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Crash Course Anatomy & Physiology #25: The Heart – Part 1

Name: _____ Date: _____

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1. The heart's main job is to maintain _____ by generating high and low hydrostatic pressures.
2. The gradient of force that drives blood through the body is known as _____.
3. The adult human heart is located in the _____ cavity, between the lungs.
4. The heart is enclosed in a double-walled sac called the _____.
5. The outer layer of the pericardium is the _____ pericardium, made of dense connective tissue.
6. The three layers of the heart wall are the epicardium, the _____, and the endocardium.
7. The thin inner partition that divides the heart into two sides is the _____.
8. The upper chambers of the heart are called _____, and they act as receiving chambers for returning blood.
9. The lower chambers of the heart are the _____, which create high pressure to pump blood out.
10. Valves in the heart ensure blood flows in only _____ direction.
11. The circulation loop that moves blood from the right ventricle to the lungs and back to the left atrium is called the _____ loop.
12. The circulation loop that moves oxygenated blood from the left ventricle to the body and back to the right atrium is the _____ loop.
13. The "lub" sound in "lub-DUB" comes from the closing of the _____ and tricuspid valves.
14. The pressure created by ventricular contraction is called _____ blood pressure.
15. The pressure in the arteries when the ventricles are relaxed is called _____ blood pressure.

Crash Course Anatomy & Physiology #25: The Heart – Part 1 KEY

1. The heart's main job is to maintain **pressure** by generating high and low hydrostatic pressures.
2. The gradient of force that drives blood through the body is known as **blood pressure**.
3. The adult human heart is located in the **mediastinum** cavity, between the lungs.
4. The heart is enclosed in a double-walled sac called the **pericardium**.
5. The outer layer of the pericardium is the **fibrous** pericardium, made of dense connective tissue.
6. The three layers of the heart wall are the epicardium, the **myocardium**, and the endocardium.
7. The thin inner partition that divides the heart into two sides is the **septum**.
8. The upper chambers of the heart are called **atria**, and they act as receiving chambers for returning blood.
9. The lower chambers of the heart are the **ventricles**, which create high pressure to pump blood out.
10. Valves in the heart ensure blood flows in only **one** direction.
11. The circulation loop that moves blood from the right ventricle to the lungs and back to the left atrium is called the **pulmonary** loop.
12. The circulation loop that moves oxygenated blood from the left ventricle to the body and back to the right atrium is the **systemic** loop.
13. The "lub" sound in "lub-DUB" comes from the closing of the **mitral** and tricuspid valves.
14. The pressure created by ventricular contraction is called **systolic** blood pressure.
15. The pressure in the arteries when the ventricles are relaxed is called **diastolic** blood pressure.

15 Questions

Answer Key Included

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