



WBCS 2022



SCIENCE

CARDIOVASCULAR SYSTEM



12:30 PM



11TH MAY 2022



CARDIOVASCULAR SYSTEM

ARTERIES- Carry blood away from heart, It has thick, elastic layer to allow stretching and pressure. It carries **OXYGENATED BLOOD** from heart to the whole body.

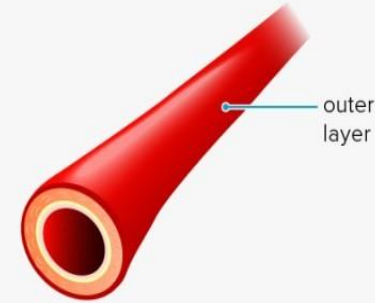
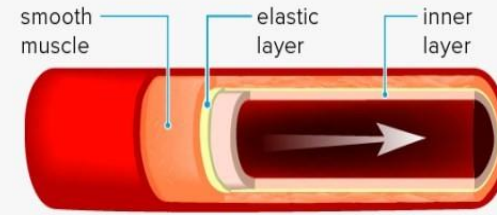
धमनी- रक्त को हृदय से दूर ले जाना, इसमें स्ट्रेचिंग और दबाव की अनुमति देने के लिए मोटी, लोचदार परत होती है। यह हृदय से पूरे शरीर में OXYGENATED BLOOD को ले जाता है।



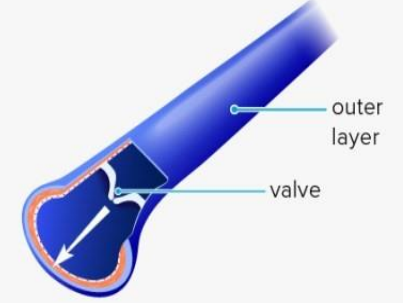
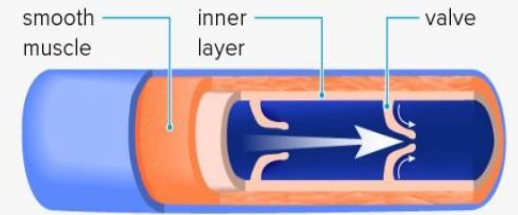
VEINS- The diameter of vein is greater than that of Arteries. It carries **DE-OXYGENATED BLOOD** from the body to the lungs.

Artery vs. Vein

Artery



Vein



VEINS- नस का व्यास धमनियों से अधिक होता है। यह शरीर से फेफड़ों तक DE-OXYGENATED BLOOD पहुंचाता है।



HEART VALVES

VALVES allow blood to flow through in one direction but not the other and they prevent back flow of blood.

वाल्व रक्त को एक दिशा में प्रवाह करने की अनुमति देते हैं लेकिन दूसरे को नहीं और वे रक्त के प्रवाह को रोकते हैं।



1. **ATRIOVENTRICULAR VALVES** are located between the Atrium and the Ventricle.

ATRIOVENTRICULAR वाल्व Atrium और Ventricle के बीच स्थित हैं।

A. THE **LEFT** ATRIOVENTRICULAR VALVE- Known as **BICUSPID/MITRAL VALVE.**

ATRIOVENTRICULAR वाल्व- BICUSPID / MITRAL वाल्व के रूप में जाना जाता है।

B. THE **RIGHT** ATRIOVENTRICULAR VALVE- **TRICUSPID VALVE.**

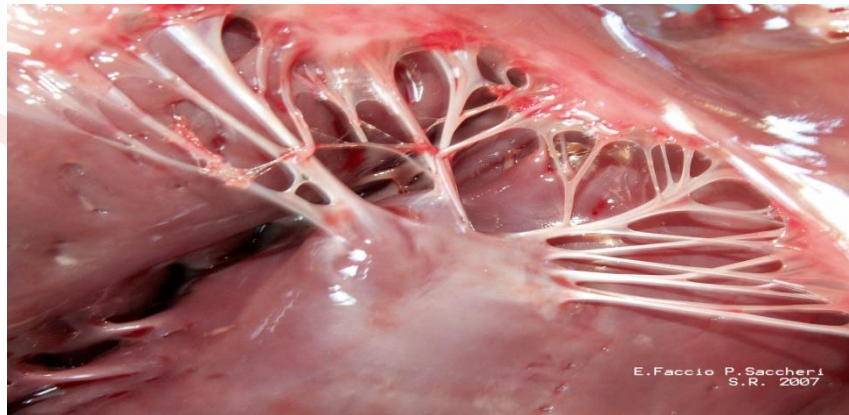
ATRIOVENTRICULAR वाल्व- TRICUSPID वाल्व।



2. **SEMILUNAR VALVES** are present between two VENTRICLES.

SEMILUNAR वाल्व दो VENTRICLES के बीच मौजूद हैं।

THERE ARE THE FIBRES PRESENT IN BETWEEN THE VALVE AND THE CARDIAC MUSCLE KNOWN AS- **CHORDAE TENDONY.**





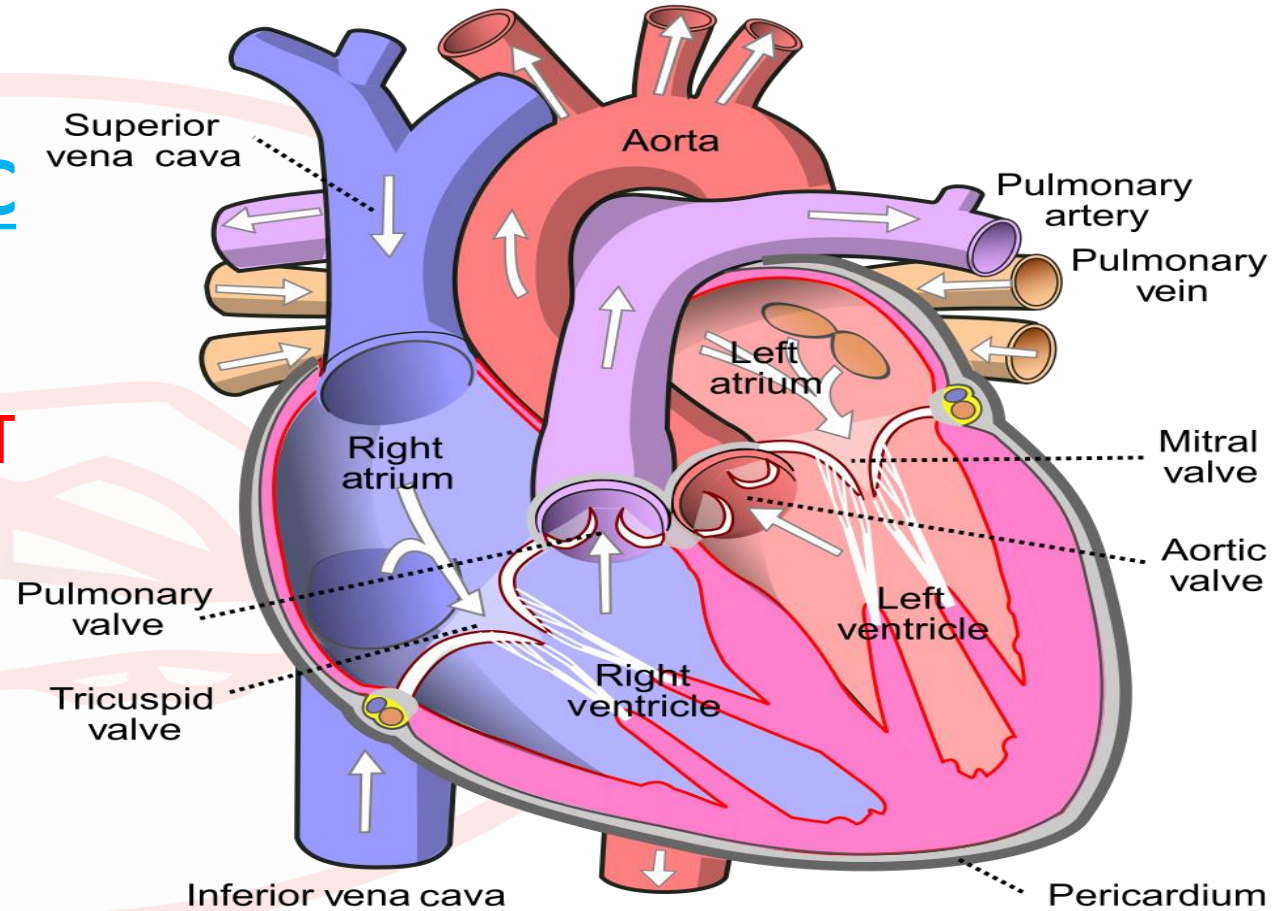
CHEMBERS OF THE HEART

The **LEFT SIDE** pumps blood to the body- SYSTEMETIC CIRCULATION.

बाएँ साइड शरीर को रक्त पंप करता है- सिस्टेमैटिक संचलन.

The **RIGHT SIDE** pumps blood to the lungs- PULMONARY CIRCULATION.

सही साइड फेफड़ों को रक्त पंप करता है- पल्मोनरी संचलन.

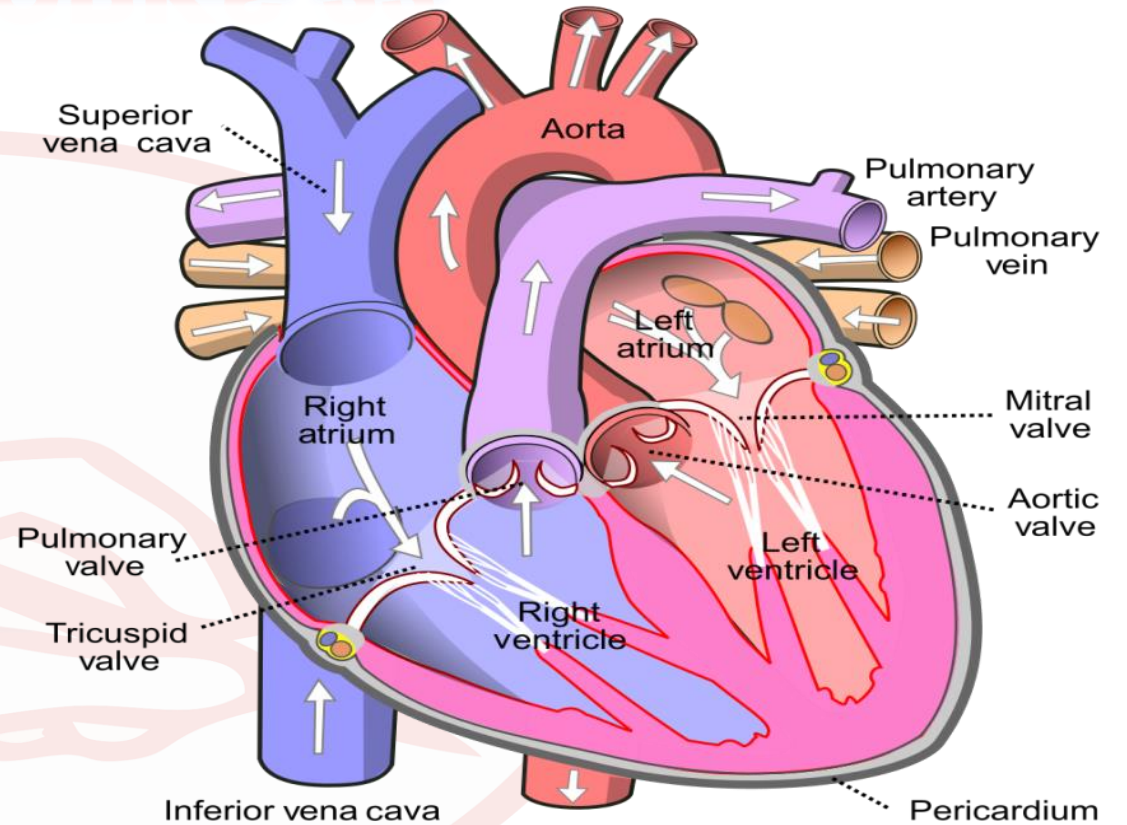




HOW IT WORKS ??

A. The function of ATRIA is to receive blood when they are RELAXED and to fill the ventricles when they CONTRACT.

B. The VENTRICLES FUNCTION is to pump blood to the BODY (LEFT VENTRICLE) & to the LUNGS (RIGHT VENTRICLE).





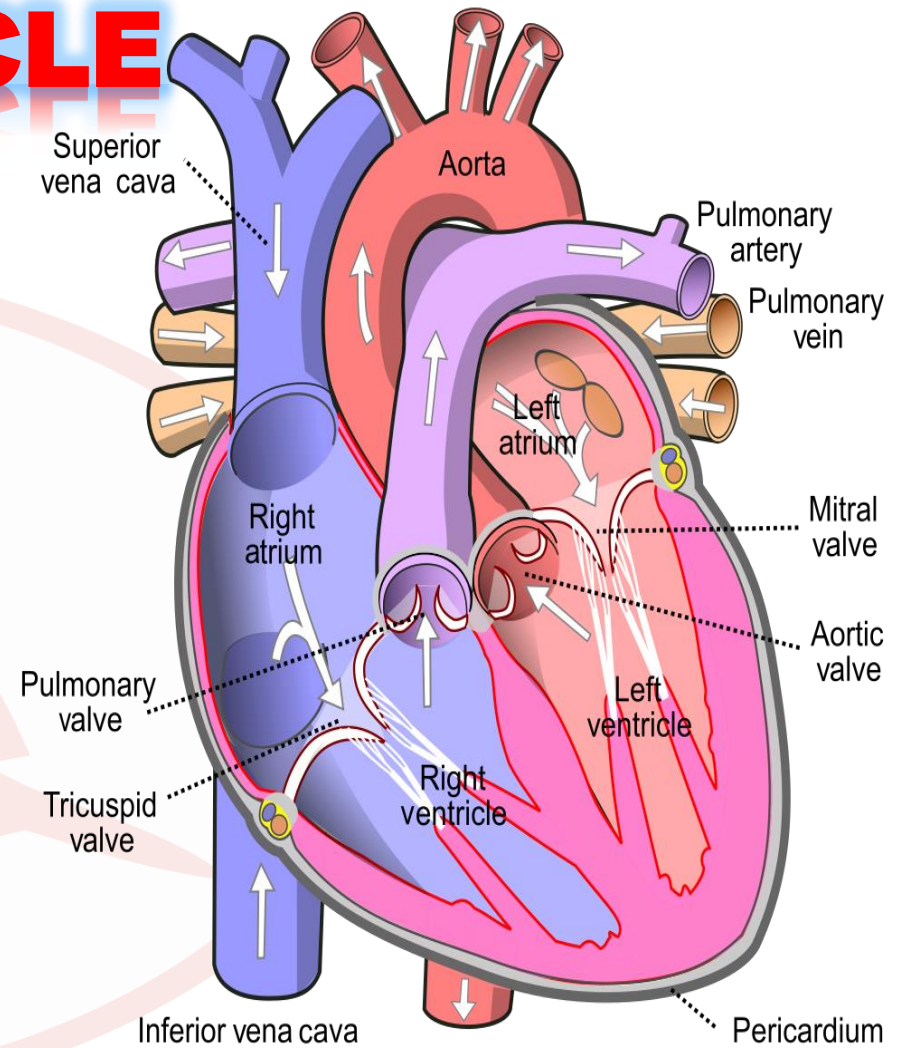
CARDIAC CYCLE

1. As the **ATRIA** relax & fill, the **VENTRICLES** are also relaxed.

जैसे ही ATRIA आराम और भरता है, VENTRICLES में भी आराम होता है।

2. When the **ATRIA contract** the pressure forces the ATRIOVENTRICULAR Valves to open and blood in the **ATRIA** is pumped into the **VENTRICLES**.

ATRIOVENTRICULAR वाल्व खोलने के लिए मजबूर करता है और ATRIA में रक्त VENTRICLES में पंप किया जाता है।



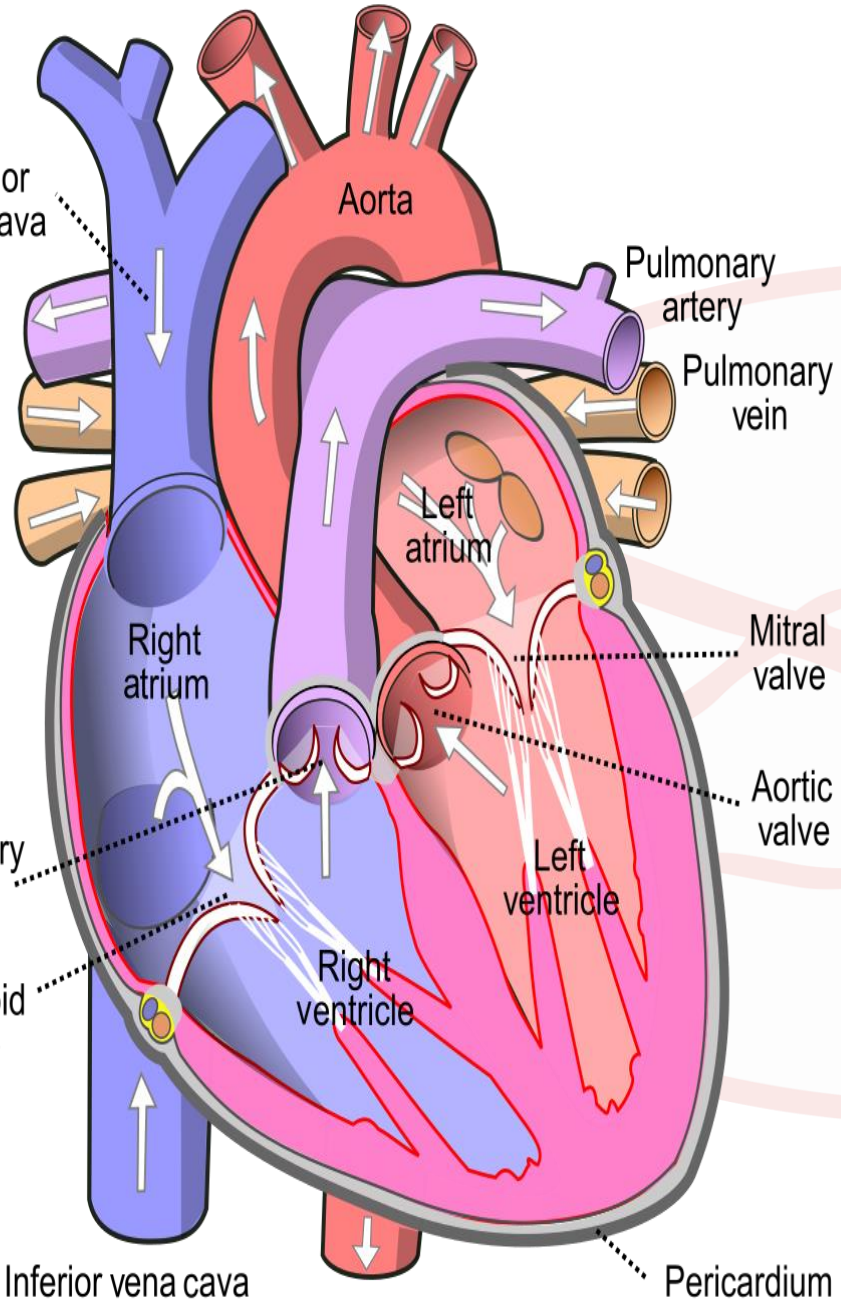


Superior vena cava

Pulmonary valve

Tricuspid valve

Inferior vena cava



Aorta

Pulmonary artery

Pulmonary vein

Left atrium

Right atrium

Mitral valve

Aortic valve

Left ventricle

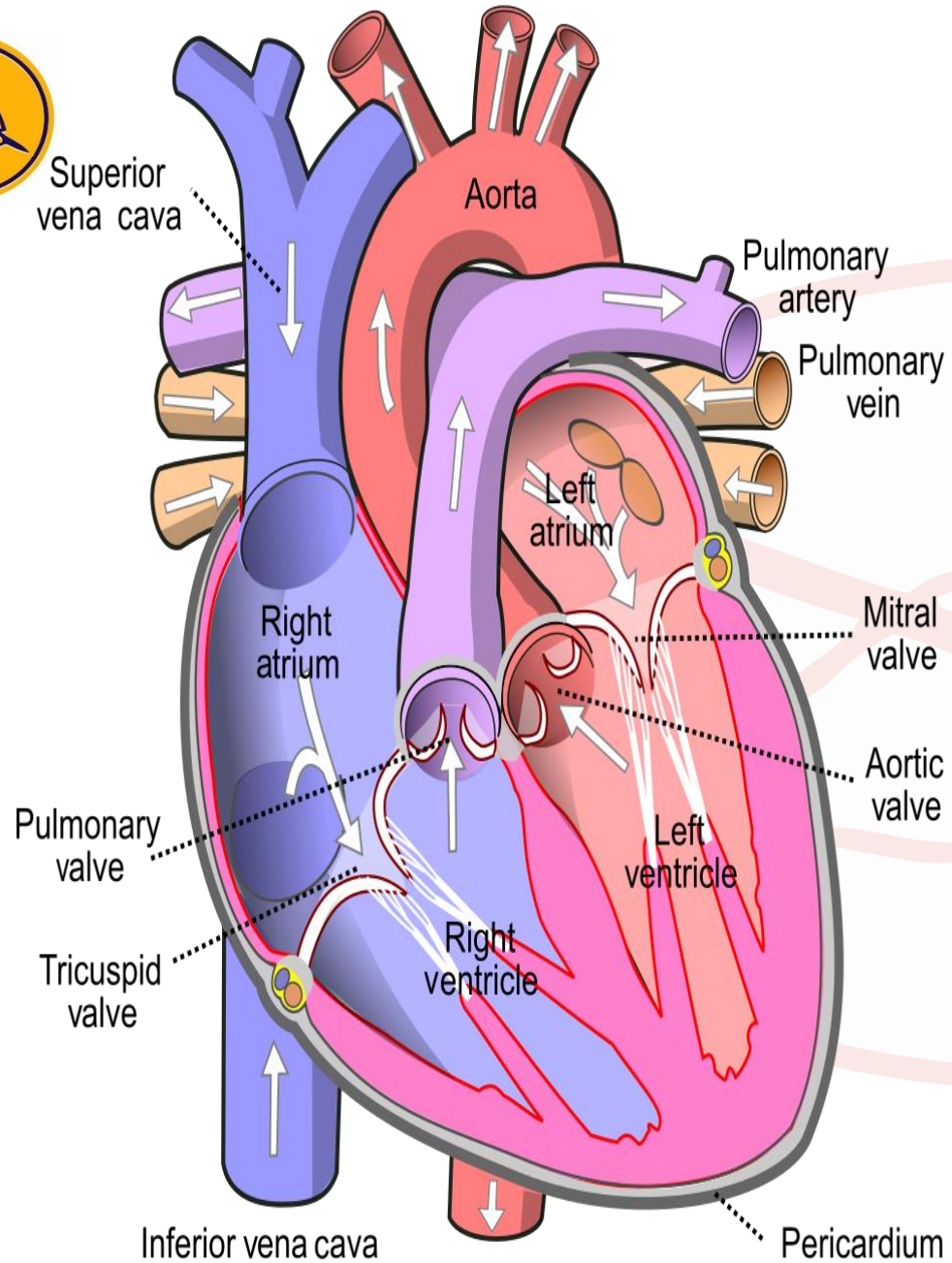
Right ventricle

Pericardium

3. The **VENTRICLES** then **CONTRACT**, forcing **ATRIVENTRICULAR** Valves to close.



Superior vena cava



4. **THE PULMONARY ARTERY** carries blood from **RIGHT VENTRICLE** to the **LUNGS-DE-OXYGENATED BLOOD.**

5. **THE AORTA** carries blood from the **LEFT VENTRICLE** to the **BODY- OXYGENATED BLOOD.**



**RIGHT
ATRIUM**



**RIGHT
VENTRICLE**

**VENA
CAVA**

PULMONARY ARTERY

BODY

LUNGS

AROTA

PULMONARY VEIN

**LEFT
VENTRIUM**



**LEFT
ATRIUM**





**IN HUMAN BODY HEART IS A FOUR CHAMBERED
STRUCTURE.**

HUMAN HEART IS GENERALLY WEIGHT 300-350 GRAM

AVERAGE HEART BEAT IN A MINUTE -72

AVERAGE SYSTOLIC—120 AND DYSTOLIC -80



Sphygmomanometer

THANK YOU 
