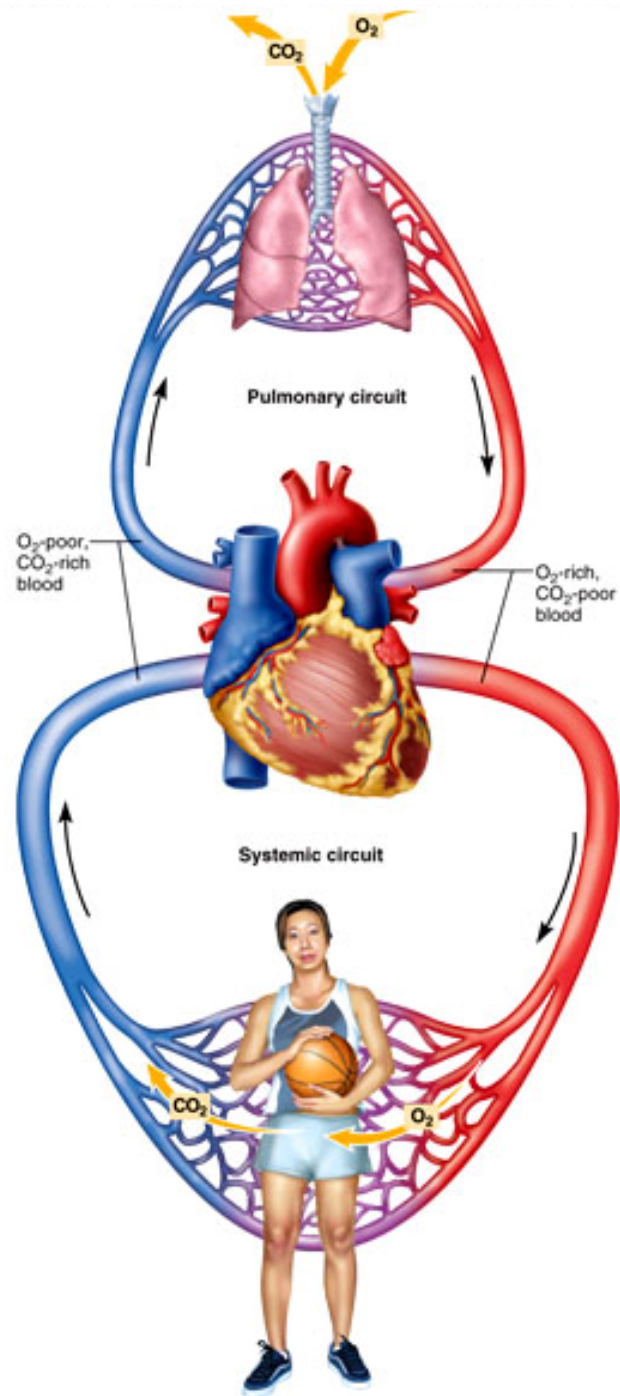
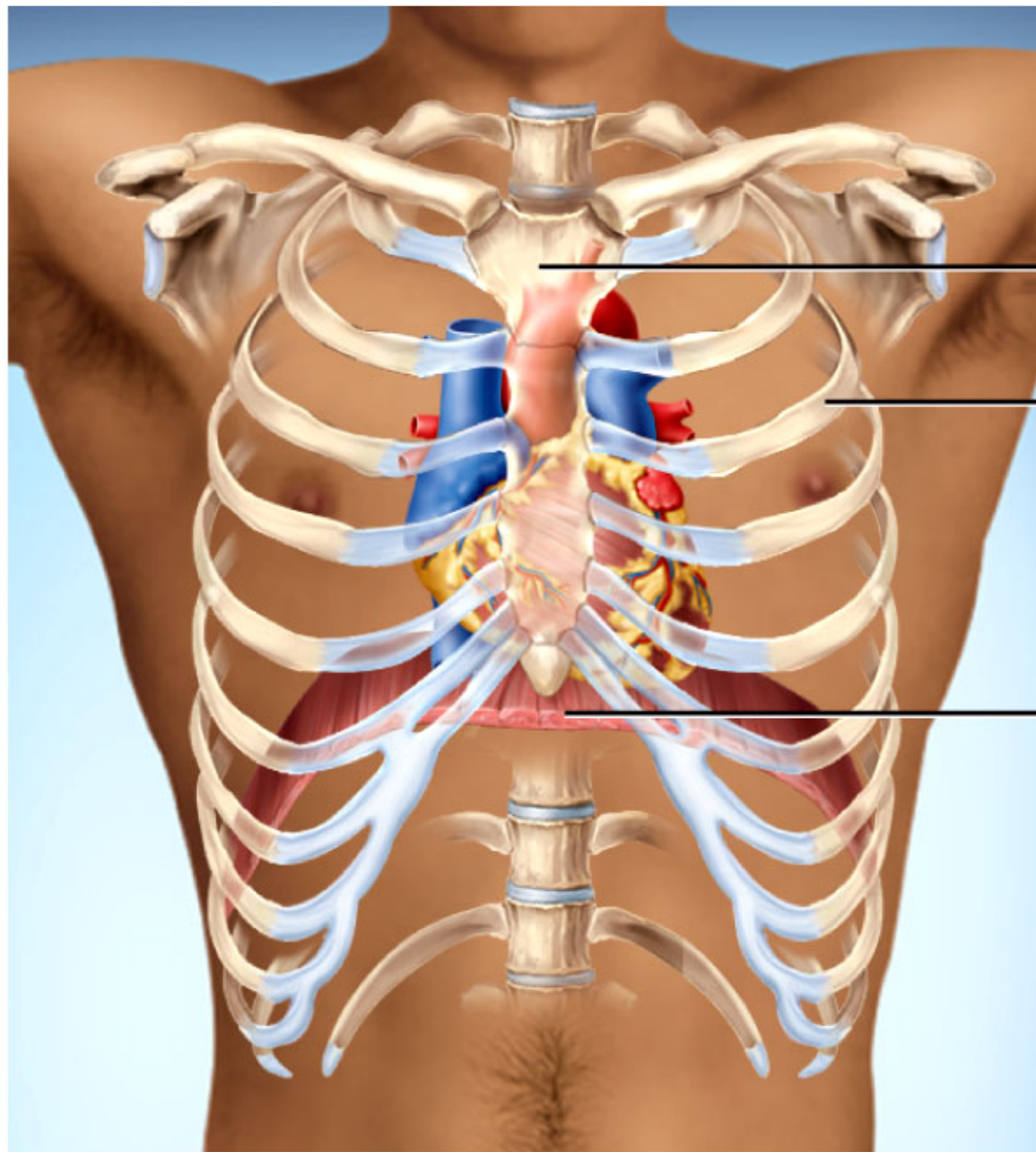


Anatomy of the Heart

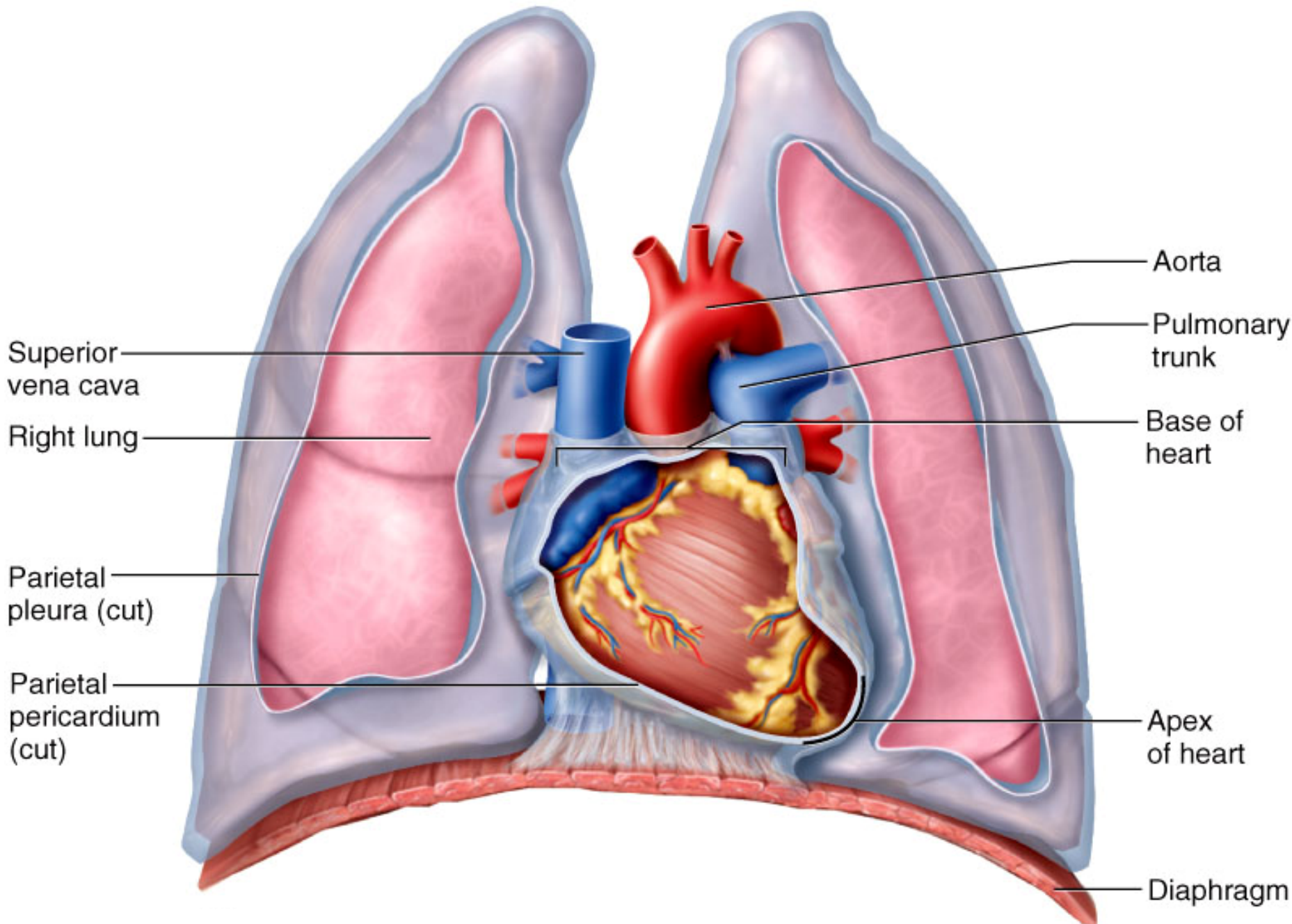


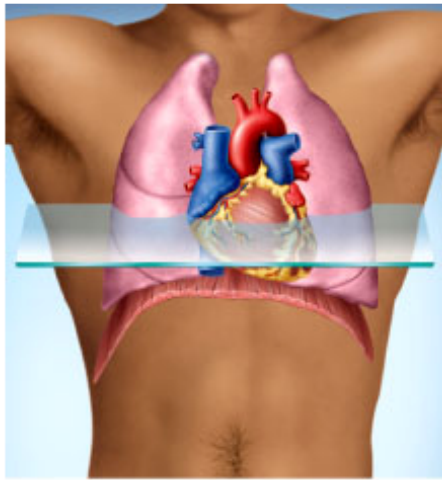


Sternum

3rd rib

Diaphragm





Posterior

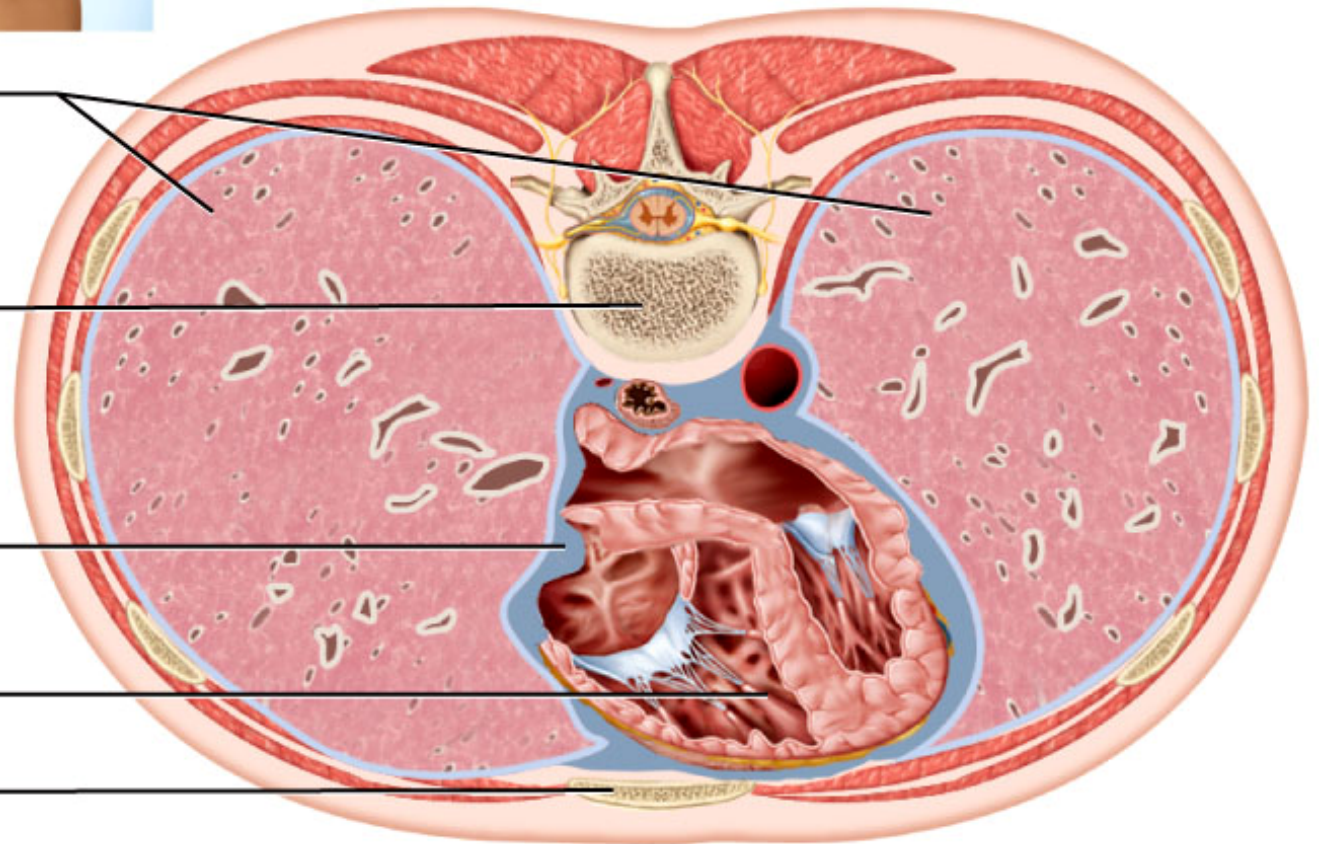
Lungs

Thoracic
vertebra

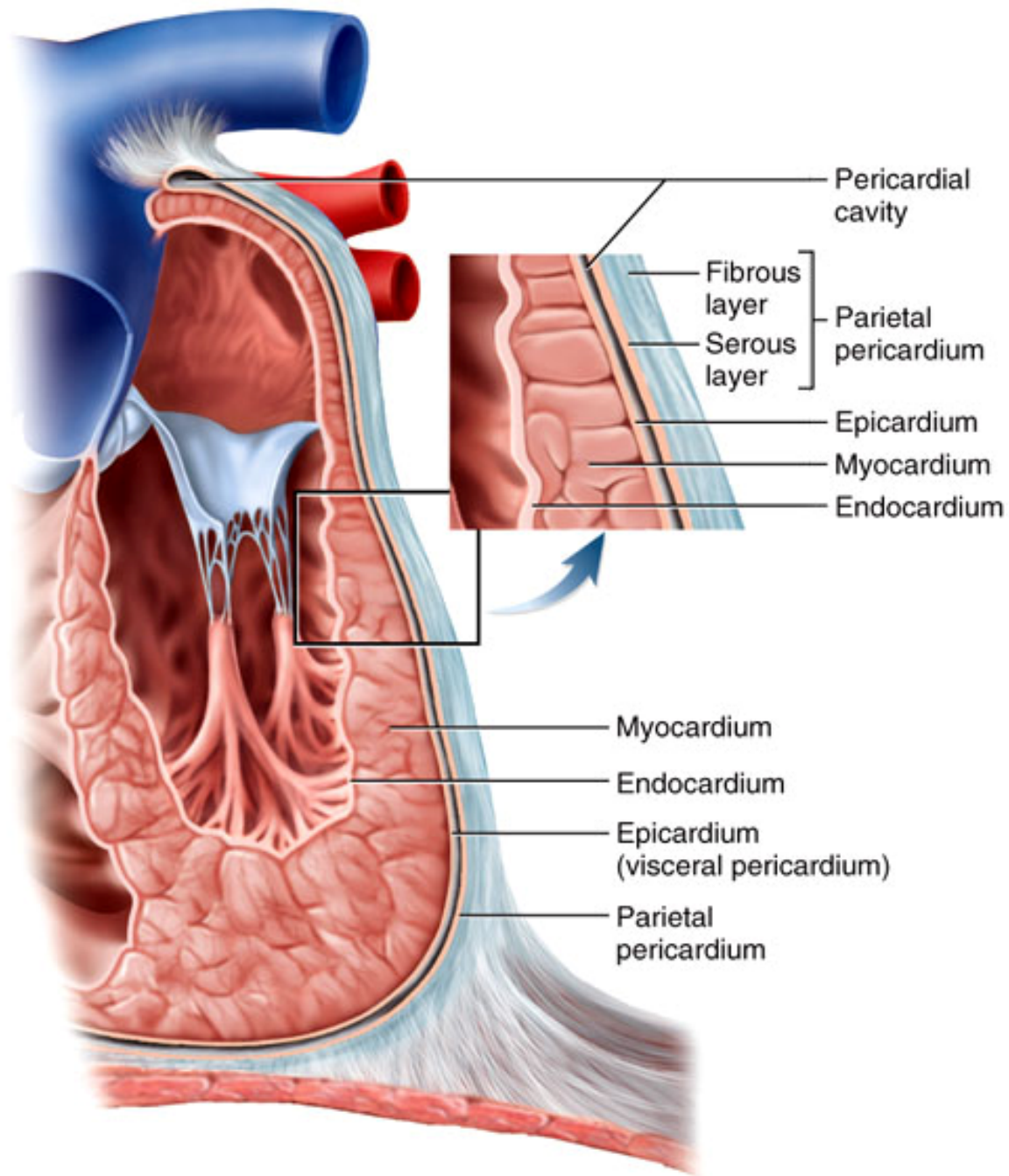
Pericardial
cavity

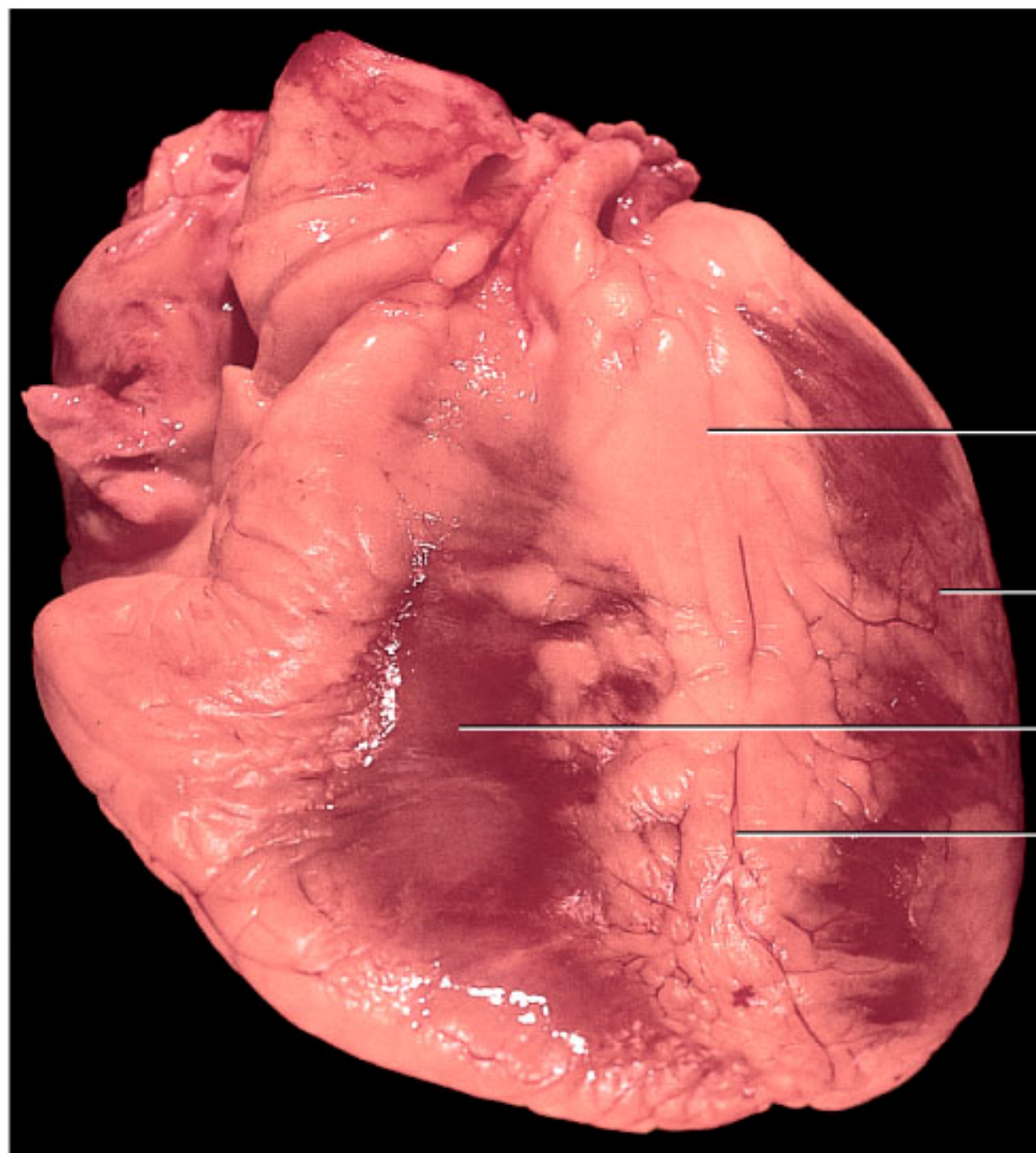
Heart

Sternum



Anterior





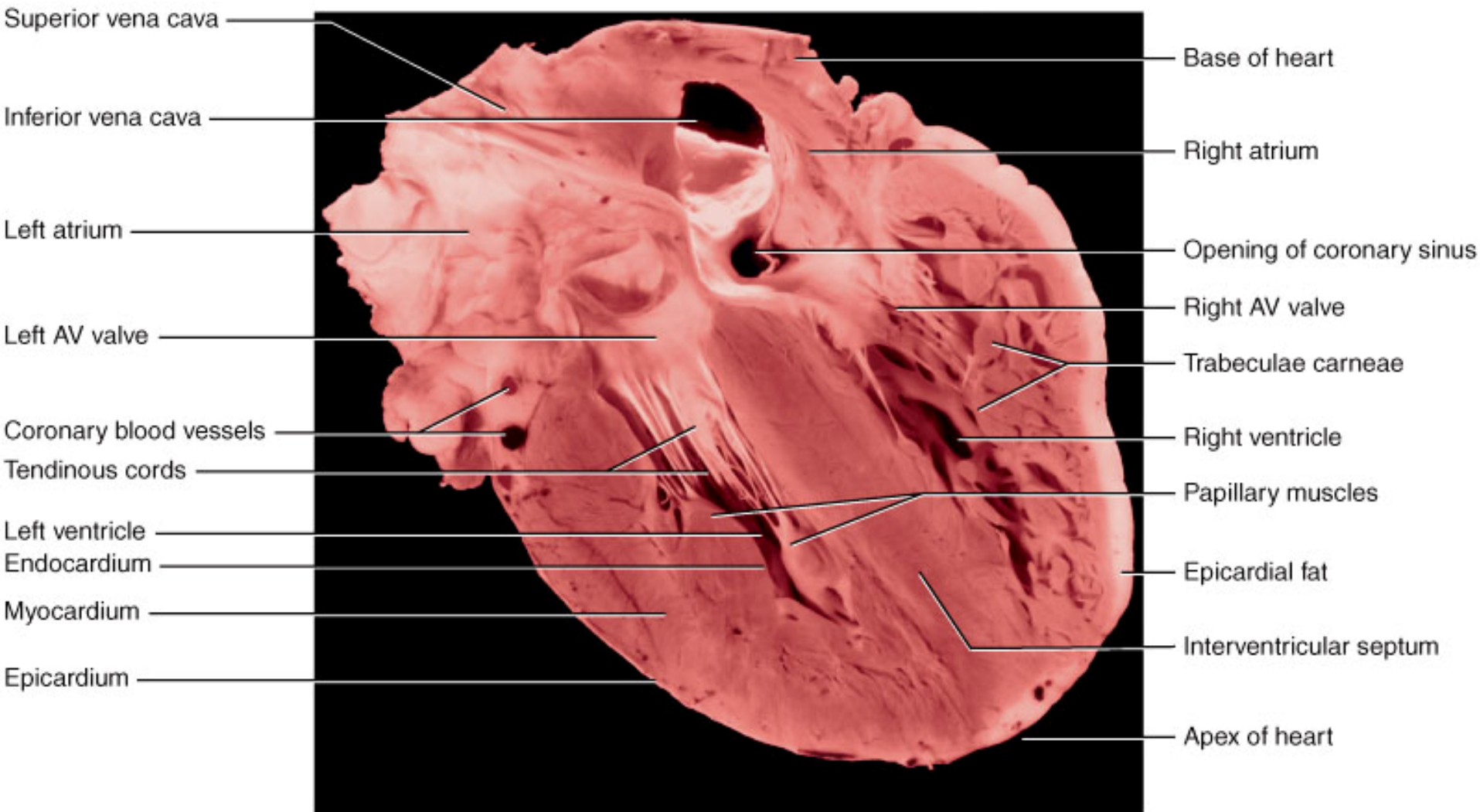
Fat in interventricular
sulcus

Left ventricle

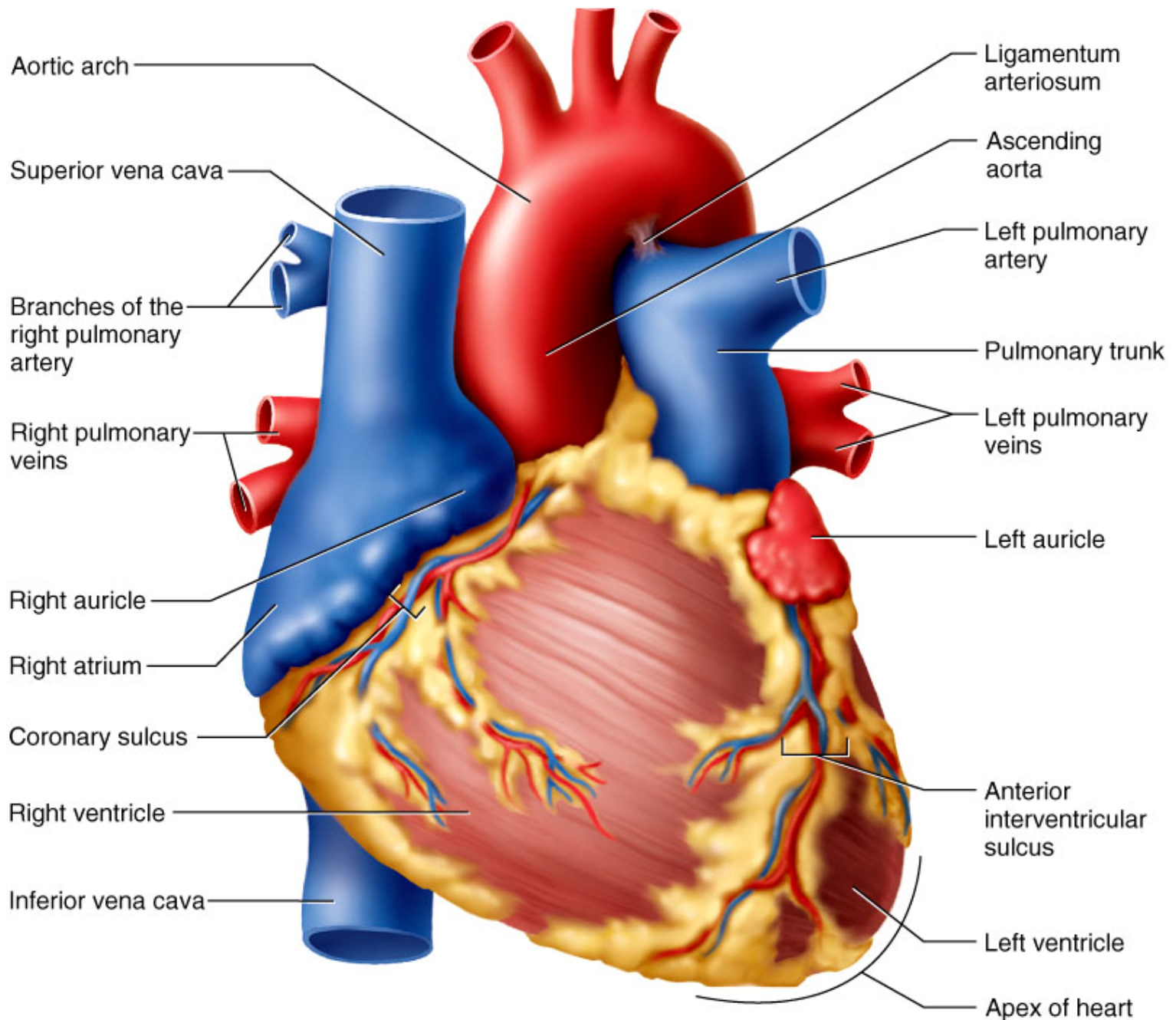
Right ventricle

Anterior interventricular
artery

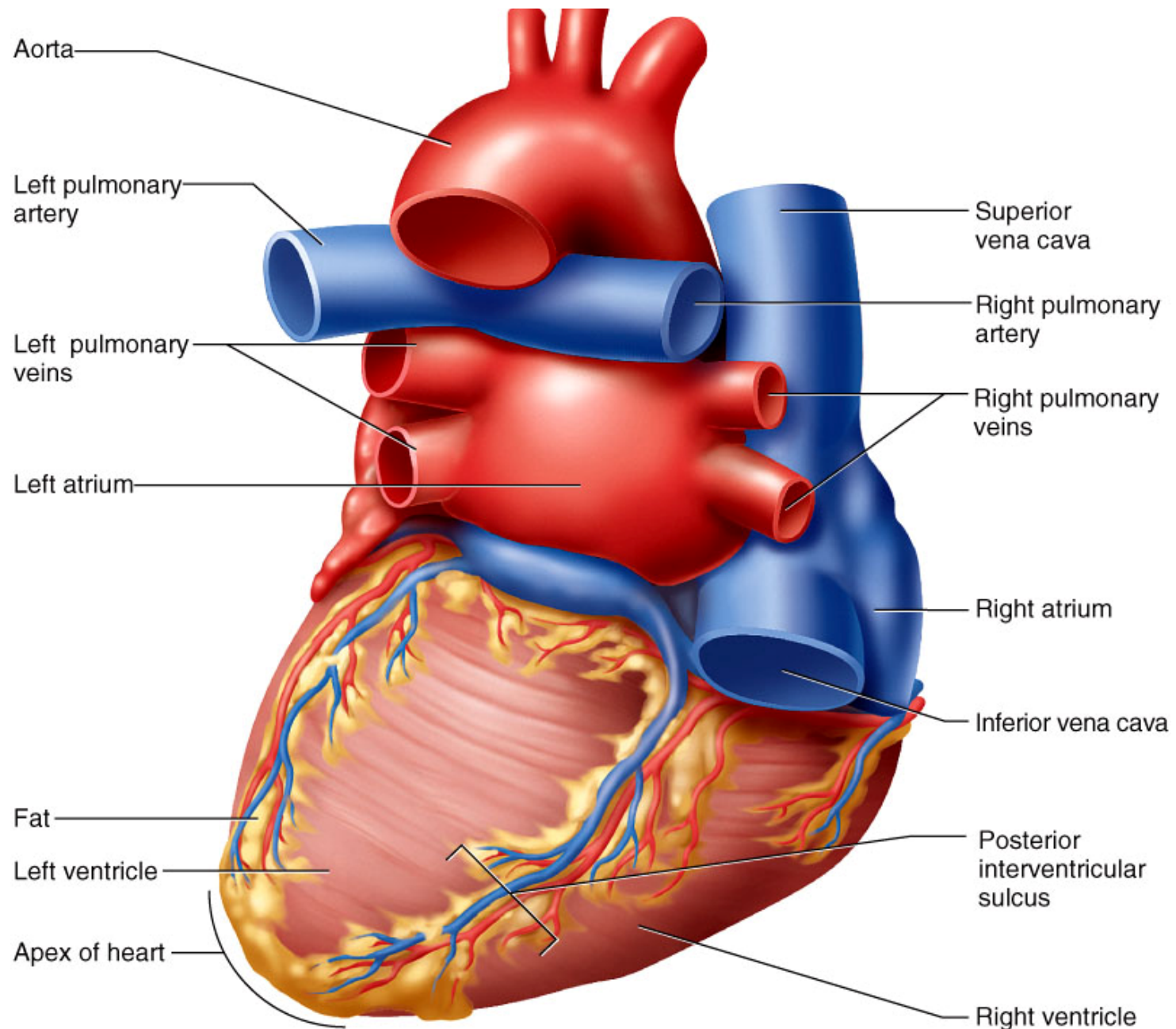
Anterior view, external anatomy



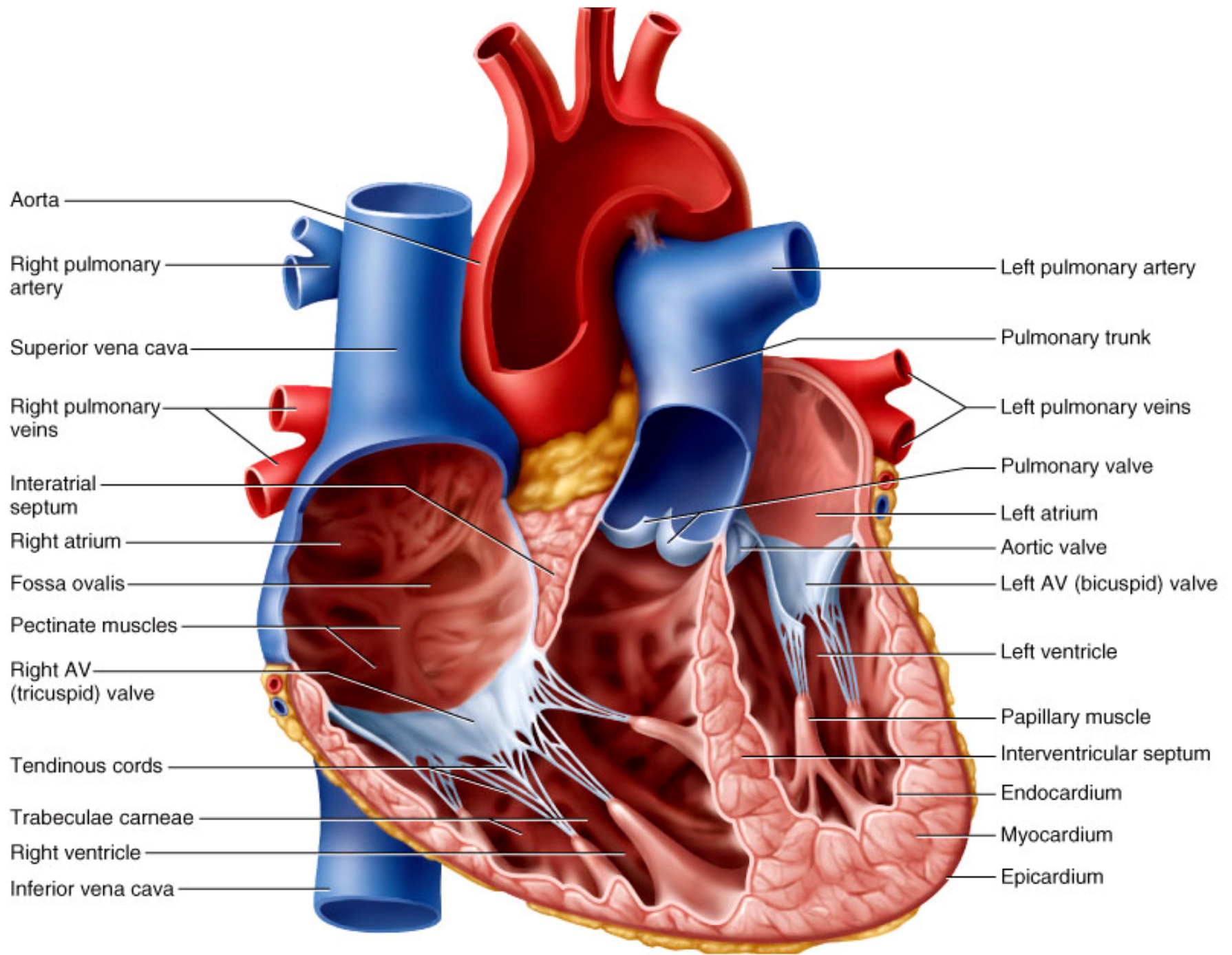
Posterior view, internal anatomy



(a) Anterior View

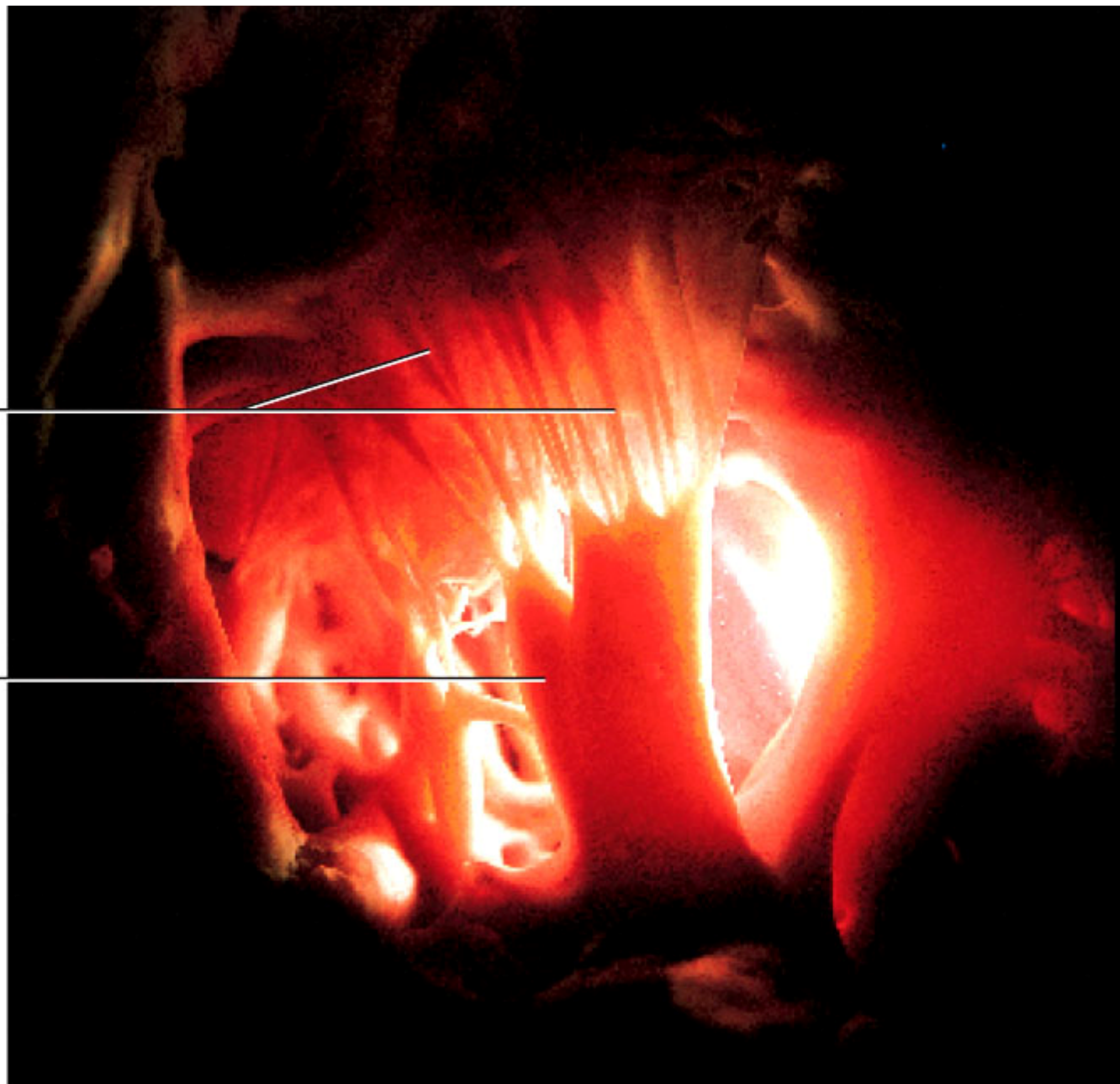


(b) Posterior view

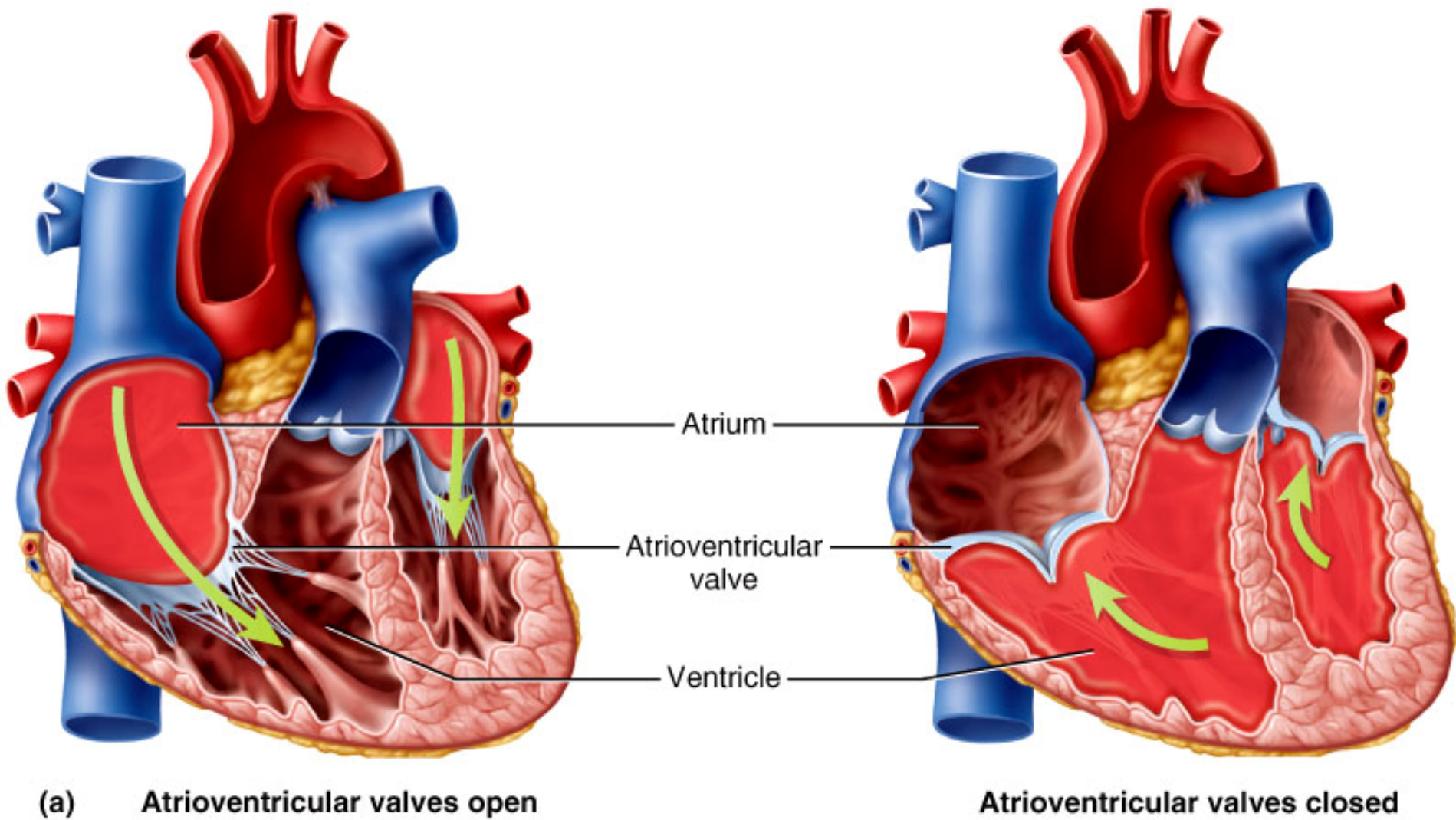


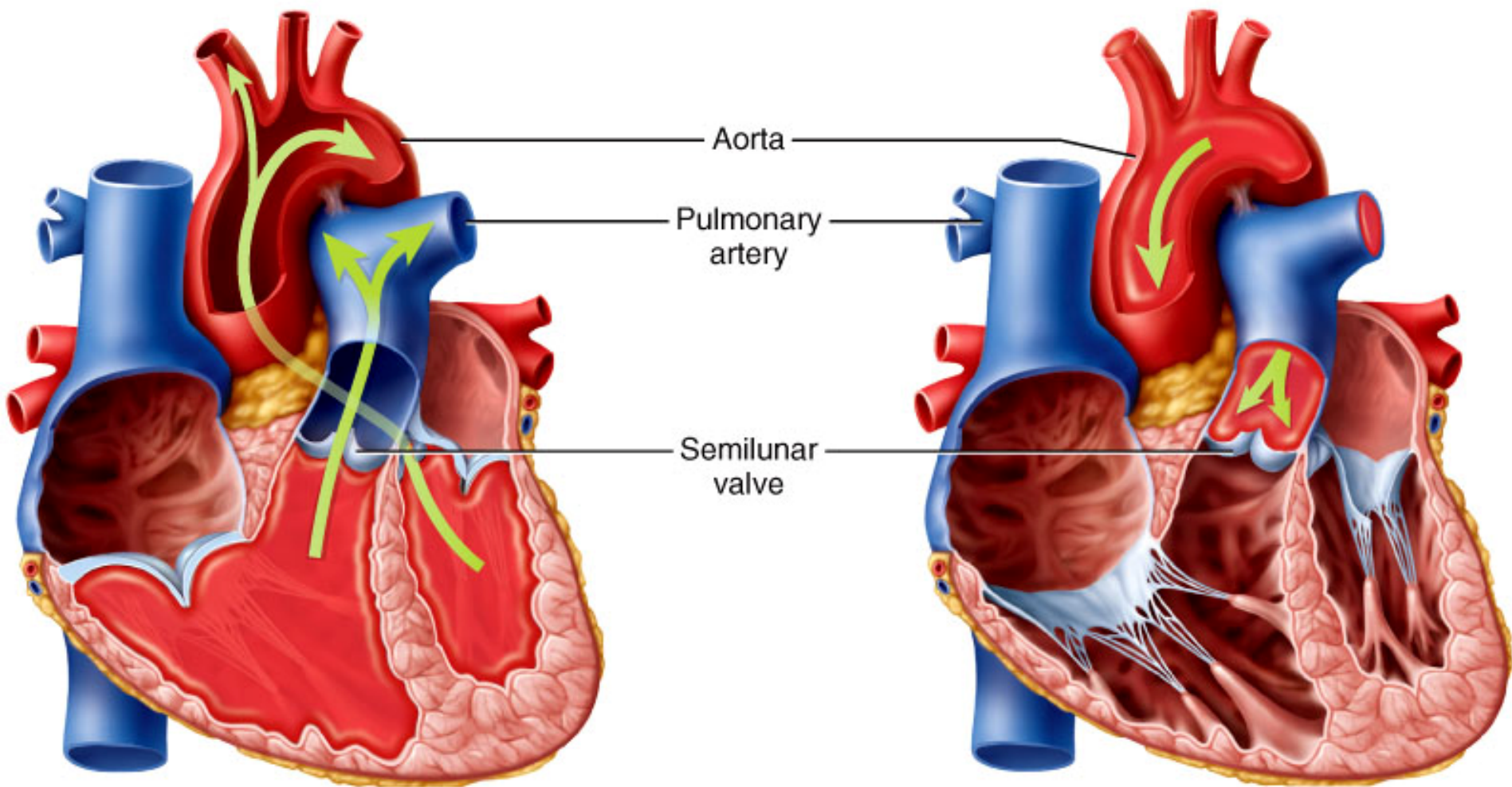
Tendinous
cords

Papillary
muscle



(b)

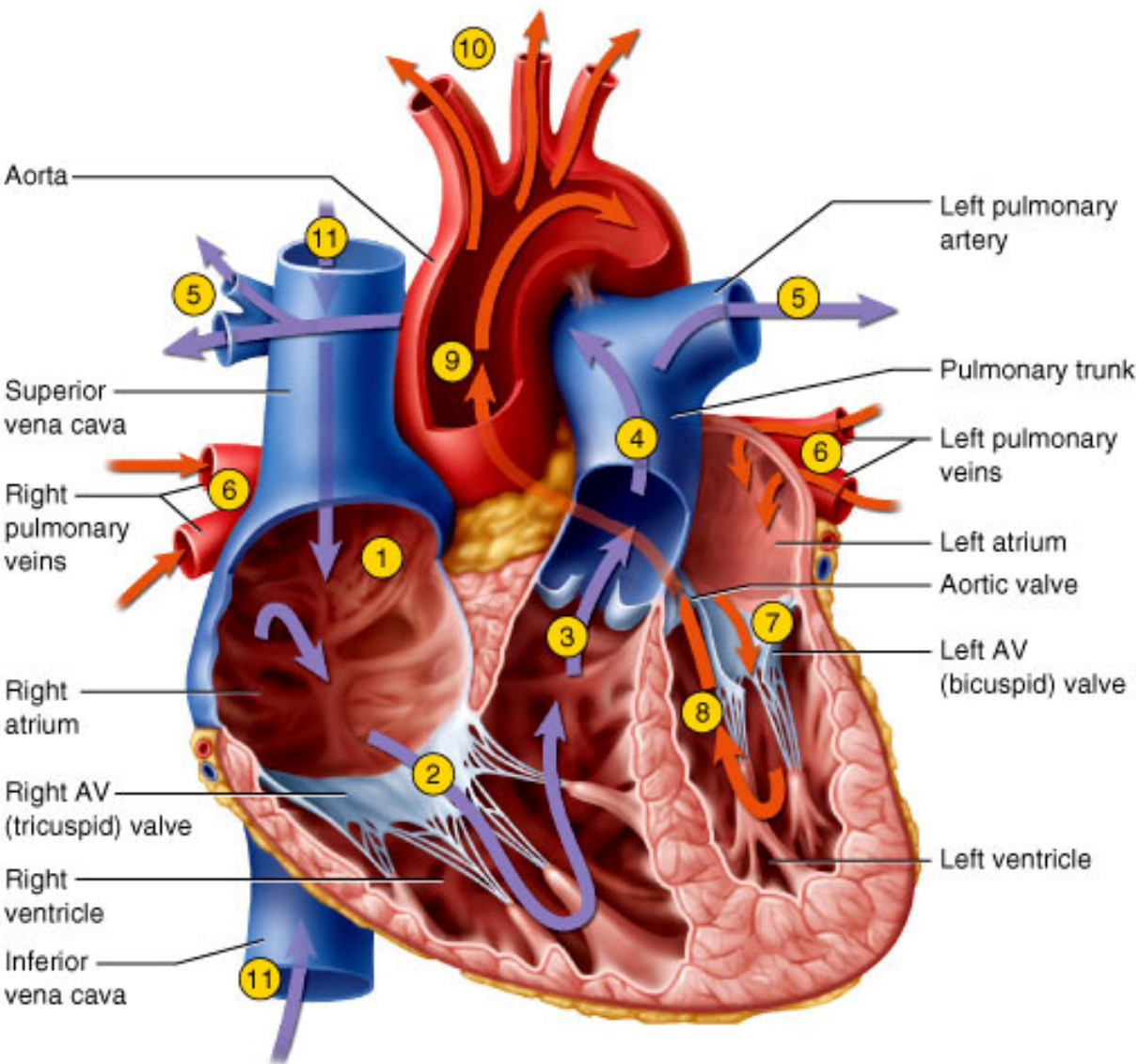




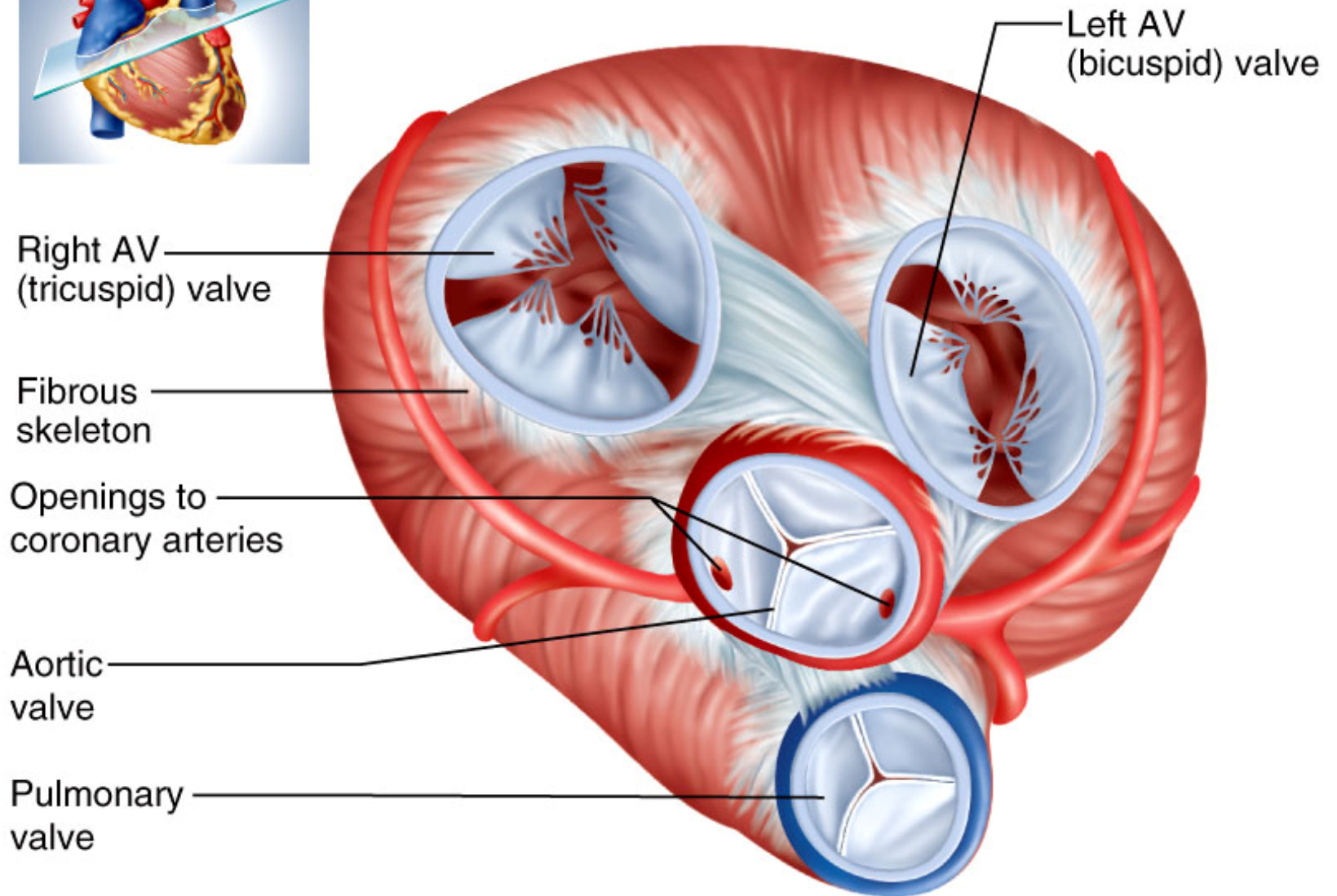
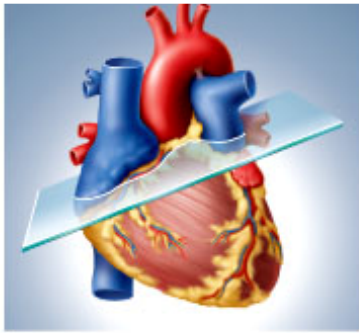
(b) Semilunar valves open

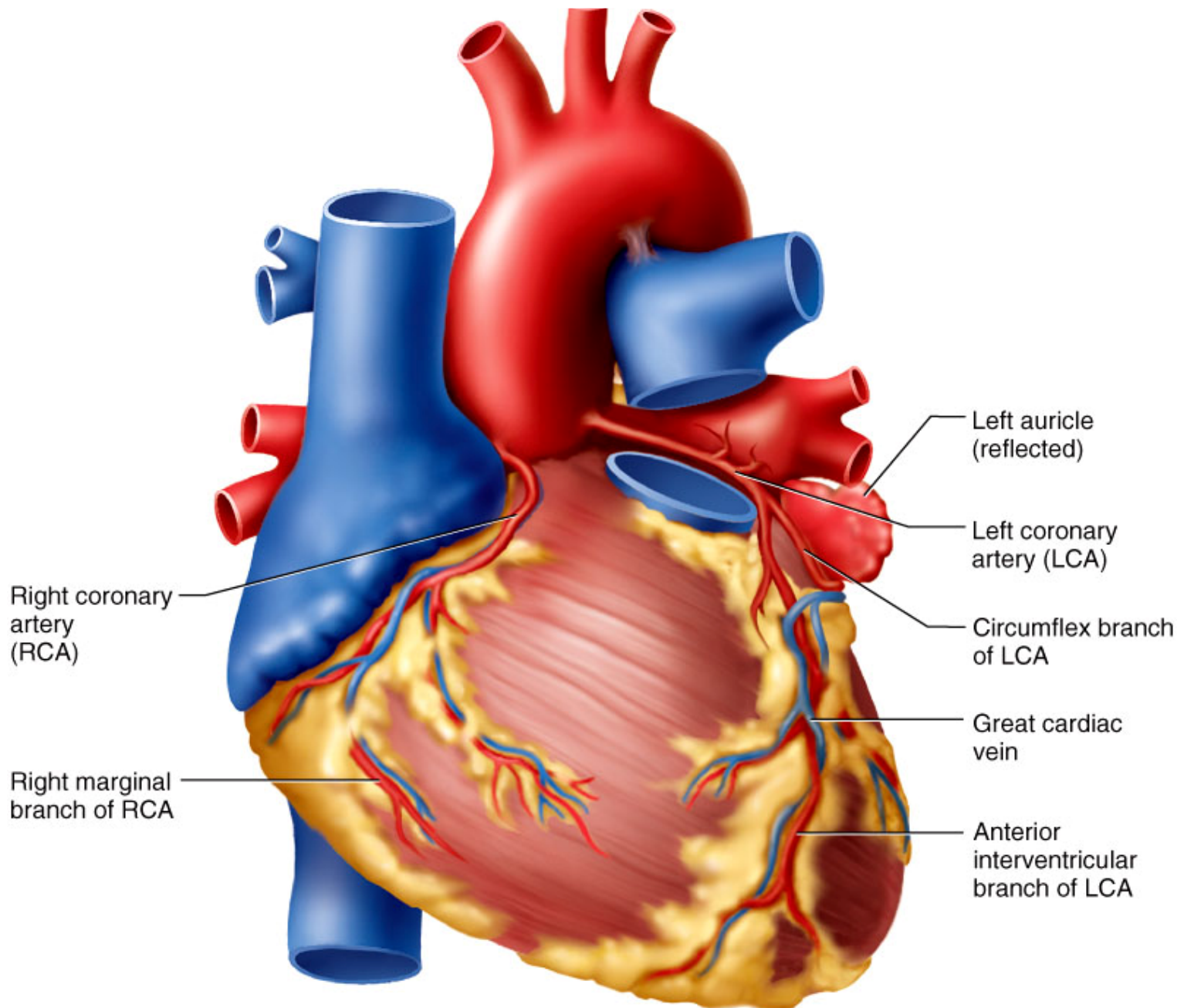
Semilunar valves closed



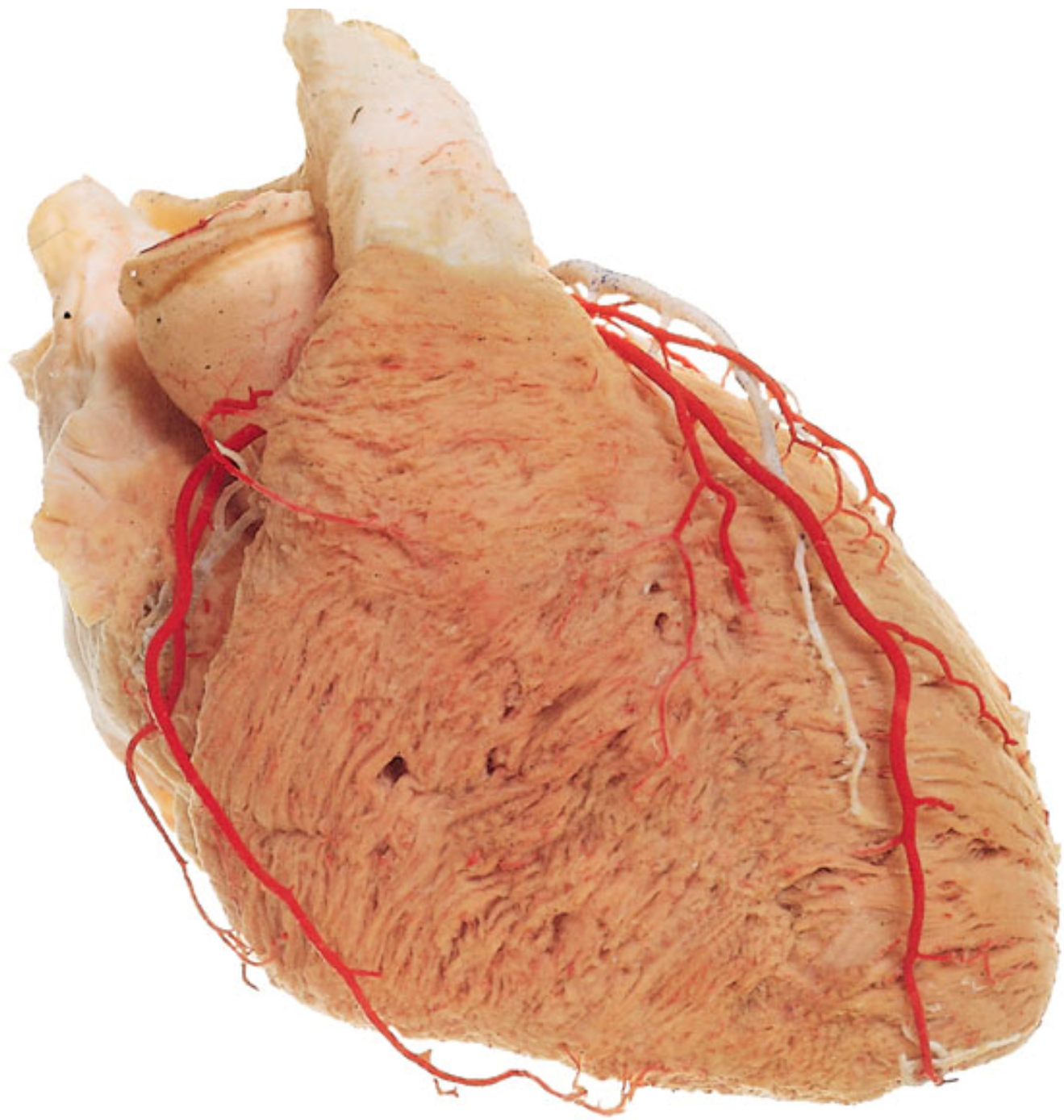


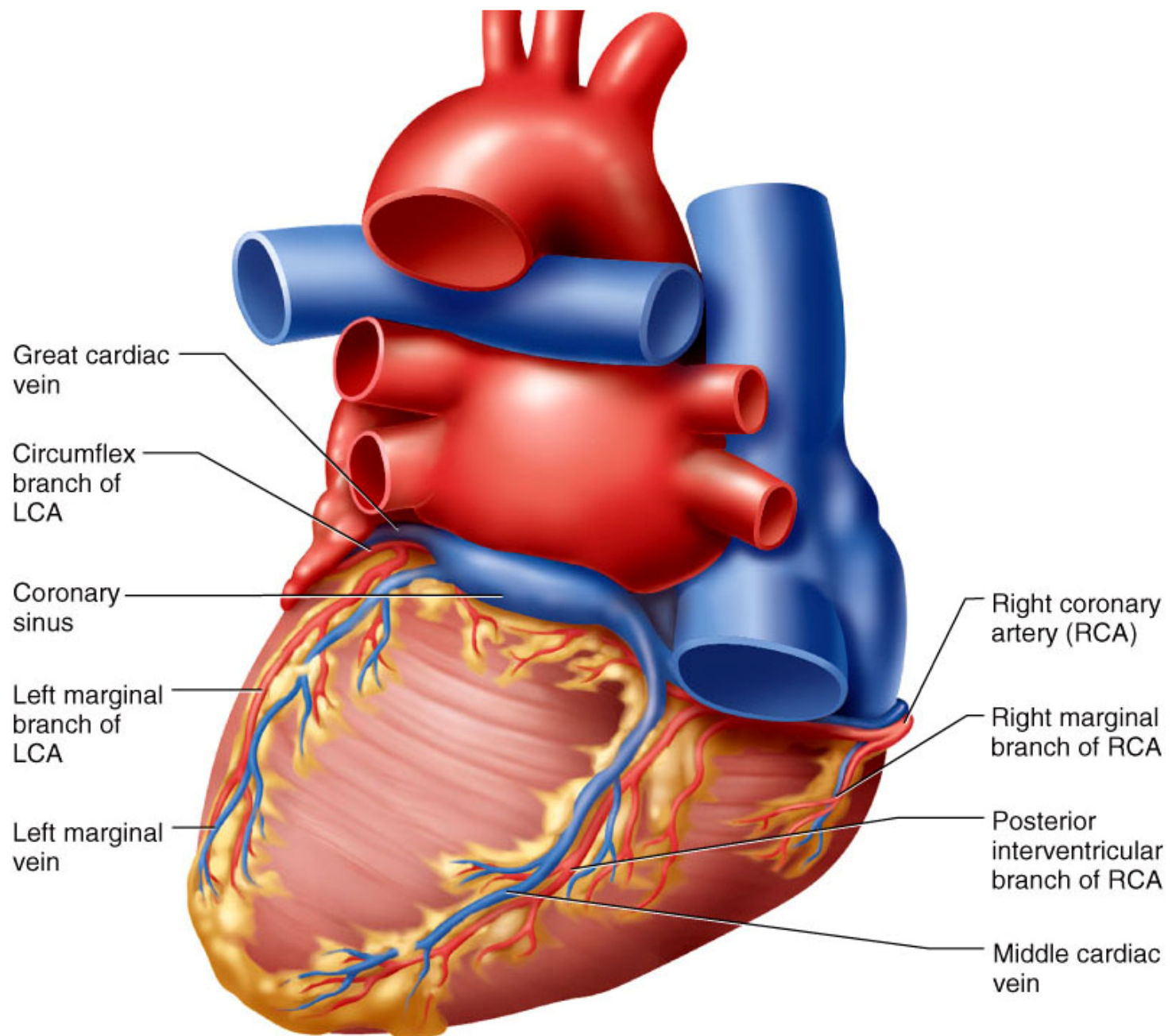
- ① Blood enters right atrium from superior and inferior venae cavae.
- ② Blood in right atrium flows through right AV valve into right ventricle.
- ③ Contraction of right ventricle forces pulmonary valve open.
- ④ Blood flows through pulmonary valve into pulmonary trunk.
- ⑤ Blood is distributed by right and left pulmonary arteries to the lungs, where it unloads CO_2 and loads O_2 .
- ⑥ Blood returns from lungs via pulmonary arteries to left atrium.
- ⑦ Blood in left atrium flows through left AV valve into left ventricle.
- ⑧ Contraction of left ventricle (simultaneous with step 3) forces aortic valve open.
- ⑨ Blood flows through aortic valve into ascending aorta.
- ⑩ Blood in aorta is distributed to every organ in the body, where it unloads O_2 and loads CO_2 .
- ⑪ Blood returns to heart via venae cavae.



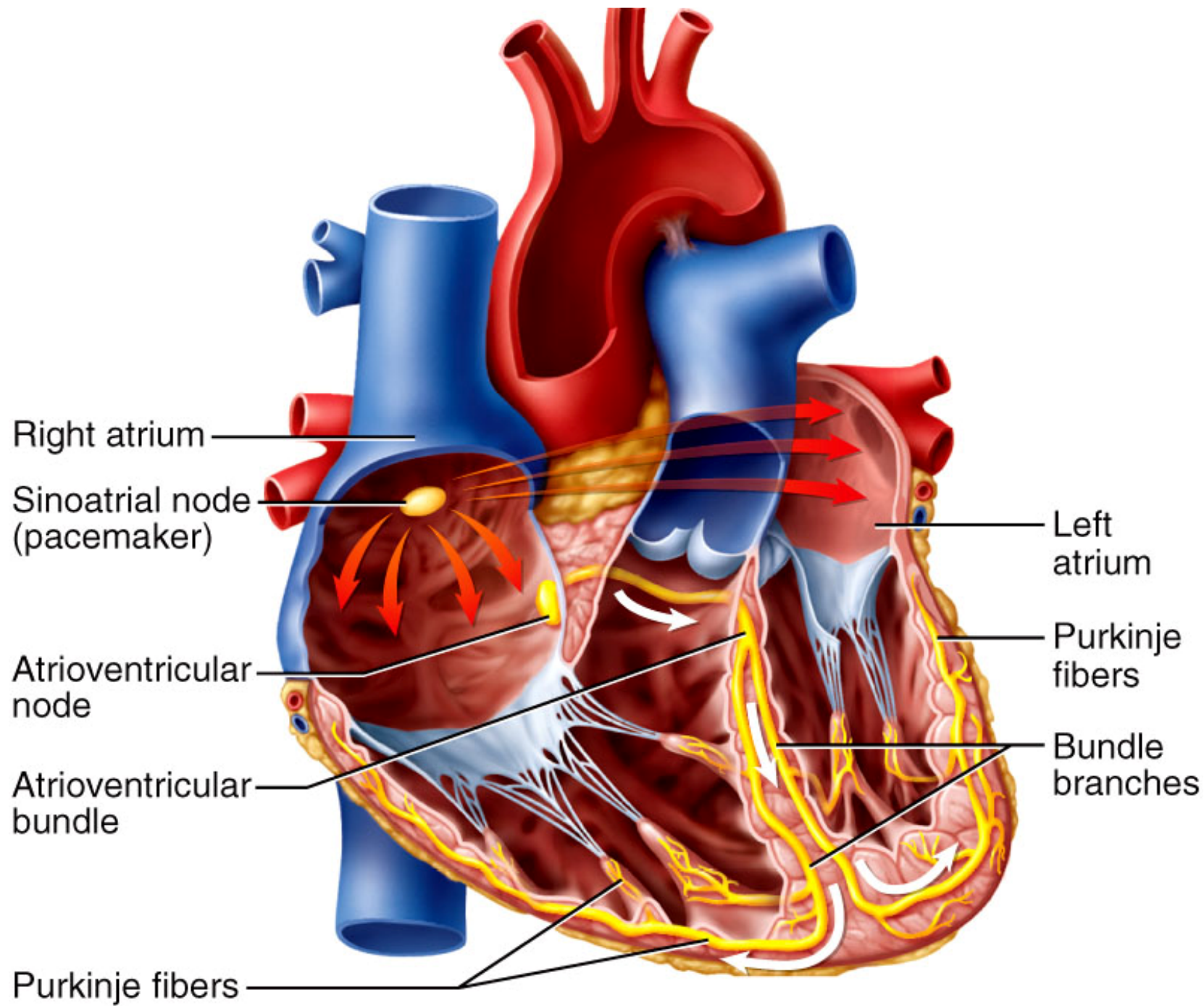


(a) Anterior view





(b) Posterior view



Striations

Nucleus

Intercalated discs

