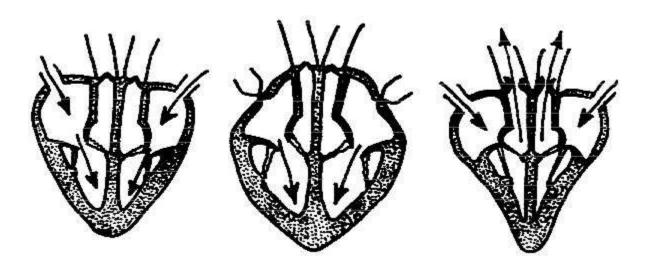
# Myogenic control of heart rate

## **DEFINE:**

Key word	Definition
Myocyte	
Sino-atrial node	
Atrioventricular node	
Indefatigable	
Action potential	
Purkinje fibres	
Autonomic nervous	
system	
Myocardial contraction	

## **EXPLAIN** control of heart rate

1. Increases rate of	
2. As a result $CO_2$ levels in blood	
3. This is detected by	
<ol> <li>The medulla oblongata said a signal to secrete the hormone</li> </ol>	
<ol> <li>The hormone travels through the bloodstream to the</li> </ol>	
6. The effect of this hormone is to	
7. As a result the $CO_2$ levels in the blood	
8. This is again detected by	
<ol> <li>This time a hormone called acetylcholine is secreted from the brain which affects the</li> </ol>	
10. Eventually the heart rate will	



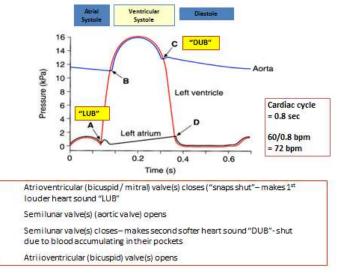
#### FURTHER READING:

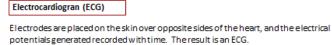
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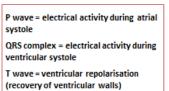
В

С

D







(recovery of ventricular walls) Q-T interval – contraction time

(ventricles contracting)

T-P interval – filling time – ventricles relaxed and filling with blood



Pattern are studied in different conditions and compared to the standard ECG in order to diagnose heart conditions, such as arrythmias and fibrillation. Fibrillation is stopped by passing a strong electric current through the chest wall—the heart stops for up to 5 seconds after which it begins to beat in a controlled way

### **SKETCH** the following graphs:

- ECG of a patient with a cardiac arrhythmia
- ECG of a patient whose AV node isn't working
- ECG of a patient whose heartbeat is too fast (tachycardia)