

# Blood and circulatory system study guide

## key

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**What is the key to the circulatory system?** In order for this system to be practical and do its job efficiently, two important conditions must be satisfied: (1) there must be adequate blood flow through the smallest blood vessels, capillaries, which are in contact with the cells comprising a tissue; and (2) the chemical composition of the incoming blood must be ...

**What are the functions of the circulatory system note guide?** The circulatory system carries oxygen, nutrients, and hormones to cells, and removes waste products, like carbon dioxide. These roadways travel in one direction only, to keep things going where they should.

**What is the pathway of blood around the heart?** The blood enters the heart's right atrium and is pumped to your right ventricle, which in turn pumps the blood to your lungs. The pulmonary artery then carries the oxygen-poor blood from your heart to the lungs. Your lungs add oxygen to your blood.

**How does the blood circulate around the body class 7?** The circulatory system (cardiovascular system) transfers blood from the heart to the lungs to add oxygen to the blood. The heart pumps oxygenated blood through the arteries to the rest of the body. Veins bring oxygen-depleted blood back to the heart to restart circulation.

**What are the 4 key parts of the circulatory system?**

**What are the 7 steps of blood flow through the heart?** The path of blood flow through the heart takes the following route: blood flows from the vena cava to the right atrium, then through the tricuspid valve to the right ventricle, then through the

pulmonary valve to the pulmonary artery, then onward to the lungs, the pulmonary veins, the left atrium, the mitral valve, the ...

**What are the 7 functions of the circulatory system?**

**What carries blood to the heart?** The circulatory system is made up of blood vessels that carry blood away from and towards the heart. Arteries carry blood away from the heart and veins carry blood back to the heart.

**What are the 7 main functions of the heart?** The heart performs seven essential functions: pumping oxygenated blood to body tissues, receiving deoxygenated blood, maintaining blood pressure, routing blood through the lungs for oxygenation, regulating blood flow by adjusting heart rate, providing nutrients to its tissues through coronary circulation, and serving ...

**What opens blood vessels immediately?** Vasodilators are medicines that open, also called dilate, blood vessels. Vasodilators affect the muscles in the walls of the arteries and veins. They prevent the muscles from tightening and the walls from narrowing. As a result, blood flows more easily through the vessels.

**Where does blood lose oxygen?** Red blood cells pick up oxygen in the lungs. Blood travels away from the heart and lungs through the arteries (ar-tuh-reez). Red blood cells drop off oxygen to the cells through tiny tubes called capillaries (cap-ill-air-ies). Blood then returns to the heart through the veins (vayns) and the cycle begins again.

**What is the largest artery in the body?** The largest artery in the body. It carries oxygen-rich blood away from the heart to vessels that reach the rest of the body.

**In which organ does oxygen go into the blood?** When we breathe in, the millions of air sacs in the lungs fill with fresh oxygenated air. The oxygen then moves into the blood by passing first through the very thin walls of the air sacs and then into the capillaries, which are tiny blood vessels in a network within the lungs.

**Which part of the heart pumps blood out?** After leaving your lungs, your blood enters your left atrium and from there flows into your left ventricle. Your left ventricle then pumps this blood out to your body, where it makes the rounds before returning to your heart.

**What are the four main arteries of the heart?** They are the left and right coronary arteries: The left coronary artery (LCA) extends along the coronary sulcus and supplies the left portion of the heart. It further branches into the circumflex artery and the anterior interventricular artery (left anterior descending artery).

**What carries deoxygenated blood?** Generally, veins carry deoxygenated blood from the body to the heart, where it can be sent to the lungs. The exception is the network of pulmonary veins, which take oxygenated blood from the lungs to the heart.

**What is the main artery that carries blood to your brain?** The brain receives blood from two sources: the internal carotid arteries, which arise at the point in the neck where the common carotid arteries bifurcate, and the vertebral arteries (Figure 1.20). The internal carotid arteries branch to form two major cerebral arteries, the anterior and middle cerebral arteries.

**What color is deoxygenated blood?** Blood is always red. Blood that has been oxygenated (mostly flowing through the arteries) is bright red and blood that has lost its oxygen (mostly flowing through the veins) is dark red. Anyone who has donated blood or had their blood drawn by a nurse can attest that deoxygenated blood is dark red and not blue.

**How to memorize blood circulation?**

**Do all arteries carry oxygen-rich blood?** A crucial difference is that your pulmonary artery carries oxygen-poor (deoxygenated) blood, while your aorta carries oxygen-rich (oxygenated) blood. In fact, your pulmonary arteries are the only arteries in your body that carry oxygen-poor blood.

**Where would oxygen-poor blood be found?** The pulmonary artery carries oxygen-poor blood from the right ventricle into the lungs, where oxygen enters the bloodstream. The pulmonary veins bring oxygen-rich blood to the left atrium. The aorta carries oxygen-rich blood to the body from the left ventricle.

**What are the five 5 main parts of the circulatory system?** The components of the circulatory or cardiovascular system are the heart, blood vessels, and blood. The blood is made up of a fluid portion known as the plasma and a solid portion

comprised of cells. The blood vessels are comprised of arteries, veins, and capillaries.

**What are the two main types of blood vessels called?**

**What carries blood away from the heart?** The arteries carry blood away from the heart; the veins carry it back to the heart. The system of blood vessels resembles a tree: The “trunk” – the main artery (aorta) – branches into large arteries, which lead to smaller and smaller vessels.

**What is the biggest artery?** The aorta is the largest artery of the body and carries blood from the heart to the circulatory system.

**What is the main organ of the circulatory system?** Your heart is at the center of your circulatory system. This system is a network of blood vessels, such as arteries, veins, and capillaries, that carries blood to and from all areas of your body. Your blood carries the oxygen and nutrients that your organs need to work properly.

**Is the heart an organ or a muscle?** The heart is a fist-sized organ that pumps blood throughout your body. It's your circulatory system's main organ. Muscle and tissue make up this powerhouse organ. Your heart contains four muscular sections (chambers) that briefly hold blood before moving it.

**What is the key structure of the circulatory system?** The blood circulatory system (cardiovascular system) delivers nutrients and oxygen to all cells in the body. It consists of the heart and the blood vessels running through the entire body. The arteries carry blood away from the heart; the veins carry it back to the heart.

**What are circulatory system key facts?**

**What are the key functions of a circulation system?** The role of the circulatory system is to move nutrients, hormones, oxygen and other gases to your body's organs, muscles and tissues, to use for energy, growth and repair. Heart disease, stroke and high or low blood pressure, are common circulatory system conditions.

**What are the four key functions of the human circulatory system?** Functions of blood and circulation: Circulates OXYGEN and removes Carbon Dioxide. Provides cells with NUTRIENTS. Removes the waste products of metabolism to the excretory

organs for disposal. Protects the body against disease and infection.

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**What carries deoxygenated blood?** Your pulmonary arteries carry blood from your heart to your lungs. They're the only arteries in your body that carry oxygen-poor (deoxygenated) blood. Your main pulmonary artery (pulmonary trunk) leaves your right ventricle at your pulmonary valve.

**Which part of the heart pumps blood out?** After leaving your lungs, your blood enters your left atrium and from there flows into your left ventricle. Your left ventricle then pumps this blood out to your body, where it makes the rounds before returning to your heart.

**What is the largest artery in the body?** The largest artery in the body. It carries oxygen-rich blood away from the heart to vessels that reach the rest of the body.

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**How does blood move through the heart?** Blood comes into the right atrium from the body, moves into the right ventricle and is pushed into the pulmonary arteries in the lungs. After picking up oxygen, the blood travels back to the heart through the pulmonary veins into the left atrium, to the left ventricle and out to the body's tissues through the aorta.

**What is the main function of the blood in the circulatory system?** Blood Provides the Body's Cells with Oxygen and Removes Carbon Dioxide. Blood

absorbs oxygen from air in the lungs. It transports the oxygen to cells throughout the body, and it removes waste carbon dioxide from the cells.

**What are the four main parts of the circulatory system?**

**What are the 7 functions of blood?**

**What is the main artery that carries blood to your brain?** The brain receives blood from two sources: the internal carotid arteries, which arise at the point in the neck where the common carotid arteries bifurcate, and the vertebral arteries (Figure 1.20). The internal carotid arteries branch to form two major cerebral arteries, the anterior and middle cerebral arteries.

**What are the two main types of blood vessels called?**

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