

You will:

- •Describe the structure of the heart and blood vessels in animals;
- •Establish the relationship between the structures of the walls of blood vessels and their functions

<u>Key terms</u>

- Heart is a muscular organ, which pumps the blood;
- Arteries are blood vessels that transport blood from the heart;
- Capillaries are blood vessels that connect arteries and veins;
- Veins are blood vessels that transport blood to the heart.

Circulatory system

- HCS transports materials throughout the body
- -Oxygen
- -Carbon dioxide
- -Digested food
- -Hormones
- -Waste chemicals urea
- -Heat



<u>HCS</u>

- HCS is composed of the heart and blood vessels
- Heart and vessels form an internal transport system within the body for substances (nutrients and oxygen) to and from the cells
- This system is also known as the <u>cardiovascular</u> <u>system</u> (cardio- means heart, while vascular means vessels)



Heart



 Each day the human heart sends 7000 liters of blood through the body, and it contracts more than 2.5 billion times in a lifetime



MAIN STRUCTURE OF HEART

- The heart is divided into left and right hemispheres separated by a muscular wall, the <u>septum</u>
- Each half of the heart has two chambers: an <u>atrium</u>
 (2) and a <u>ventricle (2)</u>

Structure of the Heart

- <u>The heart is composed of</u> <u>three main layers:</u>
- <u>Endocardium</u> prevents the erosion of the heart during contraction and relaxation
- <u>Myocardium</u> composed of cardiac muscle and main function is pumping, and there are blood vessels
- <u>Pericardium</u> facilitates heart function and protects it from external hazards





Blood Vessels

The human circulatory system consists of <u>arteries</u>, <u>veins and capillaries</u>



Arteries

- Transport blood from the heart to the different tissues of the body
- All arteries, with the exception of the <u>pulmonary arteries</u>, carry oxygenated blood
- Artery walls are <u>stronger</u>, <u>thicker</u> and <u>more elastic</u>



Capillaries

- Non-muscular in structure, are located between arteries and veins
- Small molecules pass easily into or from the capillaries through thin walls
- <u>Material exchange</u> between blood and tissues is carried out at the capillaries



Veins

- The walls of veins are thinner than those of arteries
- The veins force the blood to move in one direction due to the presence of valves
- Veins carry deoxygenated blood
- Carry blood to heart







Pulmonary circulation - малый круг кровообращения

Occurs between the heart and the lungs





Systemic circulation большой круг кровообращения

 Occurs between the heart and all other parts of the body (except the lungs) where materials and gases are exchanged



Earthworm circulatory system

Earthworm has very small body. So, it does not have a heart. Instead of the heart earthworm has small blood vessels at posterior end of the body. These vessels pump the blood through the body. Blood passes through two main blood vessels: dorsal and ventral. They are linked by crosspieces.





Mollusks circulatory system

Mollusks are bigger than earthworms. So, they have a heart. It consist of one ventricle and one or two arteria. Blood vessels pour blood into body cavity, where blood interacts with organs and tissues. Then blood is collected into vessels again.



Arthropods circulatory system

Arthropods have tubular heart on their back. Their blood, does not always move through vessels. Vessels open into body cavity and blood interacts directly with organs and tissues. Then blood is collected into vessels again.



Terminology

English	Russian	Kazakh
Artery	Артерия	Күретамыр
Atria	Предсердие	Жүрекше
Capillary	Капилляр	Қылтамыр
Chamber	Камера	Камера
To establish	Устанавливать	Орнату
Vein	Вена	Көктамыр
Ventricle	Желудочек	Қарынша
Vessel	Сосуд	Тамыр

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