

The Heart Review WS**Overview of the Heart**

Instructions: Using the following choices. Complete the paragraph below with the correct word.

- A. epicardium B. lungs C. cardiac muscle D. mediastinum E. second
 F. fibrous G. endocardium H. diaphragm I. ventricles
 J. friction K. atria L. serous fluid M. myocardium

The heart is a cone-shaped muscular organ located within the _____.

This area is the medial section of the thoracic cavity and is flanked on each side by _____.

Its apex rests on the _____, and its base is at the level of the _____ rib.

The heart is enclosed by a double-walled sac called pericardium. The _____ pericardium helps protect and anchors the heart to surrounding structures. While the serous pericardium produces _____ which helps decrease _____ during heart activity.

The innermost membrane that lines the heart and also formed the valve flaps is called the _____. The outermost layer of the heart is called the _____. Lastly, the _____ layer allows the heart to contract and is composed of a specialized type of muscle tissue called _____. Relative to the roles of the heart chambers, the _____ are receiving chambers, whereas the _____ are discharging chambers.

Flow of Blood

Instructions: The heart is called a double pump because it serves two circulations: (1) pulmonary circulation and (2) systemic circulation. First label the right atrium, right ventricle, left atrium, left ventricle, lungs, pulmonary trunk, aorta and superior & inferior vena cava on the image on the back. Then color region transporting O₂ poor blood 'blue' and region transporting O₂ rich blood red.

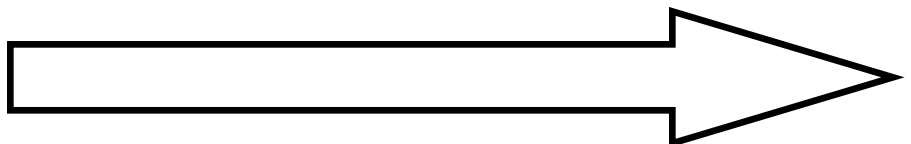
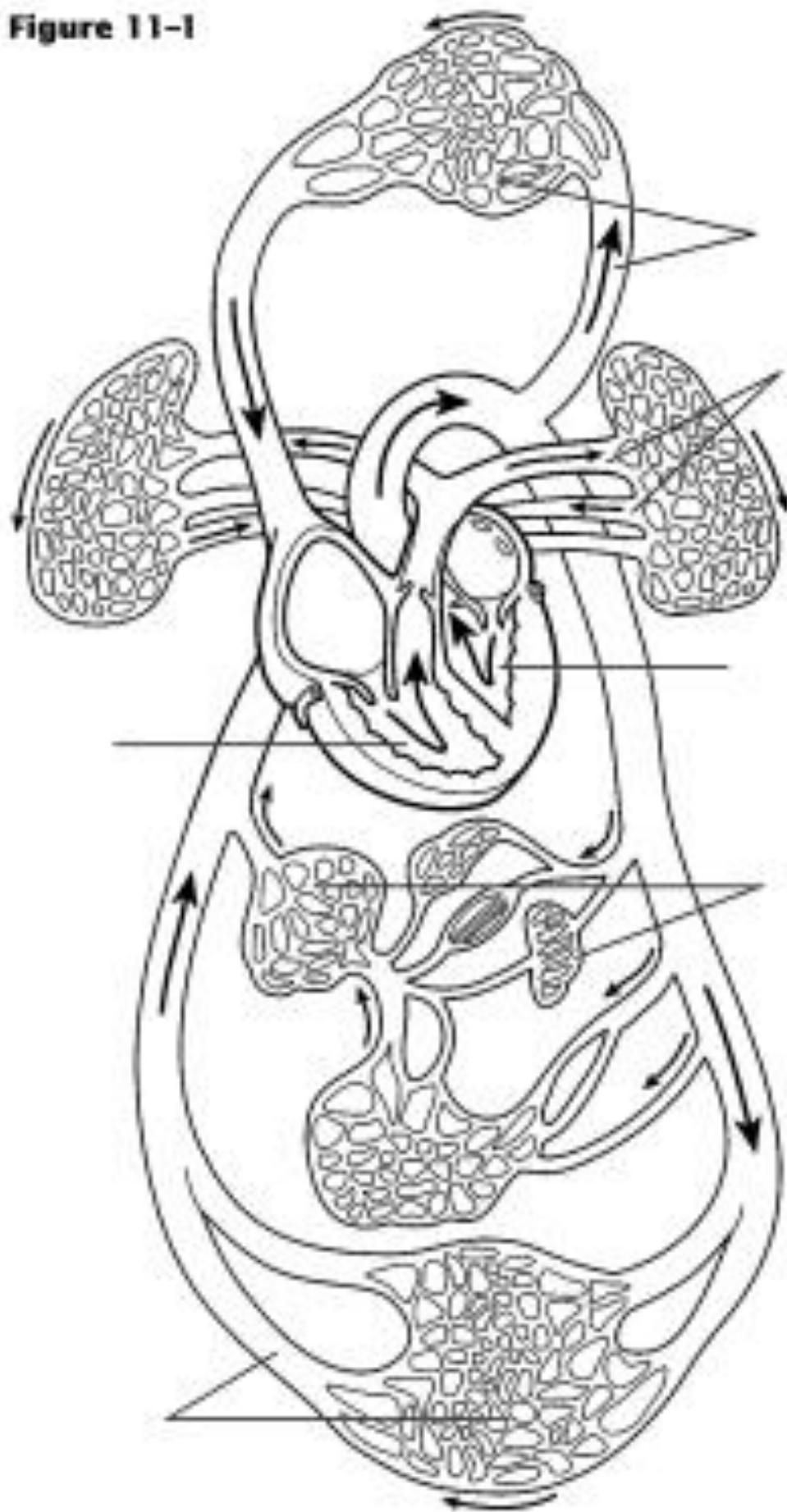


Figure 11-1



Lastly, fill in the blanks with the correct term.

- A. aorta B. inferior vena cava C. left atrium D. lungs
E. right and left pulmonary veins F. superior vena cava G. pulmonary semilunar
H. pulmonary arteries I. mitral (bicuspid)
J. left ventricle K. right ventricle L. tricuspid M. aortic semilunar

Starting at the right atrium, blood flows through the _____ valve to the _____ and then through the _____ valve to the pulmonary trunk. From the pulmonary trunk, blood flows to the left and right _____, to the capillary beds of the _____, which are the organs responsible for gas exchange. Once blood is oxygenated, it flows back to the heart through the _____. These blood vessels empty into the _____, which is then carried through the _____ valve to the _____. On the way out of the heart, blood travels through the _____ valve to the _____, which is the largest artery in the body. Blood is then delivered to the rest of the body through systemic arteries. At the capillary beds of body tissues, oxygenated blood is released to the body tissues. Blood flows back to the heart through the systemic veins, to the _____ and _____, which enters the right atrium of the heart. Then the process begins again.