NARAYANA
COLLEGE OF NURSING

# BASIC TERMS
# IN
# CARDIO VASCULAR SYSTEM

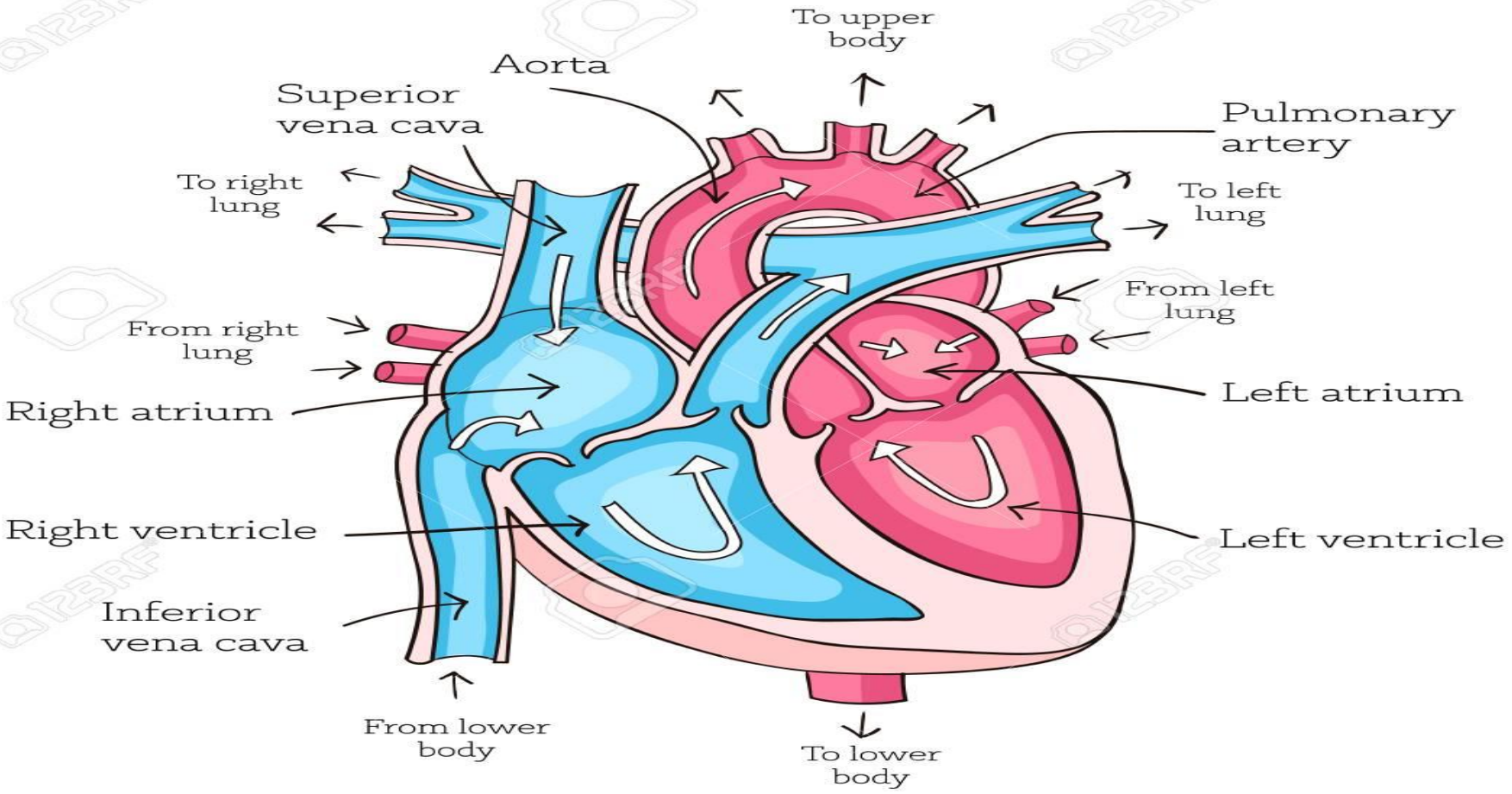

*BY*

*Dr. Anjani Devi. Nelavala M.Sc. Nursing, Ph.D. .M.B.A*
*Assoc. Professor*
*Department of Mental Health Nursing cum HOD of Nursing Research*

# Definition of heart?

- **Heart is a hollow muscular organ in the body which is helpful in the transport of oxygenated blood to all parts of the body.**

# HEART

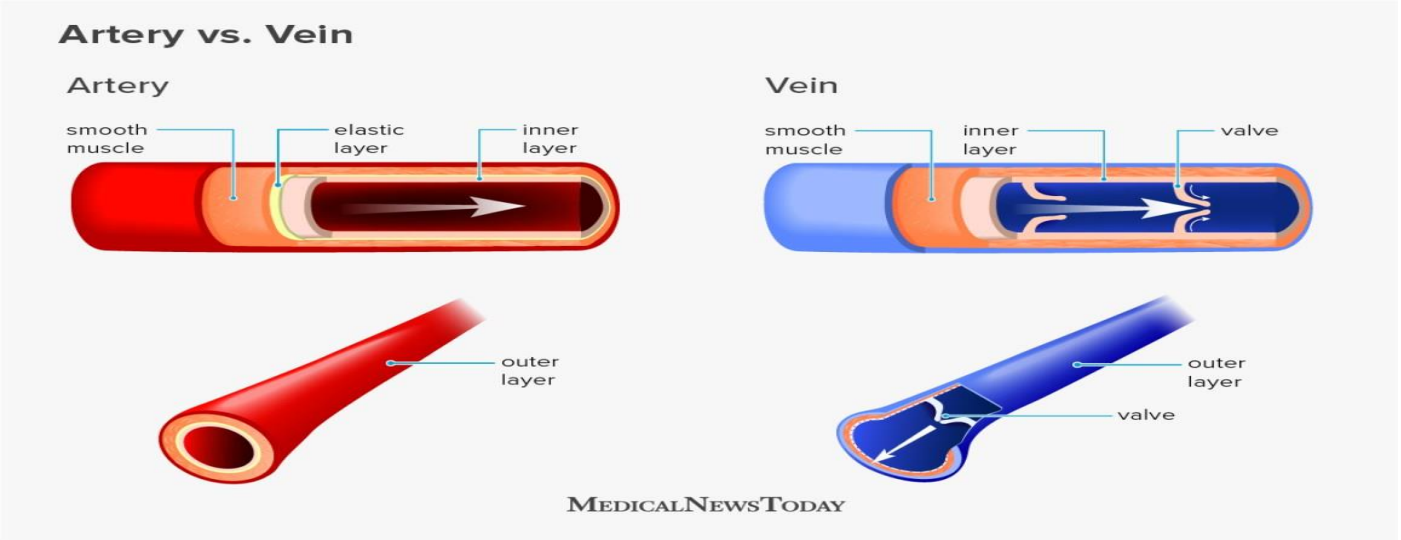



THE HUMAN HEART

# KEY TERMS

**Artery:**

The arteries are the blood vessels that deliver oxygen-rich blood from the heart to the tissues of the body.




**Veins**:

Veins are blood vessels that carry blood towards the heart. Most veins carry deoxygenated blood from the tissues back to the heart.

## Capillaries:

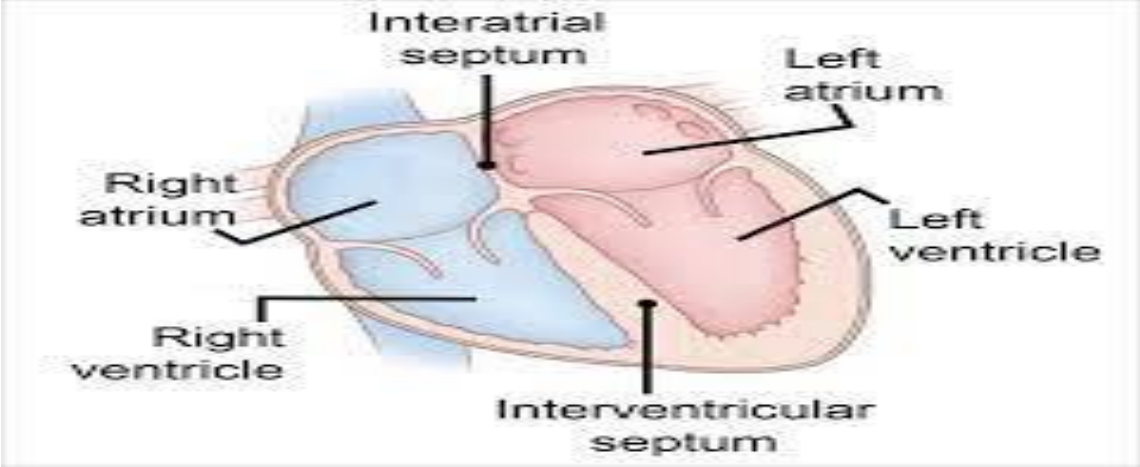
**Capillaries** are tiny **blood vessels** connecting arteries to veins. These **blood vessels** carry oxygen and nutrients to individual cells throughout the body.

## Atria:

The atrium is the upper chamber through which blood enters the ventricles of the heart. There are two atria in the human heart.

## Inter atrial septum:

The **interatrial septum** is the wall of tissue that separates the right and left **atria** of the heart.

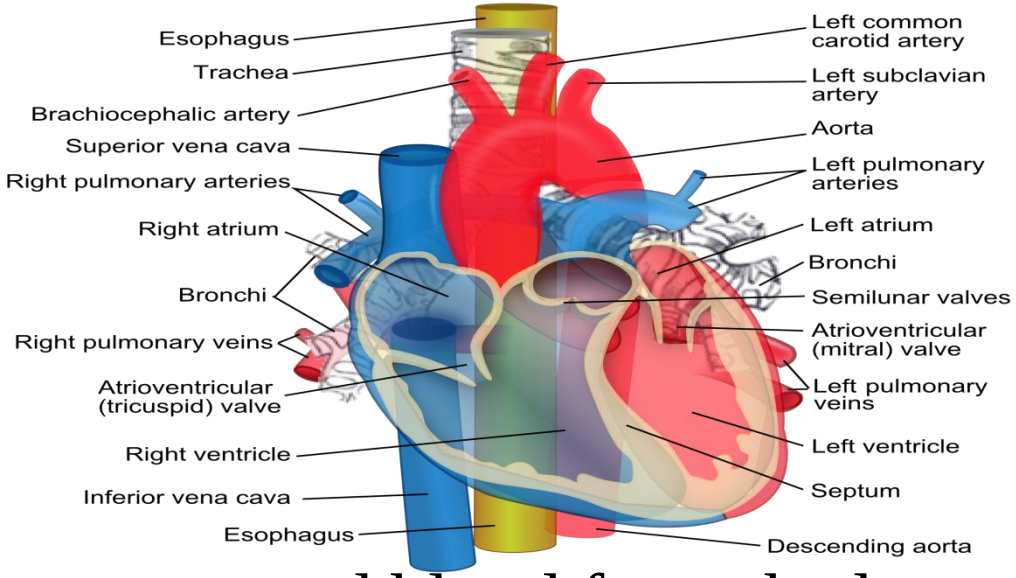



## Ventricles:

A ventricle is one of two large chambers toward the bottom of the heart that collect and expel blood received from an atrium towards the peripheral beds within the body and lungs.

## Superior vena cava:

A large vein that receives blood from the head, neck, upper extremities, and thorax and delivers it to the right atrium of the heart.

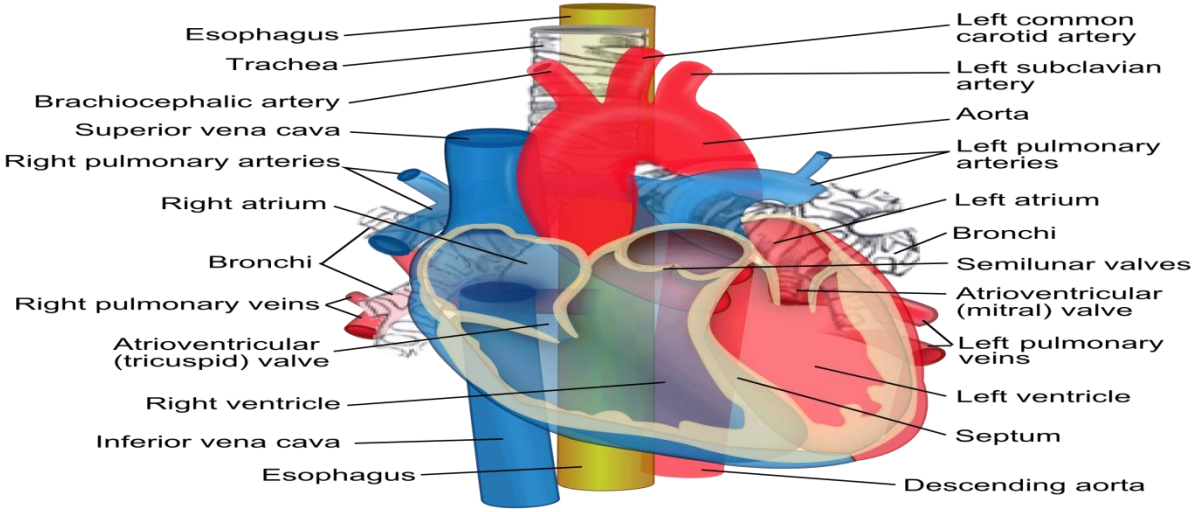



## Inferior vena cava:

It is a large vein that carries the deoxygenated blood from the lower and middle body into the right atrium of the heart.

## Pulmonary artery:

the artery carrying blood from the right ventricle of the heart to the lungs for oxygenation.




## Pulmonary vein:

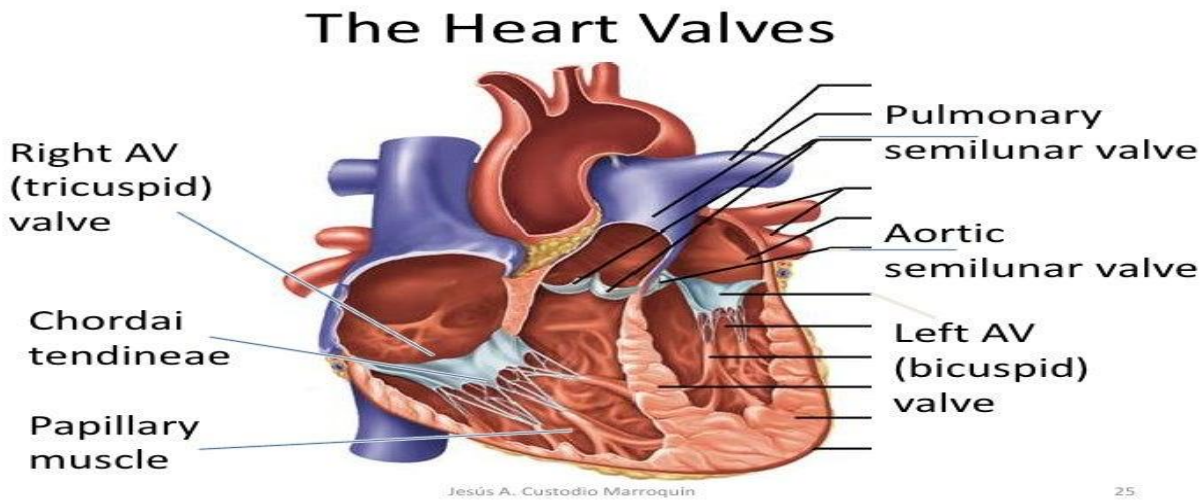
a vein carrying oxygenated blood from the lungs to the left atrium of the heart.

## Aorta:

The **aorta** is the main and largest artery in the human body, originating from the left ventricle of the heart

## Tricuspid valve:

The **tricuspid valve** is the **valve** that separates the right atrium from the right ventricle and prevents blood from flowing back into the right atrium during contraction of the ventricle.




## Bicuspid or Mitral valve:

The **mitral valve** is also known as the bicuspid **valve**. This is one of the heart's four **valves** that help prevent blood from flowing backward as it moves through the heart.

## Pericardium:

The **pericardium** is a thin sac that surrounds your heart. It protects and lubricates your heart and keeps it in place within your chest.

## Coronary arteries:

The vessels that supply the **heart** muscle with blood rich in oxygen. They are called the coronary arteries because they encircle the heart

## Coronary veins:

he **coronary veins** return deoxygenated blood from the myocardium back to the right atrium.

## Pulmonary circulation:

The **pulmonary circulation** is the portion of the circulatory system which carries deoxygenated blood away from the right ventricle, to the lungs, and returns oxygenated blood to the left atrium and ventricle of the heart.

## Systemic circulation:

Systemic circulation moves blood between the heart and the rest of the body. It sends oxygenated blood out to cells and returns deoxygenated blood to the heart.

## Mediastinum:

The mediastinum  is the central compartment of the thoracic cavity surrounded by loose connective tissue. The mediastinum contains the heart and its vessels, the esophagus, the trachea.

## Cardiac cycle:

“Cardiac cycle refers to the sequence of events that take place when the heart beats.”

**Systole:**

The systole is the part of the cardiac cycle during which some chambers of the heart muscle contract after refilling with blood.

**Diastole:**

Diastole is the part of the cardiac cycle during which the heart refills with blood after the emptying done during systole.

## Myocardial infarction:

A **myocardial infarction** (**MI**), commonly known as a **heart attack**, occurs when blood flow decreases or stops to a part of the heart, causing damage to the heart muscle.

## Electro cardiogram:

It is a test that measures the electrical activity of the heartbeat.

## Auto rhythmicity:

Auto rhythmicity is a unique feature of cardiac muscle cells. These cells are able to generate the action potential at a certain rate without any external stimulus due to which the heart beats continuously and rhythmically.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