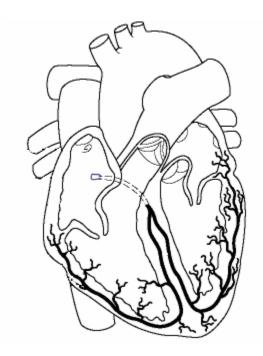
## Worksheet - Cardiovascular System

1.	BE SURE TO KNOW THE CARDIAC ANATOMY FROM YOUR LAB EXERCISE.				
2.	Blood pH must be maintained in a range from a low of to a high of				
3.	The formed elements of the blood include, <u>white blood cells</u> , and the blood cells, which are cell fragments.	and			
4.	The main function of RBCs is transport. This is accomplished by, the iron-containing pigment that makes the cells red.				
5.	The function of WBCs is to				
6.	The function of platelets is The technical term for this is hemostasis,				
7.	The cardiovascular system includes the to pump blood and the <u>vessels.</u>				
8.	carry blood TO the tissues, and carry blood AWAY from the tissues.				
9.	The serous membrane of the heart is the, with alectorering the heart and a layer lining the pericardial sac.	ıyer			
10.	The 3 layers of the heart wall include the inner lining, called the	, the			
	thick muscular, and the outer, which the same as the visceral pericardium.	is			
11.	The heart has 4 chambers, 2 upper and 2 lower				
12.	Between each upper and lower chamber on the left side of the heart is a valve called the  valve (also called the mitral valve). The one between the chambe	ers			
	on the right is the valve.				
13.	Between the right ventricle and its artery is the valve; on the le	:f†			
	is the value				

14. All four valves function	on to prevent	t of blood.
15. Match the vessels tha	at connect ec	ach chamber:
16. Right atrium	a) a	norta
17. Left atrium	b) p	oulmonary arteries
18. Right ventricle	c) p	oulmonary veins
19. Left ventricle	d) s	superior and inferior vena cavae
20. The		provide the heart itself with blood. The vein
drain blood back to th	ie right atriu	um from the heart.
21. The <u>circu</u> on the side of		exygenated blood to the lungs; its pumping chamber is located
		genated blood and distributes it to the entire body; its
23. The conduction system	n of the hea	e side of the heart.  ort controls the contraction sequence. It starts at the which is the pacemaker of the heart. From there, the
impulses go to the		, the, then the
		ne
24. The term		means the cells set their own rhythm.
25. Atria contract, then a	ıs they relax	, ventricles contract. Contraction is called
	and re	laxation is called When the
ventricles finish contr	racting, the e	entire heart remains relaxed so it can fill with blood before
contracting again.		
26. The term for one com	plete contra	action/relaxation is the

27.	The amount of blood pumped by the heart each minute is called the			
	It is determined by heart rate and, which is the			
	term for the amount of blood pumped in a single contraction.			
28.	The nervous system increases heart rate, as do the hormones			
	and thyroxine. The nervous system			
	decreases heart rate.			
29.	The vessel type with the thickest walls is the, veins have a larger,			
	meaning their diameter is wider than the corresponding artery.			
30.	The special circulation of the brain, the, includes blood vessels			
	that can supply adequate blood volume if one or more of the other vessels is blocked.			
31.	Fetal circulation is somewhat backward. Since fetal organ systems are not yet functional, all			
	oxygen and nutrient supplies come from the			
32.	The walls of capillaries are only cell layer thick, to allow for easy exchange of			
	nutrients (including oxygen) and wastes (including carbon dioxide).			
33.	Since veins have thin walls and pressure, flow is helped along by contraction of			
34.	True are arranged in beds.			
35.	When a capillary bed is closed off by precapillary sphincters, blood doesn't just stop. It			
	reaches the venous side of the capillary bed by way of a			
36.	The pressure wave in blood is the			
37.	One renal factor that affects BP (by it) is			
38.	Temperature exerts control over BP; cold temperatures, while warm			
	temperatures			

39. Label this heart with correct chambers, valves, major blood vessels, and the conduction pathway.



40. The formula for blood pressure is \_\_\_\_\_\_