# The Cardiovascular System

Presented by: Doris Cline

### Characteristics of Blood Vessels

- Pulsate
- Constrict
- Relax
- Proliferate

(To grow or multiply by rapidly producing new tissue, parts, cells)

### 3 Major Types of Blood Vessels

- Arteries
- Capillaries
- Veins

### As the hear contracts, where is blood forced to go?

- Large arteries
- Leaving the ventricles
- Then into successively smaller branches, the arterioles (little arteries)
- These feed into capillary beds of body's organs & tissues

### Blood drains from capillaries into where?

- Venules (the smallest veins)
- & then on into larger and larger veins that ultimately empty into the heart

# Which direction do arteries carry blood?

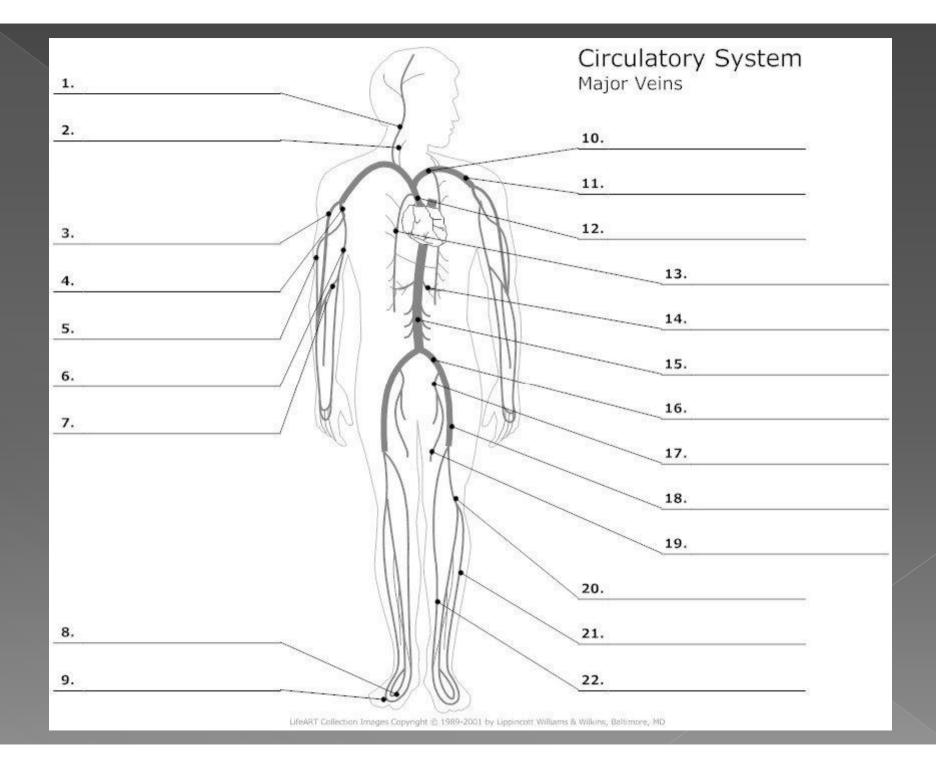
- Away from the heart
- In doing so, they branch or diverge into smaller divisions

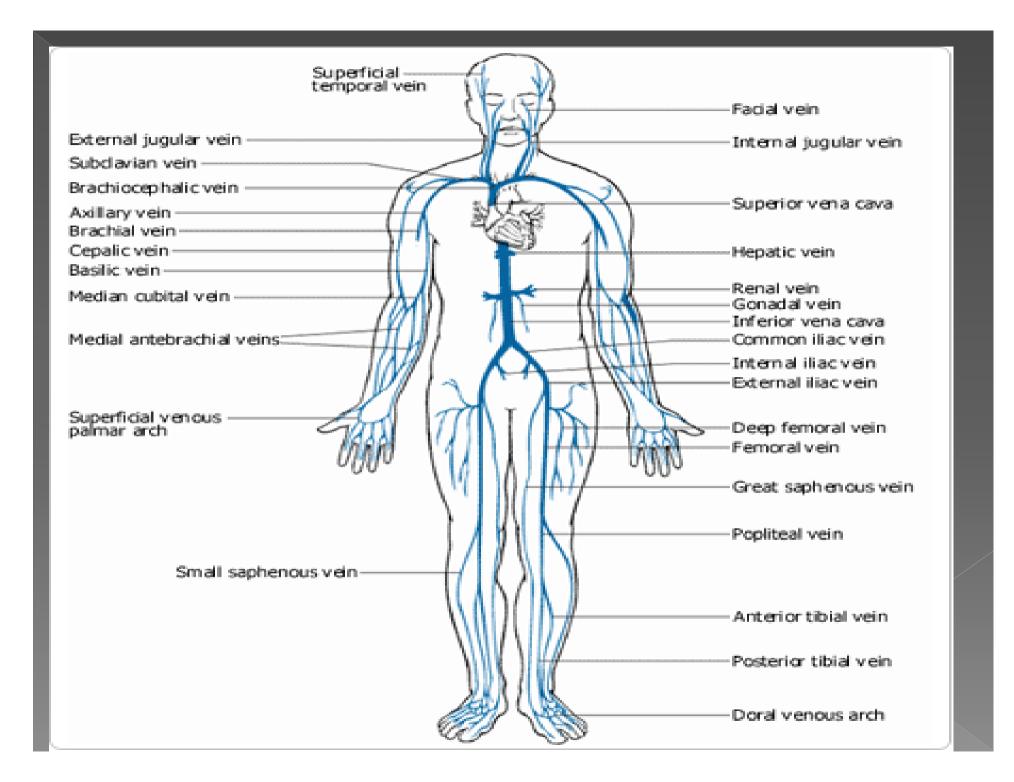
### How does this differ from veins?

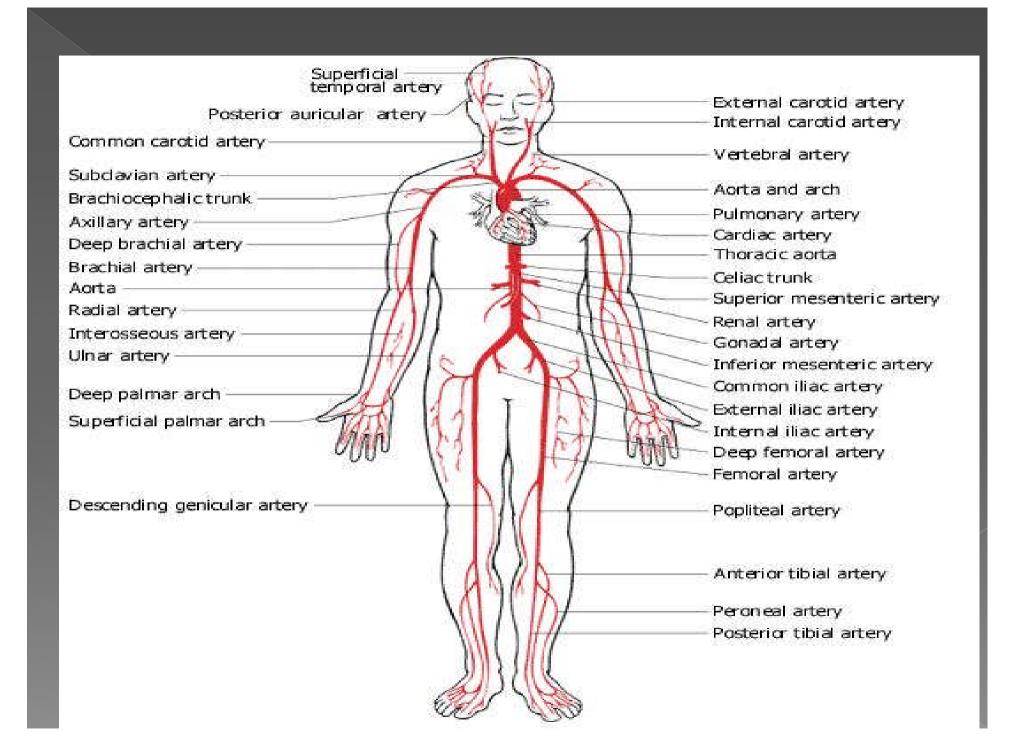
- Veins carry blood toward the heart
- So they join, converge into successively larger vessels approaching the heart

# Describe SYSTEMIC circulation

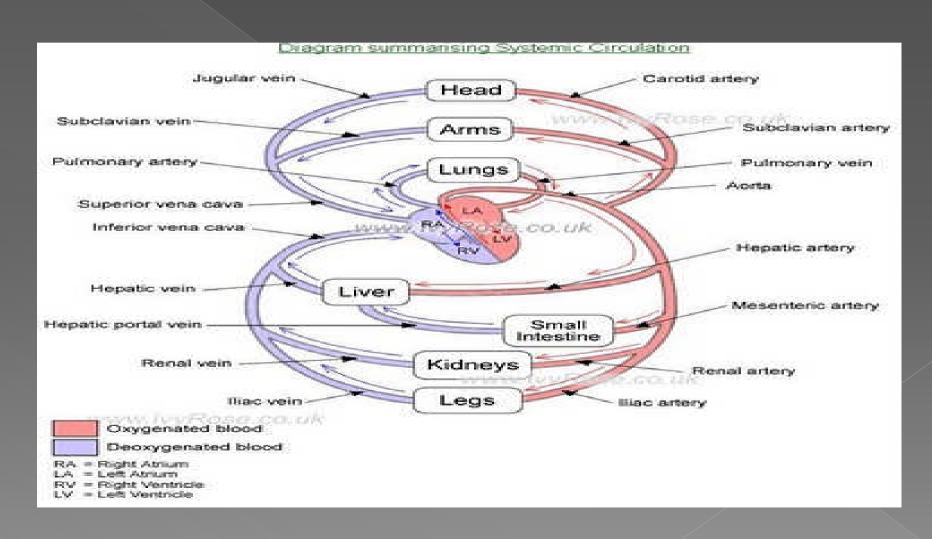
- Arteries carry
- O2-ated blood
- &
- Veins carry
- O2-poor blood







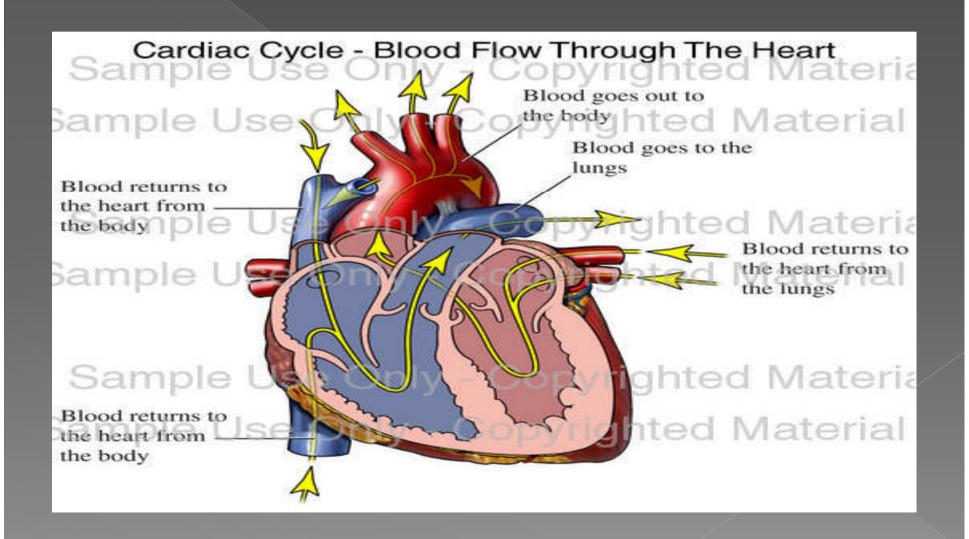
# Systemic Circulation Visualized



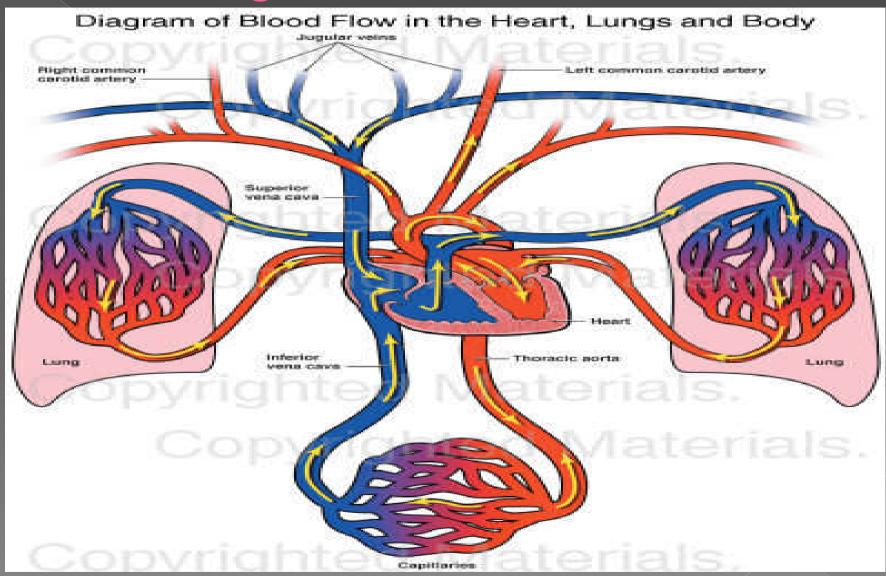
#### In PULMONARY circulation

- Arteries carry
- O2-poor blood to the LUNGS
- &
- Veins carry
- O2-ated blood from the \_\_\_\_\_ to the \_\_\_\_
- (Lungs) (Heart)

#### Direction of Blood Flow



#### With Organ Association



### Capillaries Unique Characteristics

- Have intimate contact w/ tissue cells
- &
- Directly serve cellular needs
- ------Exchanges x-tween BLOOD & TISSUE occur primarily through the gossamer-thin capillary walls

### All Blood Vessels Have 3 Layers

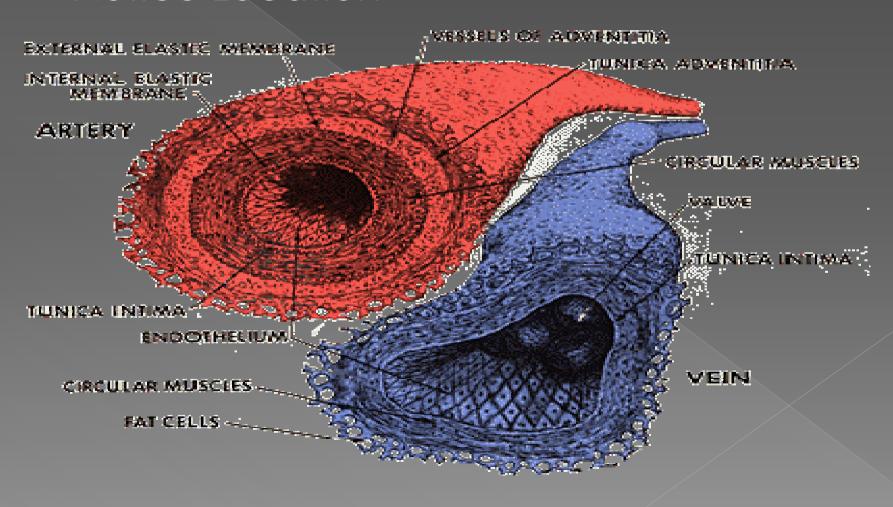
Tunica Intima

Tunica Media

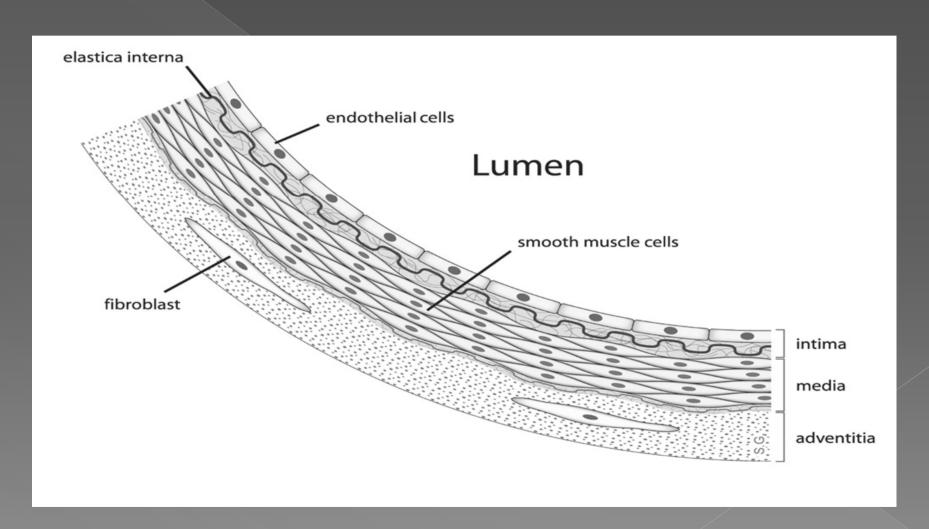
Tunica Externa (Adventitia)

### Anatomy of Arteries/Veins

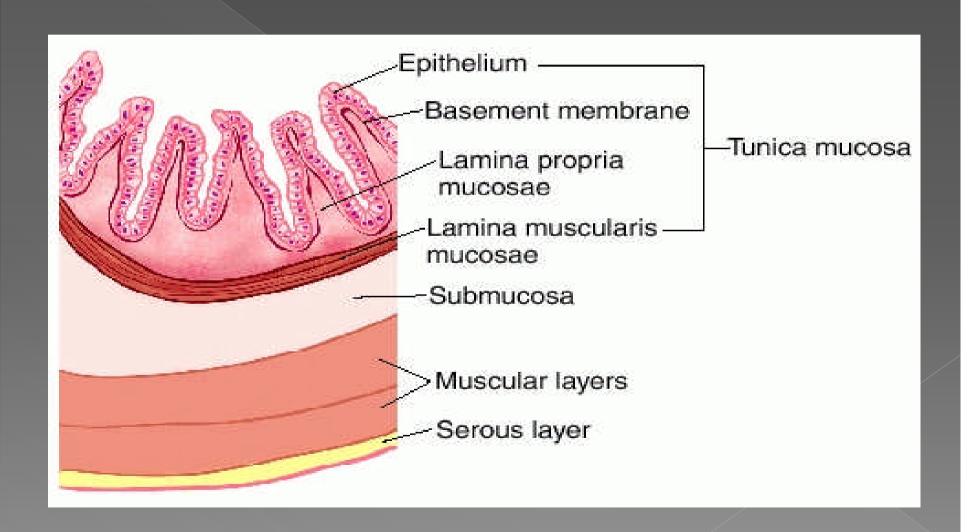
#### Notice Location



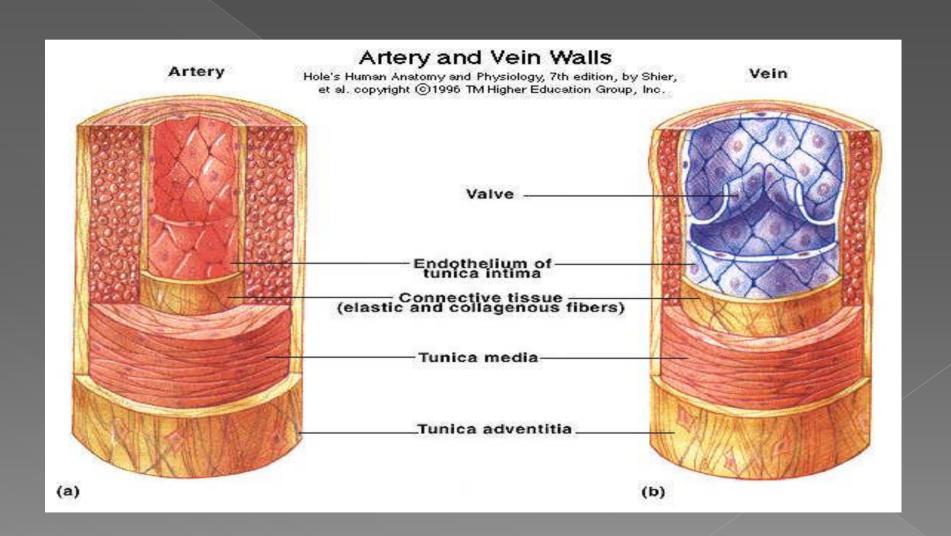
### Lumens with Tissue Association



### At Greater Magnification



### Comparison of A's & V's



### Tunica Intima (Interna)

- Intimate contact w/ blood in the \_\_\_\_\_
- (Lumen)
- Contains the endothelium...composed of?
- (simple squamous epithelial tissue that lines the lumen of ALL VESSELS)
- Is continuous with \_\_\_\_\_
- (endocardial lining)

### Vessels >1mm in diameter, have...

A sub-endothelial layer

CONSISTING OF?....

- Basement membrane & loose connective tissue...it's role is to?
- Support the endothelium

### Tunica Media Description

- Mostly smooth muscle cells in circular arrangement; as well as,
- Sheets of elastin

- Activity of smooth muscle is regulated by which nerve?
- (sympathetic vasomotor nerve fibers of the autonomic system & numerous chemicals

# Vasoconstriction or Vasodilation Occurs Depending on Body's Needs

Tunica Media is BULKIEST layer in arteriesW H Y ?

 Bear the chief responsibility for maintaining BP & continuation of B-flow (circulation)

# Small changes in diameter of vessels greatly effect

Blood flow & Blood Pressure

#### Tunica Adventitia/Externa

- Composed mainly of
- Loosely woven collagen fibers...function
- (Protect & reinforce the vessel & anchors to surrounding structures)
- --Is infiltrated by
- w/ nerve fibers
- Lymphatic vessels
- (In larger vessels...a network of elastin fibers)

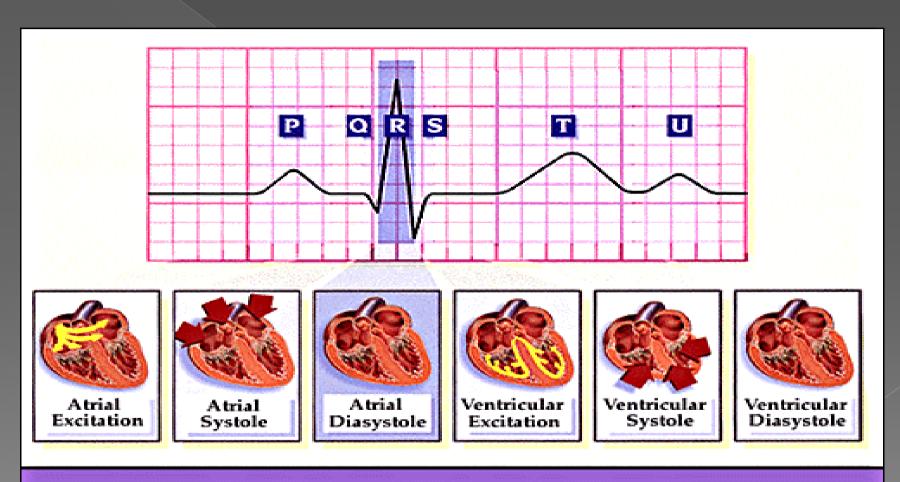
#### What is the vasa vasorum?

- Found in the Tunica externa, a system of tiny blood vessels
- Vessels of the vessel...function???
- Nourish the more external tissues of the blood vessel wall

### ECG Game with Patients

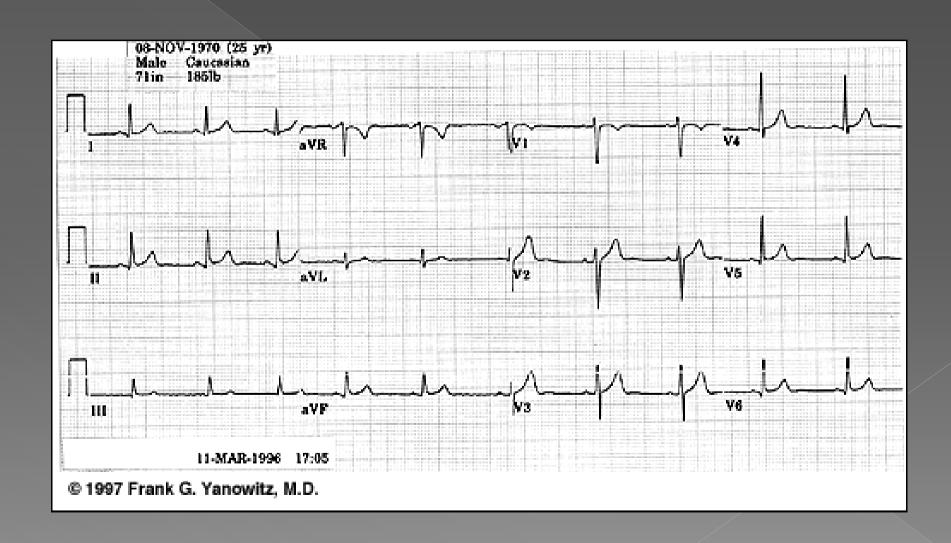
http://www.nobelprize.org/educational/ medicine/ecg/

# How Electrical Activity Effects Mechanical Aspects



**Electrical and Mechanical Events** 

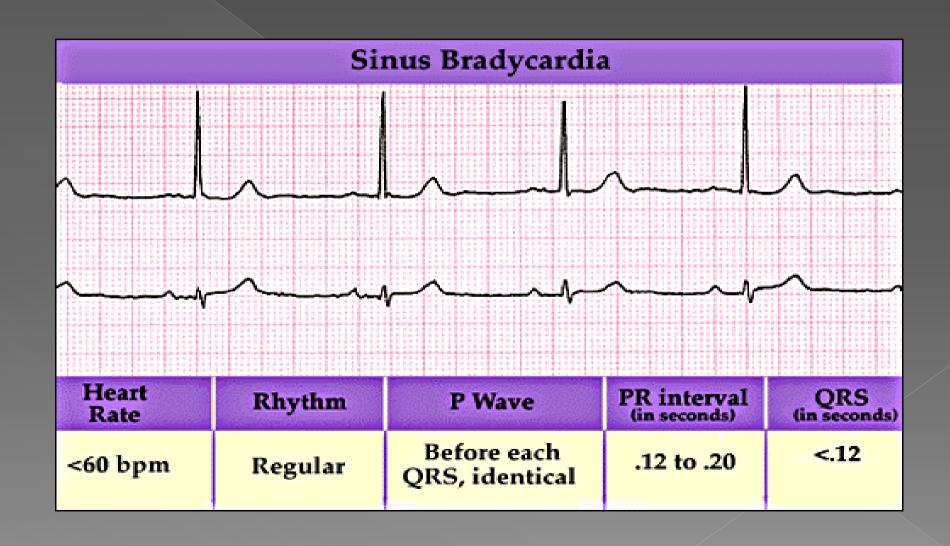
### ECG Interpretation



### Explain Why Utilizing Chart

Normal ECG-KH

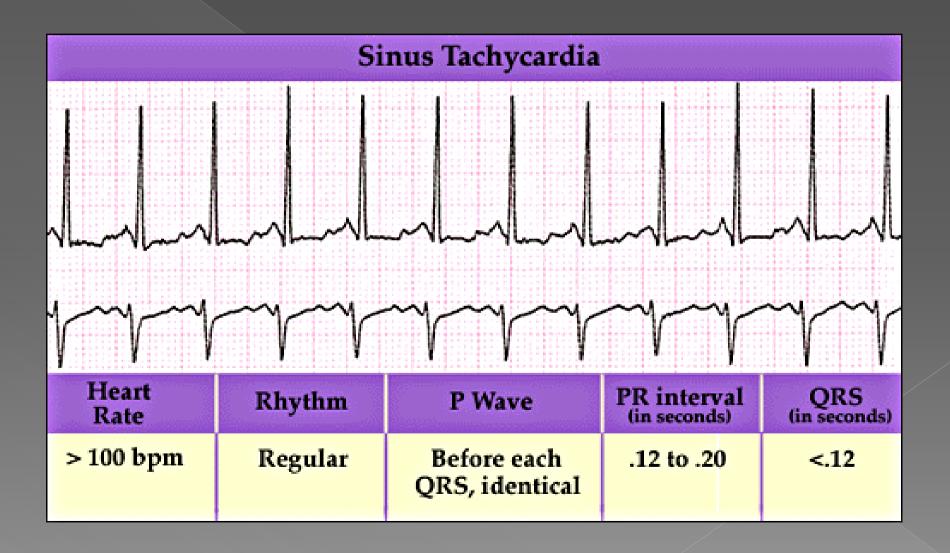
### Notice Rate, Rhythm, Waves, etc.



### Explain Why from Above

Sinus Bradycardia - Marquette-KH

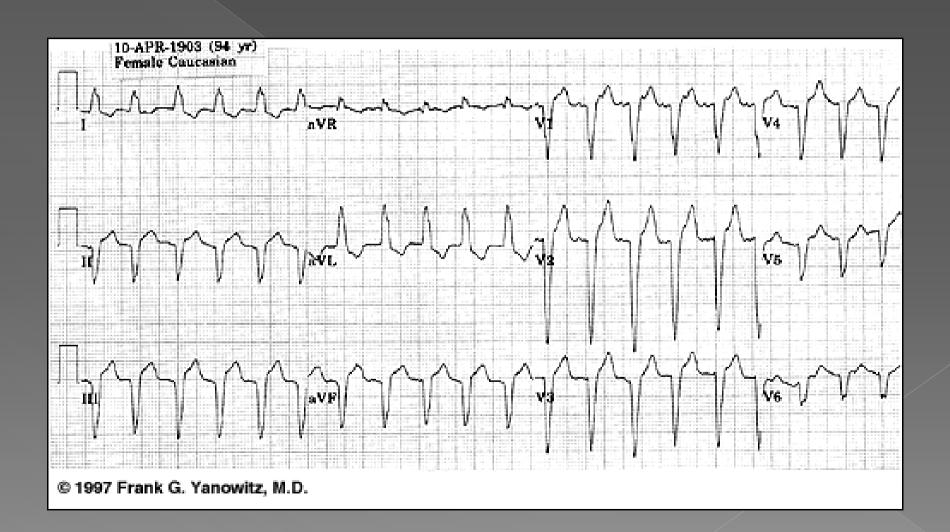
### With Qualifiers



### Answer

SinusTachycardia - Marquette-KH

### Another Example



### Answer:

• Atrial Flutter with 2:1 AV Block

### Austication

