Circulatory System

Delivers nutrients and oxygen to all cells of the body

Arteries

Muscular,

elastic-like blood vessels that carry blood away from the heart

Veins

Thin-walled blood vessels that use valves and muscle to carry blood back to the heart

Capillaries

Smallest blood vessels, one cell thick, the site of gas and nutrient exchange with cells of the body

Atherosclerosis

Accumulation of fat in arteries which reduces their diameter which increases blood pressure

Pericardium

Fluid filled membrane that surrounds the heart and prevents friction

Pulmonary Circulation

Movement of blood from the heart to the lungs and back to the heart

Systemic Circulation

Movement of blood from the heart to the cells of the body and back to the heart

Atria

Thin walled upper chambers of the heart that receive blood from the lungs and the body

Ventricles

Thick walled lower chambers of the heart that receive blood from the Atria

Heart Attack

Occurs when blood flow to the heart itself is insufficient and heart tissue dies

Coronary Bypass Operation

Grafting of a healthy blood vessel around the blockage of a coronary artery(Detour)

Superior Vena Cava

Carries deoxygenated blood from the upper part of the body back to the heart

Inferior Vena Cava

Carries deoxygenated blood from the lower part of the body back to the heart

Pulmonary Arteries

Carry deoxygenated blood from the heart to the lungs

Pulmonary Veins

Carry oxygenated blood from the lungs to the heart

Coronary Arteries

Supply the heart with oxygenated blood

Angina

Condition in which blood flow to heart is impaired , causes severe chest pain, shoulders etc.

Sinoatrial Node SA Node

Hearts pacemaker, causes the atria to contract

Atrioventricular Node AV Node

Causes the ventricles to contract

Systolic Blood Pressure

Blood pressure exerted on blood vessels during ventricular contraction

Diastolic Blood Pressure

Blood pressure exerted on blood vessels during ventricular relaxation

Heart Murmur

Condition in which blood moves backwards in the heart, caused by valves not closing properly

Heartrate

Number of times the heart beats per minute(beats/min)

Stroke Volume

The amount of blood leaving the heart per beat(ml/beat)

Cardiac Output

The amount of blood pumped by the heart in one minute(ml/min)

Lymphatic System

The primary function of the lymphatic system is to transport lymph, a fluid containing infection-fighting white blood cells, throughout the body

Aneurysm

A bulging artery which may rupture causing hemorrhage