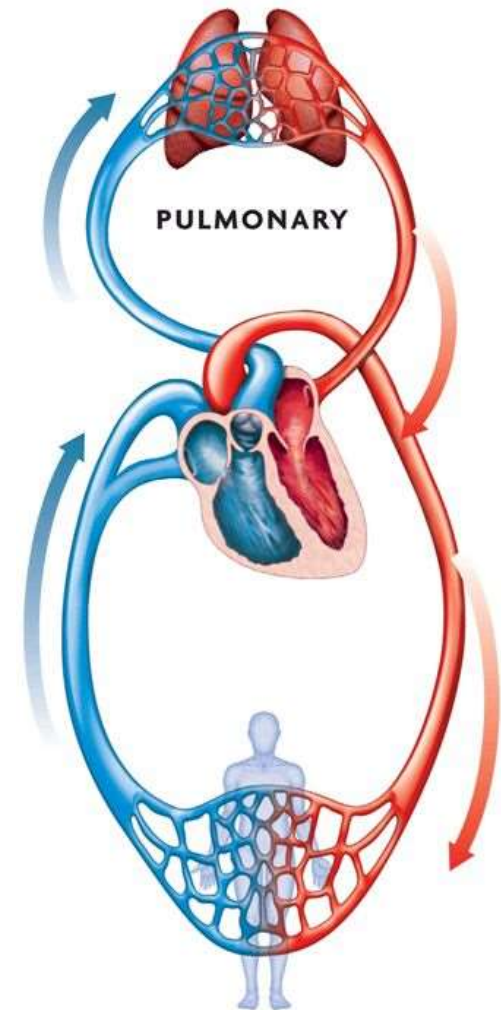
# The Heart and Circulation

- Blood flows through the heart in a specific pathway.
  - oxygen-poor blood enters right atrium, then right ventricle
  - right ventricle pumps blood to lungs
  - oxygen-rich blood from lungs enters left atrium, then left ventricle
  - left ventricle pumps blood to all body parts.

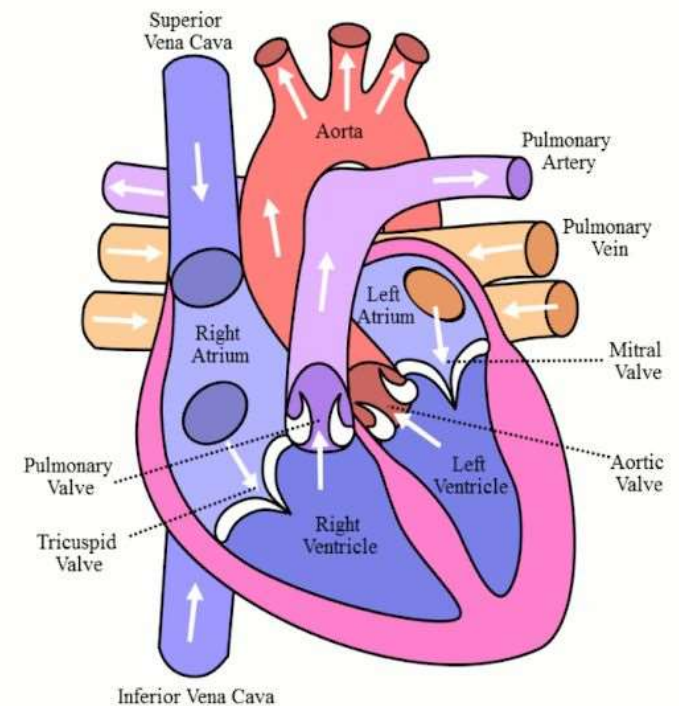
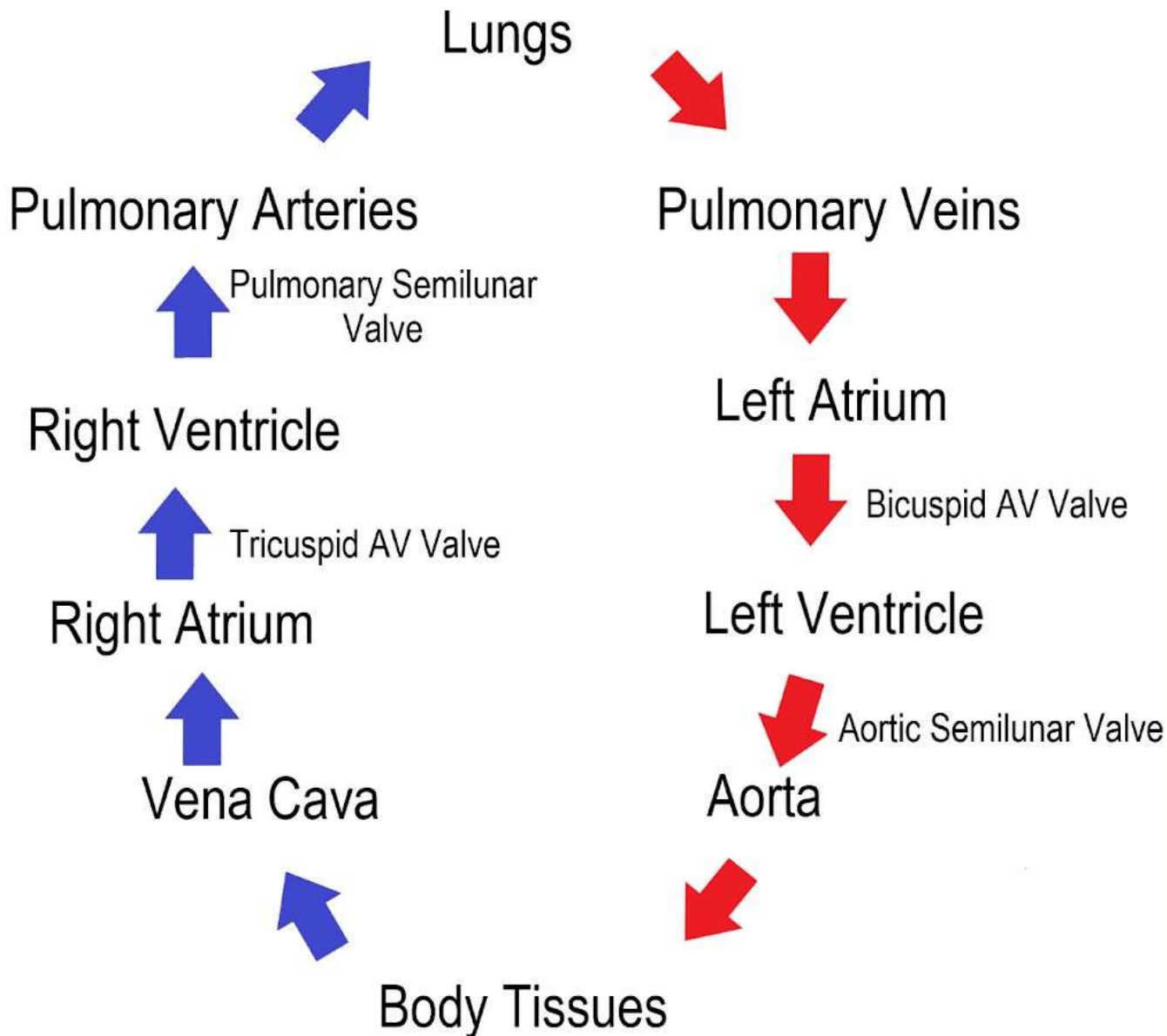


# The Heart and Circulation

- The heart pumps blood through **two main pathways**.
  - **Pulmonary** circulation occurs **between the heart and the lungs**.
    - oxygen-poor blood enters lungs
    - excess carbon dioxide and water expelled
    - blood picks up oxygen
    - oxygen-rich blood returns to heart



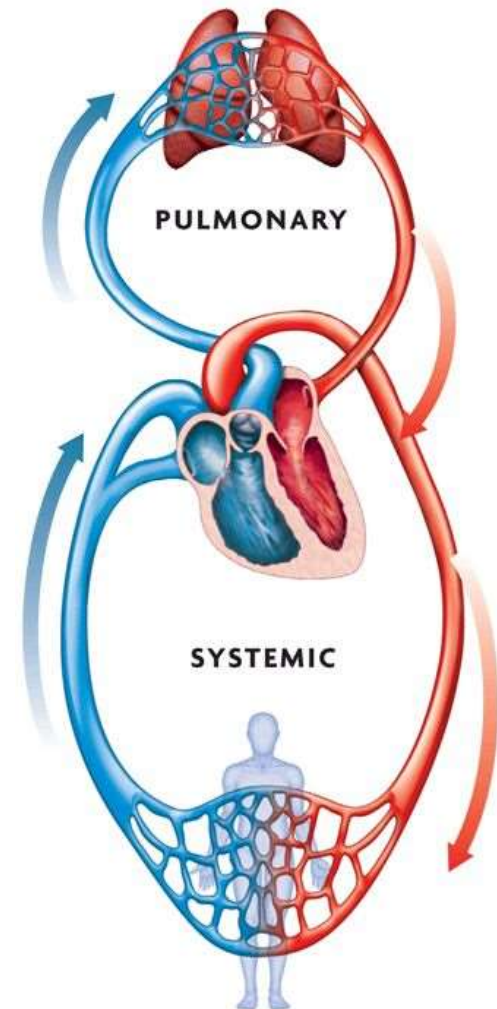
# The Heart and Circulation





# The Heart and Circulation

- **Systemic** circulation occurs **between the heart and the rest of the body**.
  - oxygen-rich blood goes to organs, extremities
  - oxygen-poor blood returns to heart
- The two pathways help maintain a stable body temperature.



# The Heart and Circulation

- **Questions:**

- What is the heart's pacemaker?

The SA node, because it generates an electrical signal for contraction.

AV node leads to the contraction of both ventricles.

- Compare pulmonary and systemic circulation.
- Name the 4 chambers of human heart.
- What is a valve?
- Which side of the heart is Oxygen-rich , which is oxygen-poor blood?