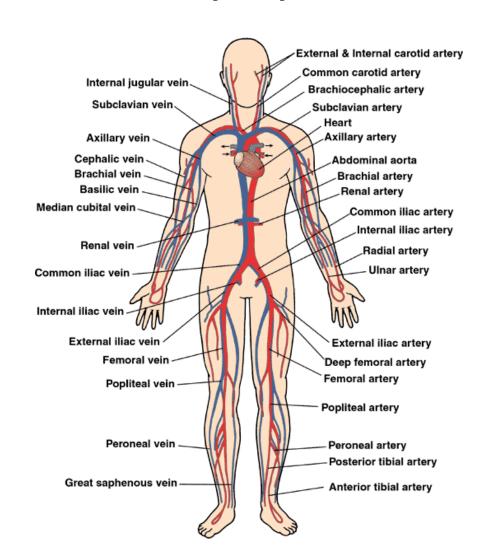
SBI3U - The Circulatory System

Introduction and Human Circulatory System



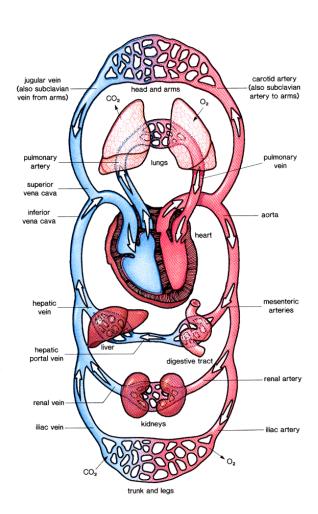
Fun Facts!

- No cell in your body is further than two cells away from a blood vessel.
- If you laid all of your arteries, veins and capillaries endto-end, they would circle the Earth twice.
- Your heart is size of a fist, weighs approximately 300g and beats an average of 100,000 times a day.
- During the average lifetime, your heart pumps enough blood to fill two large ocean tankers!

Introduction

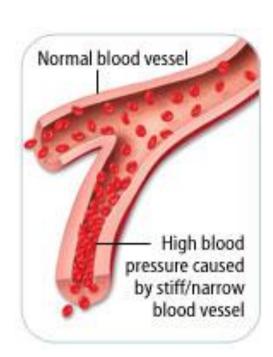
- The circulatory (or cardiovascular) system has several functions:
 - 1. Transportation of O₂, CO₂, wastes, nutrients, and hormones

- 2. Maintain body temperature
- 3. Maintain body fluid levels



Parts of the Mammalian Circulatory System

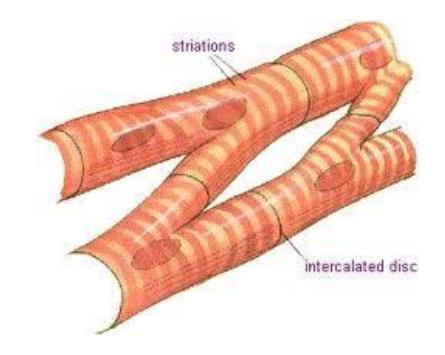
- 1. The **Heart**: a muscular organ that continuously pumps blood through the body, generating blood flow.
- 2. The **Blood Vessels**: a system of hollow tubes through which the blood moves.
- 3. The **Blood**: The fluid that transports nutrients, O₂, CO₂ and many other materials throughout the body.



Human Heart Anatomy

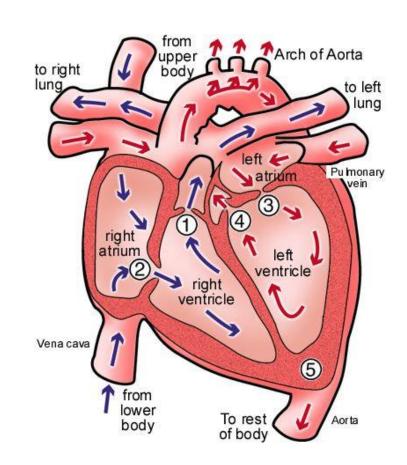
- Located slightly to the left of the middle of the chest.
- The walls of the heart are made of a unique type of muscle called cardiac muscle.

Cardiac muscle cells are arranged in a network that allows the heart to contract and relax rhythmically and involuntarily without becoming fatigued.



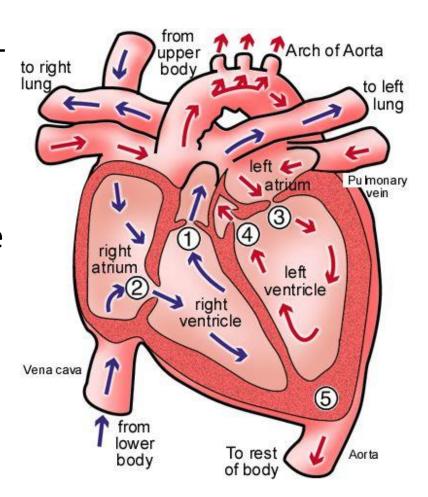
Human Heart Anatomy

- Has four chambers
 - Atria: the two top chambers that fill with blood returning from the body or the lungs (singular atrium).
 - Ventricles: two bottom chambers that receive blood from the atria and pump it out to the body or the lungs.



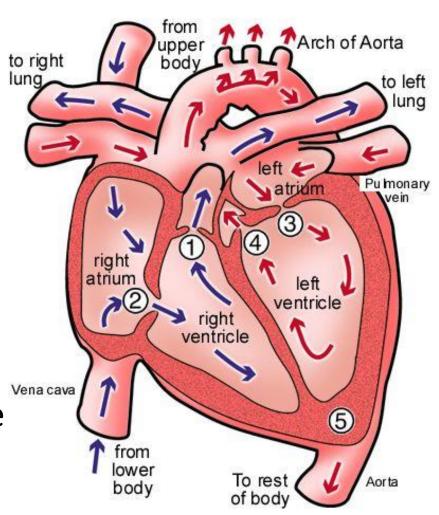
Blood Flow in the Heart

- The vena cavae bring oxygenpoor blood from the body to the right atrium.
- The oxygen-poor blood flows from the right atrium into the right ventricle.
- The right ventricle pumps the oxygen-poor blood to the lungs through the pulmonary arteries.



Blood Flow in the Heart

- The pulmonary veins bring oxygen-rich blood from the lungs back to the heart through the left atrium.
- Oxygen-rich blood flows from the left atrium to the left ventricle.
- The left ventricle pumps the oxygen-rich blood to the body through the aorta.



Heartbeat "lub-DUB"

- Valves prevent the blood from flowing backwards.
- The "lub" sound is caused by the closing of the atrioventricular (AV) valves as blood is pumped from the atria to the ventricles.
- The "DUB" sound is caused by semilunar valves, as blood is pumped from the ventricles into the arteries

