

Cardiovascular Physiology

Introduction

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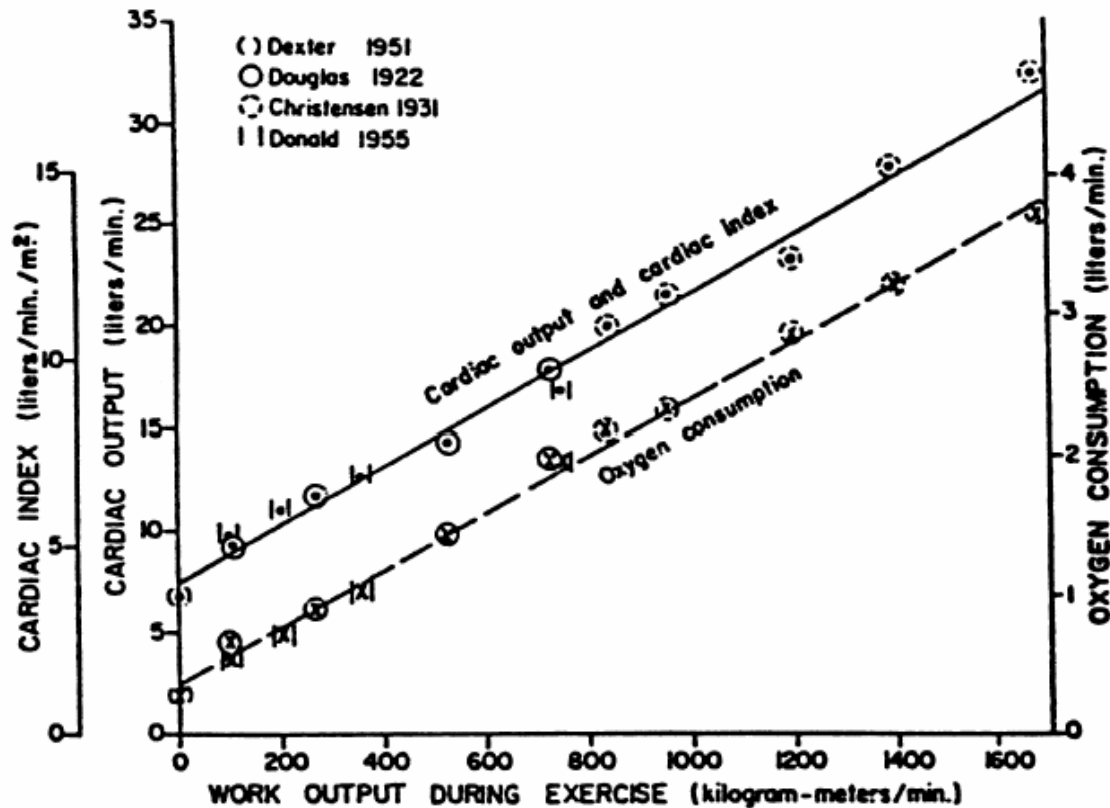
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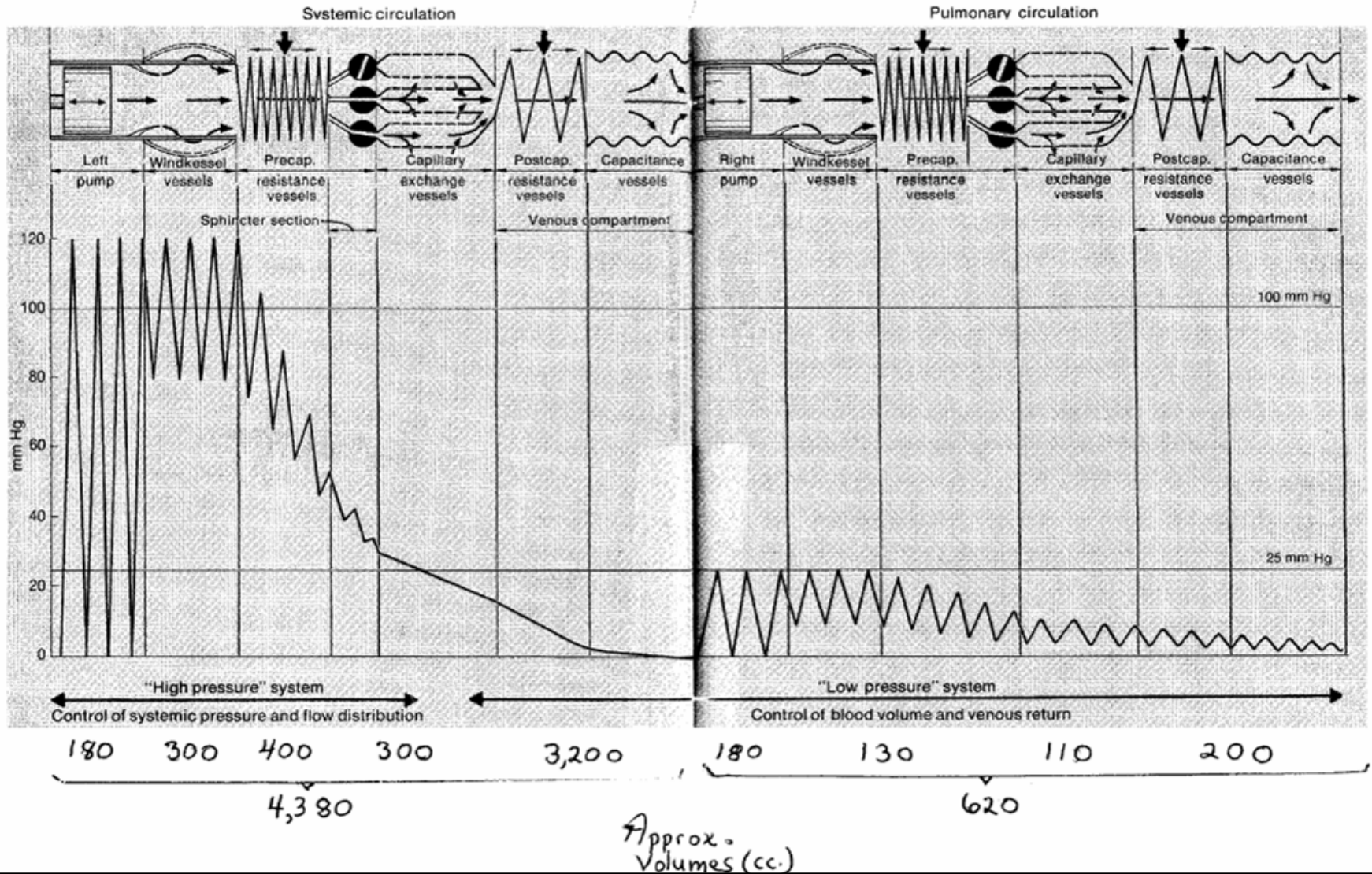
- **Transport:** fluid, nutrients, wastes, cells, microorganisms, etc. Maintain internal environment
- **Communication:** hormones, antigens-antibodies
- **Heat Exchanger:** via skin, lungs. Controls dissipation.
- **Protection:** clotting, antibodies, WBCs

Cardiac Output and O₂ Consumption



Relationship between cardiac output and work output (solid curve) and between oxygen consumption and work output (dashed curve) during exercise. [Data derived from studies by Douglas and Haldance (1922); Christensen and Mitteilung (1931); Dexter, Whittenberger, Haynes, Goodale, Gorlin, and Sawyer (1951); and Donald, Bishop, Cumming, and Wade (1955).]

CV System: Series Connection



CV System: Parallel Connection

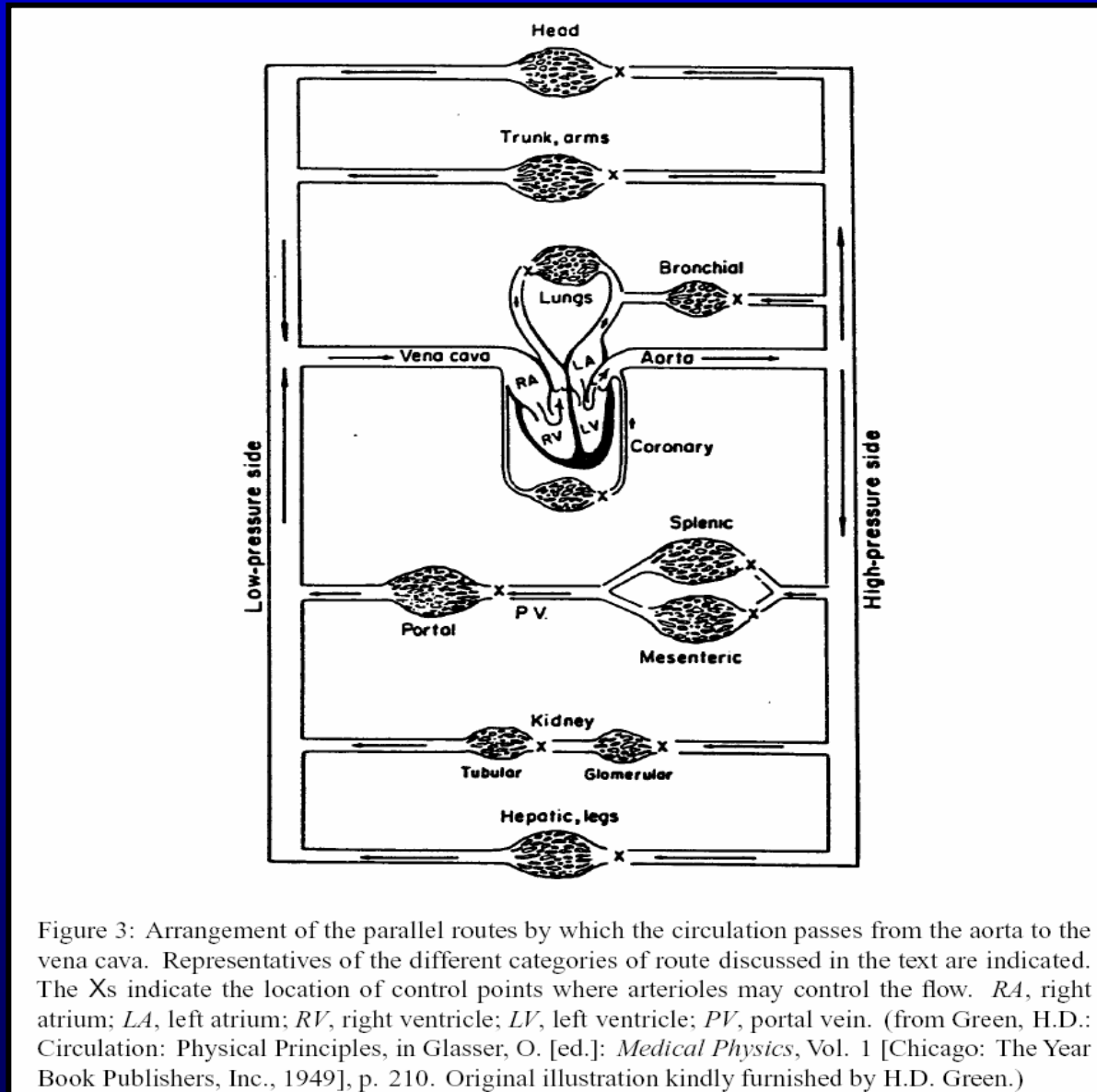
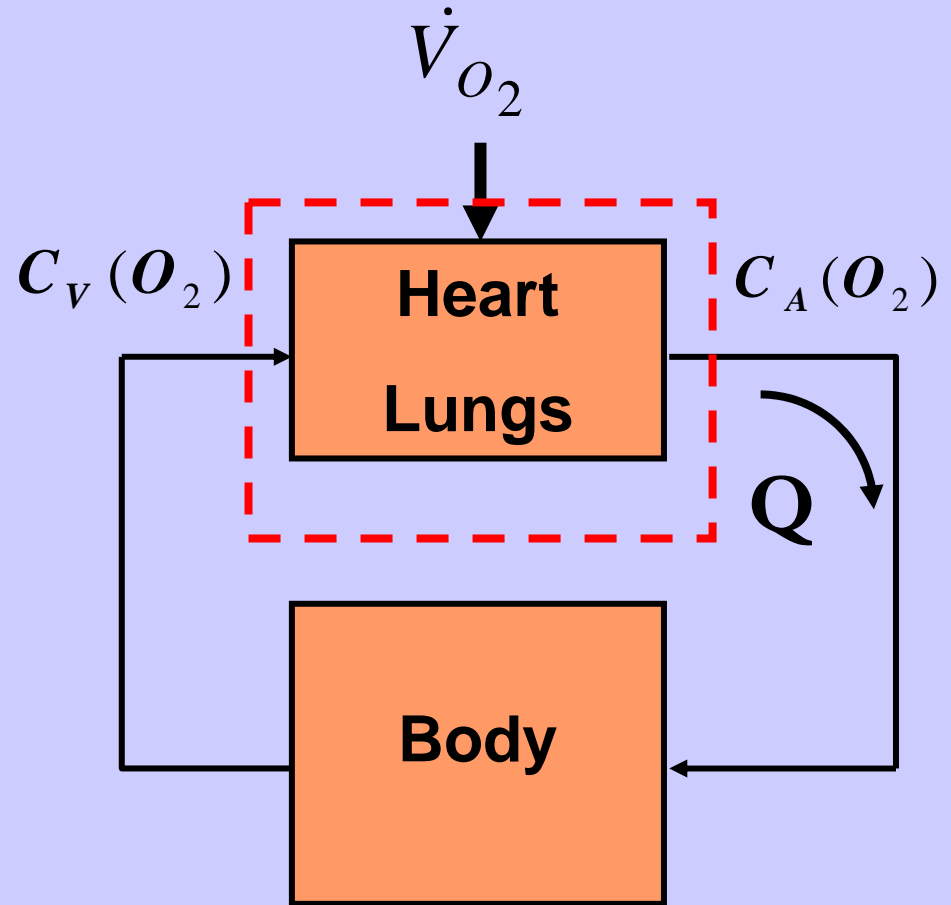
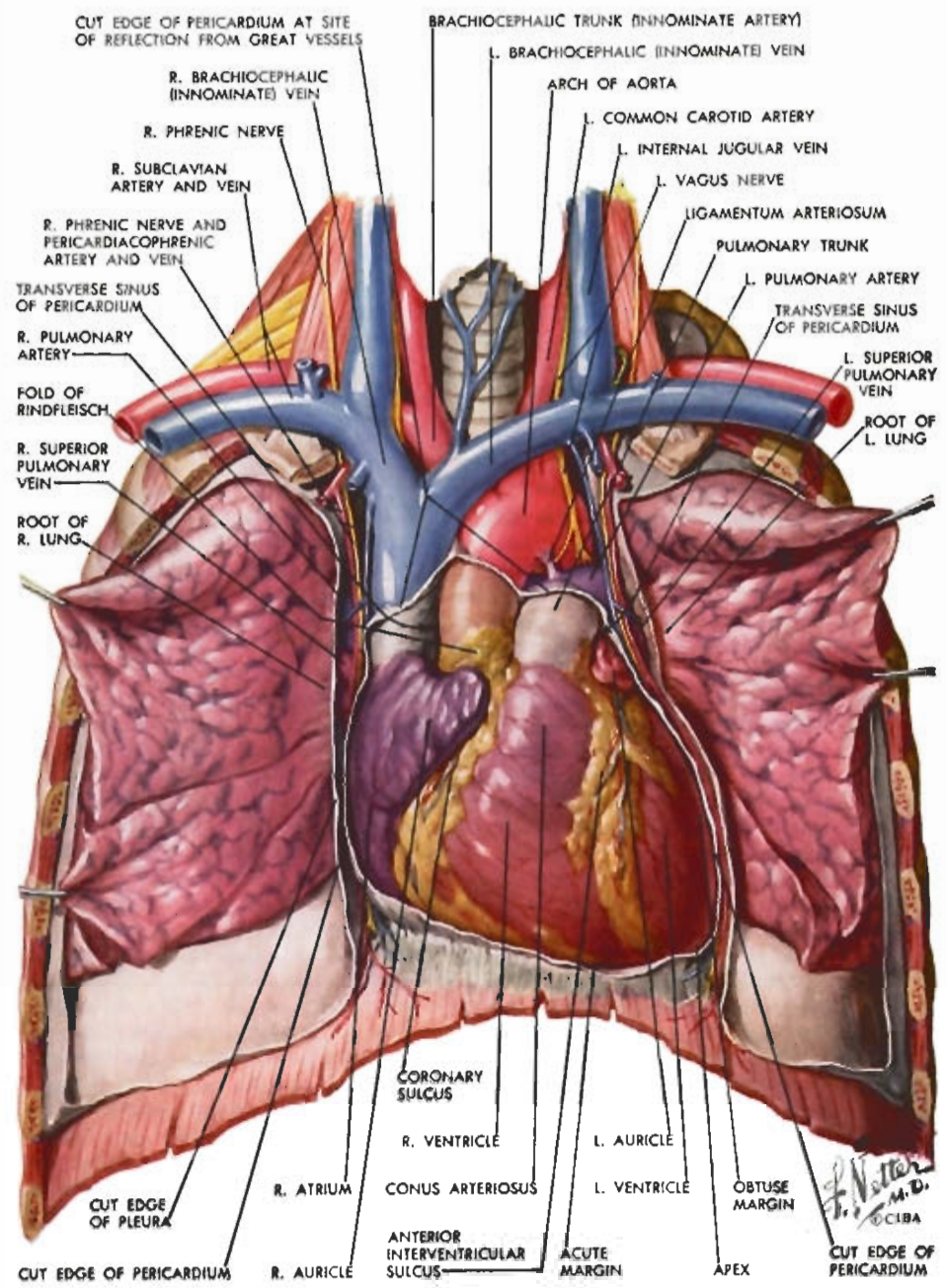


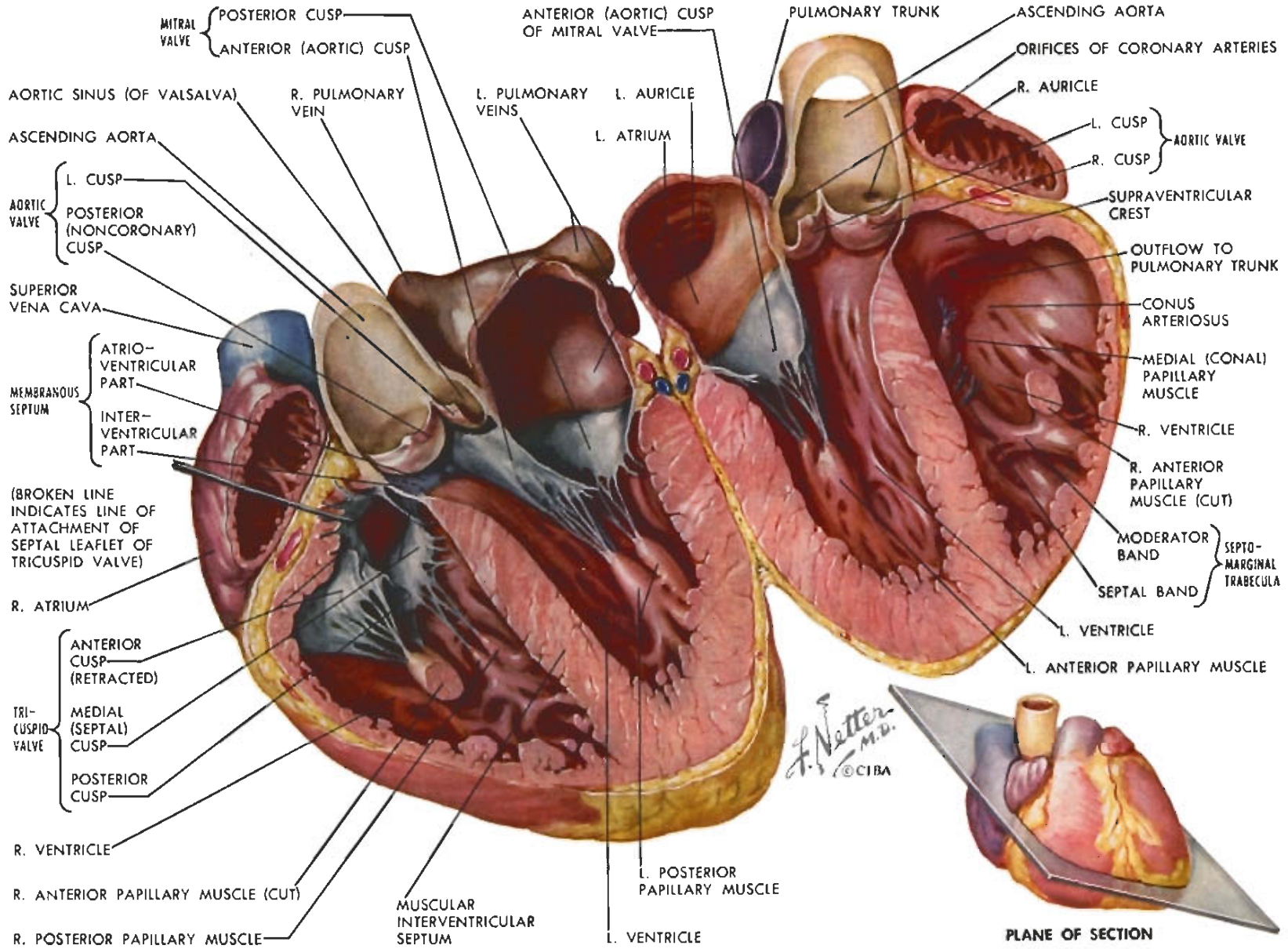
Figure 3: Arrangement of the parallel routes by which the circulation passes from the aorta to the vena cava. Representatives of the different categories of route discussed in the text are indicated. The Xs indicate the location of control points where arterioles may control the flow. RA, right atrium; LA, left atrium; RV, right ventricle; LV, left ventricle; PV, portal vein. (from Green, H.D.: Circulation: Physical Principles, in Glasser, O. [ed.]: *Medical Physics*, Vol. 1 [Chicago: The Year Book Publishers, Inc., 1949], p. 210. Original illustration kindly furnished by H.D. Green.)

Conservation of Mass and Cardiac Output (Fick method)

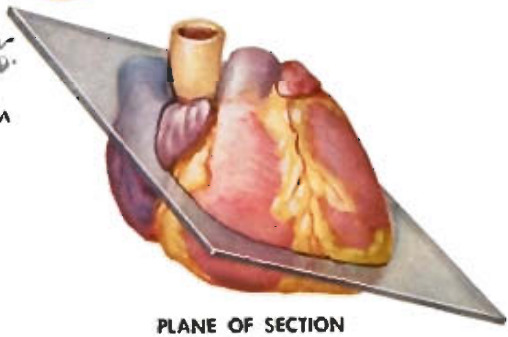


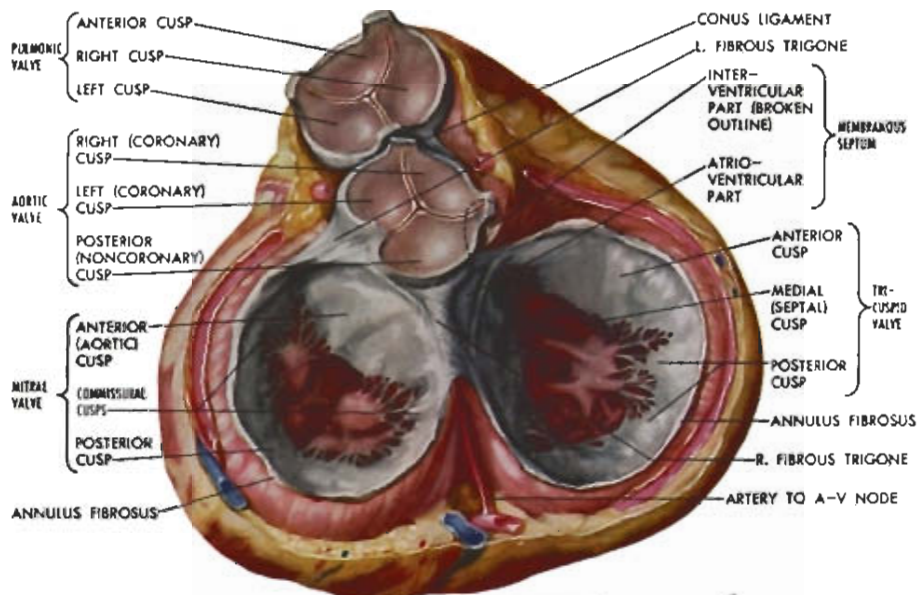
$$Q = \frac{\dot{V}_{O_2}}{C_A(O_2) - C_V(O_2)}$$





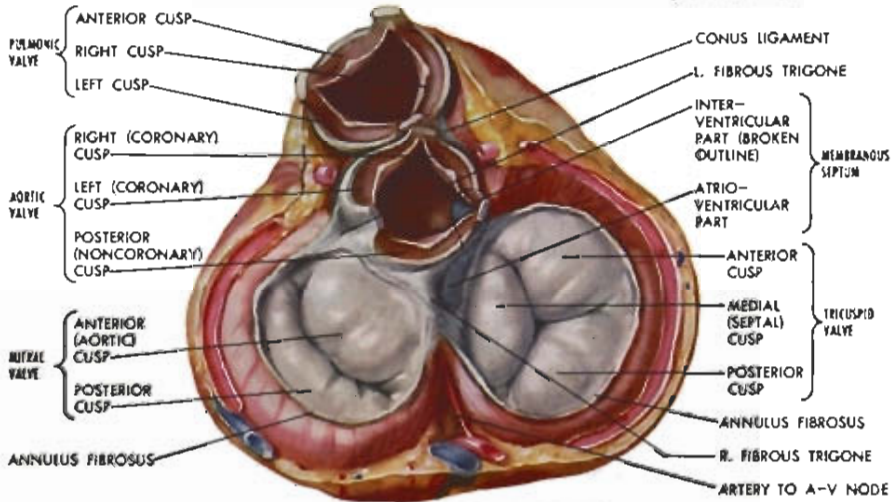
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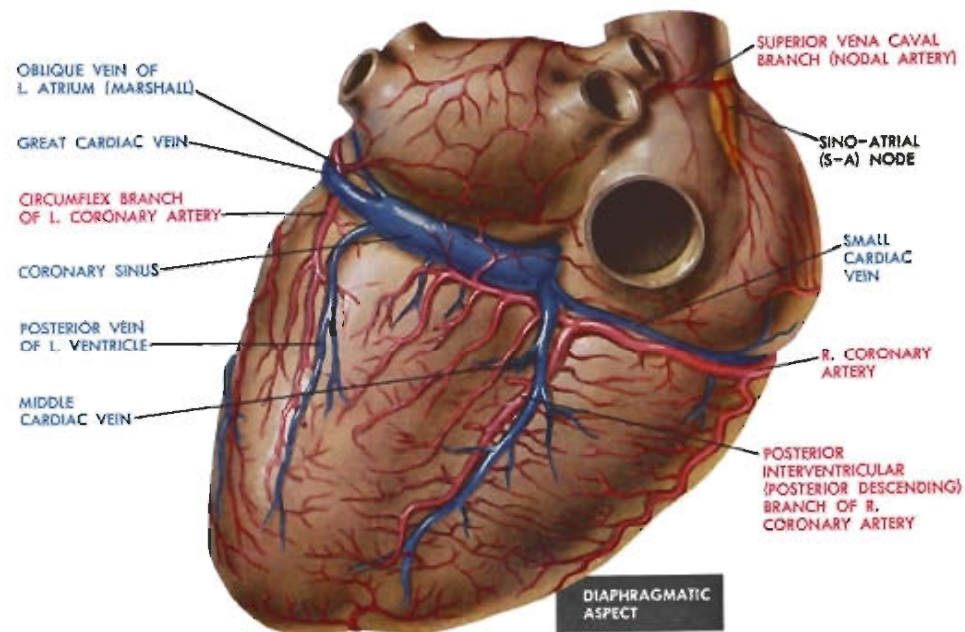
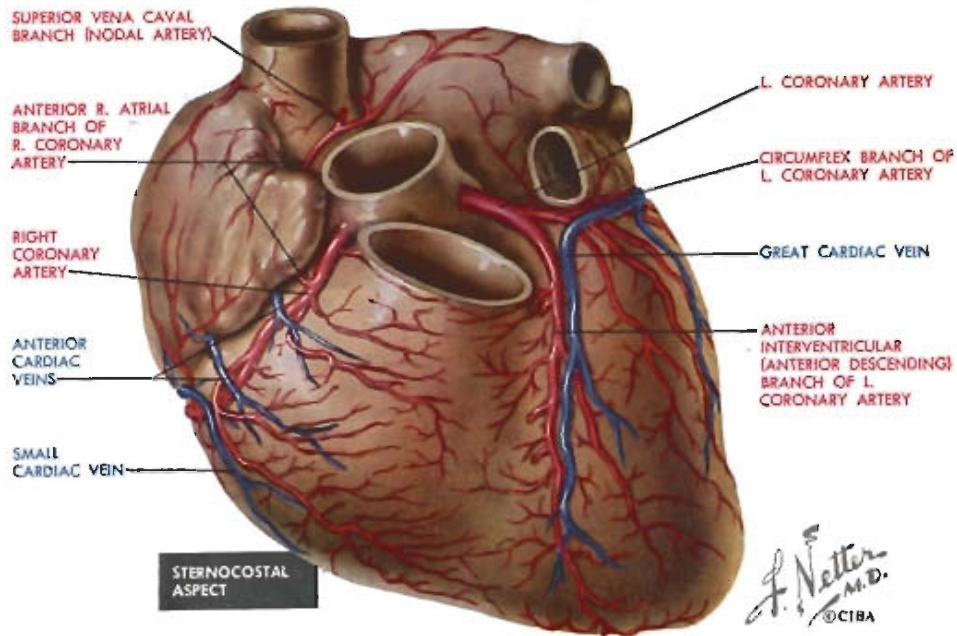


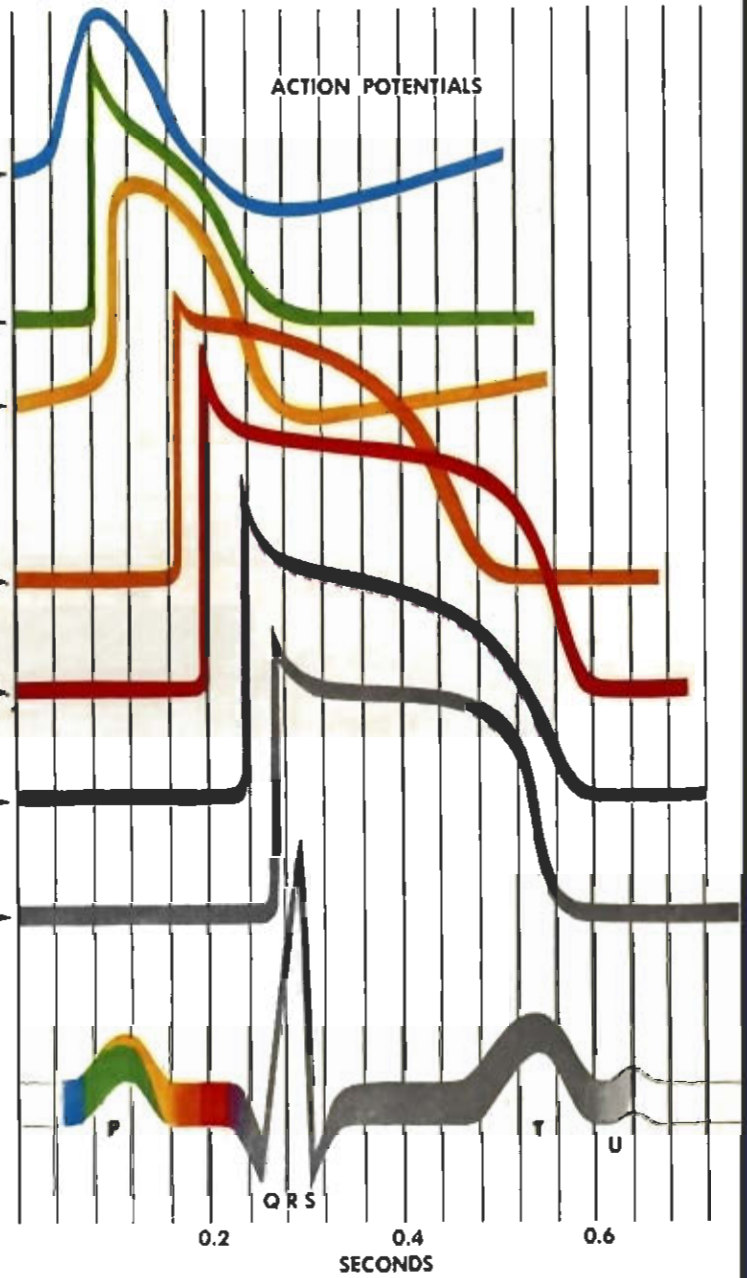
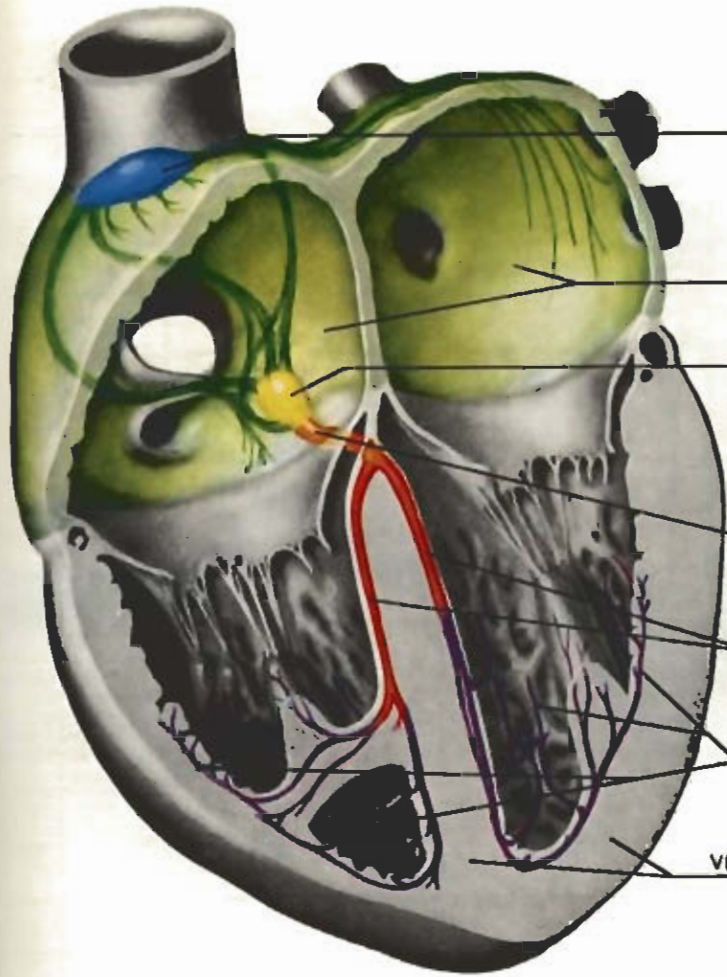
THE HEART IN DIASTOLE: VIEWED FROM BASE WITH ATRIA REMOVED

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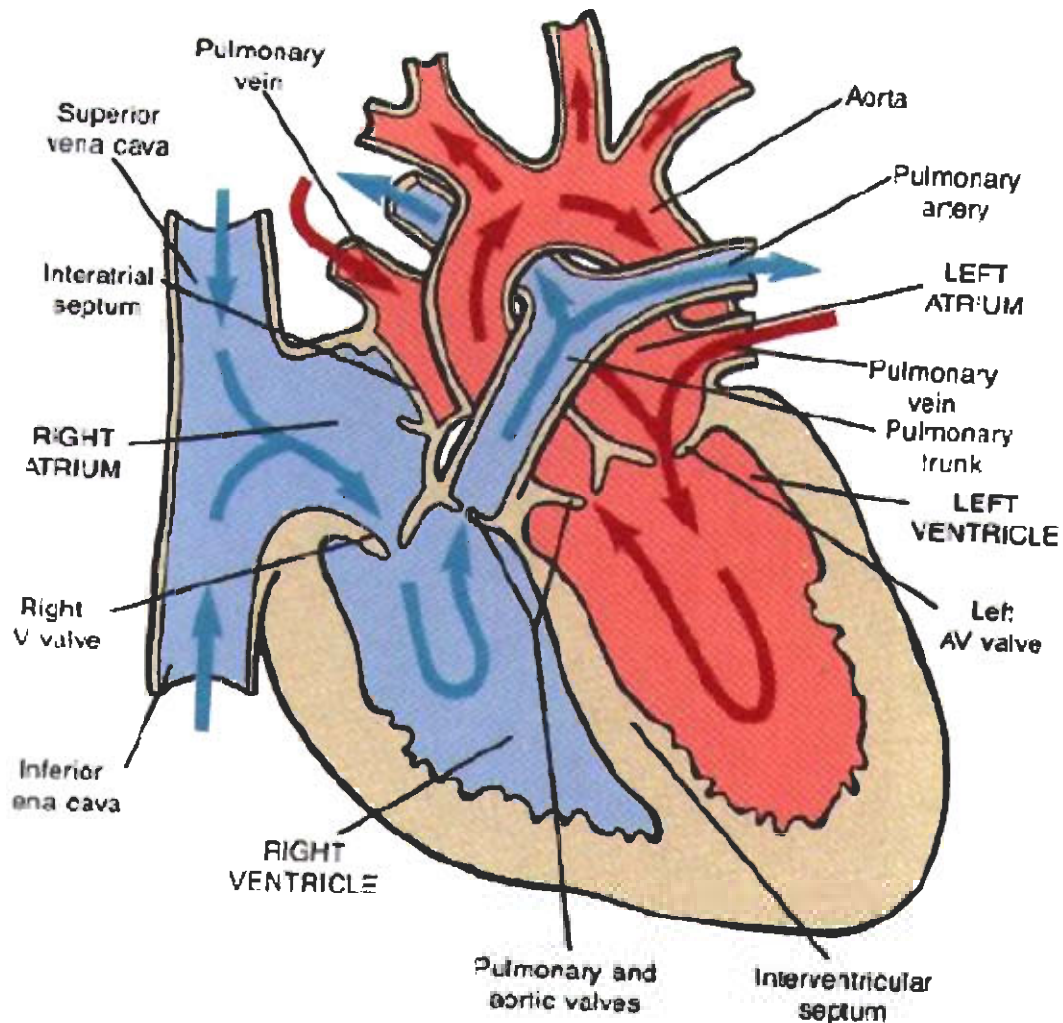
THE HEART IN SYSTOLE: VIEWED FROM BASE WITH ATRIA REMOVED



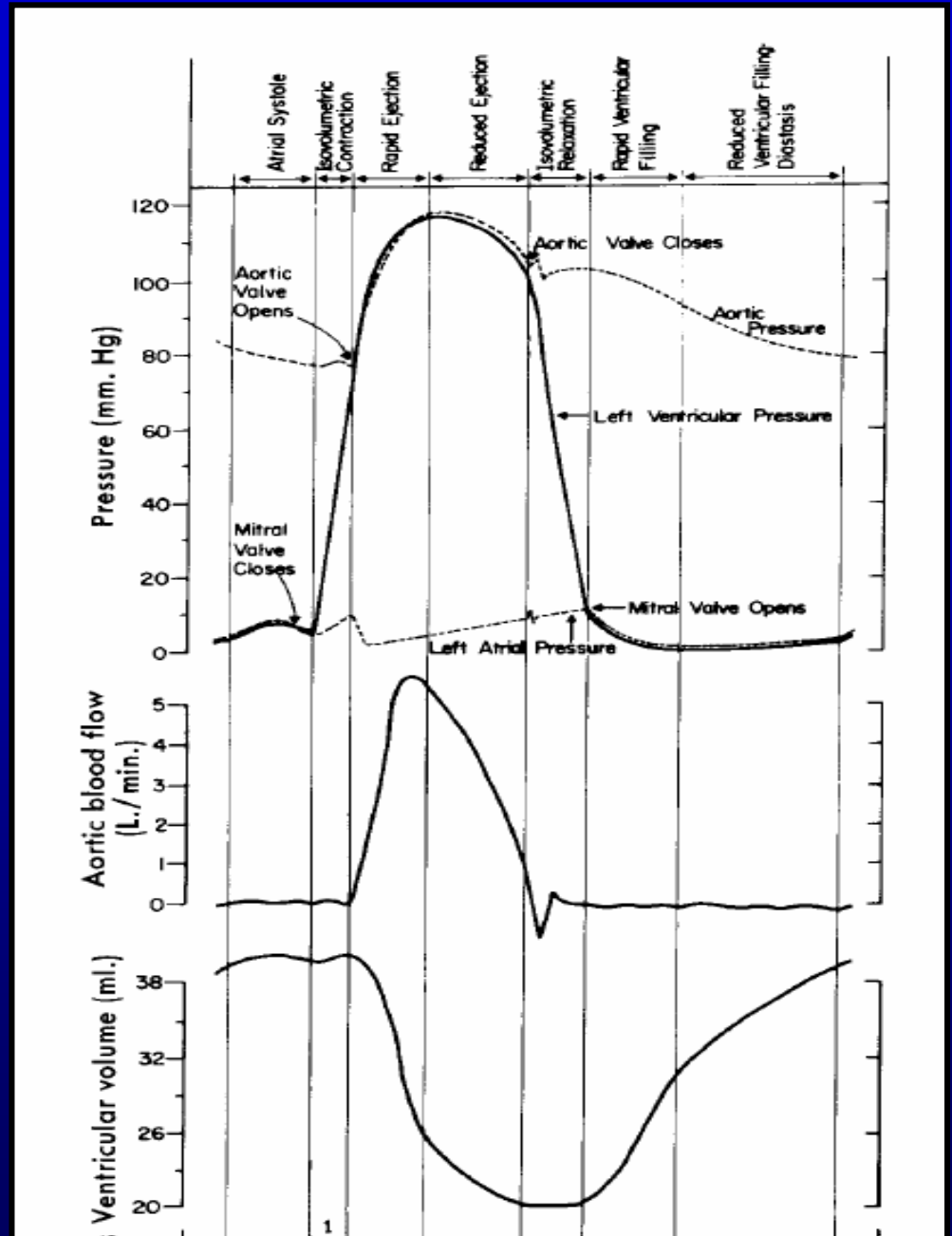


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Blood Flow Through The Heart



CARDIAC CYCLE



The Cardiac Cycle

http://www-medlib.med.utah.edu/kw/pharm/hyper_heart1.html