NAME: SUNDAY THANKGOD IDORENYIN

MATRIC NO.: 18/MHS01/343

DEPARTMENT: ANATOMY

COURSE: ANA 202

**ASSIGNMENT:**

1. You’ll be provided with a video watch it and use it to describe the heart and its functions.
2. Write on five (5) congenital anomalies of the heart.

**ANSWER:**

1. The heart is a muscle about the size of your fist, it lies to the left behind the line of the sternal or breast bone. The inside of the heart is divided into four chambers;
2. The left atrial
3. The right atrial
4. The left ventricle
5. The right ventricle

the ventricle receives blood from the atria; and pump it to the lungs for oxygenation. These four chambers are separated by valves that help control the direction of blood flow. There are four valves in the heart; I. Tricuspid valve ii. Pulmonic valve iii. Mitral valve iv. Aortic valve.

 **The tricuspid valve** is at the right side of the heart and separates the left atrium from the right ventricle allowing blood to enter the ventricle and not flow backwards to the atrium.

**The pulmonic valve** allow blood to flow through it to the lungs.

**The mitral valve** separates the left atrium from the left ventricle.

**The aortic valve** allows blood to flow from the aorta through the aortic valve and to the rest of the body.

**CIRCULATION OF BLOOD**

This begins in the right side of the heart where blood from the body comes into the right atrium, passing through the right ventricle where it is then pumped into the lungs to receive oxygen thereafter it flows to the left atrium and then to the left ventricle where it is pumped to the aorta, then the rest of the body.

**THE MAJOR FUNCTION OF THE HEART**

1. To pump blood to the blood via blood vessels arteries and veins.

**N/B:** Arteries carry blood(oxygenated) with oxygen and nutrients throughout the body while the veins take blood(deoxygenated) back to the heart.

Example of the heart arteries;

1. **Coronary arteries**; helps provide oxygen and nutrients to the heart muscle. The right coronary artery supplies blood to the bottom and back of the heart. The left coronary artery splits into two vessels in which one branch supplies blood to the front of the heart and the other branch supplies to the left side of the heart.

**The sinoatrial node** (SA node) also known as the pacemaker of the heart located in the upper part of the right atrium generates electrical signal that passes down to the lower chambers of the heart by the atrial ventricular or AV node that help control the signals so the atrial contracts before the ventricle. In the ventricles pathways carry the signals throughout the muscle so they can contract at the same time to pump blood to the lungs and through the body.

1. A congenital [heart](http://www.webmd.com/heart/picture-of-the-heart) defect is a problem with your [heart](http://www.webmd.com/heart-disease/rm-quiz-know-heart) that you’re born with.

They’re the most common kind of [birth defect](http://www.webmd.com/baby/tc/birth-defects-testing-what-are-birth-defects-tests).

**FIVE CONGENITAL ANORMALIES OF THE HEART**

1. **Ventricular Septal Defect (VSD)**

A [VSD](http://www.webmd.com/heart-disease/ventricular-septal-defects) is a hole in the part of your septum that separates your heart’s lower chambers, or ventricles. If you have a VSD, blood gets pumped back to your [lungs](http://www.webmd.com/lung/picture-of-the-lungs) instead of to your body.

A small VSD may also close on its own. But if yours is larger, you may need surgery to repair it.

1. **Complete Atrioventricular Canal Defect (CAVC)**

This is the most serious septal defect. It’s when you have a hole in your heart that affects all four chambers.

A CAVC prevents oxygen-rich blood from going to the right places in your body. Your doctor can repair it with patches. But some people need more than one surgery to treat it.

1. **Atresia.** This happens when your valve isn't formed right or has no opening to let your blood pass through. It causes more complicated heart problems.

 **4.Ebstein’s anomaly.** This is a defect in another heart valve, the tricuspid valve, which may keep it from closing tightly. Babies who have Ebstein’s also often have an atrial septal defect (ASD).

 **5.Pulmonary valve stenosis.** This is the most common valve defect in newborns. Babies with severe cases often have strained right ventricles. Your doctor can usually treat it with a catheter procedure. She will use a catheter, or thin tube, with a balloon on the end to inflate and stretch open the strained valve.