Name: Okwuosa Felix Dumebi

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Department: Pharmarcology

1.The heart is a muscle about the size of a fist , it lies behind into the left of the Breast bone or sternum. The purpose of the heart is to pump blood for blood vessels arteries and veins to all parts of your body. The inside of the heart is divided into four chambers ;

i.The top two chambers are called the artrium there the collection chambers for blood.

ii.The bottom two chambers are called the ventricles and receive the blood from the atria pumps it into the blood and the body.

The chambers are separated by valves which control the direction of blood flow.

There 4 types of valve;

i.Tricuspid valve

ii.Pulmonary valve

iii.Mitral valve

iv.Aortic valve

Circulation begins at the right side of the heart where blood from the body comes to the right atrium. This blood passes through the right ventricle where it is pumped to the lungs to receive oxygen. Once it receives oxygen it flows to the left atrium and then to the left ventricle where it is pumped to the aorta and the rest of the body. On the right side of the heart the tricuspid valve separates the right atrium and the right ventricle allowing blood to enter the ventricle but not flow backwards to the atrium. Blood flows to the pulmonic valve to go to the lungs on the left side of the heart , the mitral valve separates the left atrium and the left ventricle blood flows from the left ventricle to the aorta , aortic valve and 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 into the lungs to be oxygenated.

The heart arteries , conary arteries provide oxygen and nutrients to the heart muscle.

The right conary arteries supplies blood to the bottom and the back of the heart.

The left conary arteries split into two vessels.

One branch supplies blood to the front of the heart.

The other branch delivers blood to the left side of the heart.

An electric system transmit signals throughout the heart to control its pumping.

The electric signal starts in the synal atrium or SA node which is located in the upper portion of the right atrium and is known as the natural pace maker of the heart. The electric signal passes down the Lower chambers of the heart by the atrial ventricular or a V node which controls the signals of the atrial contract before the ventricles in the the ventricles path ways carry the signals round the muscle so that they can tract at the same time to pump blood to the lungs and through the body.

2. Write on 5 different congenital anomalies of the heart.

i.Atrial Septal Defect

ii.Atroventricular Septal Defect

iii.Coarctation of the Aorta

iv.Pulmonary Atresia

V.Hypoplastic Left Heart Syndrome.