

CARDIOVASCULAR SYSTEM CHAMBERS OF THE HEART

CN 17

1. In both drawings, use red for the heavy-lined arrows (representing the flow of oxygenated blood from the lungs) and numbers. Use blue for the light-lined arrows (deoxygenated blood) and numbers. Start the coloring with the superior vena cava (c) and follow the sequence of titles (direction of blood flow).

2. Save bright or dark colors for f, h, i, j, k, l, p.

3. Color in the arrows in the diagram below, starting in the right atrium (1) with blue, and follow the arrows representing blood flow.

SUPERIOR VENA CAVA.
INFERIOR VENA CAVA.

RIGHT ATRIUM:

TRICUSPID VALVE;
CHORDAE TENDINEAE.
PAPILLARY MUSCLE.

RIGHT VENTRICLE_m

ENDOCARDIUM_h
MYOCARDIUM;
EPICARDIUM.

(VISCERAL PERICARDIUM)_f

INTERVENTRICULAR
SEPTUM_i

PULMONARY SEMILUNAR
VALVE_n

PULMONARY TRUNK./ARTERY;
PULMONARY VEINS.

LEFT ATRIUM.

BICUSPID (MITRAL) VALVE.

LEFT VENTRICLE.

AORTIC SEMILUNAR VALVE_a

AORTA_a

The heart is the muscular pump of the blood vascular system—it is the only one in the system. It has four chambers: two on the right relate to the lungs (pulmonary circulation) and two on the left are concerned with the rest of the body (systemic circulation). Deoxygenated blood from the body enters the right atrium and is pumped to the lungs by the right ventricle under relatively low pressure. Oxygenated blood returns to the left atrium and is pumped to the body tissues by the left ventricle under rather high pressure, a fact reflected in the thicker left ventricular walls. The bi-/tricuspid valves prevent regurgitation of blood back into the atria; the semilunar valves prevent reflux of blood back into the ventricles. The endocardium is a continuation of the endothelium which lines all blood vessels: simple squamous epithelium. The myocardium is cardiac muscle.

