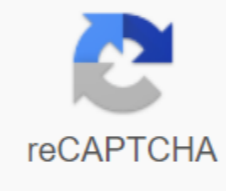




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## Aparato cardiovascular pdf

All the cells in our body, whether from the brain or leg muscles, need oxygen and nutrients to perform their function. The cardiovascular system can be said to be the structure by which these substances will be transported to each of all cells; and remove waste from them to let our brains think or our feet allow us to walk, for example. The cardiovascular system consists of the heart, blood vessels (arteries, capillaries, veins and veins) and the blood that circulates through them. Proper functioning is essential for us to be in good health. An adult has about 5 liters of blood. The dissolved in this blood transported oxygen and nutrients to every corner of the human body. In addition, blood is also responsible for collecting carbon dioxide and cellular waste. Blood rich in oxygen and nutrients, bright red, is called arterial blood and passes through the arteries (represented in the red picture). Blood, which returns with a small amount of oxygen and cellular debris is darker than red, and is called venous blood (the veins in the picture are presented in blue). The arterial system is gradually branched into an extensive network of increasingly thin arteries to form capillaries that reach each of our body's cells. The venous chain is exactly the opposite. The waste is poured into thin veins (called venules), which on the way back converge with each other, forming thicker veins, until they return to the heart. When we talk about blood vessels, we mean both arteries and veins. If all the blood vessels joined by an adult were connected and placed in a straight line, they would be more than 96,000 kilometers away, enough to make more than two turns to the ground. The aorta is the main artery that leaves the heart, and carries oxygen and nutrient-rich blood. Vena cava return oxygen-bad blood to the heart and will be sent to the lungs where carbon dioxide will be removed and loaded with oxygen. Oxygen blood returns to the heart to start the journey again. The Heart Heart is a muscular organ consisting of two atria (left atrium and right atrium) and two ventricles (left ventricle and right ventricle). It is central to this pipeline system, and has a mission to pump blood so that it circulates relentlessly throughout our lives. To understand how the heart performs its function, we need to study separately the right and left, as they are separate circuits. Right side (Atrium and see the right trickle) get the oxygen of the poor blood from the body through the main veins (presented as blue blood), and send it to the lungs where carbon dioxide is released. Once the oxygen-rich blood returns to the left side of the heart From the left atrium, oxygen-rich blood (represented in red) enters the left ventricle, which propels it through the main artery (the so-called aortic artery) to continue to move towards every corner of our body. In the next video you can watch this process at the heart level. The reason your heart is divided into atria and ventricles is how nature can ensure that blood circulates sequentially. The lower part is called the ventricle, stronger and eventually pumping blood through the main arteries. The upper part, called the atrium, say, it functions as an antic chamber where the blood that reaches the heart accumulates while the ventricle contracts. Each atrium and corresponding ventricle must be aligned with each other for optimal pumping function. As can be seen from the video, when the ventricle contracts (sisy), the blood that continues to reach the heart is built into the atria. Once the atrias have been filled and the ventricle has had time to relax the diastole, the atrium contract and cause blood to fill the ventricles before they contract again (sistol). This cycle is repeated relentlessly, 60 to 70 times per minute. Each atrium is separated from the ventricle on the side by heart valves. Because the heart valves open in one direction, as well as coordination between the atria and the ventricles, the blood is guaranteed to circulate in one direction, and that the breaks between each ventricular contraction are minimal. In the order of synthesis, we can say that the structures that make up the heart are four: the heart muscle: also called myocardium, it forms atria and ventricles, and with its contraction and relaxation are the ones that eventually pump blood to travel through the circulatory system. Pulse is nothing more than a perception of the rhythmic thrust of blood in the arteries every time the ventricle contracts. Diseases that affect the heart muscle can cause it to contract less strongly and do not guarantee enough oxygen and nutrients for all cells. Heart valves: thin but extremely stable structures that allow blood to circulate in one direction. Between the atria and (mitral valve and tricuspid valve) and there are also valves between the ventricles and major arteries (aortic valve and pulmonary valve). When the camera is working, the blood opens the valves; and when the camera relaxes, the valves close, preventing blood flow back. Diseases that affect heart valves can make it difficult for the blood to get through them or at other times may not close properly and allow blood reflux rather than move in one direction. Heart electric system: consisting of nerve fibers that work autonomously. They regulate the frequency with which the heart contracts, as well as proper coordination between the reduction of atria and ventricles. The initial stimulus is generated in the atria, and after a short period of time is transferred to the ventricles, thus atria contract and propel blood into the ventricles and, a fraction of a second later, the impulse reaches the ventricles (which were already in time to fill the blood from the atria), and these contract, prosthetic blood through the arteries. When the disease affects this electrical system, the heart can beat much slower or at other times irregularly; both situations compromise the proper pumping function of the heart. Blood vessels in the heart: Like any other tissue in our body, the heart also needs a system of blood vessels through which blood circulates, which provides oxygen and nutrients. Arteries that carry oxygenated blood to the heart muscle are called coronary arteries. Diseases that affect the arteries of the heart can cause a narrowing of the heart and thus reduce the amount of oxygen and nutrients that reach each part of the heart, producing angina or even myocardial infarction. Fault of any of these 4 components will have a negative impact on the function of the heart as a whole. You can evaluate this article and leave a commentary, the circulatory device Cardiovascular Scheme, which shows the main arteries and veins (in red and blue, respectively) for circulation. Latin TA: Cardiovascular system A12.0.00.000TH H3.09.00.00.00001Function transport nutrients, gases and hormones to various tissues. The basic structures of the Heart, arteries, veins, capillaries, bloodSynonimos cardiovascular system, circulatory system Medical notice (edit data on Wikidata) Of the roof system or cardiovascular system is used by living things to move nutrients, metabolites, oxygen, carbon dioxide, hormones and other substances in their bodies. It exists in both vertebrates and most invertebrates, although its structure and function vary greatly depending on the type of animal. In humans, the circulatory system consists of a fluid called blood, a set of ducts (arteries, veins, capillaries) and a drive pump, which is the heart. The heart is a muscular structure that contracts regularly and keeps blood constantly moving in the blood vessels. Blood contains hemoglobin-rich red blood cells that carry oxygen to every cell in the body. The lymphatic system formed by lymph vessels, which conduct a fluid called lymph from interstitial space to the venous system, is also part of the circulatory system. Humans and all mammals have a double circulatory system, the right part of the heart propels oxygen-poor blood through the pulmonary artery into the lungs to oxygenate (pulmonary circulation), while the left part of the heart distributes oxygenated blood into tissue through the aortic artery and its numerous branches (systemic circulation). The human cardiovascular system is the circulatory system, valid for all mammals: Systemic circuitry: Systemic arteries (in red), systemic veins (in blue) pulmonary chain: pulmonary arteries (in red), pulmonary veins (in blue). The main components of the human cardiovascular system are the heart, blood and blood vessels. The heart has four chambers, blood follows two different circuits: pulmonary circulation, which carries blood from the right ventricle to the lungs for oxygen and systemic circulation, which carries oxygen blood from the left ventricle to all organs and tissues of the body. The average adult contains about 5 liters of blood, which is about 7% of their total body weight. Blood consists of plasma, red blood cells, white blood cells and platelets. The function of the circulatory system of the circulatory system is primarily a transport system that facilitates movement through the body of various substances, mainly oxygen and nutrients. However, the list of functions is very wide and includes the following: transporting oxygen from the lungs to the tissue and carbon dioxide from tissues to the lungs to be removed through breathing air. Distribution of nutrients across all tissues and cells of the body. Transport waste that through the cells to the kidneys, so that they are removed with urine. The transport of substances to the liver for metabolized by this organ. The spread of hormones that are produced in the inner glands secretion. Thanks to the circulatory system, hormonal substances can operate in places far from where they are produced. Protect the body from external aggressions of bacteria and viruses by circulating white blood cells and antibodies through the blood. Blood vessels in the circuity of the arterial vessel branch to lead to capillary vessels that are grouped together to form a venous vessel. Cross-section of the human artery. Blood reaches all organs and tissues thanks to a complete network of ducts called blood vessels. The arteries that carry blood come out of the heart and veins that make the way back and carry the blood that enters the heart can be distinguished. Arteries branch into the arterial, which is smaller in caliber. Arteriolas generates capillaries, which are very thin vessels without muscle layer and where metabolism with tissues occurs. On the way back to the heart, blood passes from capillaries to small veins that gather to form veins. Blood and lymphatic blood is a type of specialized fluid connective tissue, with a liquid colloidal matrix, complex constitution and characteristic red color. It has a solid phase (elements of forms), which includes white blood cells (white blood cells), red blood cells (red blood cells), platelets and liquid phase, represented by blood plasma. The lymph is a clear fluid that passes through the lymph vessels and usually lacks pigments. This occurs after excess fluid comes out of the blood capillaries into the interstitial or intercellular space, and collects lymph capillaries that flow into the thick lymph vessels until they converge into the ducts that are empty in the subclavas veins. The human heart is a vascular flow through the heart chambers of the human heart. The human heart is the size of a closed fist and weighs about 300 grams, has 4 cavities, two atria and two ventricles. The right atrium connects to the right gastric gastric in a tricuspid valve, while the left atrium connects to the left gastric gastric with the mitral valve. The heart is located in the center of the chest, above the diaphragm, between the right and left lungs, redirected to the left side, so about two-thirds of the organ is in the left hematrakae and only a third is in the right hematrakae. Heart contracts at an average rest frequency of 60 to 80 beats per minute. Normal heartbeat is controlled by the heart. In order for the heart to function, a synaptic node found in the right atrium is required. This nodules fires about every second, the narrowing of the wave form of nerve impulse that causes the atria contract, then this nerve impulse reaches another nodules, which lies between two atriums called the atrioventricular node, directly above the ventricles, the last node has the function of holding a nerve impulse through the system of conduction of the heart in the ventricles to cause its contraction. The heart of the resting person moves about five liters of blood per minute, i.e. 75 ml per stroke. On average, his heart beats about 2.6 billion times in a person's 70-year life expectancy. Each heartbeat consists of contraction or blue, and then relaxation or diastol. Between each stroke, the heart rests for about 0.4 seconds. The heart cycle Of the main veins, which return blood from the head and hands, come together to form the upper cava vein. Blood from the lower body is carried to the heart of the lower cava vein as the upper veins of the cava and the lower cava enter the right atrium. The pulmonary artery arises from the right ventricle and is divided into two branches that carry blood into the capillary vessels of each lung, where oxygen enters the bloodstream and carbon dioxide leaves it. Then the blood returns through the pulmonary veins to the left atrium, and from there, through the mitral valve, reaches the left ventricle. The left ventricle pushes blood through the aortic valve into the aortic artery, which brings newly oxygenated blood into all the capillaries in our body and thus completes the cycle. Pulmonary circulation of pulmonary circulation is part of the cardiovascular system, in which oxygen-bad blood is pumped from the right heart, through the pulmonary artery, to the lungs and returned, oxygenated, to the heart through the pulmonary vein. Oxygen-poor blood begins with the right ventricle of the heart through the pulmonary artery, which forks in two trunks for each of the lungs. In capillaries located in pulmonary sockets, blood oxygenates through a process known as hematosis and shrinks through four pulmonary veins that send oxygen-rich blood into the left atrium of the heart. Systemic circulation is a part of the cardiovascular system that carries oxygenated blood from the left ventricle to the rest of the body aortic and its branches. Systemic circulation, in terms of distance, is much more than pulmonary circulation. The path of blood begins in the left ventricular heart, continues through the aorta of the artery and its branches to the capillary system. From capillaries oxygen-bad blood is carried by various veins that converge in the upper vein of the cava and the lower vein of the cava, which enter the right atrium of the heart. Pulmonary and systemic circulation. Brain Circulation Main article: Brain Circulation Willis Landfill provides constant blood supply to the brain. The volume of the human brain is only about 2% of the body, but it receives 16% of the heart flow, i.e. 750 to 1250 cm3 of blood per minute. Metabolic activity in the brain consumes a lot of oxygen and glucose for 24 hours. Blood reaches the brain through two internal carotid arteries and two vertebral arteries, which combine to form a basilar artery. Together, they form a structure at the base of the brain called the Willis polygon due to the existence of anterior and posterior arteries that connect the various vessels that form the vascular ring. The main function of the Willis landfill is to equalize the pressure between the various vessels that carry blood to the brain, provide blood supply in all areas, and provide an alternative route in the event of obstruction of one of the branches. Renal circulation Supply of blood flow to the kidneys is very high, about 1200 ml/minute, which corresponds to 20% of the volume of the heart. Renal circulation is characterized by the presence of two capillary networks. The renal artery is a blood vessel that carries blood to the kidneys, gradually branching to the afferent arterials from which the glomerular capillaries leave. Glomerular capillaries converge in efferent arterials, of which the second network of capillaries, peritubular capillaries, comes from venous vessels that converge in the renal vein. Portal system Portal System is a subtype of general circulation, originating from veins from the capillary system, which re-forms capillaries at the end of its journey. There are 3 portal systems in the human body: veins originated in the capillaries of the digestive tract from the stomach to the rectum, which carry digestive products, are converted back into capillaries in the liver of the sine liver to form again veins that enter the systemic circulation through the suprahepatic veins that enter the lower hollow vein. Portal system The upper pituitary artery is from the inner sleepy branch to the first network of capillaries located in the middle of high-activity. These capillaries form pituitary veins that descend down the pituitary stem and cause a second network of capillaries in the adenohippophysiz that drain into the inner jugular vein. Renal portal system: afferent arteriola, in glomerulo, which then passes to efferent arteriola. Circulatory system diseases Main article: Cardiovascular disease Image of normal artery and other affected by atherosclerosis, which causes reduced blood flow. Cardiovascular diseases are all those that affect the cardiovascular system, especially the heart and blood vessels. In the Western world they are the leading cause of death, in Spain during 1999 they caused 36% of all deaths. The highest number of deaths was caused by coronary heart disease, including acute myocardial infarction, heart failure and stroke. In many cases, the cause of these disorders is atherosclerosis, in whose genesis unhealthy lifestyle habits are important, including lack of exercise, smoking, malnutrition with excess salt and saturated fat, leading to obesity. Medical control of vascular risk factors, including high blood pressure, diabetes and elevated blood cholesterol (hypercholesterolemia) is also important. The types of blood systems Pseudoceros bifurcus is a thrombolinto in which there is no circulatory system. The main mission of the circulatory system is to get oxygen and nutrients for all cells in the body. In very small animals this process can be performed by simple diffusion, as in porifers and celenteros, so animals such as sponges and jellyfish lack a circulatory system. As evolution has spawned large living organisms, it has developed systems to distribute oxygen and nutrients throughout the cell, creating special channels designed for this purpose, fluid also needed, which performs transport, hemolymph in the case of insects or blood in vertebrates. It also requires a mechanism that boosts the blood, so that some vessels hypertrophied its walls to represent an effective pumping system that eventually spawned the heart. Closed or open circulatory system: This type of circulatory system is the most complex. Blood passes through a network of blood vessels without leaving them. The material, wiped with blood, reaches by distribution. This is typical for all vertebrates, including humans. Open circulatory system: It is also called a lagoon system and works not with blood, but with a liquid called hemolymph. This type of system occurs in invertebrates, including arthropods, insects and some molluscs such as snails and molluscs, but not in cephalopods that have a closed circulatory system. The nutrient fluid circulates through small vessels that pour its contents into lagoons, the volume of which occupies about 30% of the entire animal. Thus, the liquid can come into contact with all cells and the exchange of nutrients is performed, then the scheme continues with other vessels that collect fluid from the lagoons, starting the process again. One- and double circulation in animals with closed circulation, there are two types of one or double circulatory system. A simple circulatory system. In this case, blood passes only once through the heart when you take a full tour. Fish have a simple circulation and their heart has only one atrium and one ventricle. The blood leaves the heart, reaches the gill where it is oxygenated, continues into the tissue to transport oxygen and once the deoxygenic returns to the heart to start a new cycle. Therefore, during a full cycle, blood is controlled by the heart in one case, a system known as simple circulation. Double circulatory system. It is named because blood passes twice through the heart during a full cycle. Amphibians, reptiles, birds and mammals have double circulation. Blood leaves the right heart and reaches the lungs, where it oxygenates, returns to the left heart, and is brought into tissues throughout the body, where oxygen gives oxygen to the cells. Once deoxygenic, it takes a path back to the right heart. Therefore, blood in a full cycle passes twice through the heart and blood circulation twice. There are two types of double treatment: complete and incomplete. Incomplete double treatment. It is characterized by the cause of an oxygenated and non-oxygenated mixture of blood. This occurs in birds and mammals, including humans. These animals have one ventricle or two of the ventricles connected to each other, so the ventricle produces an oxygen, not oxygenated mixture of blood. Full double appeal. It is characterized by an inability to produce an oxygenated and non-oxygenated mixture of blood. This occurs in birds and mammals, including humans, the heart has four chambers (tetrakameral) and circulation is double and full, there is a septum that completely separates the right ventricle on the left without mixing two blood. Circulation in the fish circulatory system in the fish. Fish have closed circulation, simple (blood passes only once through the heart at every step) and is completed (no mixture of oxygenated and deoxygenic blood). The heart is tubular and straight, and shows a venous sinus that collects blood, an atrium, and an impeller's ventricle. Blood comes from the veins of the body charged with CO2 in the heart. The ventricle propels blood through the gill artery into the gills, where it oxygenates and circulates through the arteries to spread throughout the body. The return of deoxygenic blood to the heart is done through the veins. Circulation in the amphibians of the circulatory system of amphibians. In the first lung vertebrates (amphibians and non-cinil reptiles) the heart is in a chest position and double circulation appears, as there is a minor or pulmonary chain that carries venous blood to the lungs and returns to the heart of arterial blood from them, and a basic or general chain that takes arterial blood to the rest of the body and returns venous blood to the heart. In these animals, the heart has three cavities: two atria (right and left) and one rather muscular ventricle. The right atrium receives venous blood from the rest of the body, and sends it to the ventricle to pump it into the lungs through the pulmonary artery. The left atrium receives arterial blood from the lungs and sends it to the ventricle, which pumps it to the rest of the body through the aorta. Between the two is a small tube called an arterial duct or botna duct. Atria contract consistently, so the mixture of blood in the ventricles is lacking. However, the double treatment will be incomplete. Circulation in reptiles of reptile system reptiles. Reptiles have a closed, double and incomplete circulatory system; That is, the blood does not leave the vessels during its journey, it passes twice through the heart and into the ventricle blood that reaches the lungs and which reaches from the rest of the body is mixed. The heart is divided into three chambers: two atrias and a ventricle with little separation, except for crocodiles, which are perfectly tabicated. From the left atrium comes a pulmonary vein that brings blood (oxygen) from the lungs and right atrium, a vein of kava that brings blood (without oxygen) from the rest of the body. From the ventricle comes one artery, which carries blood to two circuits; light and systemic. Circulation in birds of red blood cells of birds of birds. Note that they are elliptical in shape and have a core. The blood system of the birds is closed, double and completed. The heart consists of four cavities, two atrias and two ventricles, and their functioning is similar to that of mammals. One of the differences from them is that red blood cells are elliptical and have a nucleus. Circulation in mammals has a closed, double and complete circulatory system. The heart has four chambers, two atria and two ventricles. Oxygen and non-oxygenated blood is not mixed like reptiles. The model of the human circulatory system can be applied to all mammals. Circulation in vascular plants has a circulatory system, although they do not have a pumping system comparable to the heart of animals. Specialized conductive tissues that carry juice through vegetables can be of two types: Woody vessels or xylems, which move raw juice from roots to leaves. Raw juice contains water, mineral salts and other nutrients. Liberial vessels or floems that move juice made in the opposite direction from leaves to roots. The juice made contains water, sugar, phyto regulators and mineral salts. Cm. also the app: Diseases of the circulatory system Breathing and circulation mammals William Harvey Notes - Apparatus: Dispositions of a number of parties acting together in the implementation of a special function; is used in the anatomical nomenclature to refer to a number of structures or organs that work together in the service of a particular function. System: A group or a series of interconnected or interdependent parties or entities (objects, organs or organisms) working together with a common purpose or achieving results that cannot be achieved by just one of them by acting or acting separately. 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