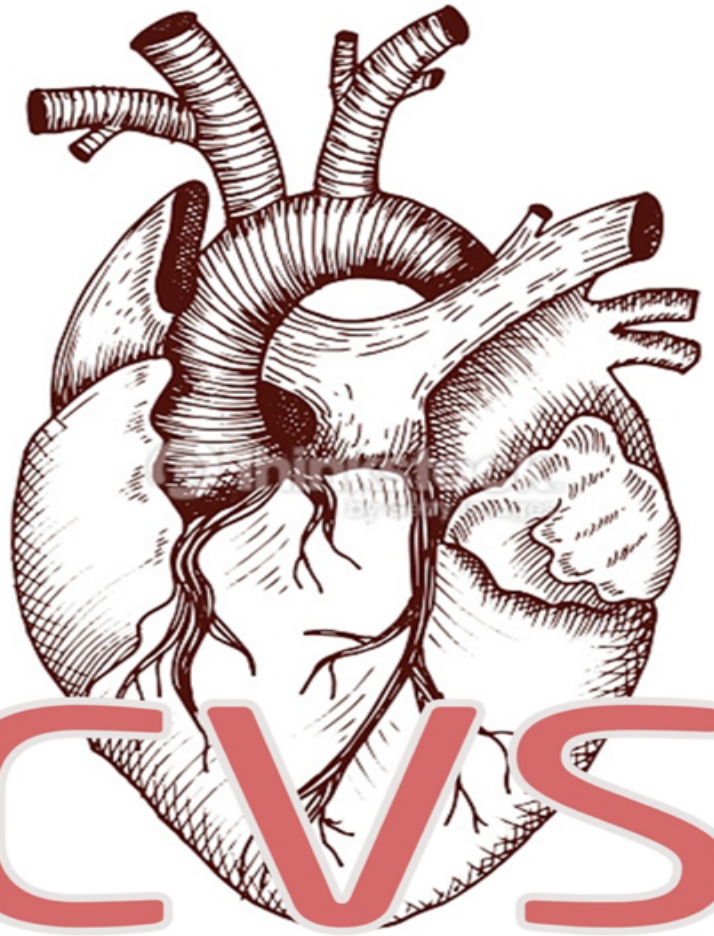


CVS

ANATOMY

Slide

Sheet

ANATOMY OF THE HEART

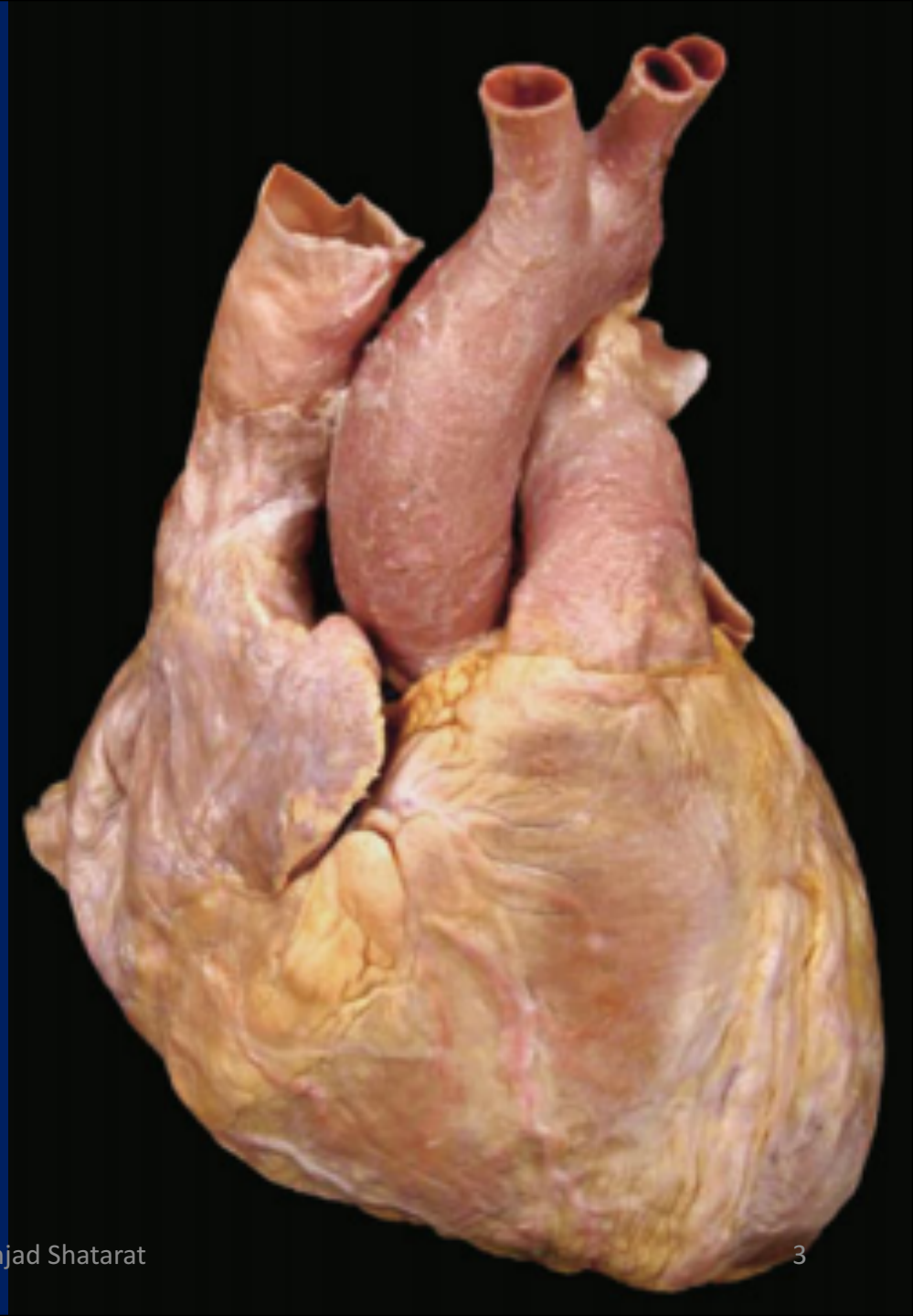
4

The Heart

- The heart, slightly larger than one's loosely clenched fist

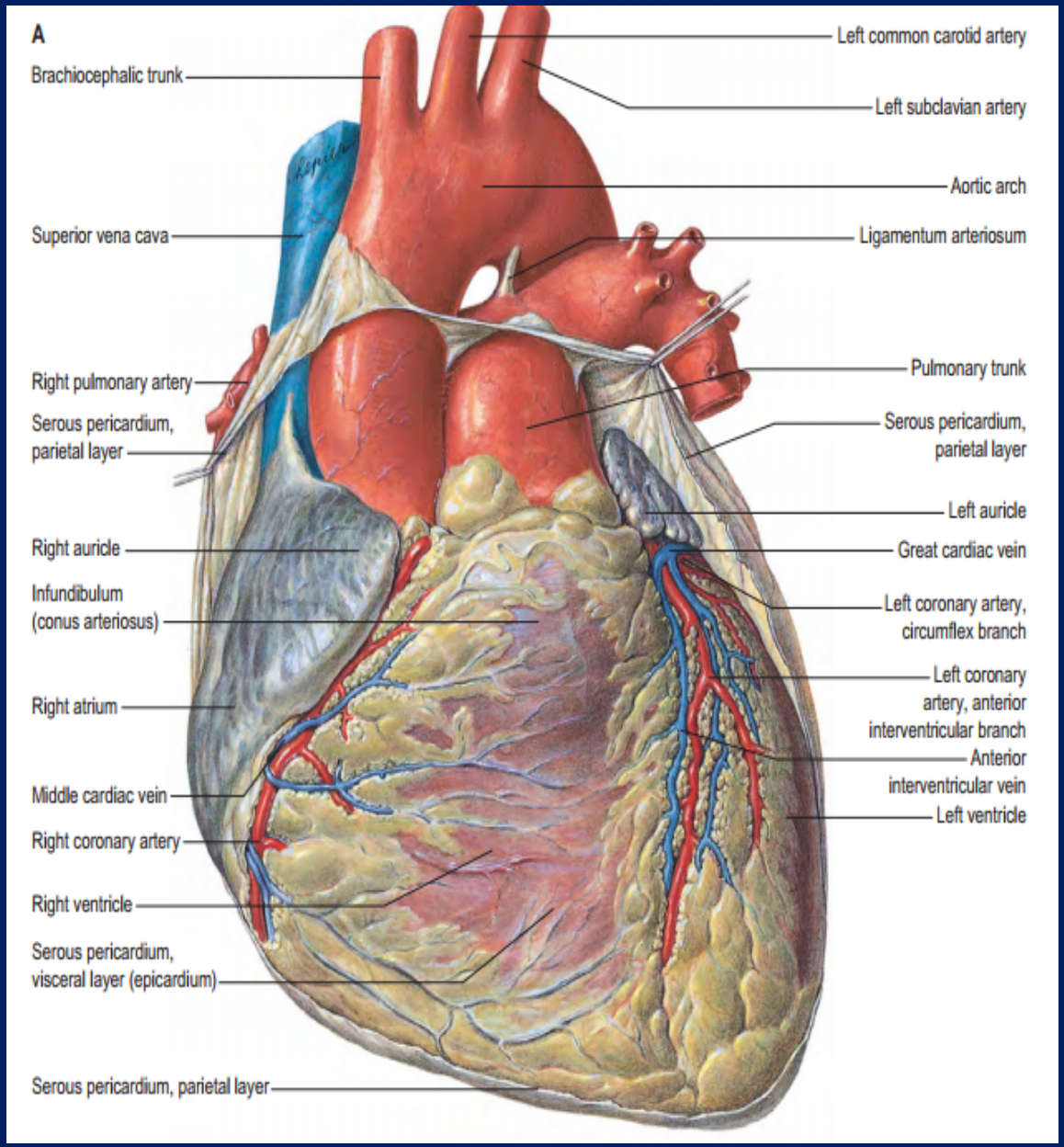
- It is a double, self-adjusting suction and pressure pump (Moore, clinically oriented Anatomy)

The heart is a pair of valved muscular pumps combined in a single organ (Gray's Anatomy)



➢The general shape of the heart is that
<u>of a pyramid</u>
that has ***<u>fallen over</u>*** and
<u>is resting on one of its sides.</u>

It has:
AN APEX
A BASE
4 SURFACES
&
BORDERS



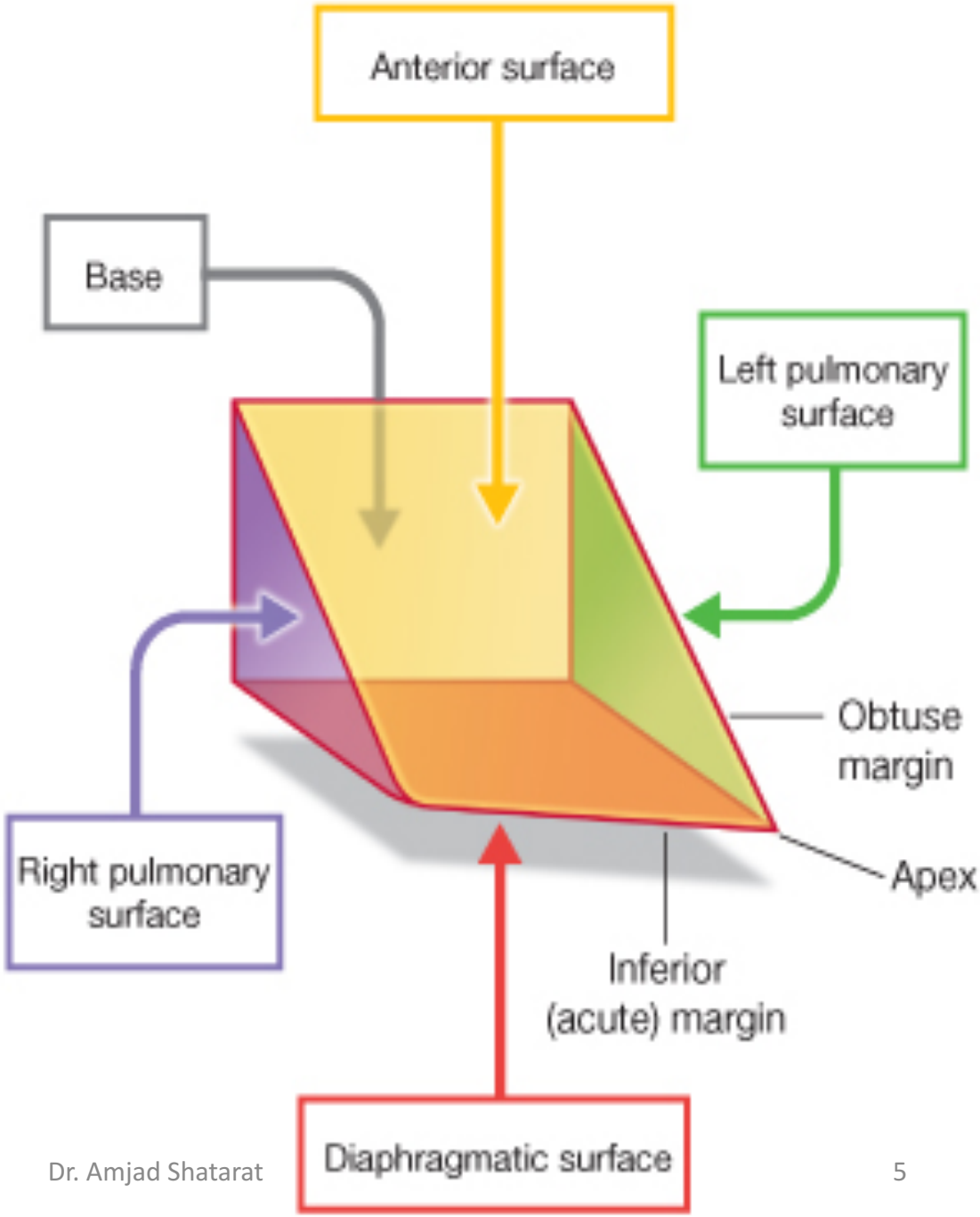
The surfaces of the pyramid consist of:

1-a diaphragmatic (inferior)

2-anterior (sternocostal) surface

3-right pulmonary surface

4-left pulmonary surface



The apex of the heart

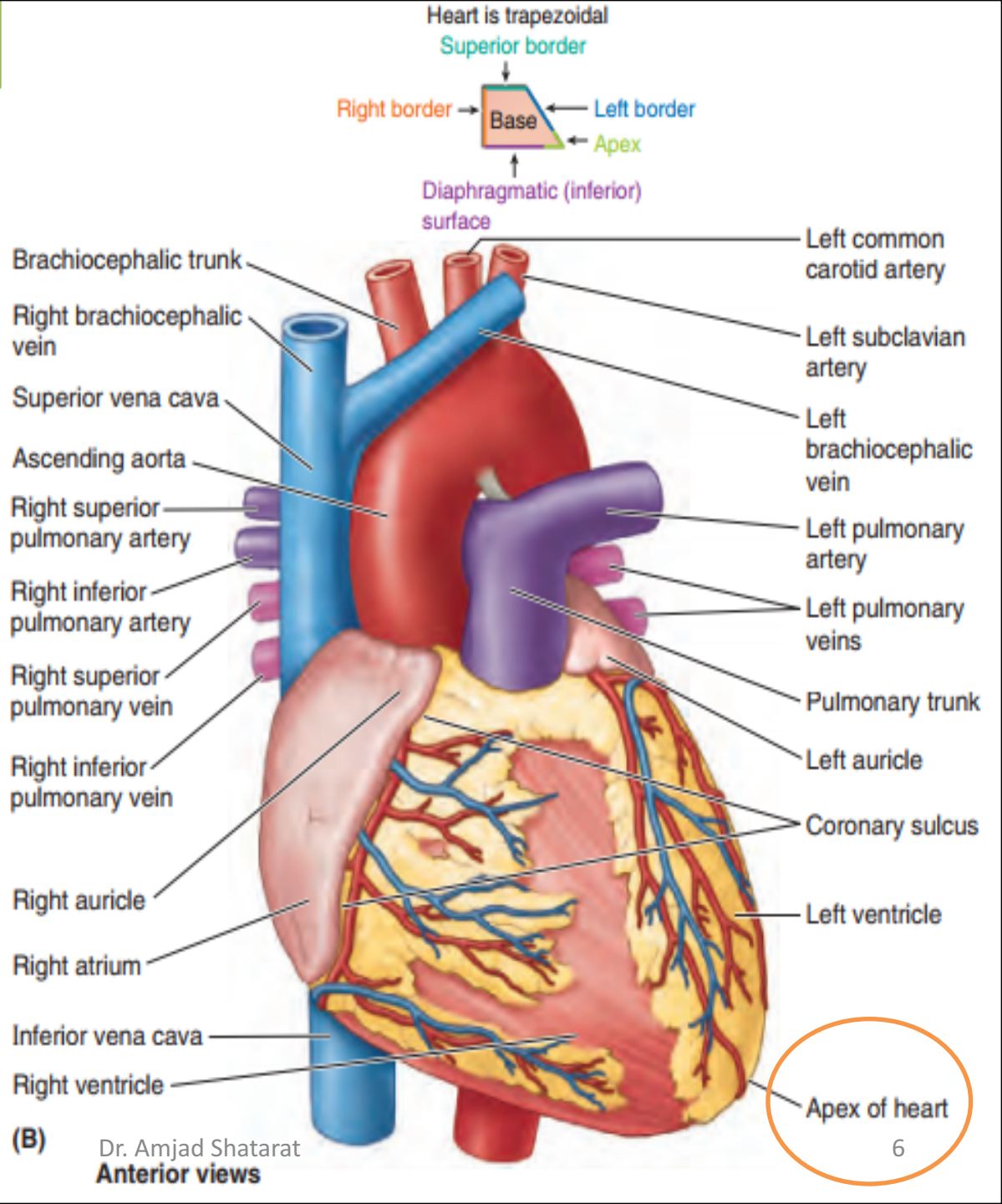
• Is formed by the ***inferolateral*** part of ***the left ventricle***

• It is directed downward forward, and to the left

• Lies posterior to **the left 5th intercostal space**

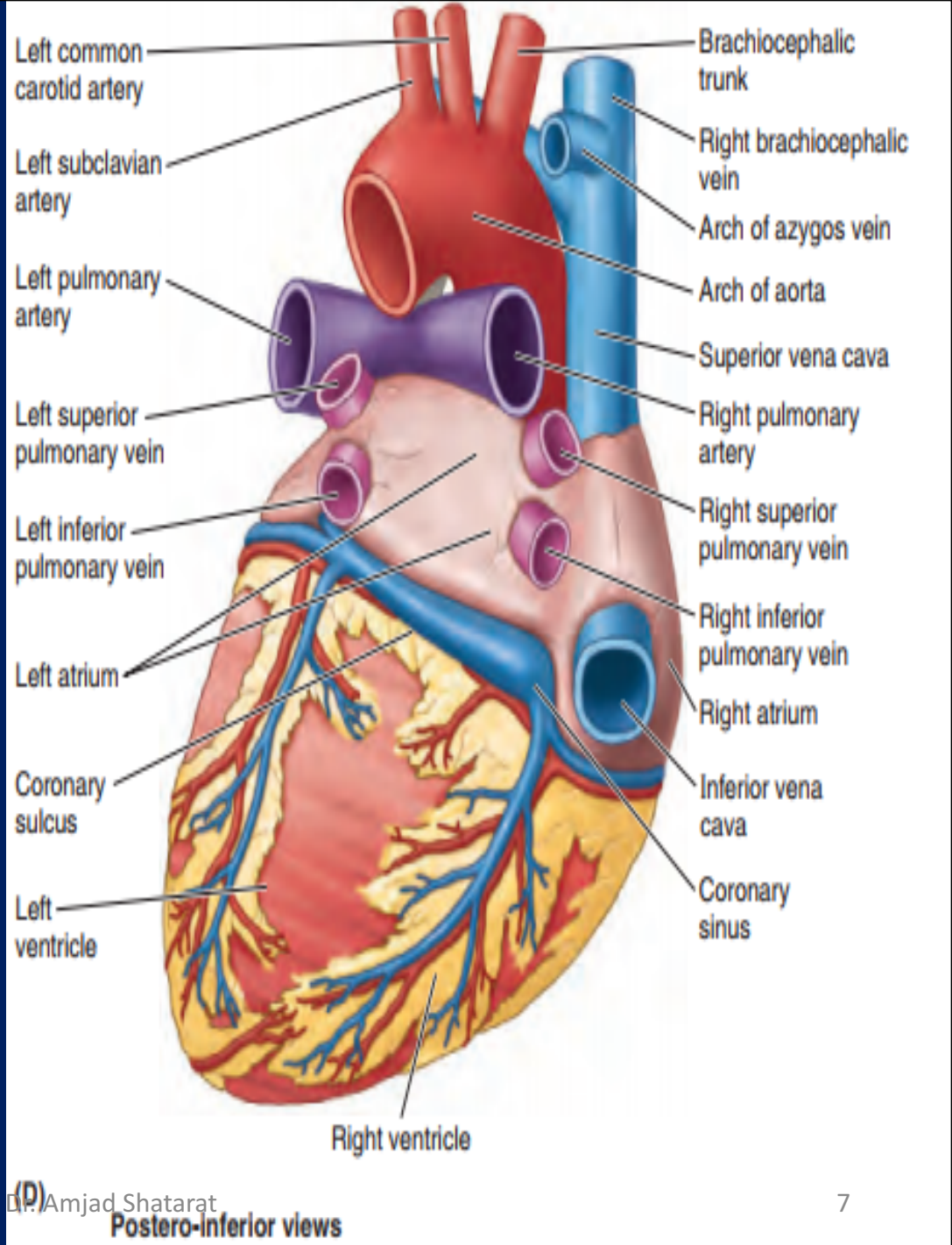
usually approximately **9 cm (a hand's breadth)** from the median plane

• It is where the sounds of **mitral valve closure** are maximal (apex beat); the apex underlies the site where the heartbeat may be **auscultated** on the thoracic wall



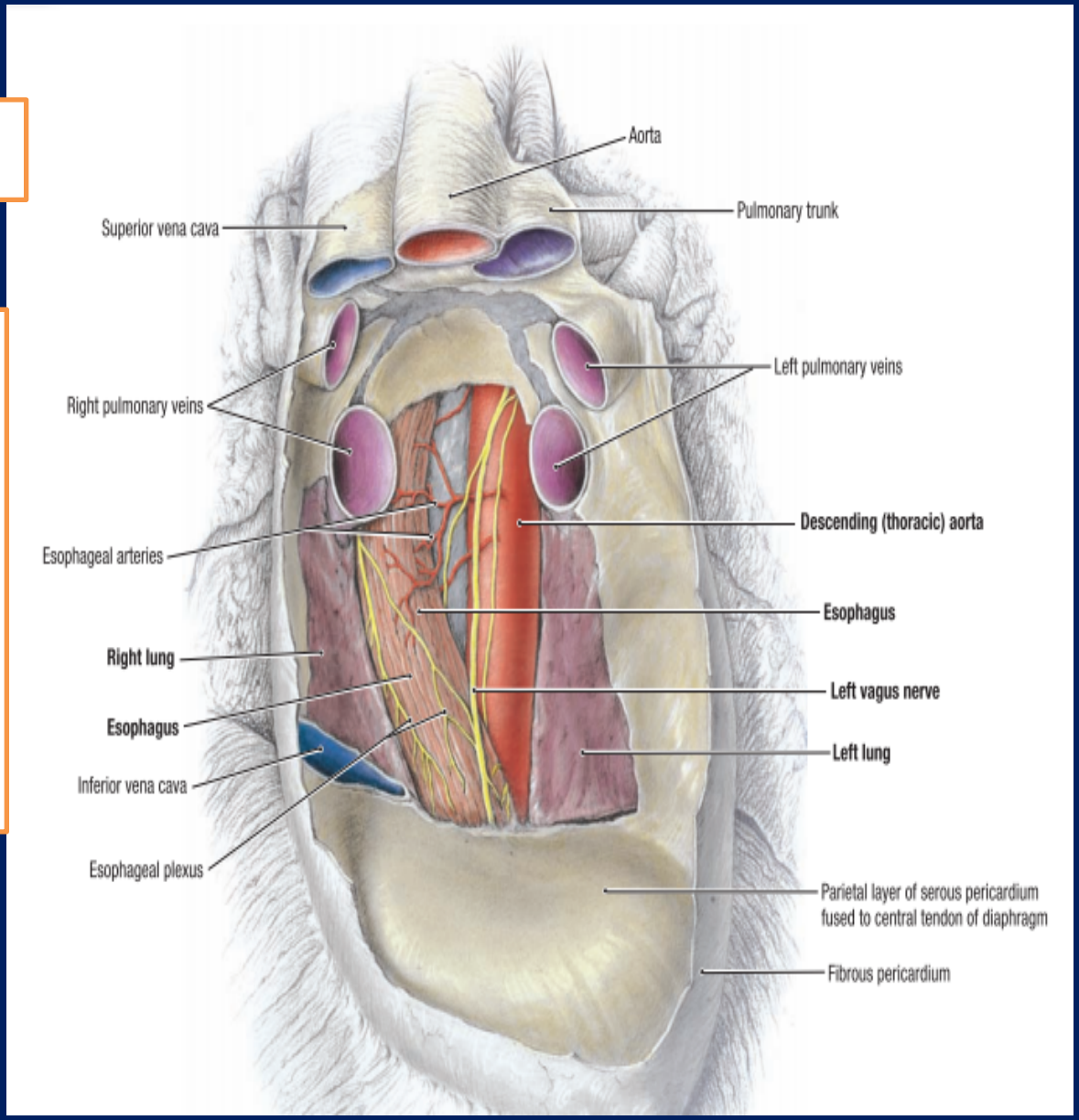
The base of the heart

- Is the heart's posterior aspect
- Is formed mainly by ***the left atrium,*** with a lesser contribution by the right atrium.



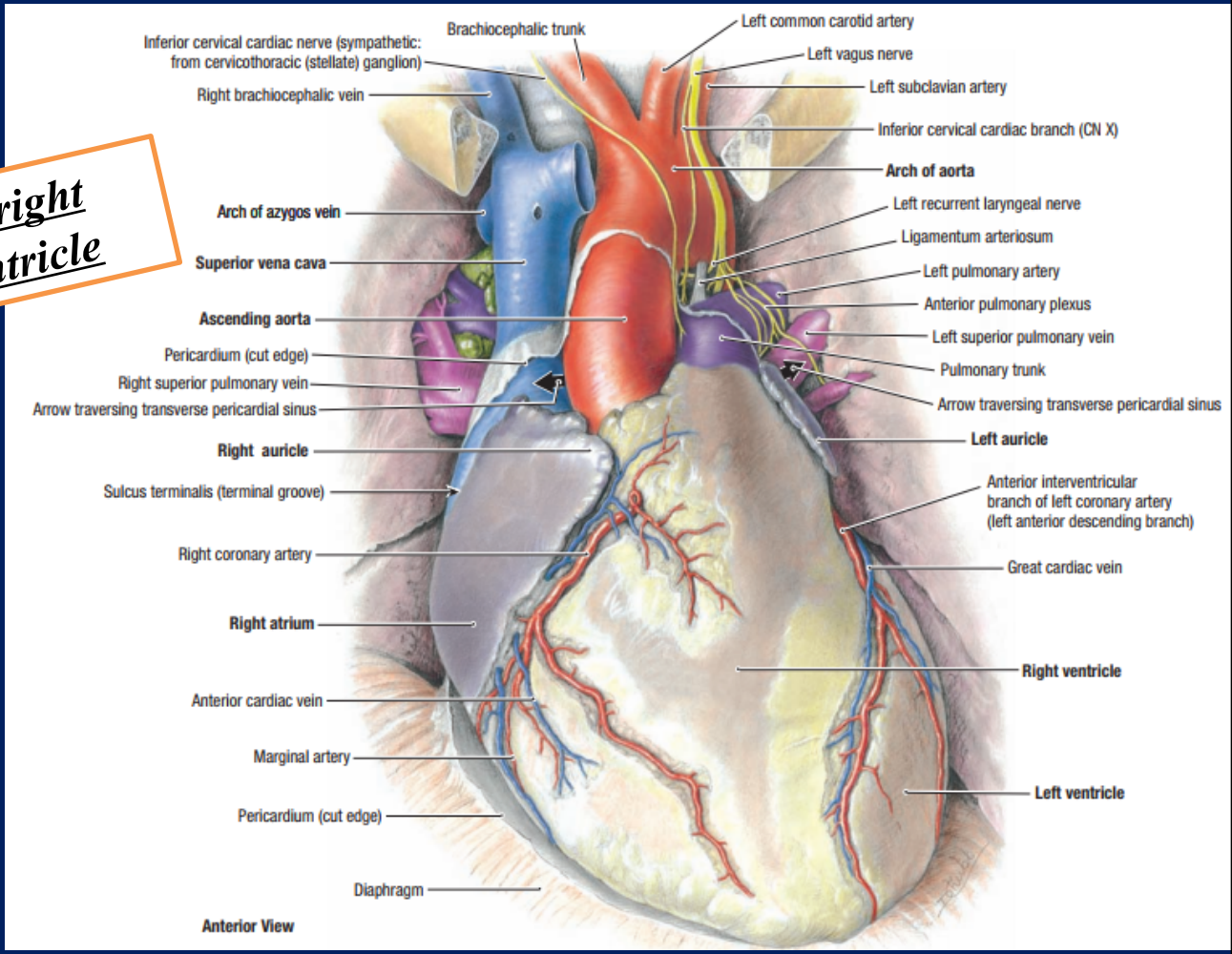
The base of the heart

Faces posteriorly toward the bodies of
vertebrae T6–T9
and
is separated from them by
the pericardium
oblique pericardial sinus
Esophagus
aorta



The sternocostal surface

is formed mainly by the right atrium and the right ventricle

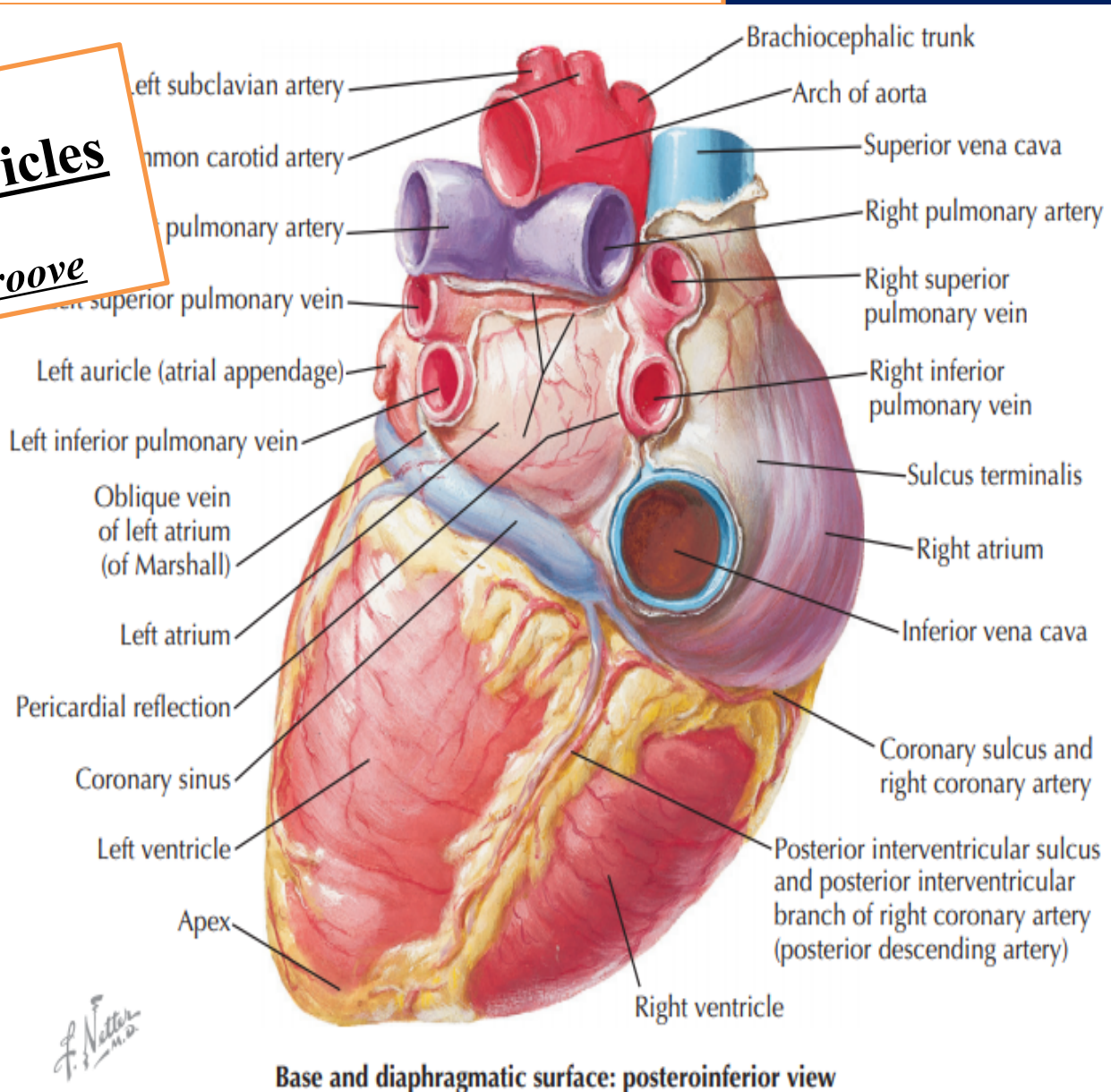


The diaphragmatic surface

It is formed mainly by
the right and left ventricles
separated by the
posterior interventricular groove

The ***inferior surface of the right atrium***, into which the inferior vena cava opens, ***also forms part of this surface***

it is related mainly to the central tendon of the diaphragm



Base and diaphragmatic surface: posteroinferior view

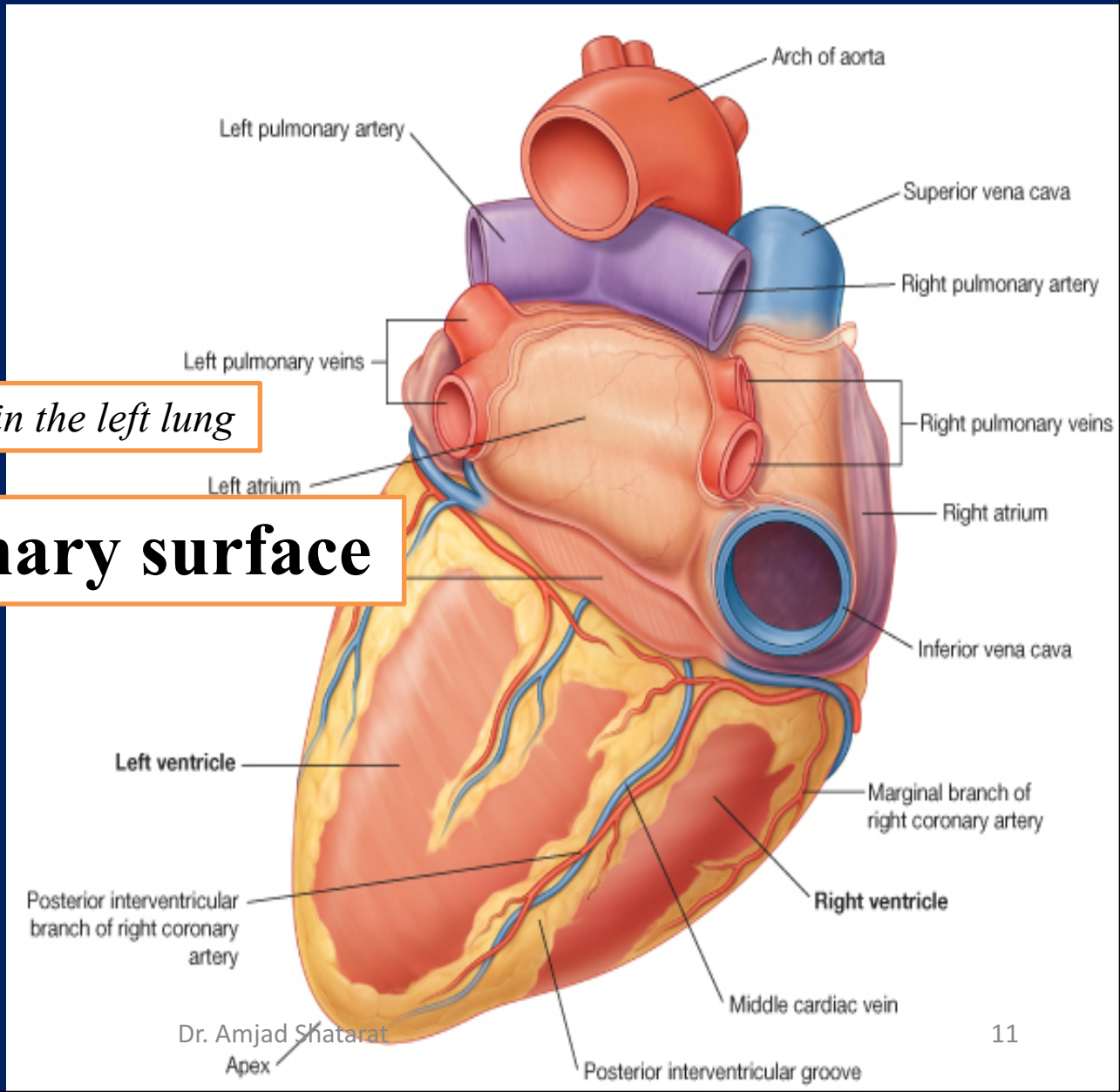
The **left pulmonary surface**

faces the left lung, is broad and convex, and consists of ***the left ventricle and a portion of the left atrium***

it forms the cardiac impression in the left lung

The **right pulmonary surface**

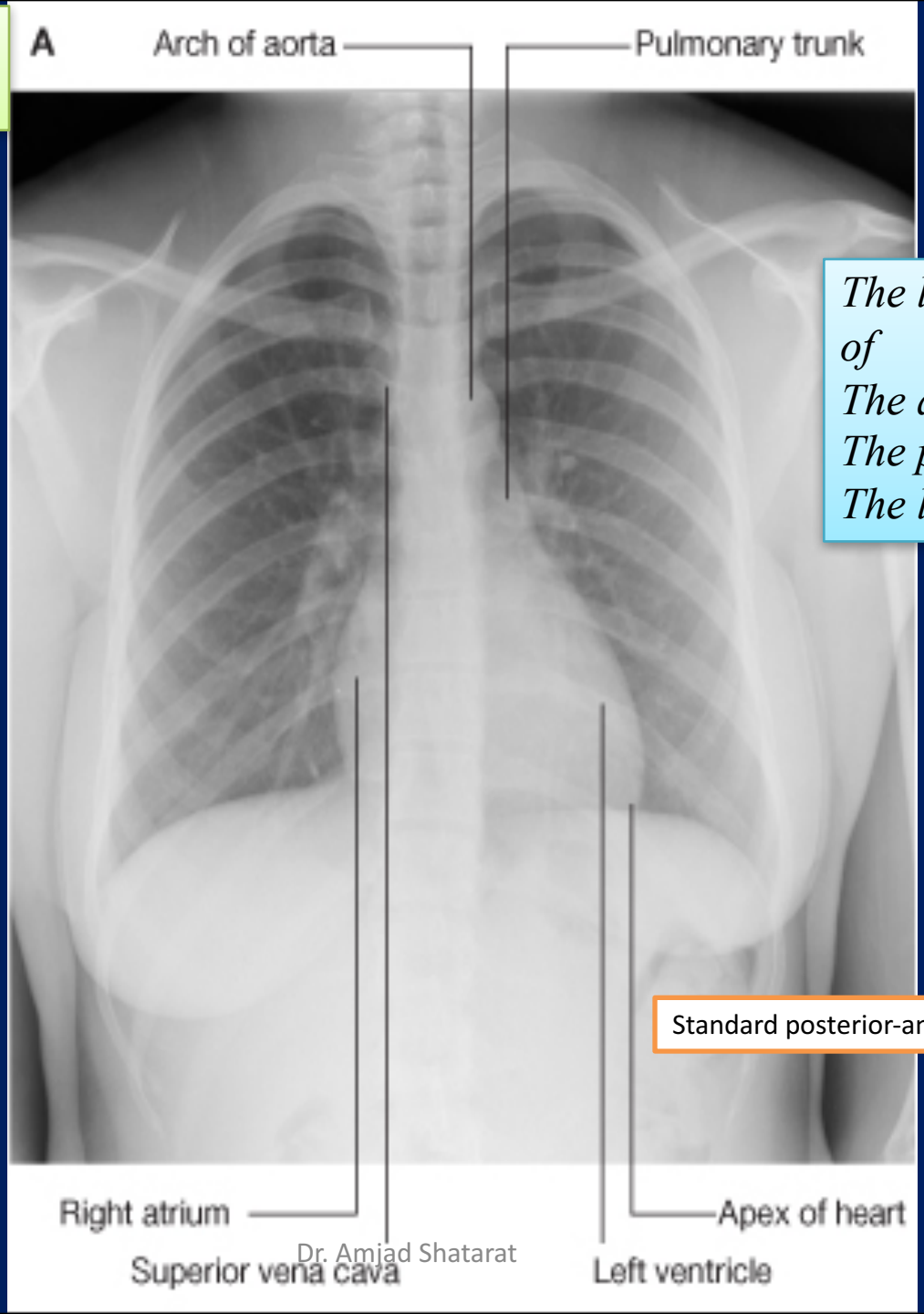
faces the right lung, is broad and convex, and consists of **the right atrium**



Borders of the Heart on an X-ray

The right border in a standard posterior-anterior view consists of :
The superior vena cava
The right atrium
The inferior vena cava

The inferior border consists of
The right ventricle
The left ventricle at the apex



The left border consists of
The arch of the aorta,
The pulmonary artery
The left ventricle

Standard posterior-anterior view of the chest

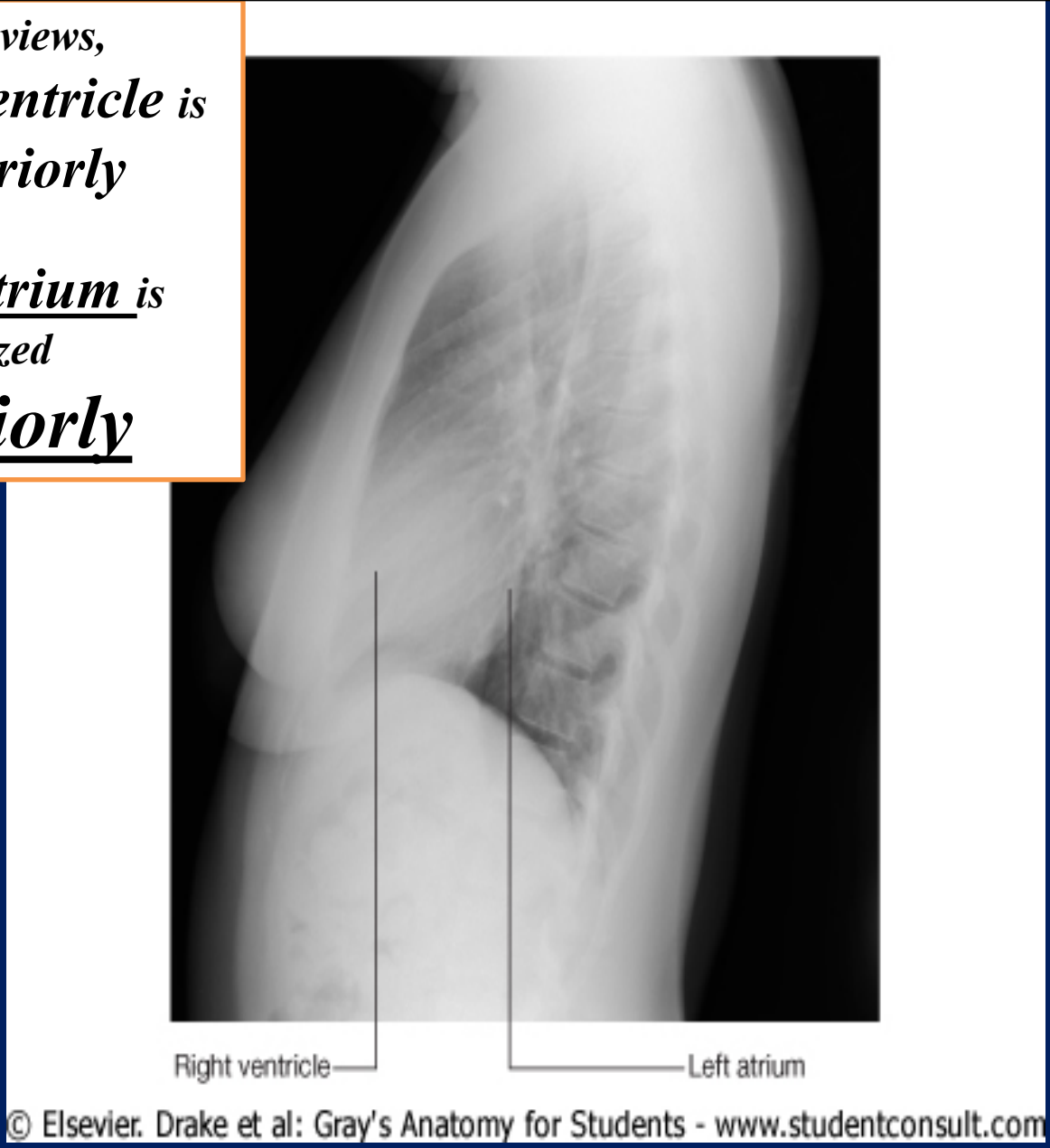
In lateral views,

The right ventricle** is seen **anteriorly

and

***The left atrium** is visualized*

posteriorly



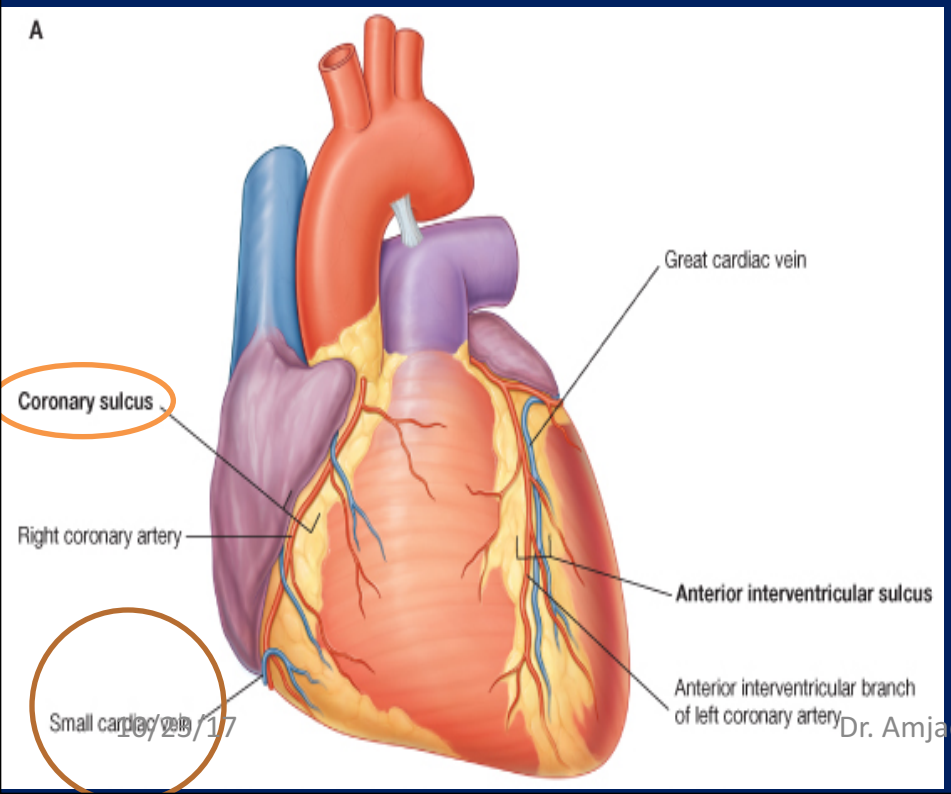
Standard lateral view of the heart

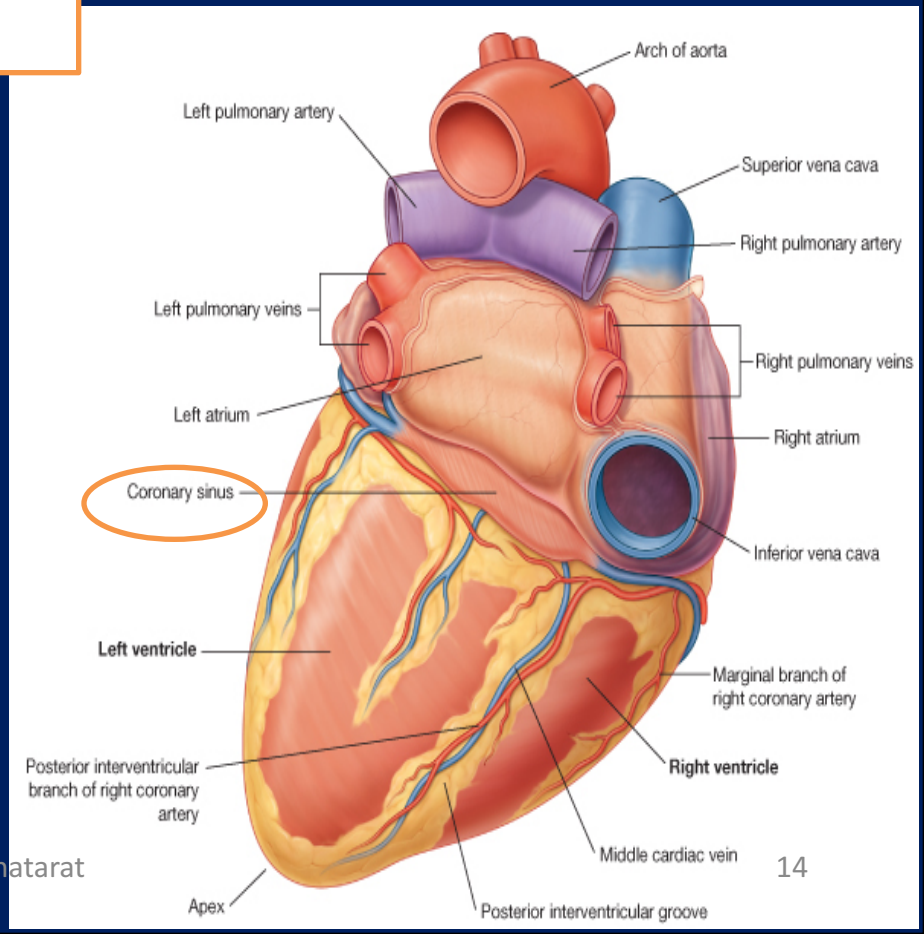
The coronary sulcus

circles the heart, separating the atria from the ventricles

It contains

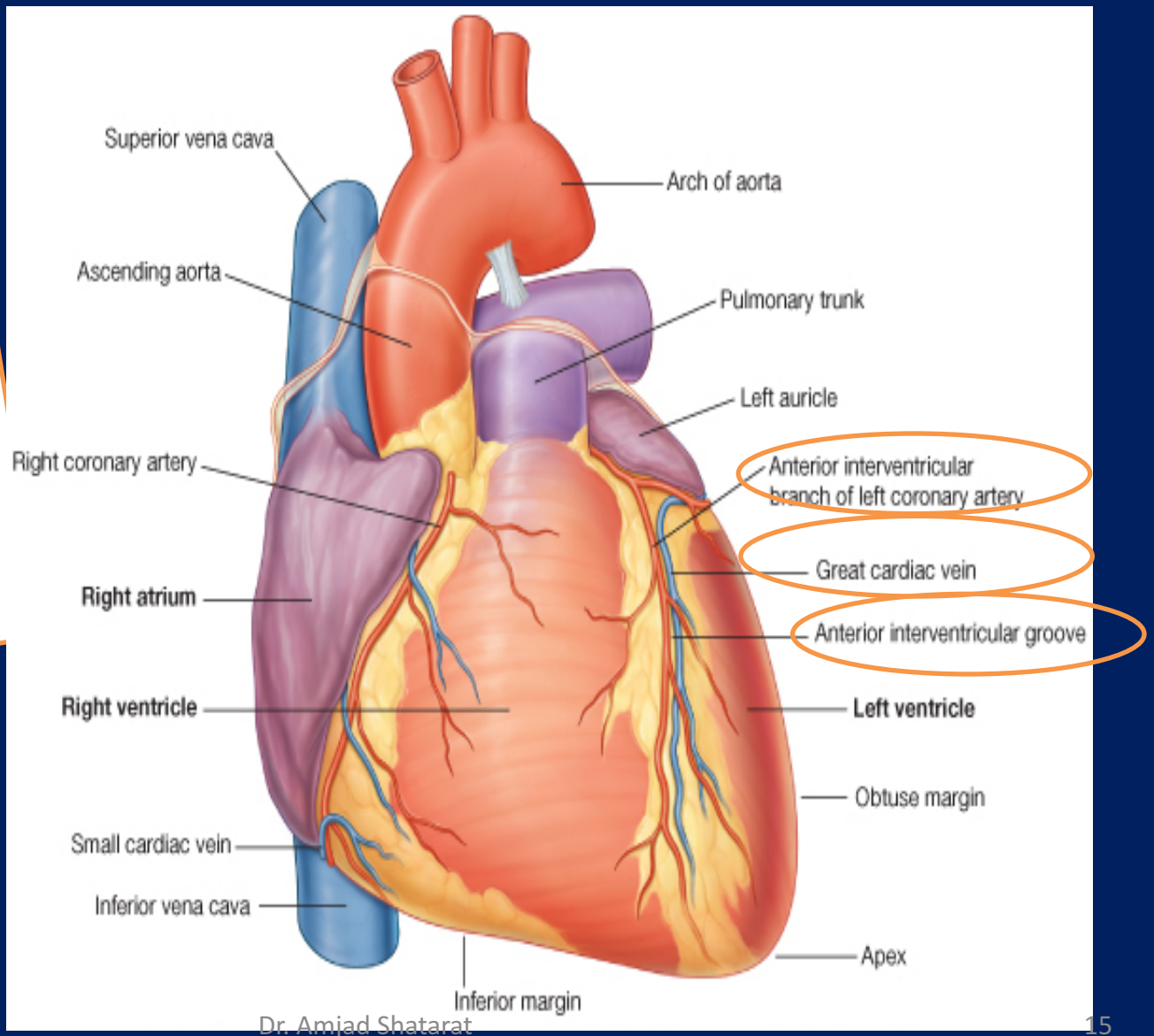
The right coronary artery
The small cardiac vein
The coronary sinus
The circumflex branch of the left coronary artery





The anterior interventricular sulcus

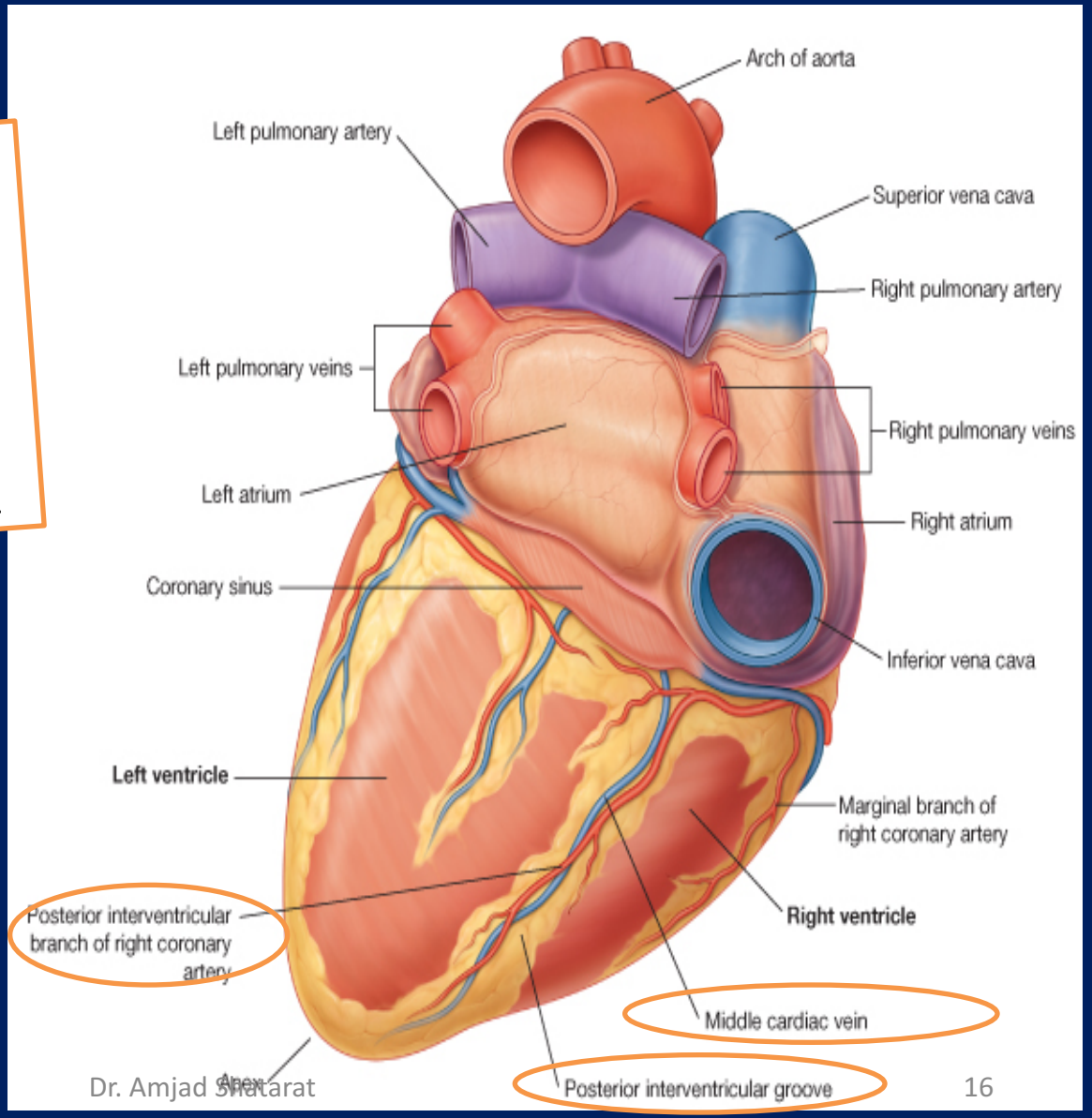
- Is on the anterior surface of the heart
  - contains;
    - ***the anterior interventricular artery***
    - ***<u>The great cardiac vein</u>***



The posterior interventricular sulcus

- Is on the diaphragmatic surface of the heart and contains:
  - ***The posterior interventricular artery***

  and
- ***The middle cardiac vein.***



The walls of the heart are composed of cardiac muscle,

1- The myocardium; covered externally with serous pericardium

2-The epicardium; and lined internally with a layer of endothelium

3-The endocardium.

Fibrous skeleton of the heart

- This is a complex framework of dense collagen forming four fibrous rings (L. anuli fibrosi)

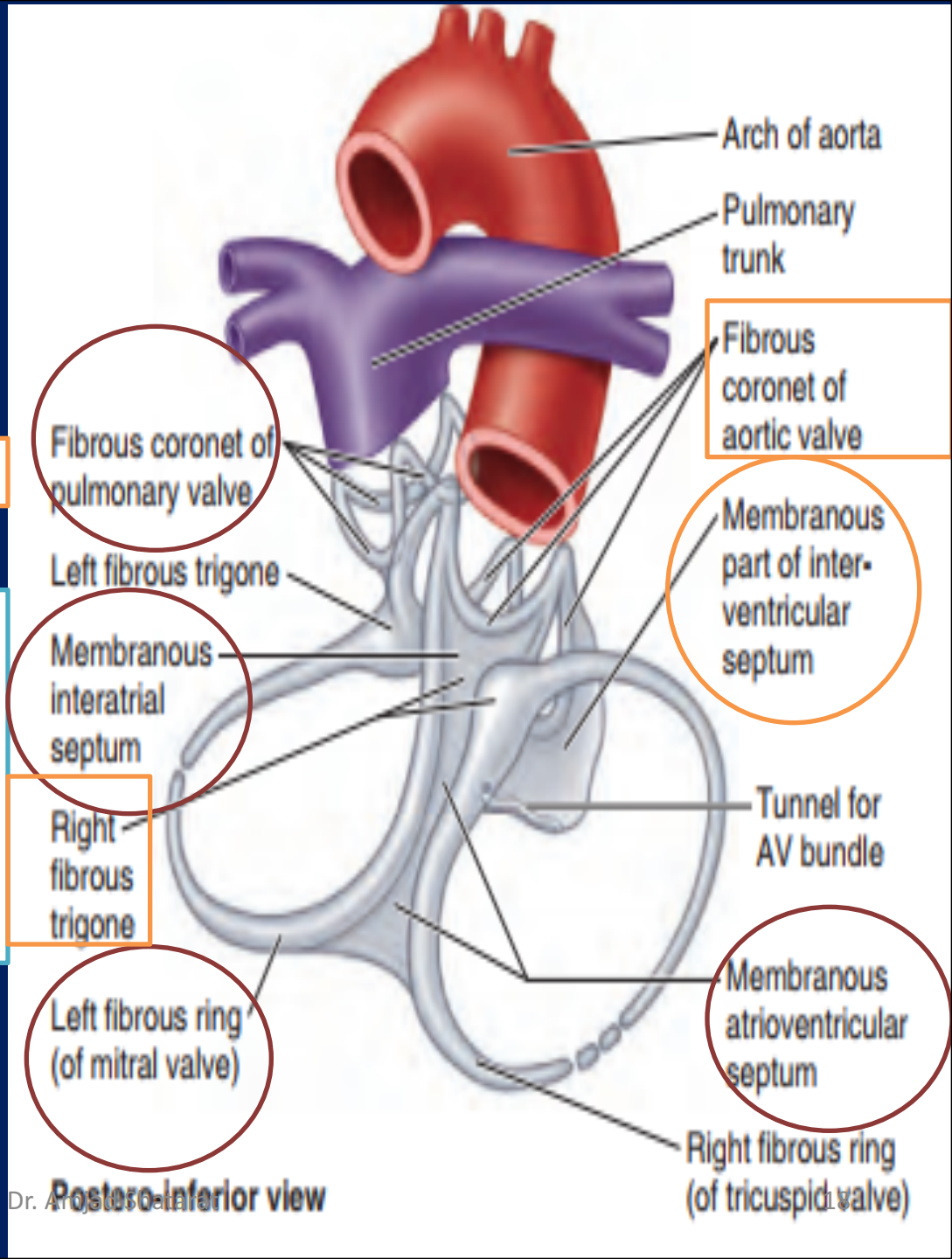
1-That surround the orifices of the valves

And

2- Right and left ***fibrous trigone*** (formed by connections between rings)

and

3-The membranous parts of the **interatrial and interventricular septa**

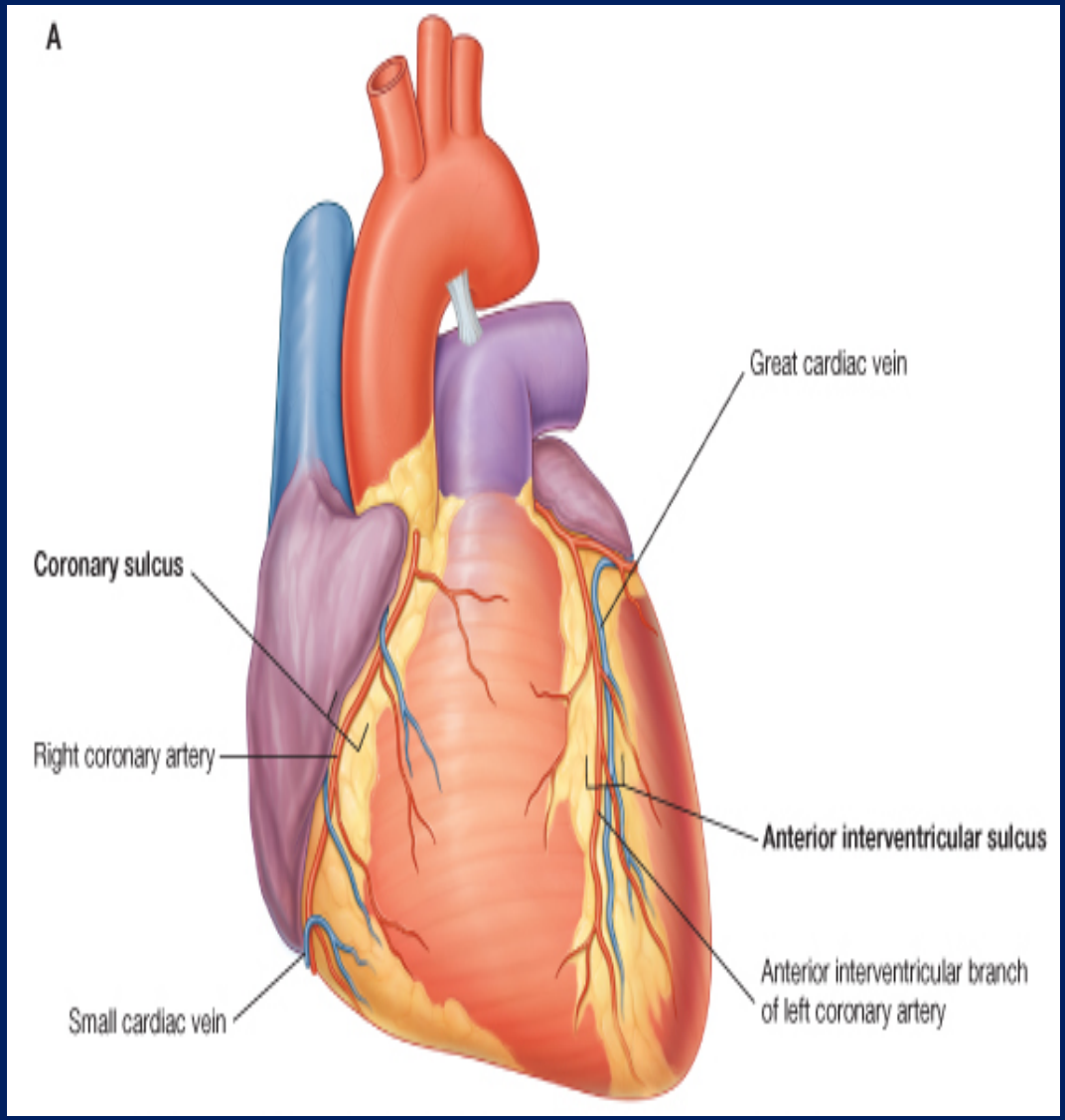


- The fibrous skeleton of the heart:
- Keeps the orifices of the AV and semilunar valves patent and prevents them from being overly distended by an increased volume of blood pumping through them.
- Provides attachments for the leaflets and cusps of the valves.
- Provides attachment for the myocardium
- Forms an electrical "insulator," by separating the myenterically conducted impulses of the atria and ventricles so that they contract independently and by surrounding and providing passage for the initial part of the **AV bundle of the conducting** system of the heart

Chambers of the Heart

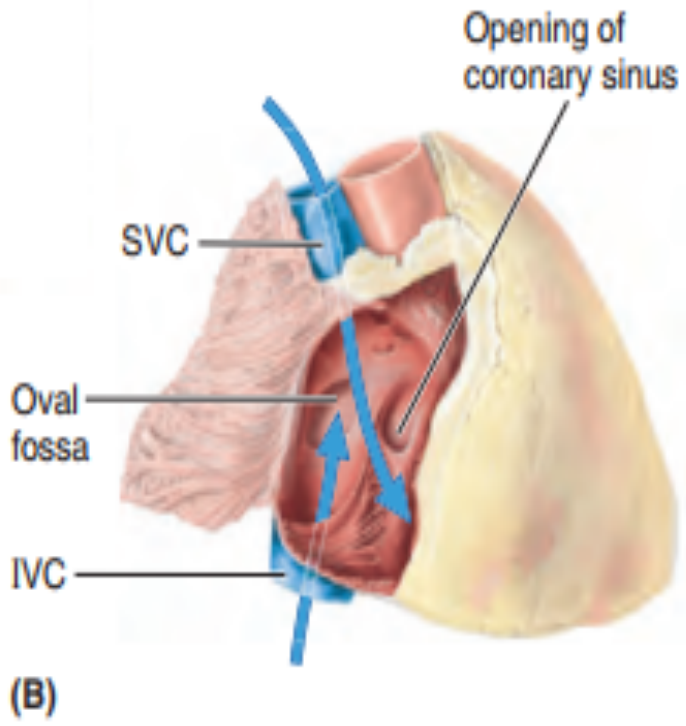
The heart is divided by septa into ***four chambers:***

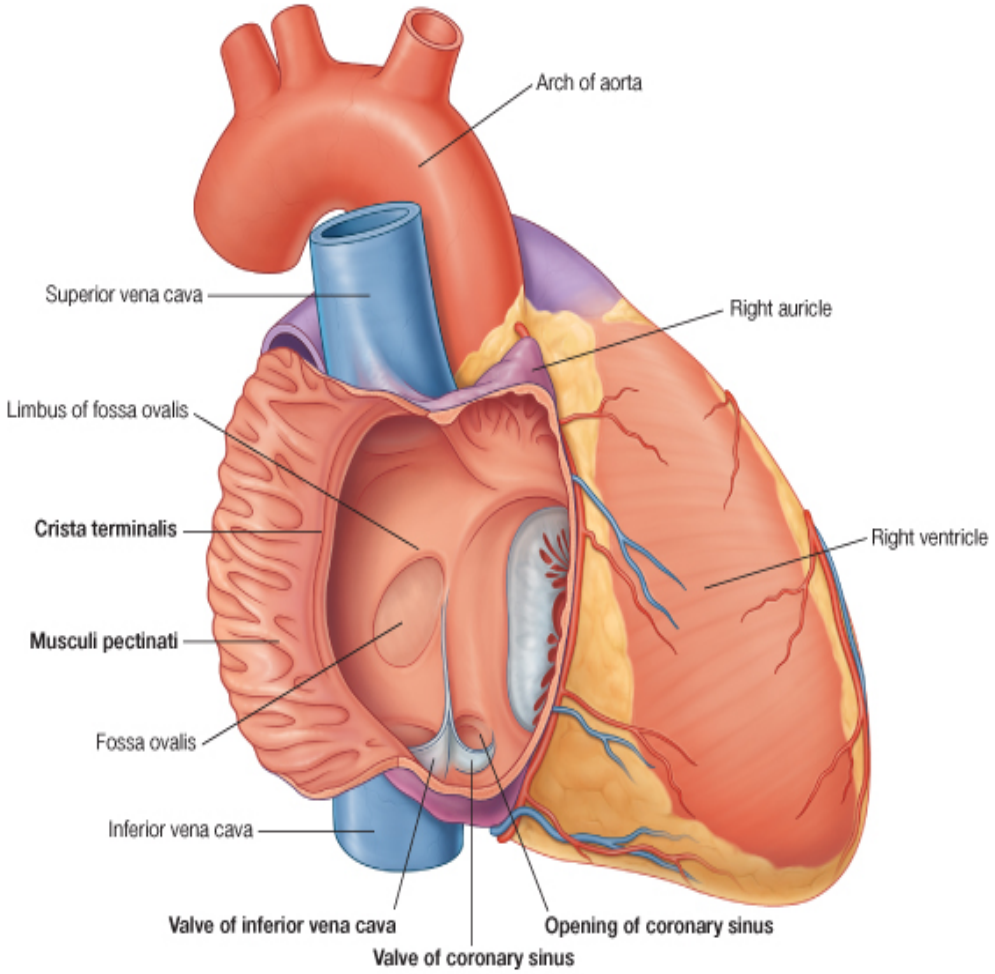
1-THE RIGHT ATRIUM
2-LEFT ATRIUM
3- THE RIGHT VENTRICLE
4-LEFT VENTRICLE



1-RIGHT ATRIUM

The right atrium consists of ***a main cavity*** and a small ***outpouching, the auricle.***



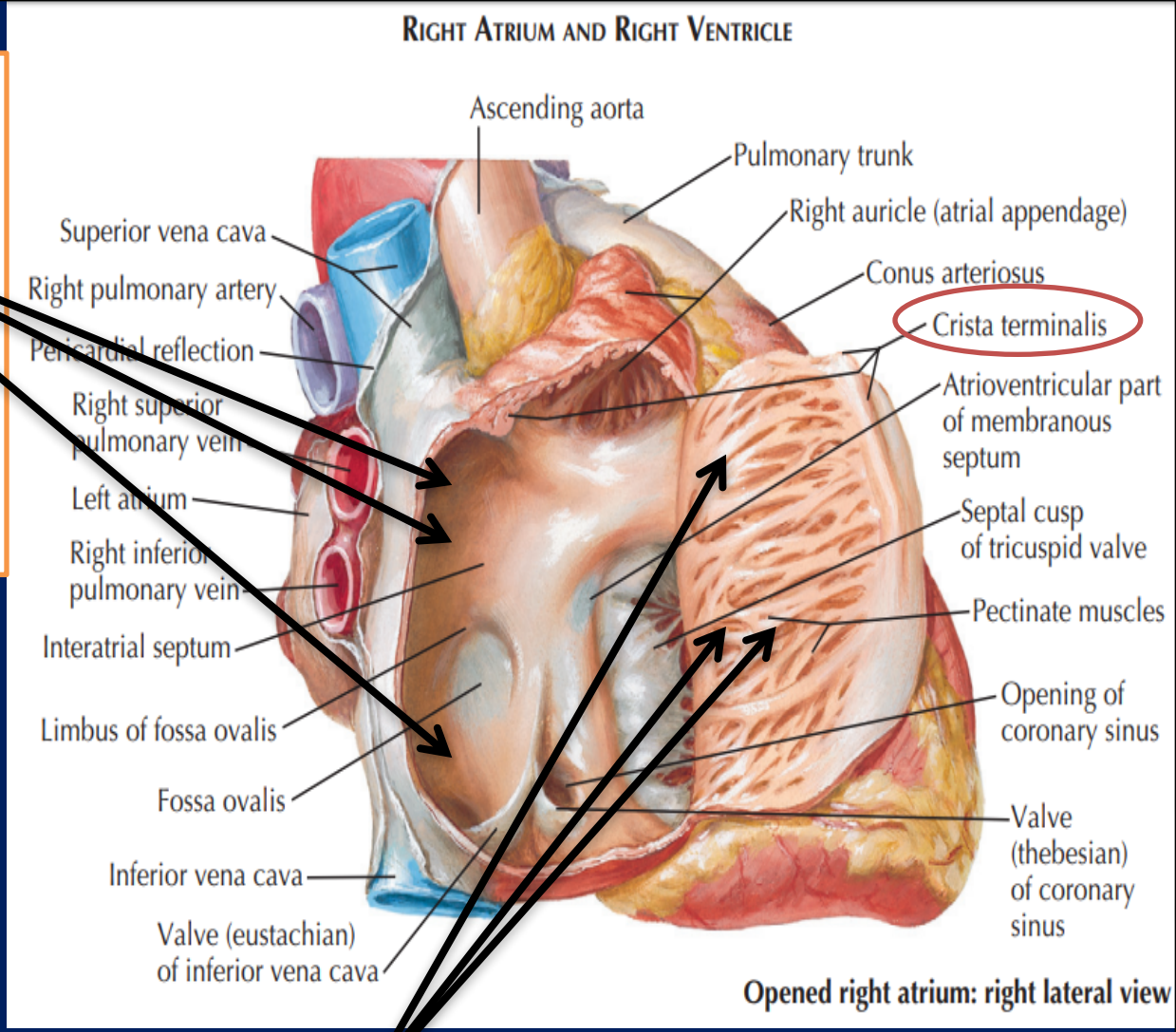


The term "auricle" is often improperly used instead of atrium. The true auricle is then regrettably called "auricular appendage" instead of atrial appendage, which is morphologically correct. The term "auricular fibrillation" is clinically incorrect and should be atrial fibrillation

The_Netter_Collection_of_Medical_Illustrations_2nd_Edition_Cardiovascular_System

The right atrium consists of two parts:

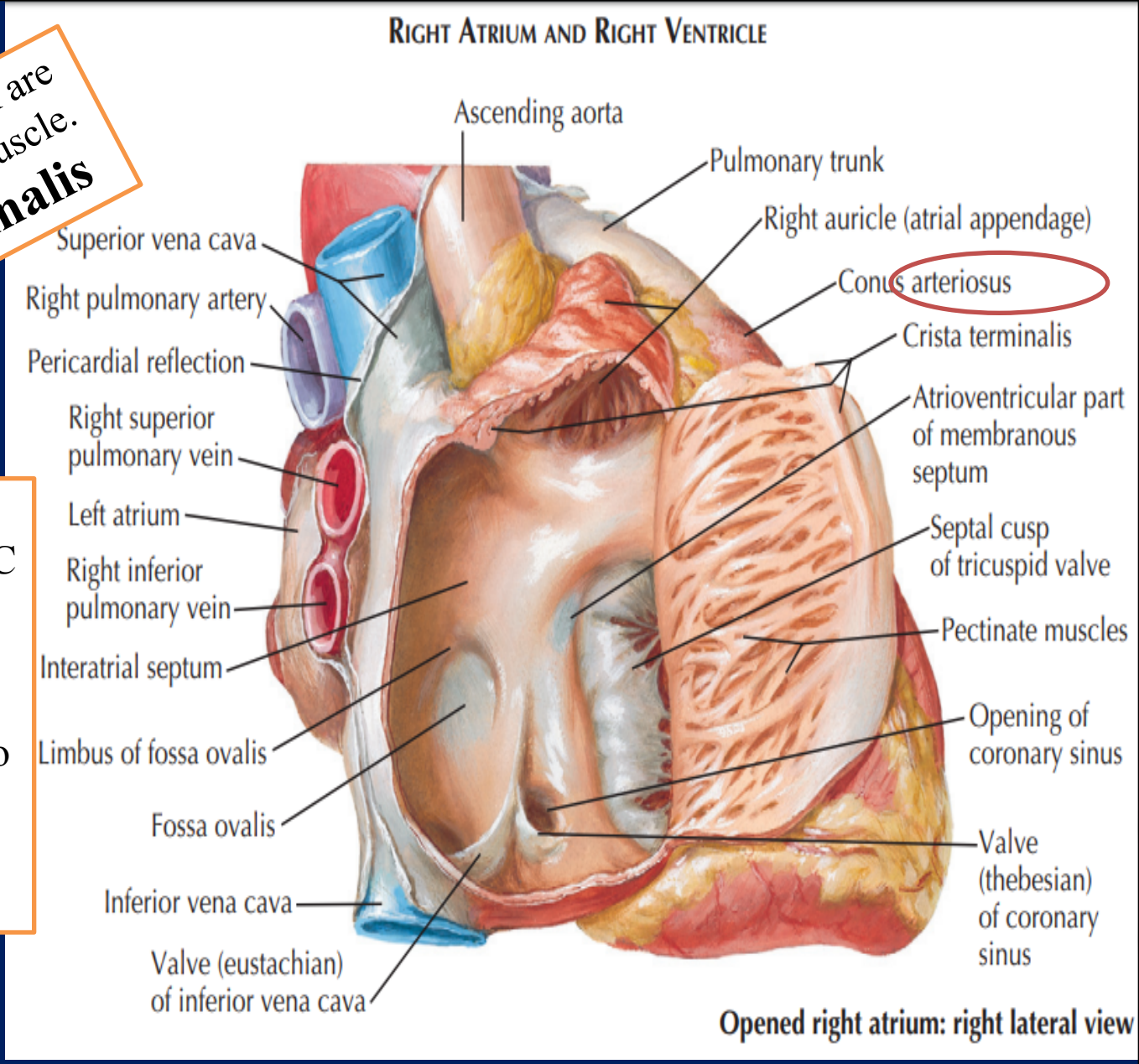
(1) a posterior smooth-walled part derived from the **embryonic sinus venosus (the sinus venarum)** into which enter the superior and inferior venae cavae

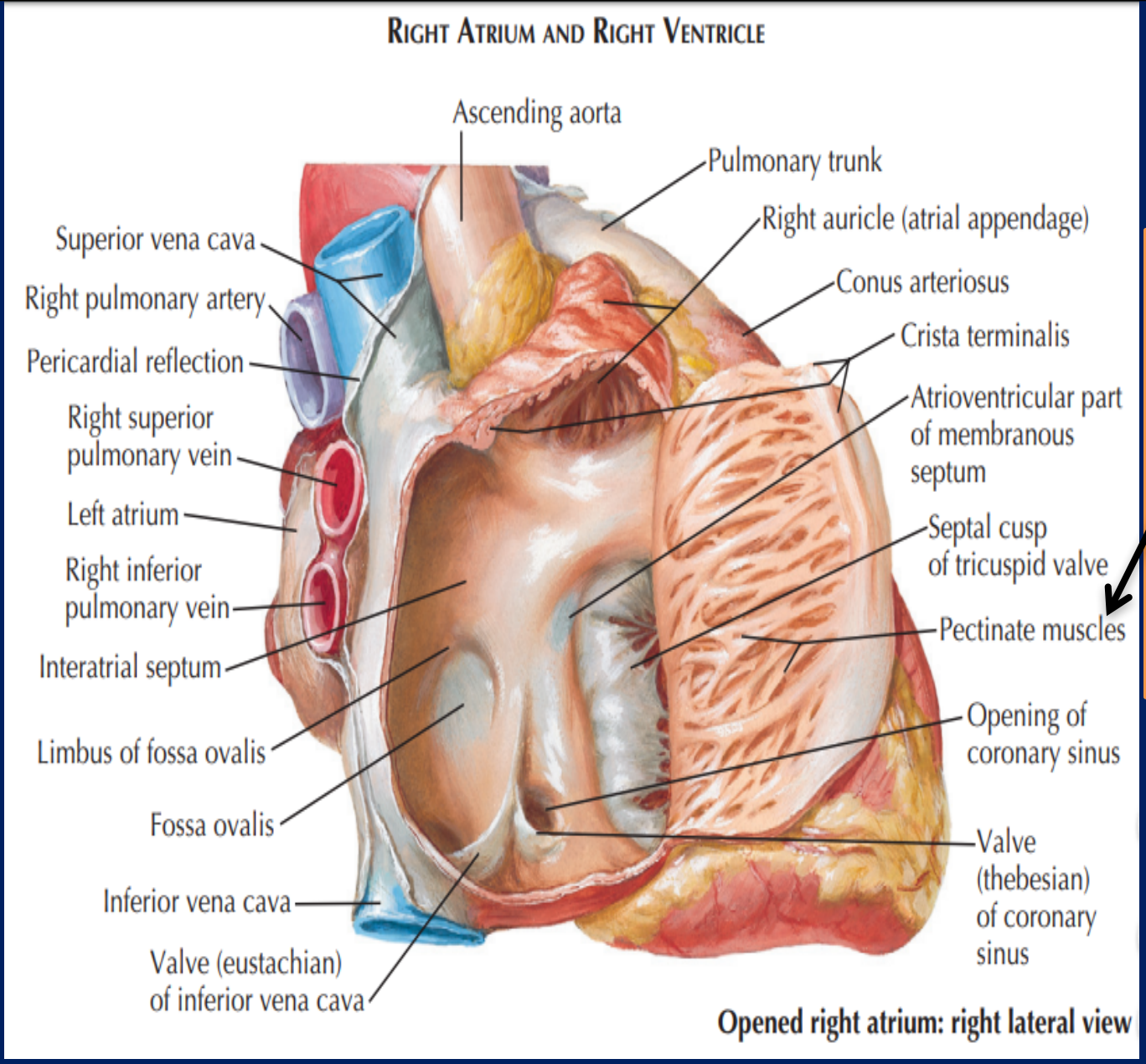


2-a thin-walled anterior **trabeculated** part that constitutes the original embryonic right atrium

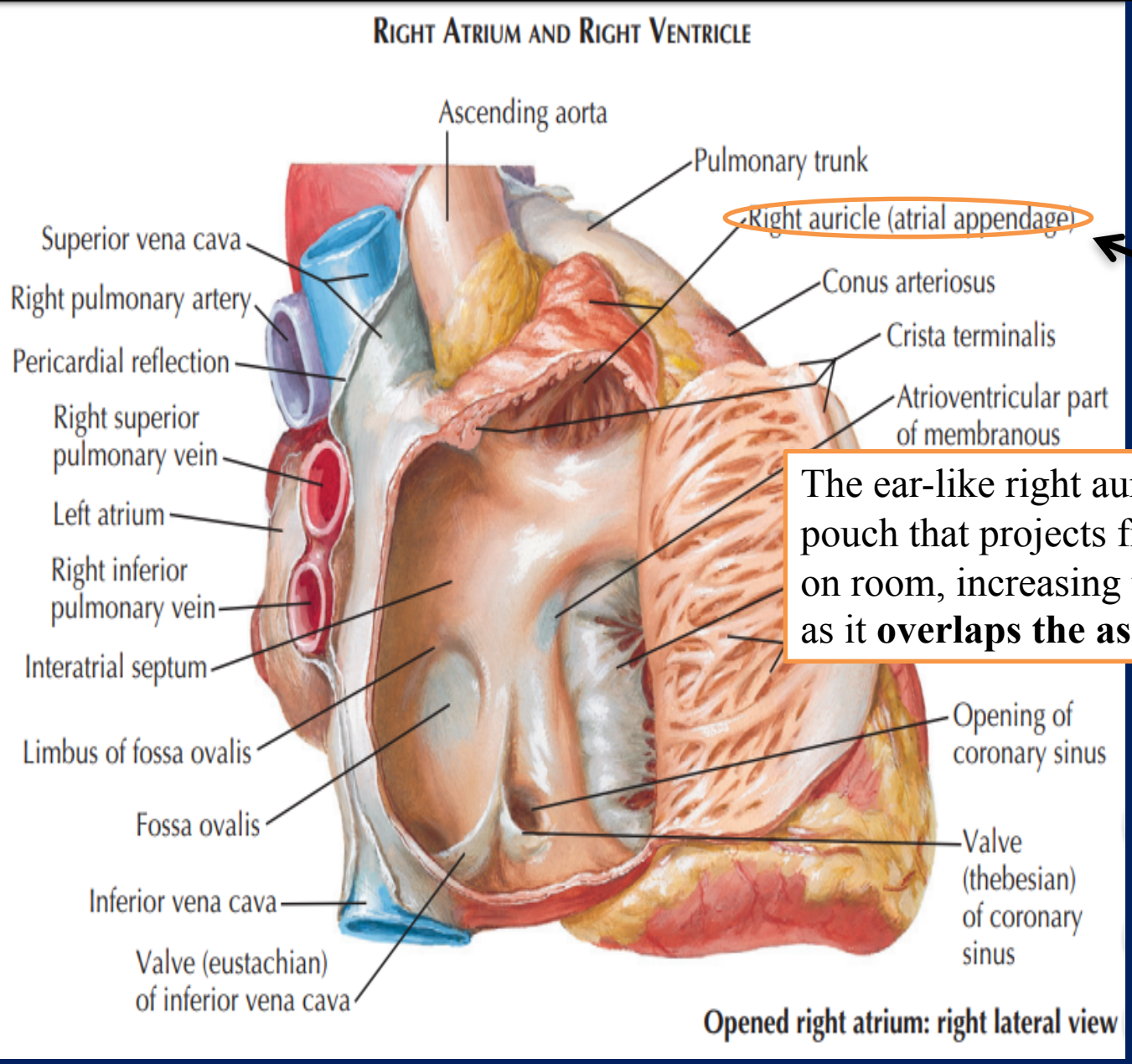
The two parts of the atrium are separated by a ridge of muscle.
The crista terminalis

is most prominent superiorly, next to the SVC orifice, then fades out to the right of the IVC ostium.
Its position corresponds to that of the
sulcus terminalis externally





❖ From the lateral aspect of the crista terminalis, a large number of ***pectinate muscles*** run laterally and generally parallel to each other along the free wall of the atrium.



The triangular-shaped superior portion of the right atrium—**the right auricle—is** also filled with pectinate muscles.

The ear-like right auricle is a conical muscular pouch that projects from Rt. atrium like an add-on room, increasing the capacity of the atrium as it **overlaps the ascending aorta.**

The right auricle usually is not well demarcated externally from the rest of the atrium.
The right auricle is a convenient, ready-made ***point of entry for the cardiac surgeon and is used extensively.***

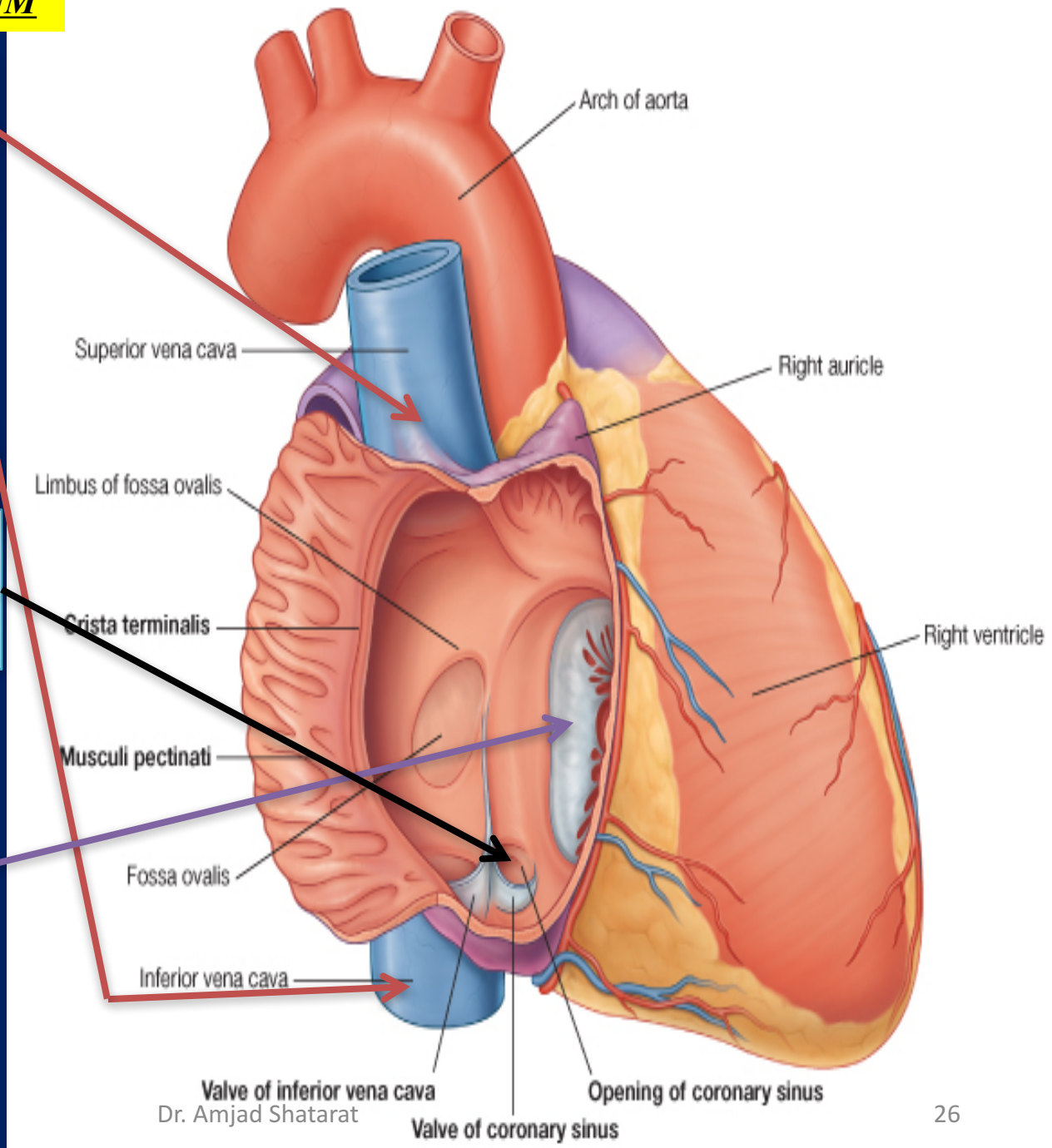
Openings into THE RIGHT ATRIUM

1-The superior vena cava opens into the upper part of the right atrium

2-The inferior vena cava opens into the lower part of the right atrium

3-The coronary sinus, which drains most of the blood from the heart wall

4-The right atrioventricular orifice is guarded by **THE TRICUSPID VALVE**



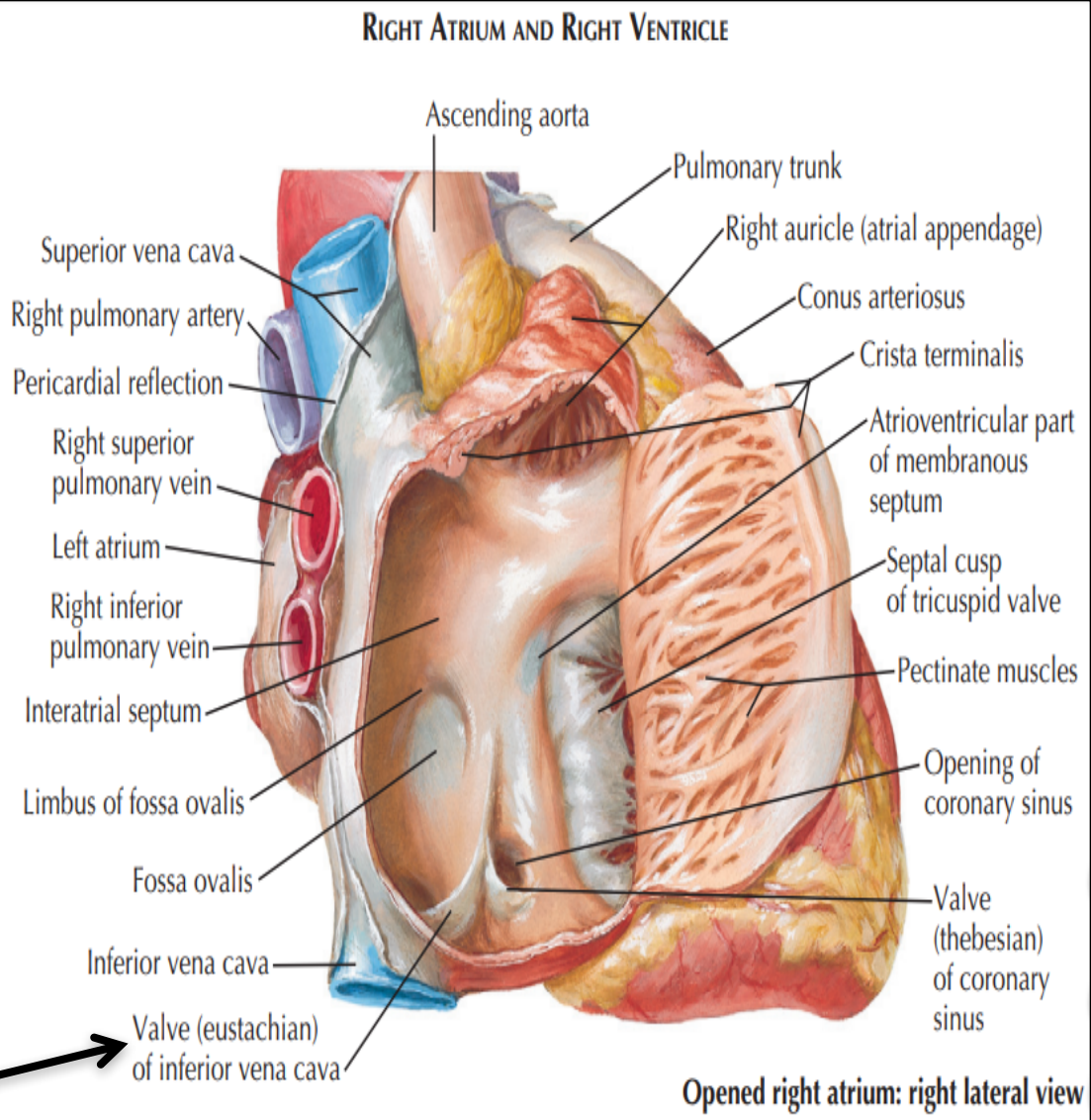
1-The superior vena cava

- returns blood from head, neck and upper limb and also receives blood from the chest wall and the oesophagus via the azygos system.
- has no valve,

2-The inferior vena cava

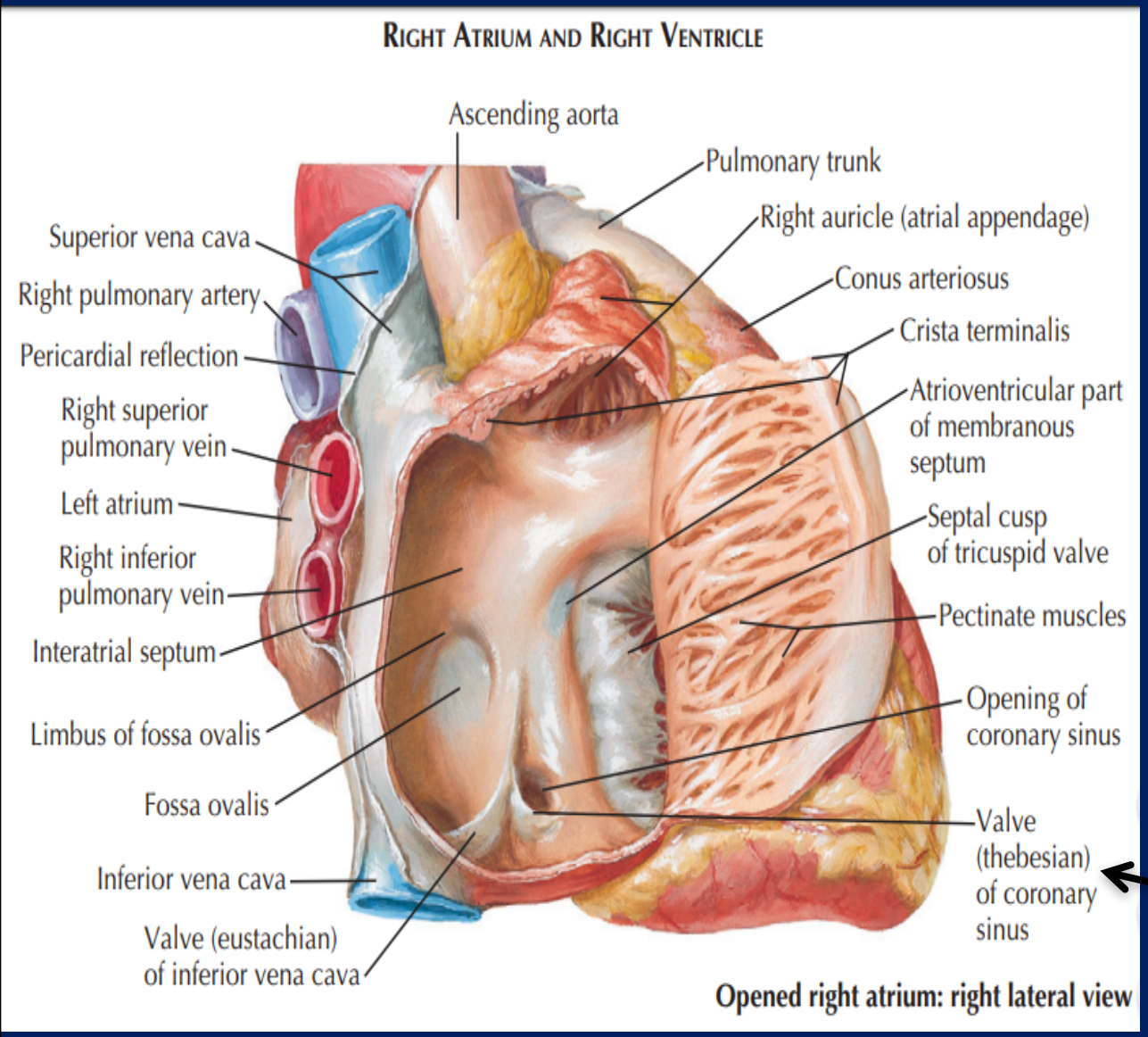
- is larger than its superior counterpart:
- it drains blood from all structures below and **including the diaphragm** into the lowest part of the atrium near the septum.
- Anterior to its orifice is a flap-like valve

the Eustachian valve or valve of the inferior vena cava



It is large during fetal life, when it serves to direct richly oxygenated blood from the placenta through the foramen ovale of the atrial septum into the left atrium

3-The coronary sinus opens into the venous atrial component between the orifice of the inferior vena cava, the fossa ovale and the vestibule of the atrioventricular opening

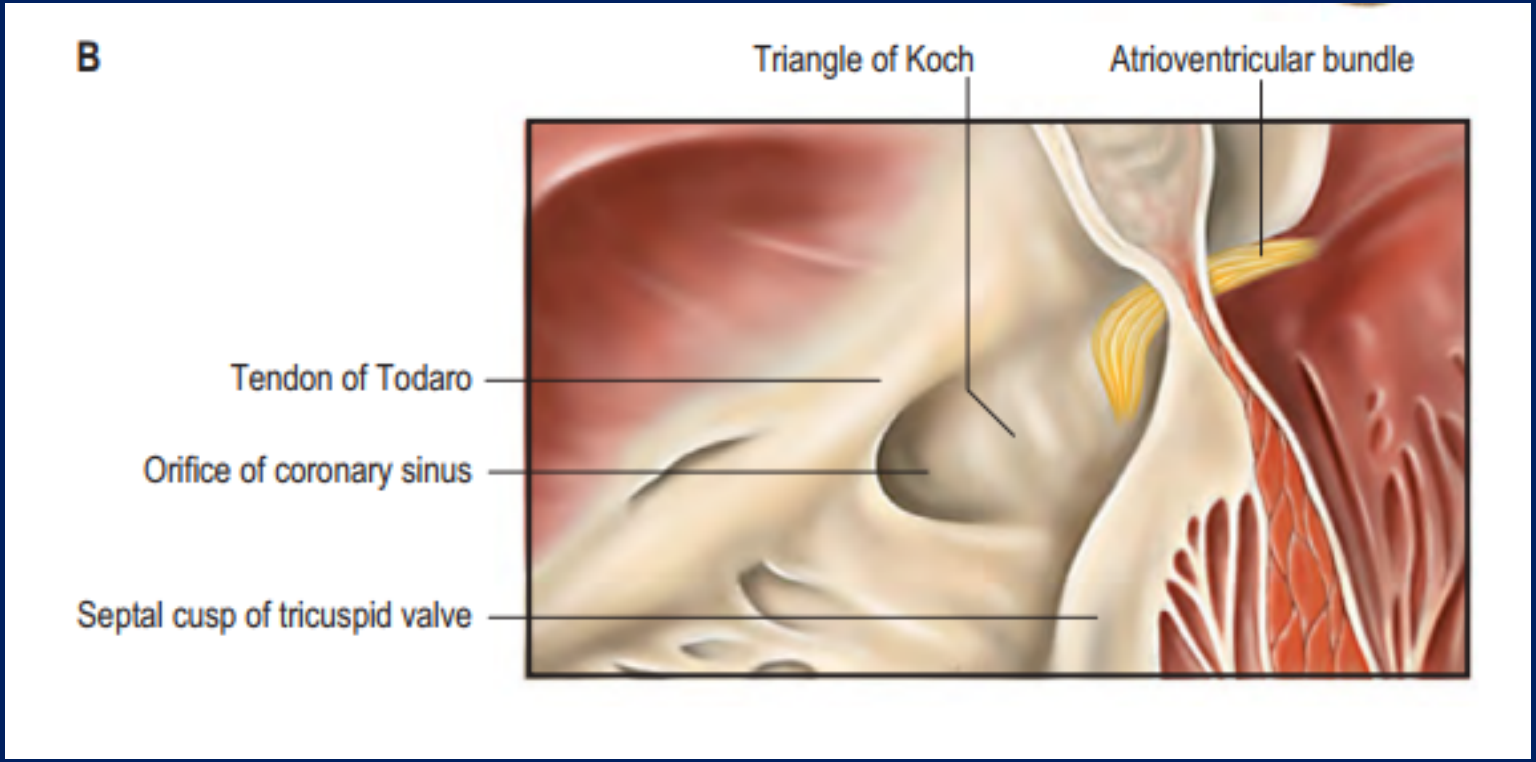


The coronary sinus is often guarded by a thin, semicircular valve that covers the lower part of the orifi ce
Thebesius' valve
also known as the
Thebesian valve

The upper limb of **Thebesian** valve joins the Eustachian valve;
a tendinous structure,

The tendon of Todaro

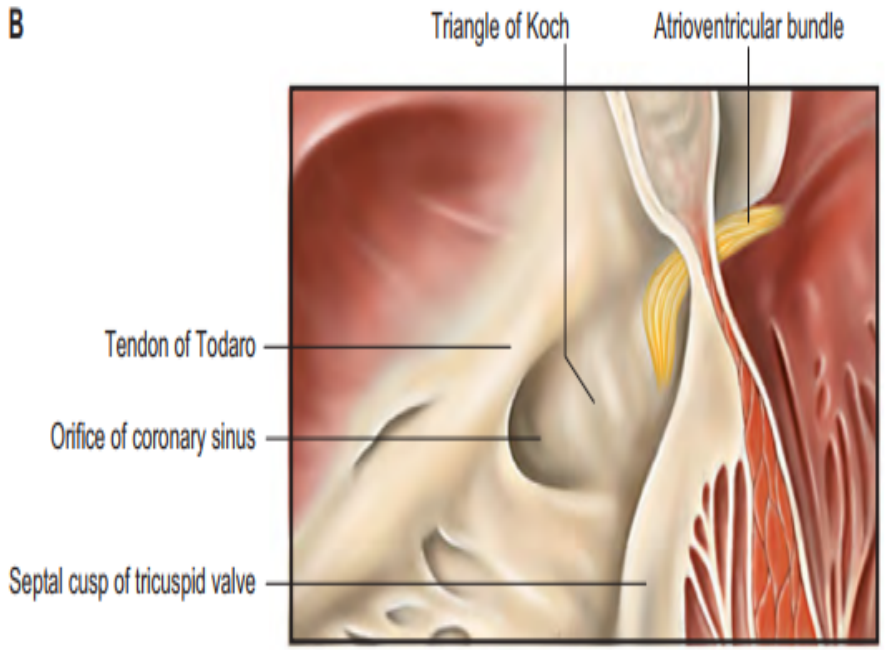
runs from this commissure into the sinus septum,
which is the septum between the coronary sinus and the fossa ovale.
The tendon of Todaro runs forwards to insert into the central fibrous body and is one of the landmarks of the triangle of Koch



Anteroinferior in the right atrium is the large, oval vestibule leading to the orifice of the tricuspid valve
A triangular zone

The triangle of Koch

is defined between
the attachment of the septal cusp of the tricuspid valve,
the anteromedial margin of the ostium of the coronary sinus,
subendocardial tendon of Todaro

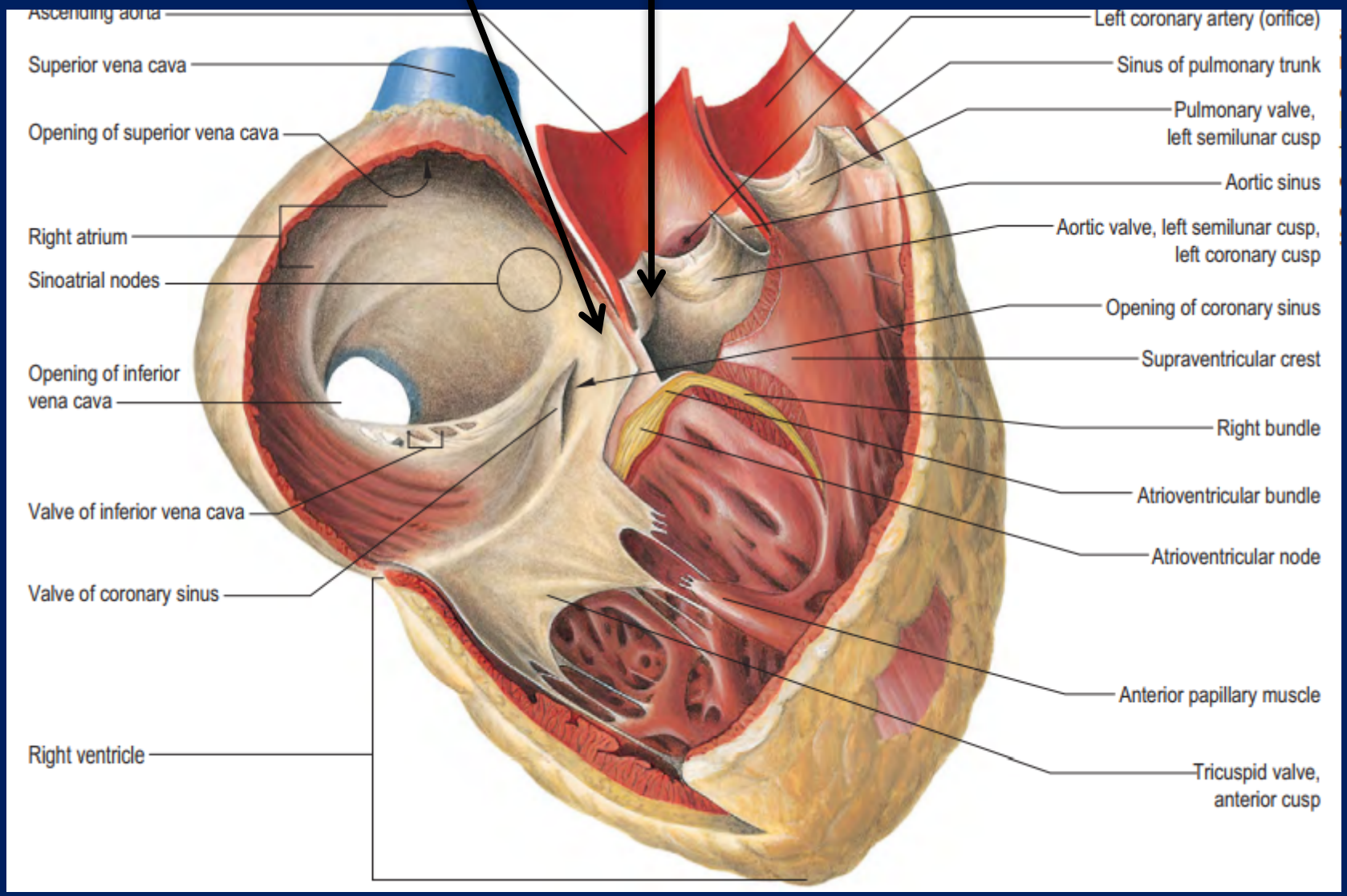


The triangle is a landmark of particular surgical importance, **indicating the site of the atrioventricular node a**nd its atrial connections.

Anterosuperior to the insertion of the tendon of Todaro, the septal wall is formed by the atrioventricular component of the membranous septum, **intervening between the right atrium and subaortic outlet of the left ventricle**

!!!!!!!!!

The atrial wall bulges anterosuperiorly above the membranous septum.
This area is the **aortic mound (torus aorticus)** and marks the location of the non-coronary sinus of the aorta with its enclosed valvular cusp



4-Several small venous ostia, draining the minimal atrial veins, are found scattered around the atrial walls. They return a small fraction of blood from the heart, and are most numerous on the septal aspect.

The anterior cardiac veins

and, sometimes, **the right marginal vein** may enter the atrium through larger ostia

Fetal Remnants in the right Atrium

The fossa ovalis and **anulus ovalis.**
These latter structures lie ***on the atrial septum, which separates the right atrium from the left atrium***

The fossa ovalis
is a shallow depression, which is the site of the foramen ovale in the fetus

The anulus ovalis
forms the upper margin of the fossa.

Why **the embryo needs this opining?**