The Heart

RIGHT ATRIUM
LEFT ATRIUM
RIGHT VENTRICLE
LEFT VENTRICLE
INTERVENTRICULAR SULCUS
ANTERIOR INTERVENTRICULAR ARTERY
GREAT CARDIAC VEIN
SMALL CARDIAC VEIN
RIGHT CORONARY ARTERY
CIRCUMFLEX ARTERY
LEFT CORONARY ARTERY
AORTA
PULMONARY ARTERY
SUPERIOR VENA CAVA
INFERIOR VENA CAVA
INTERVENTRICULAR SEPTUM
MYOCARDIUM
EPICARDIUM
MITRAL VALVE
TRICUSPID VALVE
CHORDAE TENDINEAE
PAPILLARY MUSCLE
AORTIC SEMILUNAR VALVE
PULMONARY SEMILUNAR VALVE

COLORING EXERCISE: Using colored pens or pencils, shade in the figure and accompanying labels in contrasting colors of your choice as indicated by the red numerals.

Figure 35-3
2. The heart is called a double pump because it serves two circulations. Trace the flow of blood through both the pulmonary and systemic circulations by writing the missing terms in the answer blanks. Then, color regions transporting O₂-poor blood blue and regions transporting O₂-rich blood red on Figure 11–1. Finally, identify the various regions of the circulation shown in Figure 11–1 by labeling them using the key choices.

1. From the right atrium through the tricuspid valve to the ___________
2. through the ___________ valve to the pulmonary trunk to the right
3. and left ___________, to the capillary beds of the ___________, to the ___________
4. to the ___________ of the heart through the ___________ valve, to the
5. ___________ through the ___________ semilunar valve, to the ___________, to the
6. systemic arteries, to the ___________ of the body tissues, to the
7. systemic veins, to the ___________ and ___________, which enter the right
8. atrium of the heart.

Key Choices
A. Vessels serving head
   and upper limbs
B. Vessels serving body trunk
   and lower limbs
C. Vessels serving the viscera
D. Pulmonary circulation
E. Pulmonary "pump"
F. Systemic "pump"