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Assignment Title: Mediastinum and its content

Course Title: Gross Anatomy of Thorax, Abdomen, Pelvic & Perineum

Course Code: ANA 202

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Question

1. You will be provided with a video, watch it and use it to describe the heart and its functions

The heart and its functions

the heart is an organ that lies behind the breast bone; it is the size of a fist. The main function of the heart is to pump blood to all the parts of the body. In the heart there are signals that are transmitted an electric system to control the pumping of the heart this electric system starts in the SA node in the upper chamber of the right atrium to the lower chamber of the heart by the AV node.

The heart is divided into four chambers; the top two chambers (the left and right atria) and the bottom two chambers (the left and right ventricle). The atrium collects blood while the ventricles receive blood from the atria and pump it into lungs and other parts of the body. These chambers are separated by valves namely; tricuspid valve, pulmonic valve, mitral valve and aortic valve. Circulation of blood starts at the right side of the heart. Blood goes into the right atrium then the right ventricle to be pumped in to the lungs to receive oxygen. Once oxygen has been received oxygenated blood flows to the left atrium and then the left ventricle. The oxygenated blood then goes to the aorta from the left ventricle to the rest of the body.

Other functions of the heart include transport of nutrients, oxygen, and hormones to cells throughout the body and removal of metabolic wastes, Protection of the body by white blood cells, antibodies, and complement proteins that circulate in the blood and defend the body against foreign microbes and toxins and Regulation of body temperature, fluid pH, and water content of cells.

2. Write on five (5) different congenital anomalies of the heart

Congenital anomalies of the heart.

Septal defect : This when a person is born with a hole in the wall that divides the left and right sides of the heart causing blood to mix from both sides.

Atrial Septal defect: this when there's a hole in the wall between the left and right atria. This defect also allows the mixing of blood from both sides. this defect could close on its own or a doctor may need to seal the hole with a minimal invasive catheter procedure, a catheter or a tube will be inserted in the blood vessels in the walls of the heart the holes are covered with different devices

Single ventricle defect: this is when a person has only one functional ventricle or pumping chamber instead of two. Children with this condition normally have lower than oxygen level that cause bluish discoloration of skin.

Pulmonary valve stenosis: this is when blood flow from the right ventricle to lungs is obstructed. The obstruction may be present in the pulmonary valve itself, from a really small structure or from the joining of one or two of the valve leaflets. The level of obstruction may be above or below the valve.

Dextro- transposition of the great arteries: this when the two main arteries that leave the heart and bring blood to the lungs and the rest of the body switch positions. The misplacement compromises the flow of blood to the heart and rest of the body.