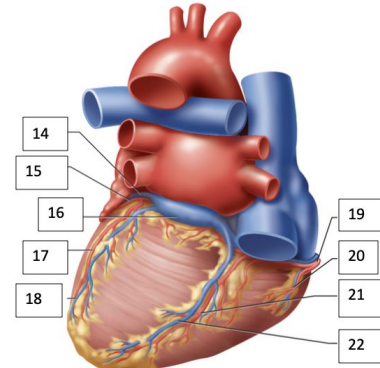
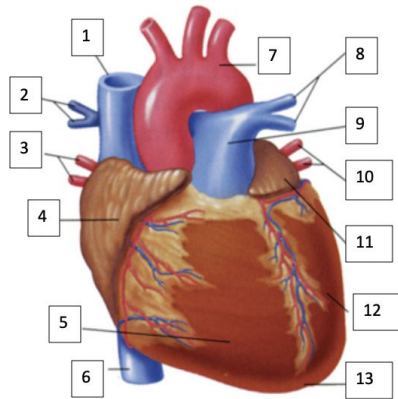


# HEART



1. **Superior Vena Cava:** Returns deoxygenated blood from the systemic system to the right atrium.
2. **Right Pulmonary Arteries:** Delivers deoxygenated blood to the right lung.
3. **Right Pulmonary Veins:** Delivers oxygenated blood from the lungs back to the left atrium.
4. **Right Atrium:** Receives deoxygenated blood and pumps it into the right ventricle.
5. **Right Ventricle:** Receives deoxygenated blood from the right atrium.
6. **Inferior Vena Cava:** Delivers deoxygenated blood to the right atrium.
7. **Arch of Aorta:** Delivers blood from the left ventricle to the rest of the body.
8. **Left Pulmonary Arteries:** Delivers deoxygenated blood to the left lung.
9. **Pulmonary Trunk:** Delivers blood from the arteries to the lungs.
10. **Left Pulmonary Veins:** Receives oxygenated blood from the lungs and delivers to the left atrium.
11. **Left Atrium:** Receives drainage from the pulmonary system.
12. **Left Ventricle:** Receives oxygenated blood from left atrium.
13. **Apex:** Regulates ventricular contractions through information signals from the atrial nodes.
14. **Coronary Sulcus:** Receives blood from the coronary veins and empties it into the right atrium.
15. **Coronary Artery:** Delivers oxygenated blood to the heart muscle.
16. **Coronary Sinus:** Collects blood from the heart muscle.
17. **Left Coronary Artery:** Arises from the aorta above the left cusp of the aortic valve; delivers blood to the left side of the heart.
18. **Posterior Cardiac Vein:** Delivers blood to the coronary sinus.
19. **Circumflex Artery:** Supplies oxygenated blood to the left atrium.
20. **Small Cardiac Vein:** Travels to the posterior side of the heart.
21. **Posterior Interventricular Artery:** Delivers blood to the posteriorinferior aspect towards the apex.
22. **Middle Cardiac Vein:** Drains into the coronary sinus.

## Blood flow in the heart

- Deoxygenated blood enters the heart through superior and inferior vena cava into the right atrium
- The right atrium contracts causing blood to travel through the tricuspid valve into the right ventricle
- The tricuspid valve closes and the right ventricle contracts, causing blood to exit the heart through the pulmonary artery and travels to the lungs
- Once the blood is oxygenated in the lungs, it passes through the pulmonary vein into the left atrium
- The left atrium contracts and blood travels through the mitral valve and into the left ventricle
- The mitral valve shuts, the left ventricle contracts, and the oxygenated blood leaves the heart through the aorta and then is dispersed throughout the body