Amazing Cardiovascular System

CV System is made up of:

- Functions
- Transporting
- Clotting
- Temp Regulation

What are the 3 areas?

Describe how transportation is incorporated into the CV system.

Describe how clotting is incorporated into the CV system.

Describe how temperature regulation is incorporated into the CV system.

Researcher: Project:
The Heart

The heart pumps blood to two designations simultaneously:

To the lungs where it becomes oxygenated before returning to the heart

To the rest of the body, where it becomes deoxygenated as it delivers the oxygen it carries to the muscles and organs

The 4 Chambers

1. What are the four chambers?
2. Which side of the heart deals with oxygenated blood?
3. What does the right side of the heart deal with?
4. What is the plural of Atria?
The Structure Of The Heart

LABEL THE HEART
The heart is divided into two parts by a muscular wall called the septum and each part contains two chambers – an atrium and a ventricle.
Several blood vessels are attached to the heart.

The vena cava brings deoxygenated blood back to the right atrium and the pulmonary vein delivers oxygenated blood to the left atrium.

The pulmonary artery leaves the right ventricle with deoxygenated blood to go to the lungs and the aorta leave the left ventricle with oxygenated blood leading to the body.
HEART KEY TERMS

ATRIA

DEFINE

THE VENTRICLES

DEFINE

OXYGENATED AND DEOXYGENATED BLOOD

DEFINE
There are 4 main valves in the heart that regulate blood flow by ensuring it moves in only one direction.

They open to allow blood to pass through and then close to prevent back flow.

The tricuspid valve is located between the right and the left ventricle.

The bicuspid valve between the left atrium and left ventricle.

The semi-lunar valves can be found between the right and the left ventricles and pulmonary artery and aorta.