

Discussion Question(s) - Module 7

Blood in the left ventricle, ready to be ejected through the aorta into the systemic circulation, has a “high” oxygen concentration. Blood in the right ventricle, ready to be pumped to the lungs to be oxygenated, has a “low” oxygen concentration. In a patient who suddenly (within 5 minutes) develops a small ($\leq 1 \text{ mm}^2$) hole in their inter-ventricular septum, will the concentration of oxygen (measured within 24 hours of the development of the hole) in the blood ejected into their systemic circulation be higher, lower or the same as in a patient without such a septal hole? Explain briefly. Answer individually; **post your answer to the Discussion Board by 9:00 PM of Day 4 of the module.**