

Student name: Shahanara Bibi
Student ID number: 2116667
Programme : BSc Health and Social Care
Module : Introduction to Physiology
Module Code: BMHP5003_BIRM
Lecturer : Gillian Weaver
Assignment Title: Assessment 1 Individual
Academic Poster Presentation
Deadline: 16th June 2023

CONTINUE



CARDIOVASCULAR SYSTEM

This major vein carries blood from the head , neck , arms and chest and other parts of the body. The SVC drains into the right atrium at the level of the third costal cartilage via a valveless orifice at the superior part of the sinus venarum.

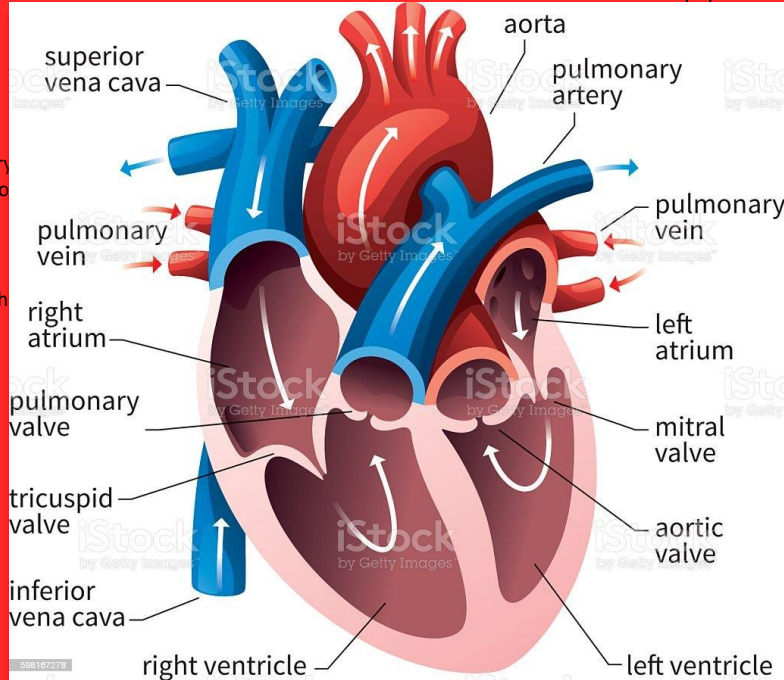
This vein works similarly to the right pulmonary vein but carries oxygenated blood from lung to the right upper chamber of the heart to be pumped around the body.

This valve receives oxygenated blood from the lungs and pumps it to the right ventricle.

This valve is one of four valves that control blood flow in the heart. It is located in the lower chamber (right ventricle) and the artery that delivers the blood to the lungs (pulmonary artery).

This valve's main function is to allow blood to flow into the heart from the body to the right ventricle where it's pumped to the lungs to be oxygenated.

This is the largest vein in the body and this vein carries blood from the lower part of the body such as the legs and abdomen.



This is the largest artery in the body , it carries blood from the heart to the circulatory system . It has several sections .The Aortic Root, the transition first exits the heart , functions as the water main of the

pulmonary artery is a artery that carries deoxygenated blood from the right side of your heart to the lungs.

This vein is also known as the lung veins. They are blood vessels that carry freshly oxygenated blood from the lungs to the left atria of the heart.

The left atrium receives oxygen rich blood from the lungs and pumps it to the left ventricle. The left ventricle pumps the oxygen-rich blood to the body.

This valve is one of the four valve in the heart that keep the blood flowing in the direction and prevent backflow, which can cause things such as heart attacks . These valve have flaps After every heartbeat these flaps open and close.

The left ventricle is an integral part of the cardiovascular system. Left ventricle contraction forces oxygenated blood through the aortic valve to be distributed to the entire body.

This chamber located within the heart is responsible for pumping oxygen – depleted blood to the lungs. This section of the heart is situated on the lower part of the heart opposite the left ventricle.

Heart attack (Myocardial infarction)

Myocardial infarction is the medical term for heart attack.

I will be discussing how heart attack is caused in more details.

Reference list

Centers for Disease Control and Prevention

https://www.cdc.gov/heartdisease/heart_attack.htm#:~:text=A%20heart%20attack%2C%20also%20called,main%20cause%20of%20heart%20attack.

Drake, R.L., Gray, H., Vogl, W. and Mitchell, A.W., (2005). *Gray's anatomy for students*. Elsevier Health Sciences TW

Farrell, A.P., Jones, D.R., Hoar, W.S. and Randall, D.J., (1992). The heart. *The Cardiovascular System*, 12, pp.1-88.

Fryar, C.D., Chen, T.C. and Li, X., (2012). *Prevalence of uncontrolled risk factors for cardiovascular disease: United States, 1999-2010* (No. 103). US Department of Health and Human Services, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Center for Health Statistics. Retrieved from google scholar. (Accessed : 06 June 2023).

Katz, A.M.,(2010). *Physiology of the Heart*. Lippincott Williams & Wilkins.

Listmann, M. and Tubbs, R.S., (2020). The Inferior Vena Cava and Its Branches and Connections in the Abdomen. In *Surgical Anatomy of the Lateral Transposas Approach to the Lumbar Spine* (pp. 189-193). Elsevier. (Accessed: 04 June 2023).

Tsao, C.W., Aday, A.W., Almarzooq, Z.I., Alonso, A. et al.(2022). Heart Disease and Stroke Statistics—2022 update: *A Report from the American Heart Association*. *Circulation*, 145(8), pp.e153-e639. (Accessed: 06 June 2023).