

Conduction System

20
4

1. 90 - 100 beats

2. 40 - 50 beats

3. 20 - 40 beats

4. " "

5. " "

6. Atrioventricular fibers = _____ %

7. Heart slow by = _____

Blood flow through

(20)
3

Heart (Lab)

1. Lab pathway

2. Systemic = _____

3. Pulmonary = _____

4. Coronary = _____

Chapter 20 HEART

Pericardium / Heart wall (1) 20

1.

2.

3. Outside =

4. muscle layer = _____ has _____

5. Inside =

Heart Parts

20
2

1. Chambers =

2. Valves =

3. Vessels =

1. Sinusatrial Node (SA Node)

- slowed down by parasympathetic.

2. Atrioventricular Node (AV Node)

3. Bundle of His (#380 heart model)

4. Rt + Lt Bundle Branches

5. Purkinje Fibers

6. 1%

7. Parasympathetic = Vagus

1. SVC

IVC

Coronary Sinus

↓

etc

2. Body

3. Lung

4. heart

1. Fibrous Pericardium

2. Parietal Pericardium

3. Visceral pericardium/epicardium

4. Myocardium and has intercalated discs

5. Endocardium

1. (L) + (R) ventricles (L) + (R) Atrium

2. Tricuspid / (R) Pulmonary Semi-Lunar

Bicuspid / mitral (L) Aortic Semi-Lunar

3. Arteries, veins, capillaries

(20)
8

Cardiac Output

Formula

$$CO = \text{---} \times \text{---}$$

(20)
7

Heart + Terms

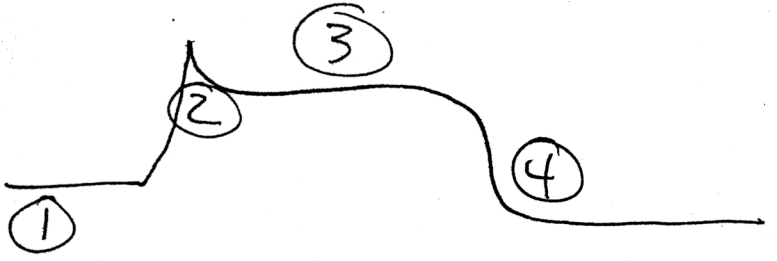
1. Systole =

2. Diastole =

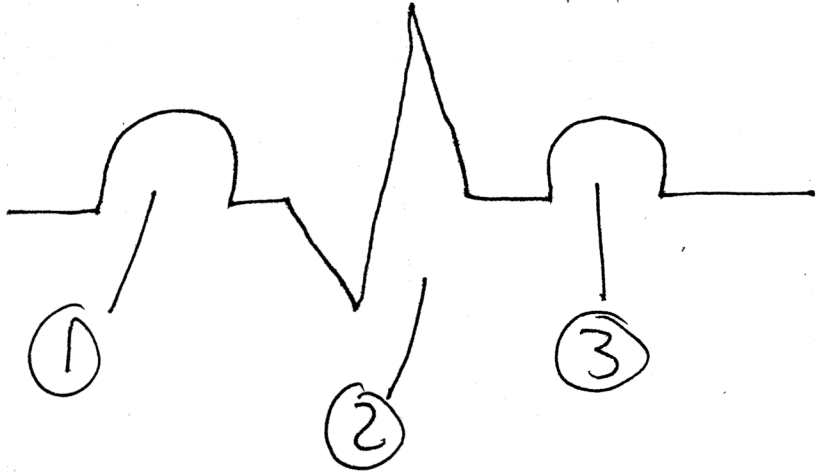
3. Lubbb

4. Duppp

Contraction of 1 muscle cell



ECG



(20)
6

10 Systole = contraction (120)

20 Diastole = relaxation (80)

30 Lub = a.u. values

40 Dupp = semi-lunar valves

$$C.O. = HR \times SV$$

Cardiac output = Heart rate \times Stroke volume

Litres/min beats/min Liters/beat

1 resting Na^+ out, K^+ in

2 depolarization Na^+ in

3 plateau - Ca^{2+} (calcium) in
preventing fatigue (tetanus)

4 Repolarization K^+ out

1. P wave - Atrial Depolarization

2. Q.R.S.

a. ventricular Repolarization

b. Hidden Atrial Repolarization

3. T wave - ventricular
Repolarization