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## Cardiovascular system pdf

The main function of the heart and blood container is to transport oxygen, nutrients, and byproducts to firmware. Oxygenated and nutrients rich without distributing to tissue across the arterial system, which branches into smaller and smaller blood vessels from the capillary landing (where more exchange occurs). Deoxygenated blood and metabolic byproducts are turned from capillary via venule and then vein. The functions are heard as a pump to maintain circulation. The heart is a discreet organ, which in humans has four different rooms. Designally, there's the right side of the heart (atrium right and ventricle right) that receives blood returning from the periphery and sends it to the lungs (via the lung artery) for re-oxygenation. Once that is re-oxygenated in the lungs it is returned to the left side of the heart via the lung artery. After entering the left atrium, blood enters the left ventricle and is pumped into the aortic arch for distribution in the whole body. The illustration below provides a schematic representation. Sources: the heart is just like any other tissue in that it needs an ongoing supply of oxygen and nutrients. Receive his blood supply from coronary, which rises from the root of the aorta. The right grounds and left tires are shown in the below illustration. Source: Normal structure of blood vessels without all blood vessels (artery) contains three main layers: the intima, media, and adventitia. Normally, the walls in a overturning are smooth, allowing blood flow to blood. The inner layer of a blood container (the innermost) is aligned with endothelial cells, which are in direct contact with blood. This is to show at the top of the schematic diagram cut-away below. Lamina's internal elastic is the barrier between the image and the hidden media or media tunica. The media media consists of multiple layers of muscle cells that control the diameter of the blood vessel by compact in response to neural and chemical signals. The outer layer is the adventitia, which consists of connective tissue and also contains nerves and small blood vessels supplying the ground itself. The next image is an electron micrography of an arteriole showing the layers of the overturning circulation and blood cells of the lumen adjacent to the endothelium. Sources: Illustration adapted from: amp;page=5 this three recording structure is characteristic of both artery and artery, but muscles have thin walls, because the media is less developed. The image below provides a comparison of a container with an overturned accommodation. Another difference between the artery and artery is that artery can have internal pipes, which help in keeping blood flow back in blood vessels in the leg, blood vein would tend the lower leg pool when standing or sitting. Tap the universal ones (see the design on the right) prevent blood from leaking back. The cardiovascular system sometimes is called the blood-vascular, or simply the psychiatrist, system. It consists of the heart, which is a muscle pumped device, with a system close to vessels called artery, artery, and capillaries. As the name implies, blood is contained in the psychiatrist system pumped by the heart around a closed or circuitous circle of vessels as it passes again and again in the various circulations in the body. As in the elderly, survival of the embryo developed depends on the circulation of blood to maintain homeostasis and a favorable cellular environment. In response to this need, the cardiovascular system makes its appearance early in development and arrives in a functional state long before any other major organ system. Incredible as it seems, the primitive heart starts to beat regularly in the fourth week after the fertilization. The important role of the cardiovascular system in maintaining neurotostasis depends on the ongoing movement and control of the blood of thousands of cardiologists who permit each tissue and reach each cell in the body. It is in the microscopic capillary that without performing its ultimate transportation function. Components and other essential materials pass from blood capillary to liquids that enclose cells as garbage products are removed. Many control mechanisms help control and integrate the diverse functions and component parts of the cardiovascular system in order to provide blood to specific areas according to needs. These mechanisms ensure an internal constant environment surrounding each body cell regardless of different demands for nutrients or product waste production. « Previous (Review) Next (heart) » © Copyright 1996-2013 8: Cardiovascular System (Heart and Blood) Function of the system without cardiovascular blood vessels without root suites, Suffix, and Cancer Prefix Focus related Abbreviations and Acronyms Plus ResourceBlood circulate in a network of vessels throughout the body to provide individual cells with oxygen and nutrients and help dispose of metabolic waste. The heart pumps the blood around the blood vessels. Function of Blood and Circulation: Circulate OXYGEN and remove carbon dioxide. Provides cells with NUTRIENTS. Removing the waste products of metabolism from the excretory organs for affinity. Protect the body against diseases and infections. Slap stops bleeding after crash. Transported HORMONES to target cells and organs. Help regular body temperature. Blood is made up of about 45% solid (cell) and 55% liquid (plasma). The plasma is largely water, containing protein, nutrients, hormones, antibodies, and waste products. General type of blood cells: (each contains many different ERYTHROCYTES (red cells) are small red disk cells that are shaped. They include HAEMOGLOBIN, which combines with the lung oxygen and is then transported to the body cell. The Haemoglobin then returns carbon dioxide waste to the lungs. Erythrocytes are formed to fix bones in the knobby ends of bone. LEUKOCYTES (white cells) help the bacteria body and infection. When a damaged tissue or has an increased number of leukocytes infections. Leukocytes are formed in bones. Leukocytes can be classified as granular or non-granular. There are three types of granular leukocytes (eosinophil, neutrophil, and lymphocyte), and three non-granular types (monocytes, lymphocytes T-cells, and B-cell lymphocytes). See also the Lymphatic system. THROMBOCYTES (platelet) aids the training of CLOTS without release various protein substances. When the body wounds thrombocytes disintegrating and causes a chemical reaction and protein found in plasma, which eventually creates a thread-like substance called FIBRIN. The filling then caches other blood cells that form the ball, prevents more blood loss and forms base healing. blood vessels simplified diagrams in the psychiatrist system. Image source: Circulatory\_System\_en.svg ARTERIES brings oxygen to blood away from the heart. They are highly-deliberate ELASTIC tubes that allow dilATE (wide) and constriction (narrow) as without forcing down them by the heart. Branch arteries and re-branches, becoming smaller until they become little ARTERIOLES that's even more elastic. Arterioles circulate without the oxygen in their capillary. The AORTA is the largest ground in the body, taking blood at heart, branches of other artery that send blood peroxide to the rest of the body. CAPILLARIES distribute the elementary elements and oxygen to the body's tissue and remove blood deoxygenated blood and waste. They are very thin, the walls are only a single cell thick and connect the arterioles and muscles (veins). VENULES (ARTERY) join VEINS which brings blood back to the heart. The muscles are similar to artery, but thinner and less elastic. Vessels carries blood deoxygenated towards the lungs where oxygen is received through the overturned lungs. The PULMONE artery then bring Illu\_capillary.jpgThe s this peroxide blood back to the heart. The right side of the heart receives blood and sends it to the lungs to be oxygenated, while the left receives blood peroxide from the lungs and sends it out of the tissues in the body. The heart has three layers: the ENDOCARDIUM (inner layer), the EPICARDIUM (precedent layer), and MYOCARDIUM (outer layer). The heart is protected by the PERICARDIUM that is protective enthusiasm. The heart contains four CHAMBERS, in the lower heart that the right and left ventricles, and in the upper right heart and left atria. In a normal heart beats the atria deal while the maintenance of relaxes, then entertains the deals while the atrionate relaxes. There are VALVE in which blood passes between enterprises and attributes, these are locked in such a bloody way to backwash while the pauses between stomach contractions. Enterprises are right and left are divided by a thick wall (VENTRICULAR SEPTUM'S), baby born with holes in the heart there is little space here, which is a problem since peroxide and dioxide can be without mixing. The walls of the ventricle leave them more thick as it has to pump blood into all the tissues, compared to the right stomach that only pumps blood as far as the lungs. Image source: Diagram\_of\_the\_human\_heart\_(cropped).svg License: Creative Commons spleenThis is a large dish organ located below diaphragm, its main function is in STORE SAN. The size of the spleen may vary, for example it can be expanded when the body is fighting infection whilst its size tends to decrease with age. It is a non-important organ and it is possible to survive after being removed from the spleen. Perinicious anemia is a Vitamin B12 deficiency resulting in a reduction in the number of erythrocytes. Aplastic anemia is a failure to fix the bones to produce enough cells without red. Septicemia - Toxin bacteria in blood. Root, suffix, and medical prefixMost terms are composed of a root word plus a suffix (word ending) and/or a prefix (starting in God's word). Here are a few examples related to the Entegumentary system. For more details see Chapter 4: Understanding the components of medical terminology components comprises EOgram CARDIO-voiced echocardiogram = sound image waves at the heart.CYTE-cell trombocyte = cell clot formed. HAEM-san haemato - a tumor or sulfur filled with blood. THROMB - Ball ball, ball trombopenia = deficiencies of trombocytes in blood ETHRO-red erythrocyte = red blood cells LEUKO - white leukocyte = white SEP cells, SEPTIV-toxicity due to micro-organisepsepticamnia VAST- container/stroke channel = blood vessel in the brain. hyper-excessive hyperglycaemia = quiet level of glucose in blood. HYPO-deficient / below ipoglycaemia = normally low blood glucose levels. - PENIA deficiency neutropenia = low level of neutrophilic leukocytes. - EMIA condition of anemia = virtually low levels of red blood cells. Cancer Focus sensed on Aematological Malignancies the most common maligniken is leukaemia - cancer of the white cells. There are many kinds of leukaemia; Quality akute advances rapidly, while chronic types develop more slowly. Leukaemia is often accompanied by anemia because the red oxygen carries cells in the blood to people from the white cancer cells. There are a number of malignant and which affects other types of blood cells. Internet resources for Leukaemia: Acute lymphoblastic Leukaemia (LL) Eti lymphoblastic leukaemia (also known as acute lymphoma leukaemia or ALL) is a disease where too much lymphocytes impact (a type of white blood cells) are found in blood and brown bones. Symptoms may include persistent fever, weakness or fatigue, accomplishment of the bones or joints, or in the nose of humanity sulfur. Adult ALL and its treatments are usually different from infancy ALL. Nearly one-third of adult patients have a specific chromosomal translocation; Philadelphia positive ALL. Internet resources for Lymphoblastic Leukaemia Acute Myeloid Leukaemia (AML) akute leukemia myeloid (AML) is a disease in which too many immature granulocytes (a type of white blood cells) are found in blood and brown bones. There are a number of subtypes of AML including equal myeloblastic leukemia, ecological leukemia, acute monocytic leukemia, acute megakaryoblastic leukemia, myelomonocytic, eritroleukemia, and akute megakaryoblastic leukemia. Internet Resources for Akute Myeloid Leukaemia Other Types of Leukaemia Chronic Leukaemia Chronic Leukaemia Chronic Myelogenous Leukaemia hairy internet resources for Leukaemia childhood Leukaemia Childhood Leukaemia leukaemia tend to have different characteristics and treatments compared to adult leukaemia. There is a boyfriend spice in Lymphoblastic Leukaemia, there is a lower proportion of Acute Myeloid Leukaemia compared to adult patients. Prognosis Clinical Factor age, White Cell Count (WBC) in presentation, and Central Nervous System (CNS) participation. Babies less than 1 year and teens over 10 years of age, WBC is greater than 50,000, or CNS implications associated with a less favourable prognosis. Internet resources for Leukaemia's other Malignancies Haematological - These Lymphomas are covered in the chapter on the Lymphatic system - Myelodysplastic Syndrome Myelodysplastic syndrome, sometimes called pre-leukaemia is a group of bone marrow syndromes by producing enough normal blood cells. Common symptoms are anemia, bleeding, bleeding, easy brusability, and fatigue. Myelodysplastic syndrome can occur in all age groups, but are more common in people aged more than 60. Myelodysplastic syndrome can develop speculative or be high in treatment with chemotherapy/radiotherapy. There is an association with Myelodysplastic syndrome and acute myeloid leukaemia. - Myeloproliferative Myeloproliferative disease disorders in which too many blood cells are made by range of bones, there are 4 types of primary disorders of myeloproliferative disease: chronic myelogenous leukaemia, polycythemia vera, agnogenic miasis myeloid, and essential thrombocythemia. Chronic chronic leukaemia is where an excess of granulocytes (immature blood cells white) are found in the blood and bone range. Polycythemia vera is where red blood cells become too much often from a spleen in the spleen. Agnogenic myeloid miasis is a condition in which certain blood cells do not mature properly, this can result in a swelling of the cylinder and anemia. Essential thrombocythemia is a disorder in which the body produces excessive numbers of platelets (cells in the blood that

make it clot) that prevents the normal circulation of blood. - Anemia Alastic Anemia anaplastic is not a cancer. AA is a rare disease in which the bone range cannot produce adequate blood cells; leading to pancytopenia (deficiencies of all kinds of blood cells). AA can happen at any age, but there is a spade of adolescence/early adults, and yet at old age. Slightly more men than women are diagnosed with AA, also the most common disease in the Far East. Patients successfully treated for alastic anemia have a higher risk of developing other diseases later in life, such as cancer. - Fanconi Anemi Fanconi Anaemi is not a cancer, it is a rare disease found in children involved in blood and brown bones. Symptoms include severe aplastic anemia, ipoplasia in the bone range, and discoveries patch to the skin. Recent research has shown an association between Fanconi anemia and leukaeemi. - Macroglobulinemia Waldenstrom this is a rarely malignant condition, which involves an excess of beta-lymphocytes (a type of cells in the immune system) that secrets immunoglobulin (a type of antibodies). WM usually arrives in humans over seventy, but it has been detected in younger adults. Internet resources for Malignancies Malignancies French-American-British (FAB) classification Scheme Leukaemi can be sorted using the French-American-British (FAB) criteria. for cell morphology: L1 - ALL: small lymphocyte cells, regular L2 - ALL: large cell lymphocytes, irregular L3 - ALL: large homogeneous cells with nucleolus prominent M1 - Myeloblastic leukemia without maturation M2 - Myeloblastic leukekemi and mature M3 - Promyelocytic leukekemia M4 - Myelomonocytic lecture M5 - Monocytic leukemia M6 - Erythroleukemia M7 - Megakaryoblastic leukemia M0 - AML with minimal differentiation CNS Leukaemi prophecy can sometimes spread to the spinal cord and brain (Central Nerval System). Intrathecal chemotherapy (injection of the liquid around the spine) can be provided in combat or prevent CNS relapse. Besides testing the number of each type of different cells in the blood. This can be an aid to diagnose or perform controlled toxicity after each course of chemotherapy. The next course of chemotherapy can be retired until white cells, neutrophils, and patches are recovered to a safe level. Cardiotoxicity Cardiotoxicity (damage to the heart) is associated with certain anti-cancer drugs, especially Adriamycin. As the total doses of these drugs can be limited to reducing the risk of cardiotoxicity. Echocardiogram An Echocardiograms where an image of the heart forms when high frequency sound waves reflected in the muscles of the heart. An echokardiogram can be done before treatment starts to establish a base line from which to compare future testing. Metastases of the network cardiovascular system of blood vessels occur in all parts of the body and can provide one of the routes for cancer cells to spread to secondary sites. Related Abbreviations and Acronyms AAAnaplastic Anaemia ALLAcute lymphoblastic leukaemia AMALacute Myeloid leukaemia ANCabsolute neutrophil count ANLLAcute non-lymphatic leukaemia ASHAmerican Society for Hematology B-ALLB-cell Acute Lymphoblastic Leukaemia BPBlood pressure CALGBCancer and Leukemia Group B (USA) CALLCommon ALL CGLChronic Granulocytic Leukaemia CHFCongestive heart failure CLLChronic lymphocytic Leukaemia CMLChronic myeloid leukaemia CMMChronic myelomonocytic leukemic CPRCardio pulmonary resuscitation CVACardiovascular Accident (stroke) CVCentral venous catheters ECCElectrocardiogram - heart scan FABFrench American and British classification scheme for leukaemia FBCFull Blood Count G-CSFGranulocyte colony stimulating factor promotes production of white blood cells GM-CSFGranulocyte and macrophage colony stimulating factor HbHaemoglobin HCLHairy Cell Leukaemia HDHodgkin's Disease (lymphoma) HTLVHuman T-cell leukemia-lymphoma virus IVIntravenous - into a vein LVEFLeft Ventricular Ejection Fraction - a heart function test LVSLLeft Ventricular Shortening Fraction - a heart function test MMMultiple Myeloma RBCRed blood cell / red blood count WBCWhite blood cell count WCCWhite cell count Further Resources (4 links) Cardiovascular System SEER , the National Cancer Institute in a SEER training module for cancer registry staff. Cardiovascular System - Self Test question WebAnatomy, University of MinnesotaTest your anatomy knowledge and the interactive questions. Includes different types of questions and answers. Human Anatomy – Circulatory heart system Dewcgate.com System of Circulation AndersenPaul AndersenSen survey the circulatory system of humans. It starts with a brief discussion about open and closed psychiatrist systems with 2.3, and that 4-room. It describes the motion of the blood in the human heart and blood vessels. It discusses the major elements of blood and the cause of a heart attack. This guide by Simon CotterFirst created 4th March 1996Last Modified: 1st February 2014 2014

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