18/Mhs07/018

Ana 202 Assignment

May 3, 2020

You will be provided with a video, watch it and use it to describe the heart and it’s function.

The heart is the muscle about the size of the fist. It lies behind the left in the breast bone or the sternum. The inside of the heart is divided into four chambers which are the atria and the ventricles. Atria receives blood from the ventricles and pump it’s around the body while the ventricle receives blood from the atria and it’s pump it to the lungs in the body.

The chambers are separated by the valves which can controls the direction of blood flow. There are four valves which are tricuspid, mitral, aortic and pulmonary valve. Circulation begins at the right side of the heart where blood from the body come to the right atria. The blood passes to the left ventricle where it pumps to the lungs to receive oxygen. Once it receive oxygen it pumps it to the right atria and the rest of the body.

On the right side of the heart, the tricuspid valve separates the right atria and the right ventricle allowing blood to enter the ventricle but not flow backward to the atria. Bloods flow from the pulmonary valves to go the lungs. On the left side of the heart, the mitral valve separate the left atria and the left ventricle. Blood flows from the left ventricle to the aortic valve and to the rest of the body. Arteries carry blood with oxygen and other nutrients throughout the body. Veins take blood back to the heart which pumps it to the lungs to be oxygenated.

The pulmonary arteries provide oxygen and nutrients to the heart muscle. The right pulmonary arteries supply blood to the bottom and the back of the heart. The left pulmonary arteries splits into two vessels; one which supplies blood to the heart and the other branch delivers blood to the heart.

An electric systems transfer signals around the heart to controls it pumping. The electric signals start in SA node which is located in the upper portion of the right atria and is known as the natural pacemaker of the heart by the AV node which controls the signal of the atria contract before the ventricle. In the ventricles pathway carries the signal around the muscle so they can contract at the same time to pump blood to the lung and through the body. The function of the heart is to plump blood from blood vessels, arteries and veins to all part of the body.

2) Write on five different cogential abnormalities of the heart.

A cogential heart defect (CHD), also known as a cogential abnormally and cogential disease, is a effect in the structure of the heart or great vessels that is present in birth. Signs and symptoms depends on the specific type of defect. Symptoms can vary from non to life threatening. When present symptoms may include rapid breathing, bluish skin(cyanosis), poor weight gain and feeling tired. CHD doesn’t cause chest pain. Most cogential heart defects are not associated with other diseases. A complication of CHD is heart failure.

The cause of cogential heart defect is often unknown. Risk factors include certain infections during pregnancies such as rubella, use of certain medications or drugs such as alcohol or tobacco, parent being closely related, or poor nutritional status or obesity in the mother. Having a parent with a cogential heart defect is also a risk factor. A number of genetic conditions are associated with heart defects, including Down syndrome, Tuner syndrome, and Marfan syndrome. Cogential heart are divided into two main groups: cyanotic heart defects and non cyanotic heart defects, depending on whether the child has the potential to turn bluish in color. The defects may involve the interior wall of the heart, the heart valves, or the large blood vessels that lead to and from the heart.

Cogential heart defects are partly preventable through rubella vaccination, the adding of iodine to salt, and the adding of folic acid to certain food products. Some defects don’t need treatment. Others may be effectively treated with catheter based procedures or heart surgery. Occasionally a number of operations may be needed, or a heart transplant may be required. With appropriate treatment, outcomes are generally good, even with complex problems.