



## Distance Learning Program



**Pulmonary trunk** - vessel that leaves the right ventricle and routes blood to the lungs where gas exchange occurs.

**Superior vena cava** - major vessel that returns oxygen-depleted blood to the right atrium of the heart from body regions superior to the diaphragm.

**Inferior vena cava** - major vessel that returns oxygen-depleted blood to the right atrium of the heart from body areas below the diaphragm.

**Fossa ovalis** - a shallow depression in the interatrial septum that marks the spot where an opening, the foramen ovale, existed in the fetal heart.

**Coronary sinus** - a vein which drains blood from the myocardium and routes it into the right atrium.

**SA node** - specialized myocardial cells in the wall of the right atrium that generate electrical impulses. The pacemaker of the heart.

**Right ventricle** - inferiorly-located chamber on the right side of the heart that receives oxygen depleted blood from the right atrium and pumps it to the lungs.

**Left ventricle** - inferiorly-located chamber on the left side of the heart that receives oxygenated blood from the left atrium and pumps it into the systemic circulation via the aorta.

**Tricuspid valve** - a three cusp valve that separates the right atrium from the right ventricle. It prevents backflow of blood into the right atrium when the right

**Pectinate muscles** - prominent muscular ridges that run along the inner surface of the auricle and across the adjacent anterior atrial wall.

**Arteries** - blood vessels that conduct blood away from the heart and into the circulation

**Veins** - blood vessels that return blood toward the heart from the circulation.

**Congestive heart failure (CHF)** - condition in which the pumping efficiency of the heart is depressed so that circulation is inadequate to meet tissue needs.

**Hypertension** - an elevation in diastolic or systolic blood pressure.

**Coronary artery disease (CAD)** - results from narrowing of the coronary arteries over time because of atherosclerosis.

**Atherosclerosis** - changes in the walls of large arteries consisting of lipid deposits on the artery walls; the early stage of arteriosclerosis.

**Myocardial infarction (MI)** - condition characterized by dead tissue areas in the myocardium; caused by interruption of blood supply to the area.

**Myocardium** - layer of the heart wall composed of cardiac muscle.

**Cardiac cycle** - sequence of events encompassing one complete contraction and relaxation of the atria and ventricles of the heart.

**AIMS**  
**Anatomy of the Human Heart**  
**Pre/Post Test**

1. The heart is composed of how many chambers? \_\_\_\_\_
- 2.

**AIMS**  
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**Answer Sheet**

- 1) four
- 2) body - lungs
- 3) superior vena cava
- 4) bicuspid - mitral valve
- 5) aorta - aortic
- 6) heart attack
- 7) diet, exercise, smoking
- 8) 72
- 9) Left
- 10) Cholesterol
- 11) Arteries - veins
- 12) SA node