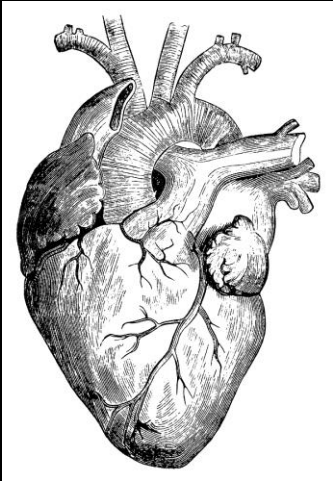
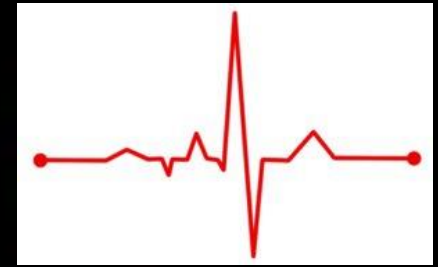


THE HEART



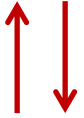
MUDr. Azzat Al-Redouan

Jan.2022

How does my anatomy knowledge of the heart apply in basic medicine

?!!

A) **Structural anomalies**



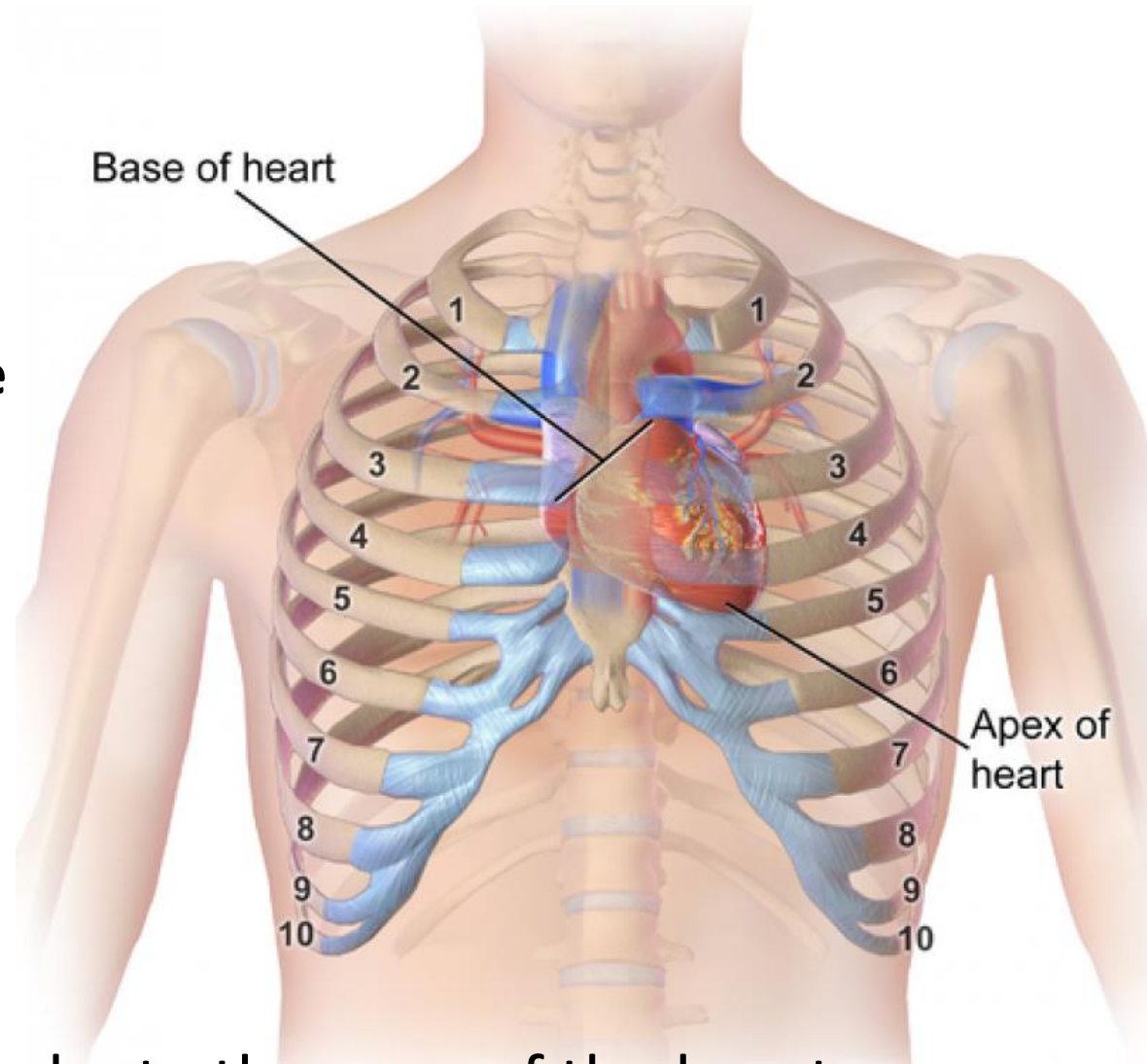
B) **Functional anomalies**



Mechanical Disturbances

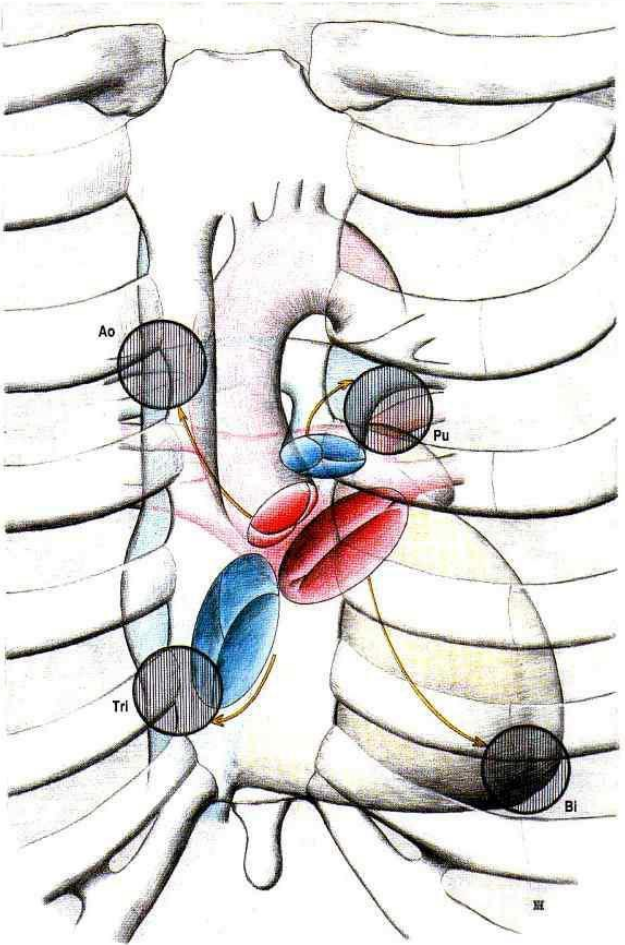
- 1) **Arrest** → Cease of contraction
- 2) **Failure** → Insufficient pump (blood stasis) a) Right b) Left
- 3) **Arrhythmia** → Irregular conduction
- 4) **Rate** → Shift in ANS control a) ↑ Tachycardia b) ↓ Bradycardia
- 5) **Infarction** → Defect in coronary arteries
- 6) **Valvular** → a) Def-Closure → **Regurgitation** b) Def-Opening → **Stenosis**
- 7) **Congenital Malformation** → Abnormal structures and function
- 8) **Wall** → *Septal-Nonseptal *Endocardium, Myocardium, Pericardium
- 9) **Trauma** → Damage to structures
- 10) **Mediastinum** → Defect within anatomical topography

5th left intercostal space at midclavicular line



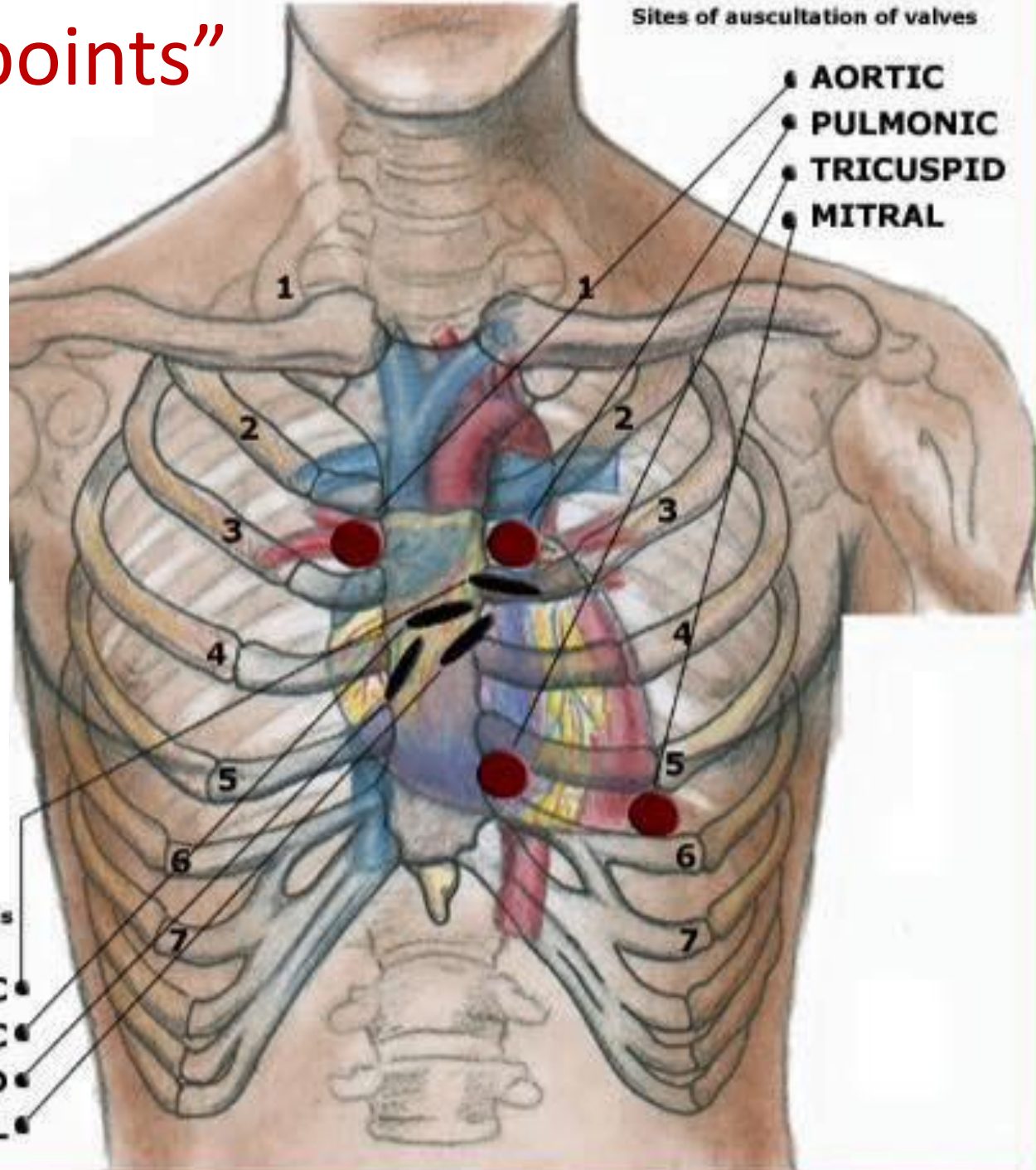
- It's where you can palpate the apex of the heart.
*[clinical physical examination]
- Stab by a sharp object will penetrate the heart!!!
*[traumatology]

“Auscultation points”

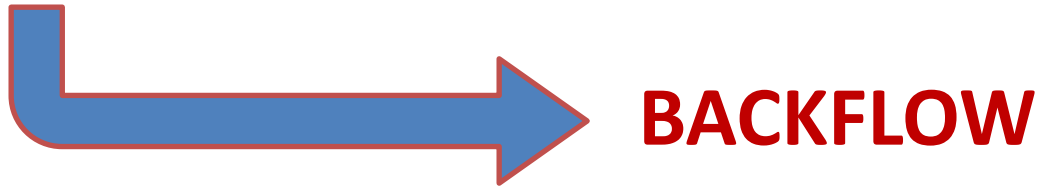


Location of valves

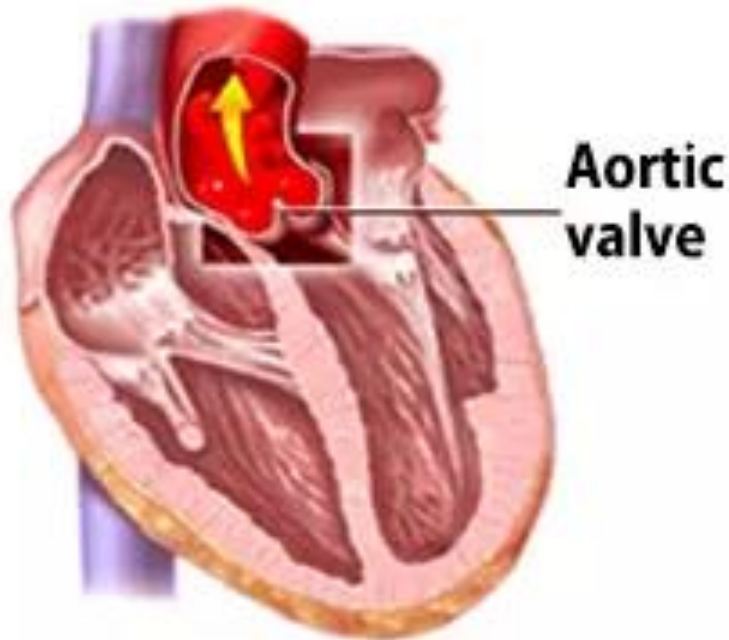
- PULMONIC
- AORTIC
- TRICUSPID
- MITRAL



Abnormal Valve Closure → Regurgitation



Normal valve operation



Valve closes after left ventricle pumps blood into aorta

Leakage of valve

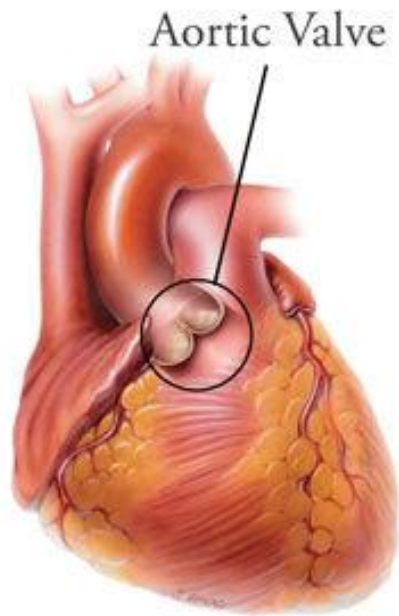


Valve does not close completely, leaking blood into heart

Abnormal Valve Opening → Stenosis



OUTFLOW OBSTRUCTION



HEALTHY AORTIC VALVE

Open



Closed



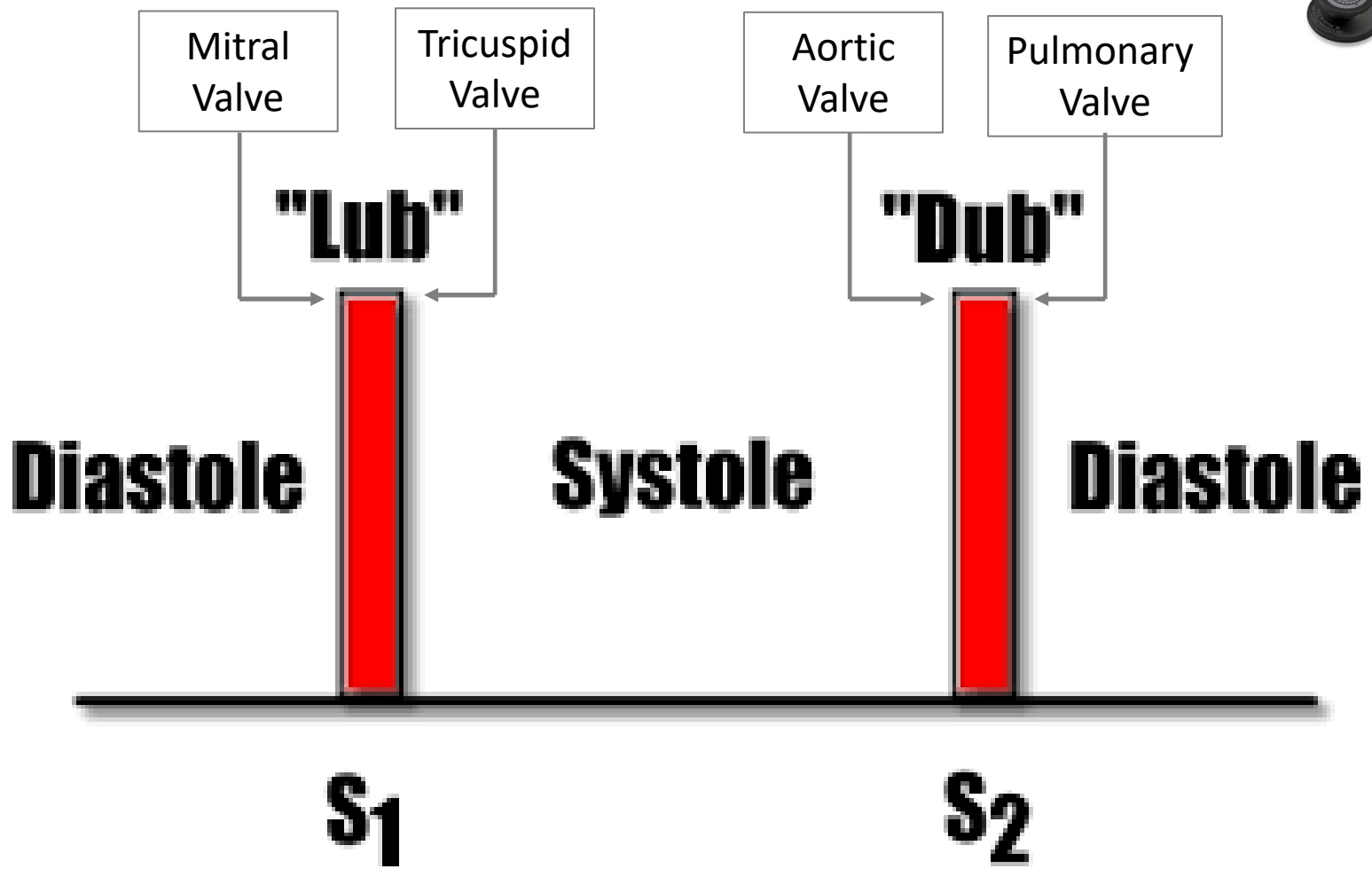
AORTIC VALVE STENOSIS

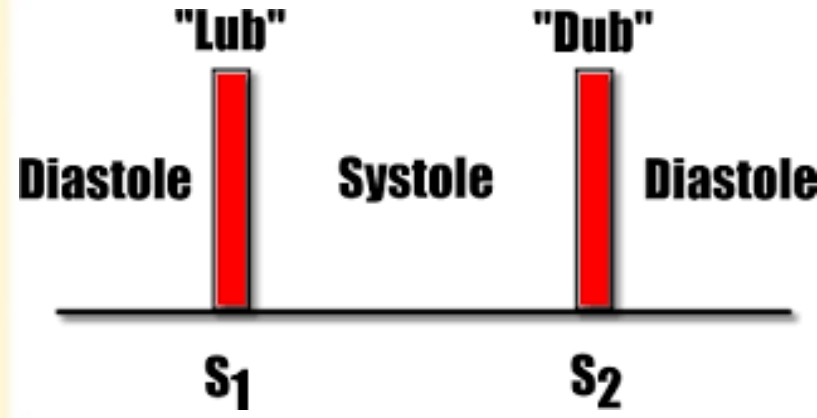
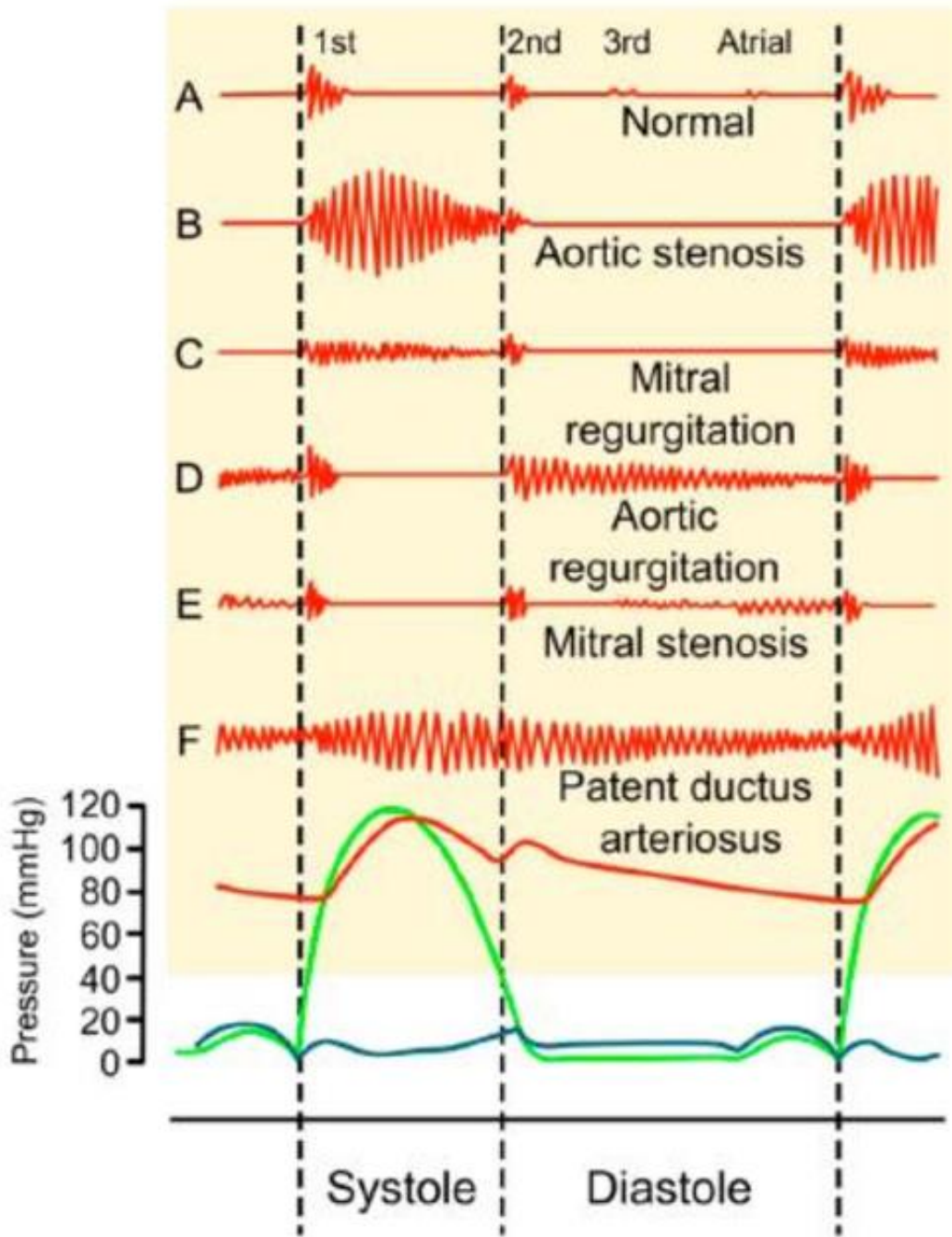
Open



Closed



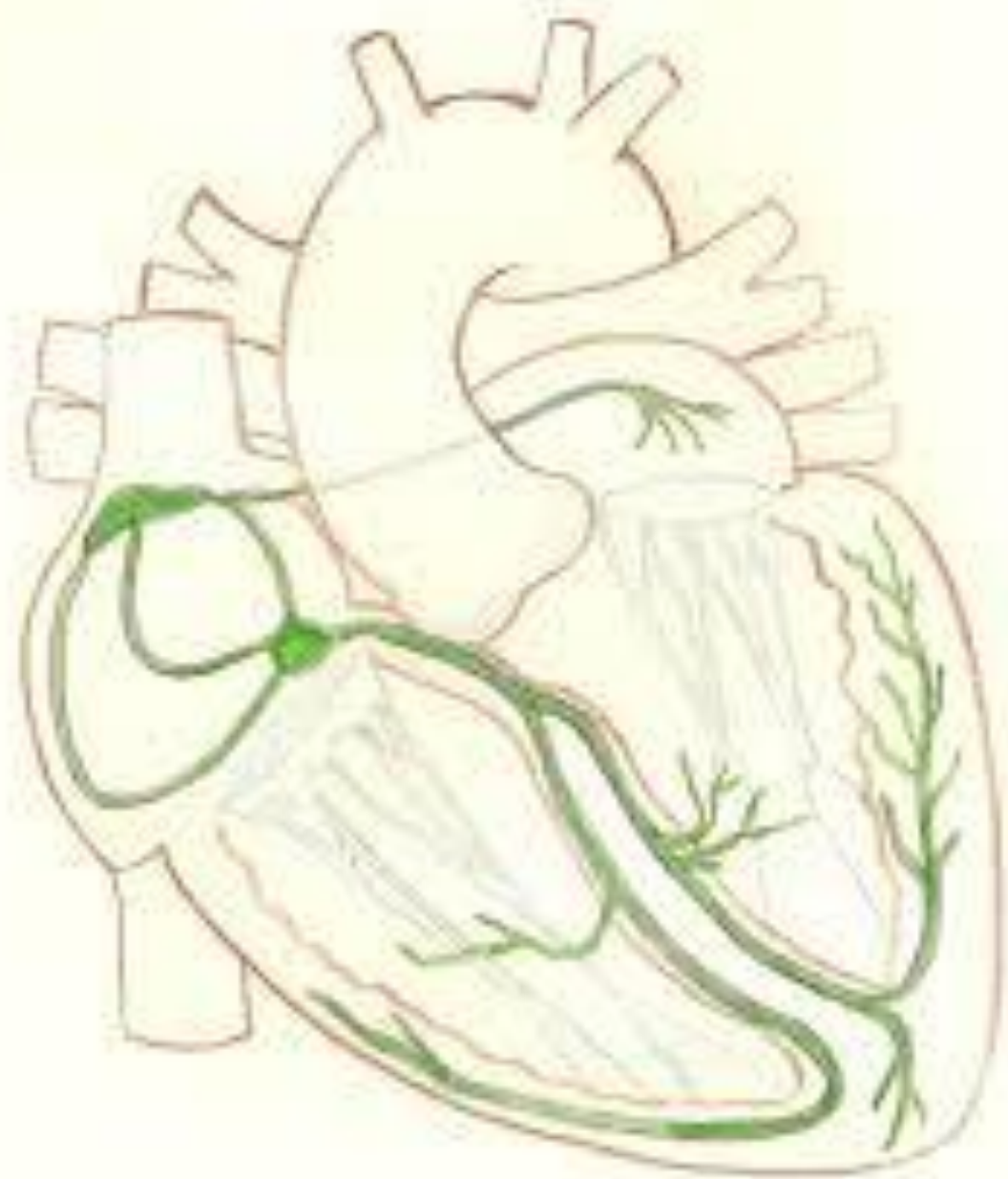




“Auscultation points”

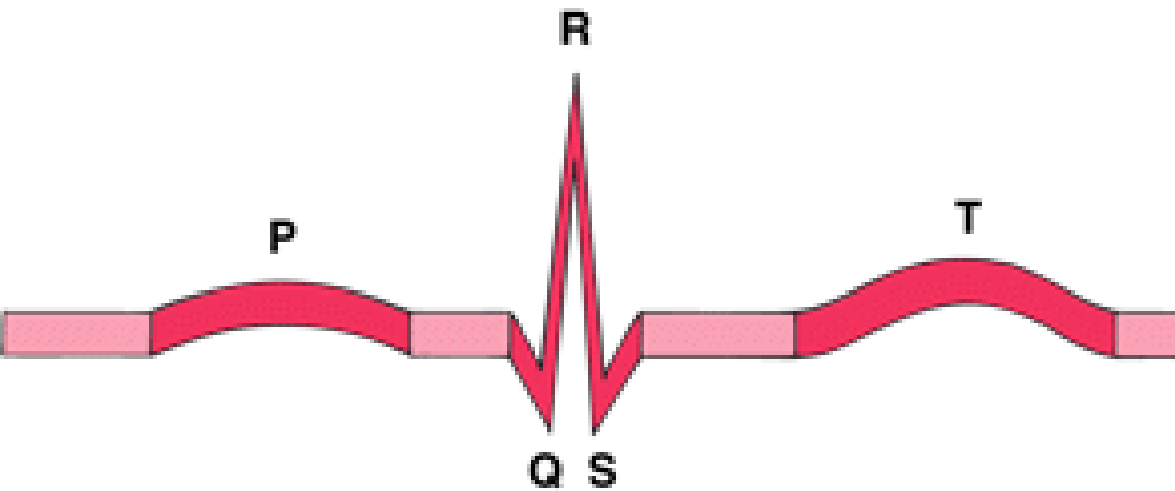
- Anatomic location
- Corresponding functional structures
- ***Practice it to master it's locations!***



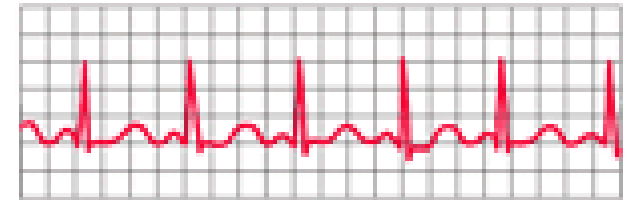


EKG/ECG in relation to heart anatomy

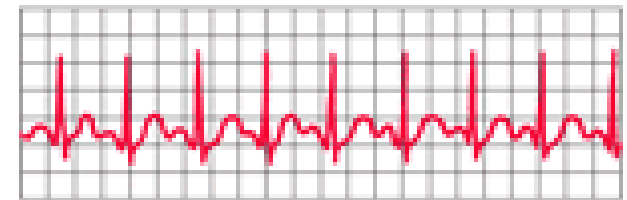
60 -100 beats/min



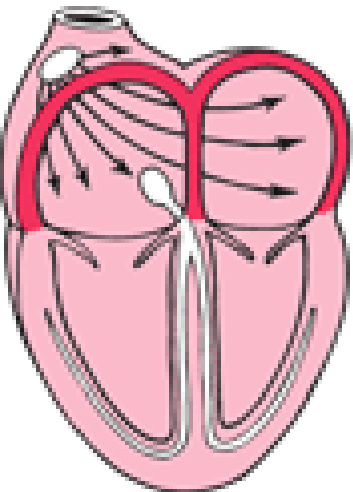
Normal Heartbeat



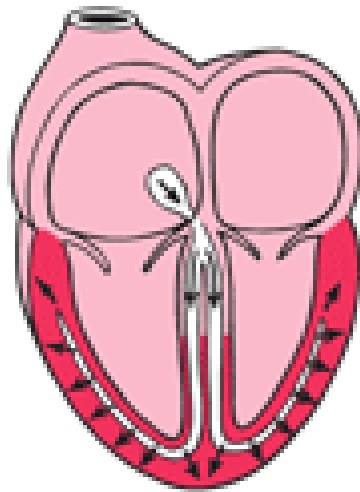
Fast Heartbeat



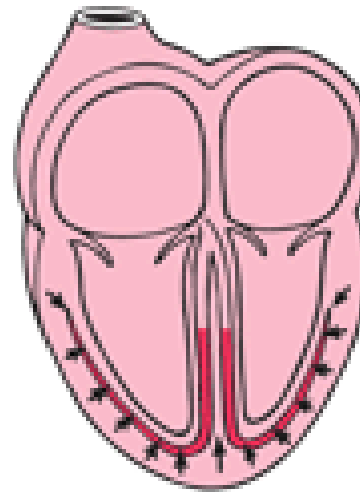
P Wave



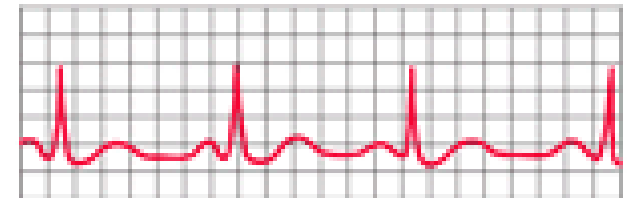
QRS Complex



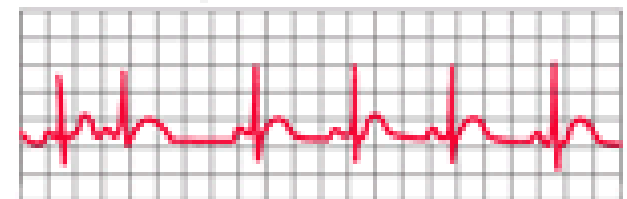
T Wave



Slow Heartbeat



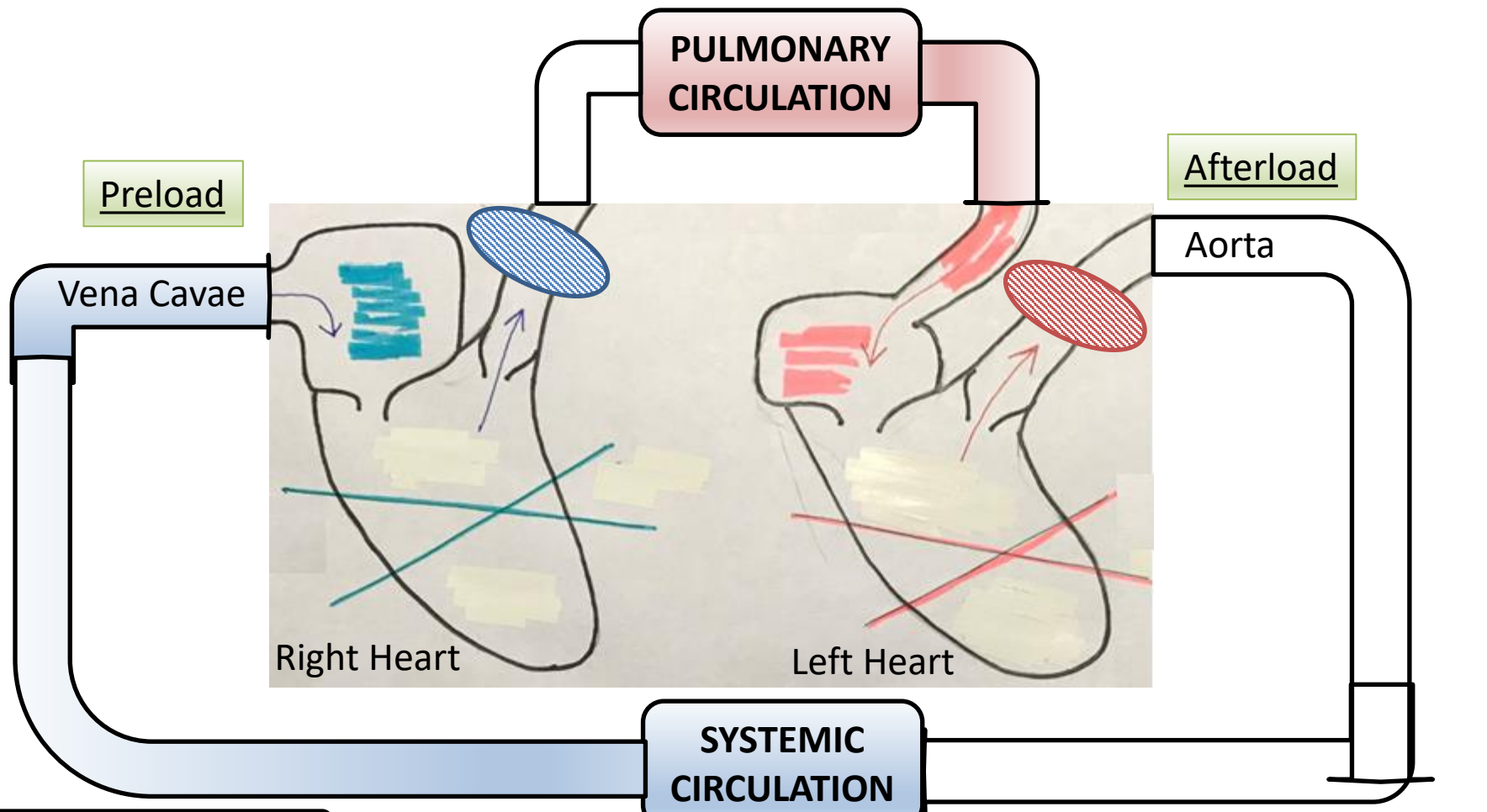
Irregular Heartbeat



Activation of the atria

Activation of the ventricles

Recovery wave



Preload

Afterload

Right Heart

Left Heart

PULMONARY CIRCULATION

SYSTEMIC CIRCULATION

Aorta

RIGHT HEART FAILURE

LEFT HEART FAILURE

- ↑ Preload
- ↓ blood flow into lungs
- Blood accumulation in systemic circulation
- Edema in legs

- ↑ Afterload
- ↓ blood flow into systemic circulation
- Blood accumulation in lungs
- Pulmonary hypertension

↓ O₂ - Cynosis

↑ Lungs P - Coughing

What is the concept of CPR (Cardiopulmonary resuscitation) ?

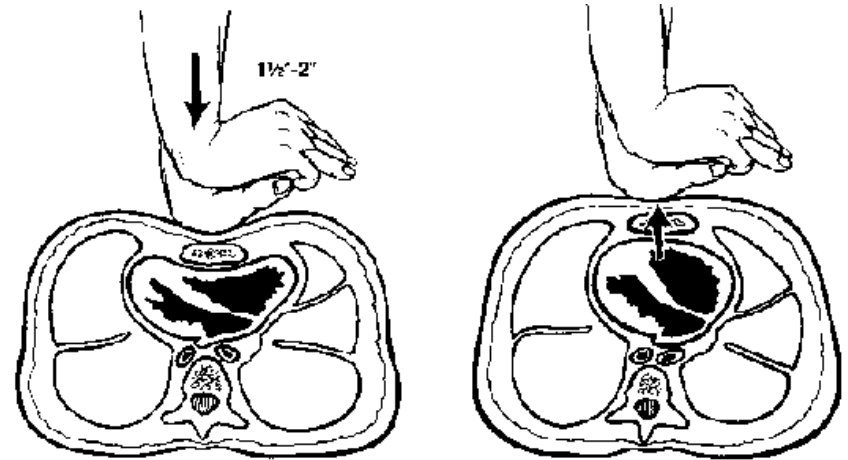
Compress → Squeezing heart between sternum and vertebrae → **Blood eject**

Decompress → heart chambers expand back → **Blood fill**

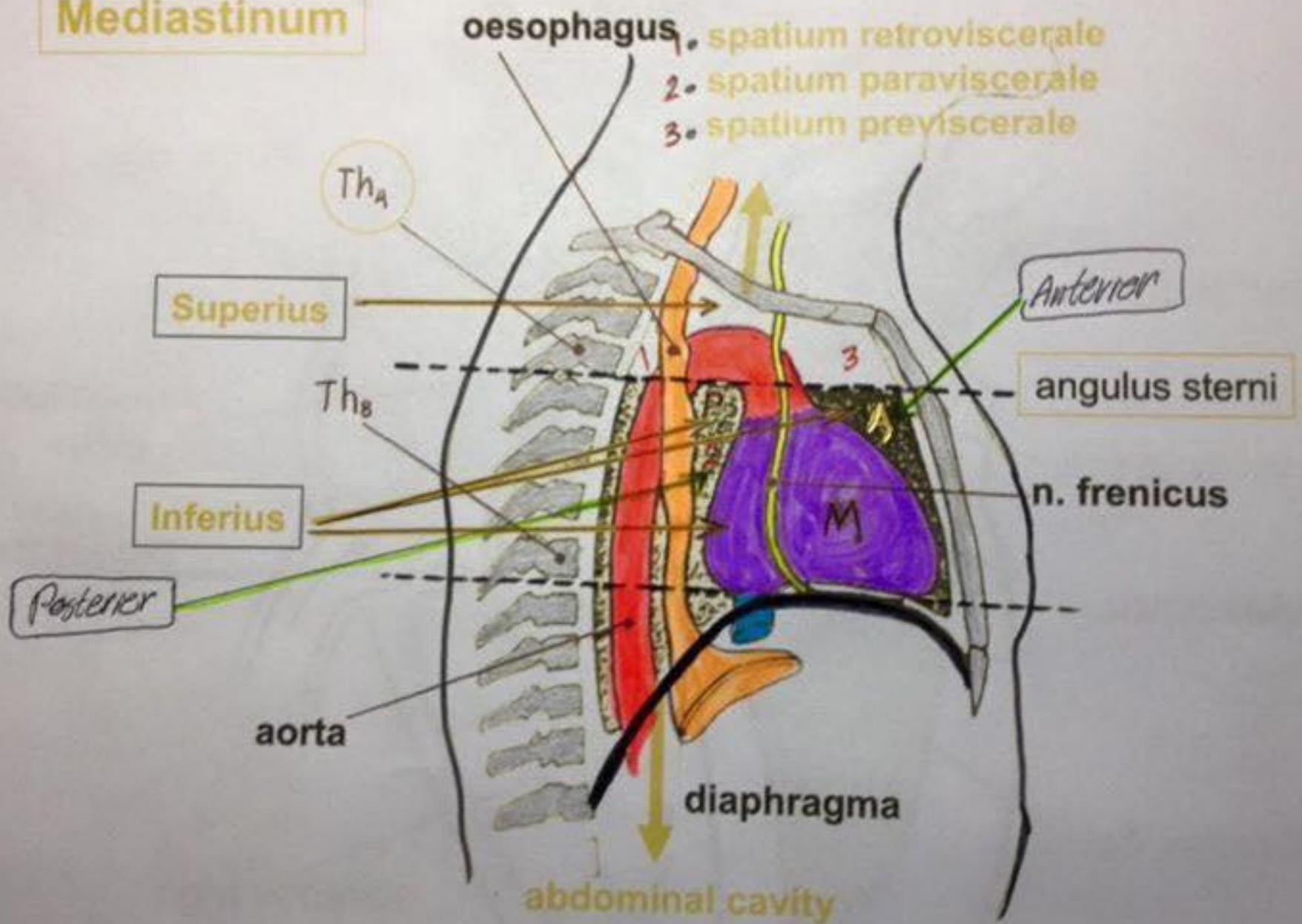
Cycles of compression → mechanical pump of blood



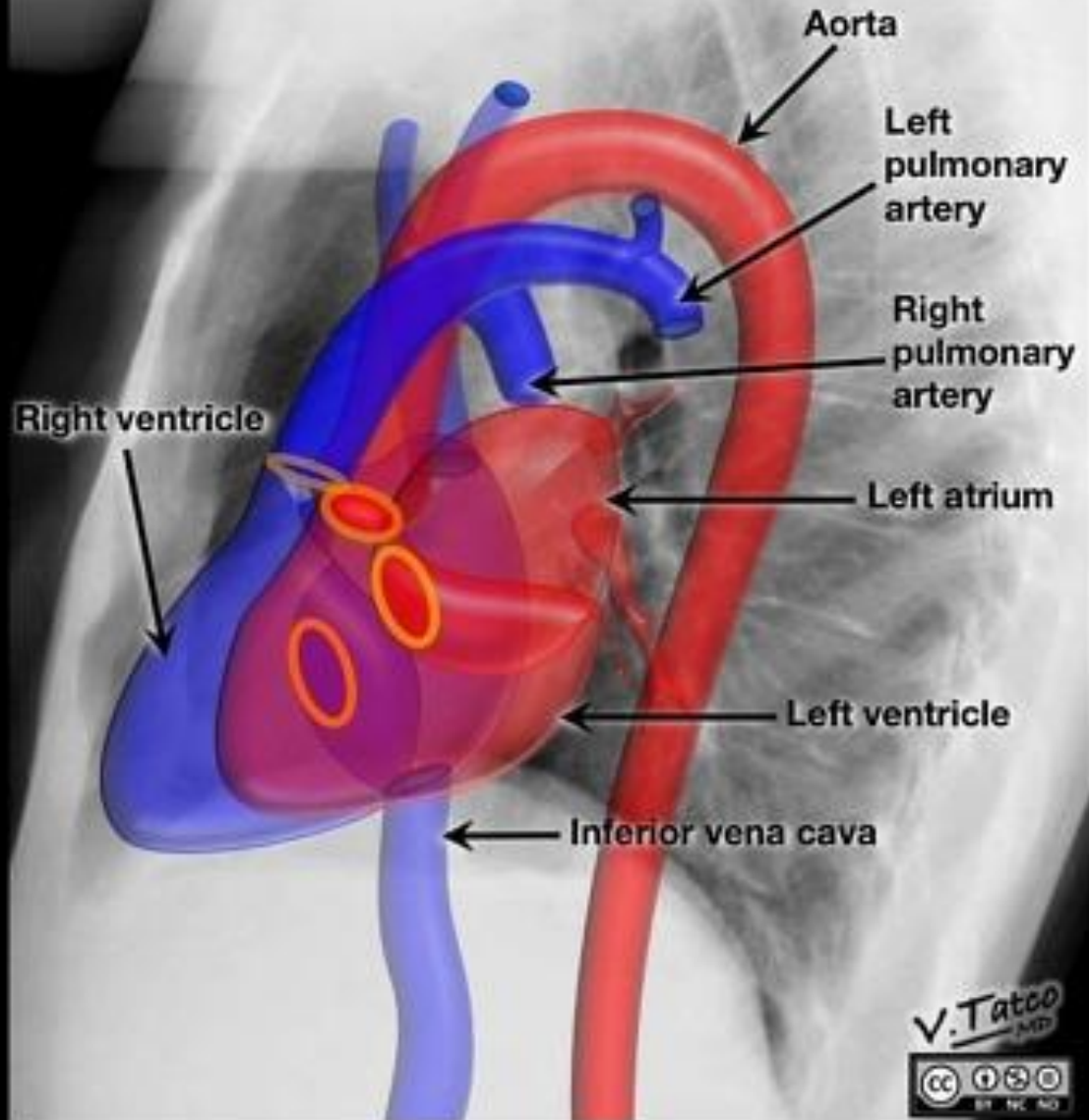
ENSURE CONTINUOUS BLOOD SUPPLY TO THE **BRAIN**



Mediastinum

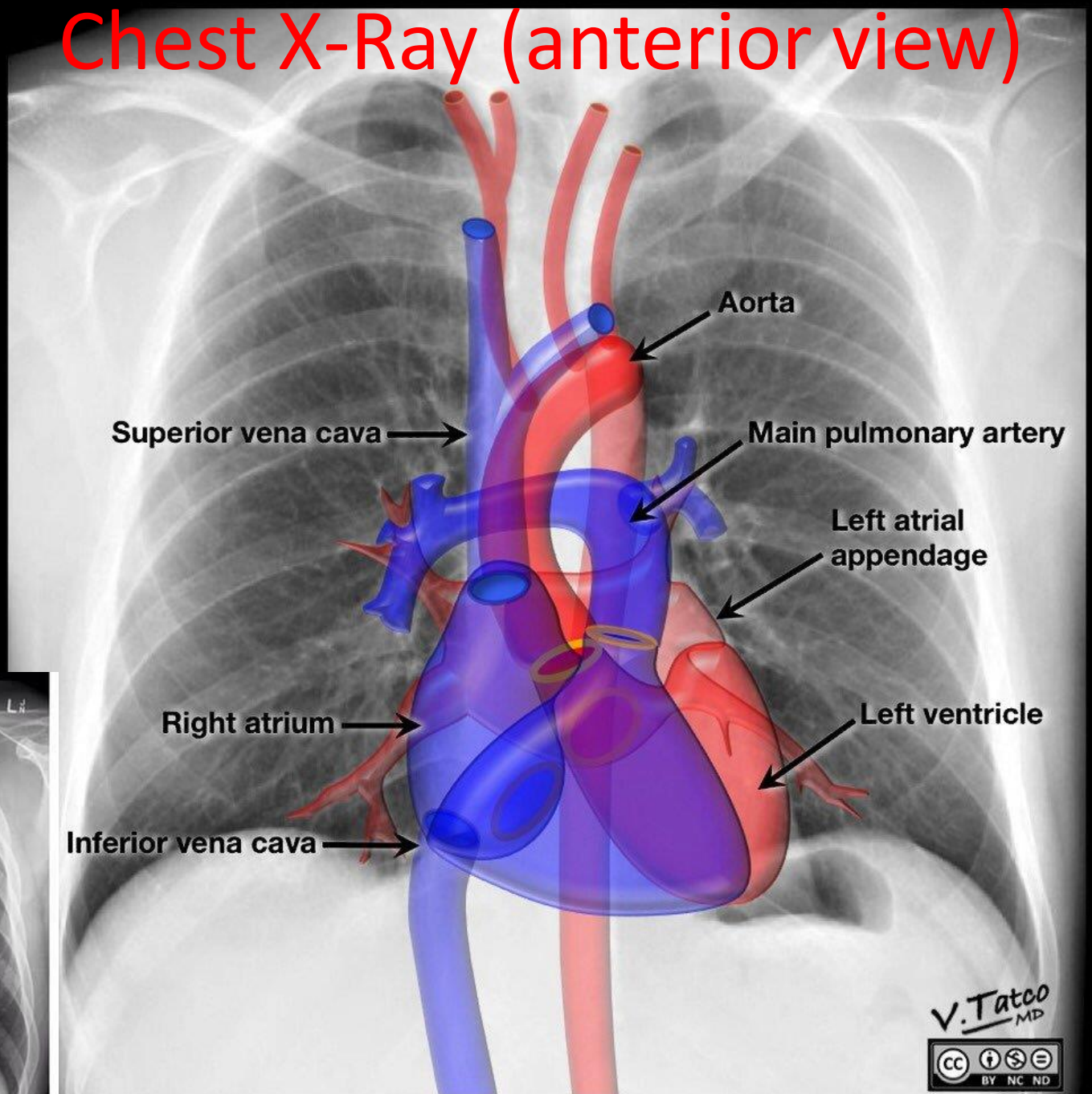
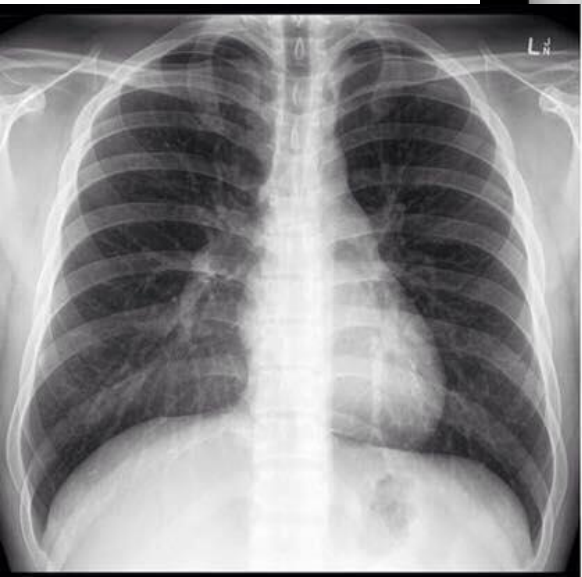


Chest X-Ray (Side view)

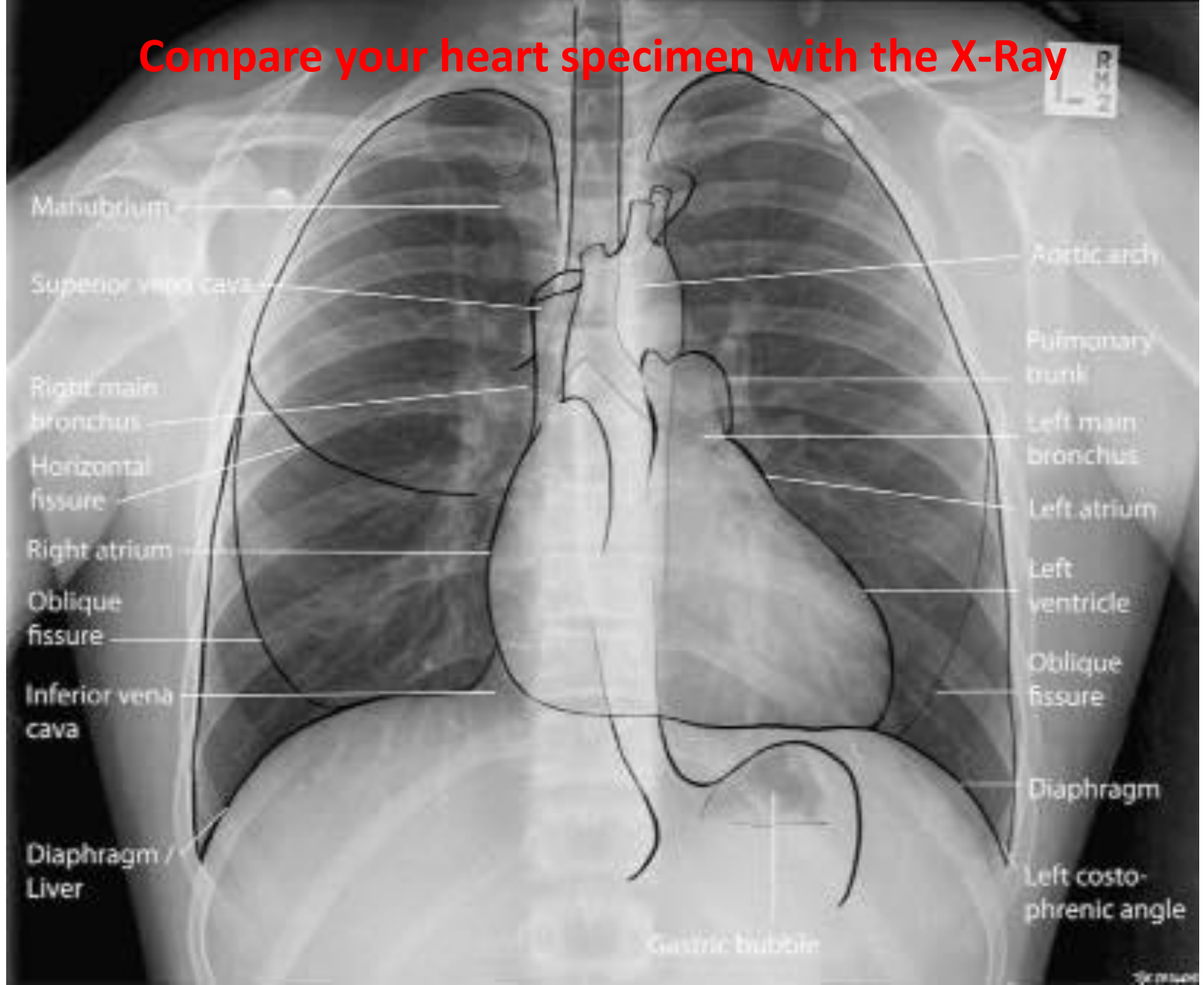




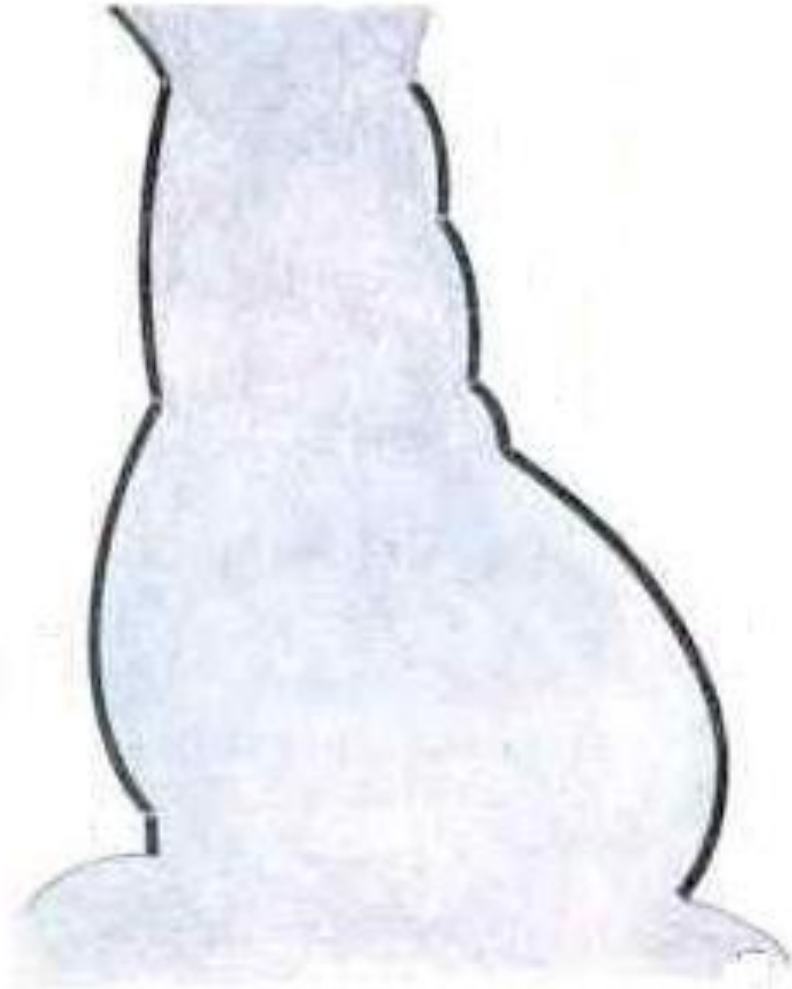
Chest X-Ray (anterior view)

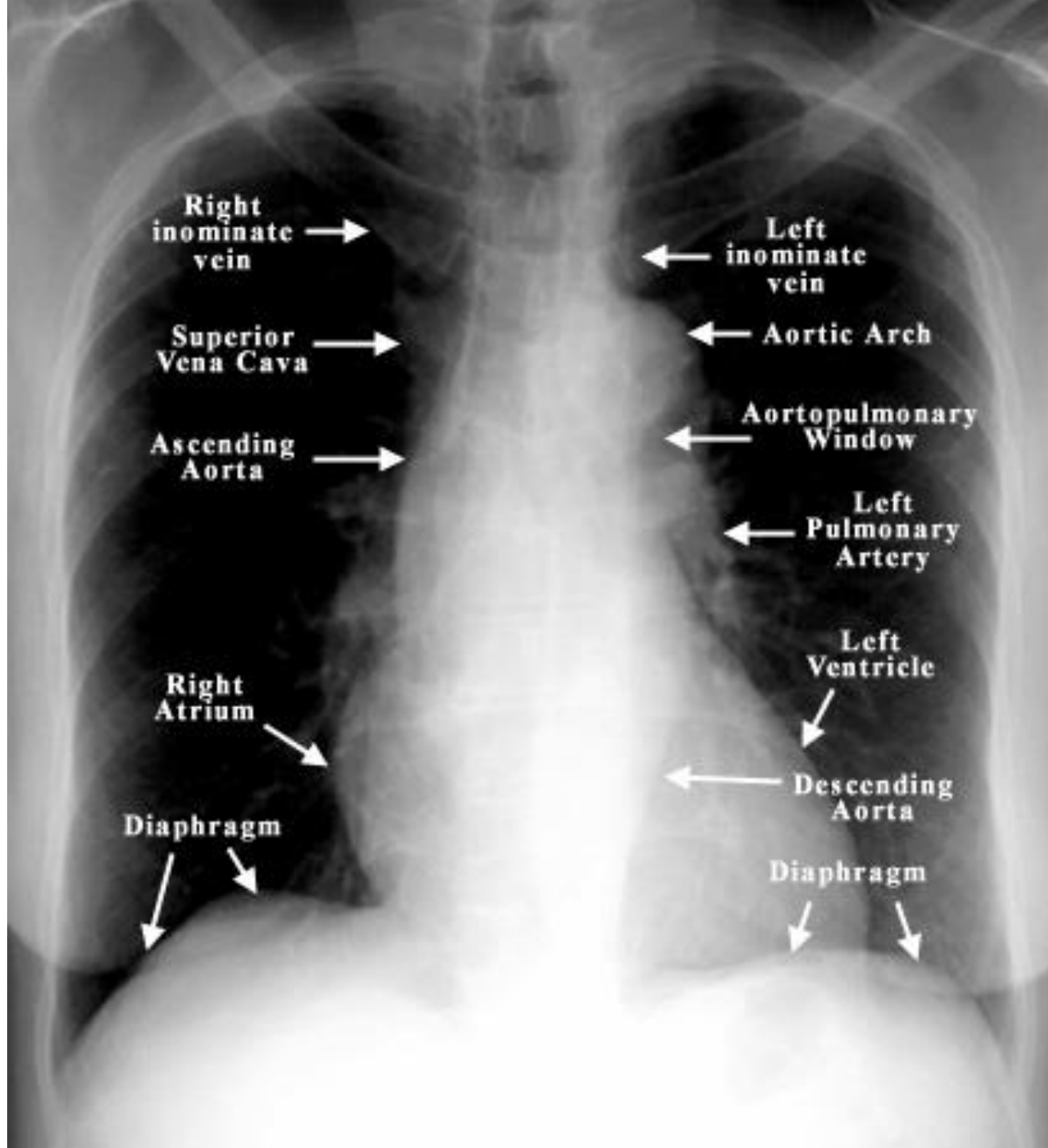


Compare your heart specimen with the X-Ray



Heart silhouette





Right
innominate
vein →

← Left
innominate
vein

Superior
Vena Cava →

← Aortic Arch

Ascending
Aorta →

← Aortopulmonary
Window

← Left
Pulmonary
Artery

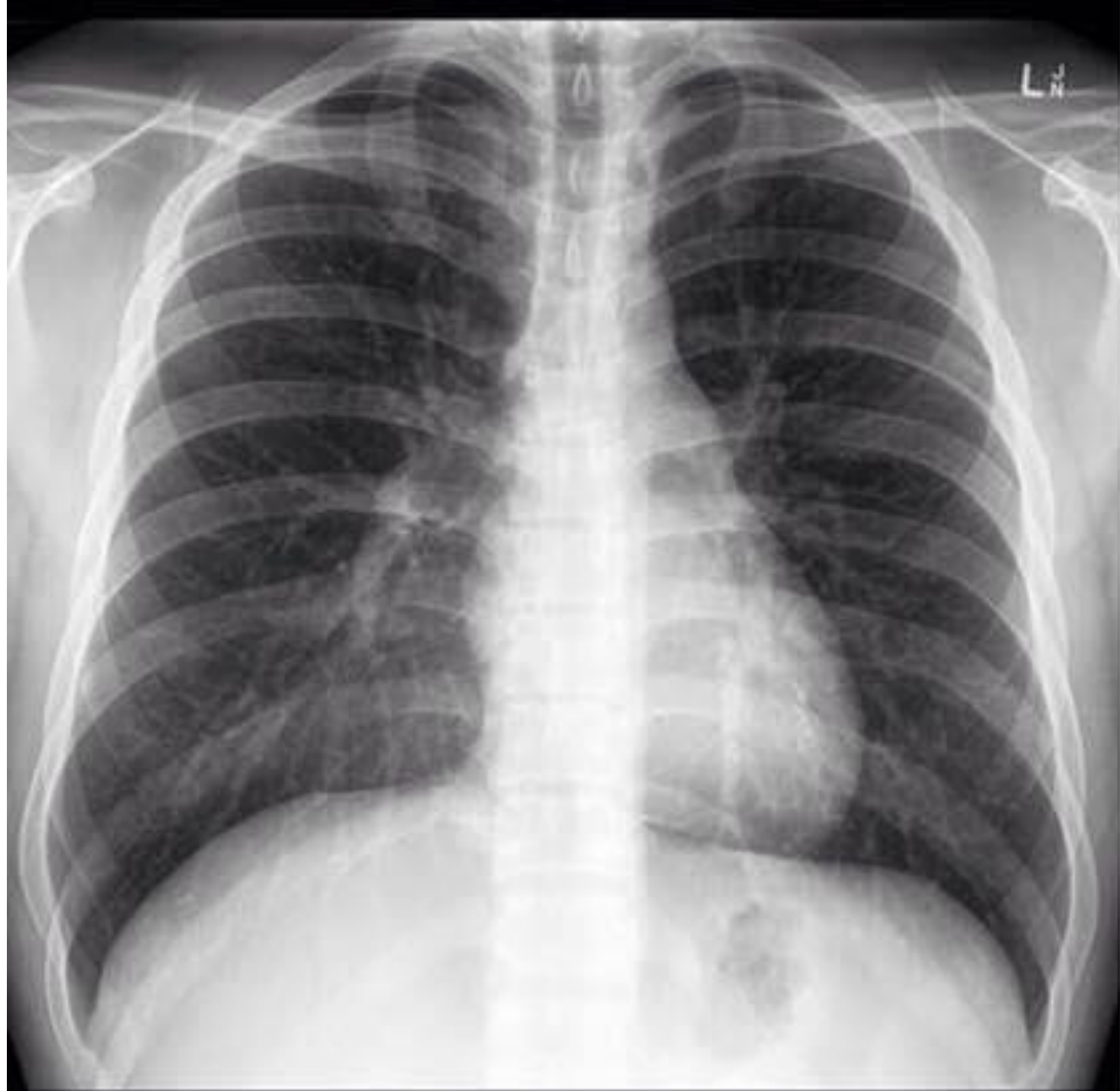
Right
Atrium ↘

↙ Left
Ventricle

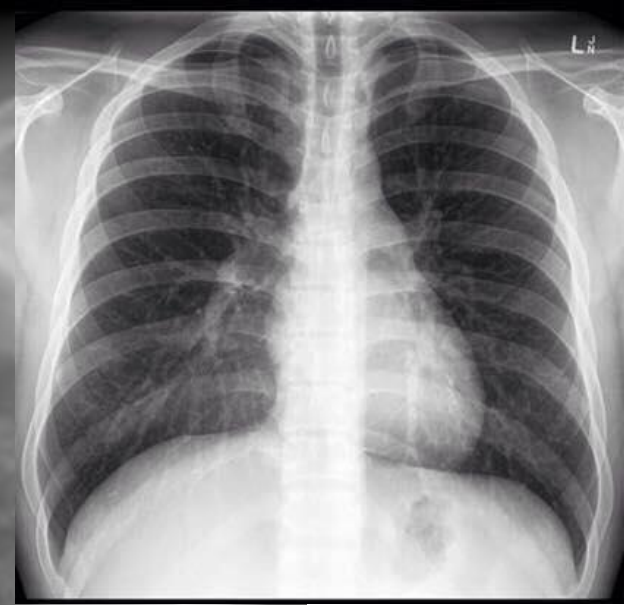
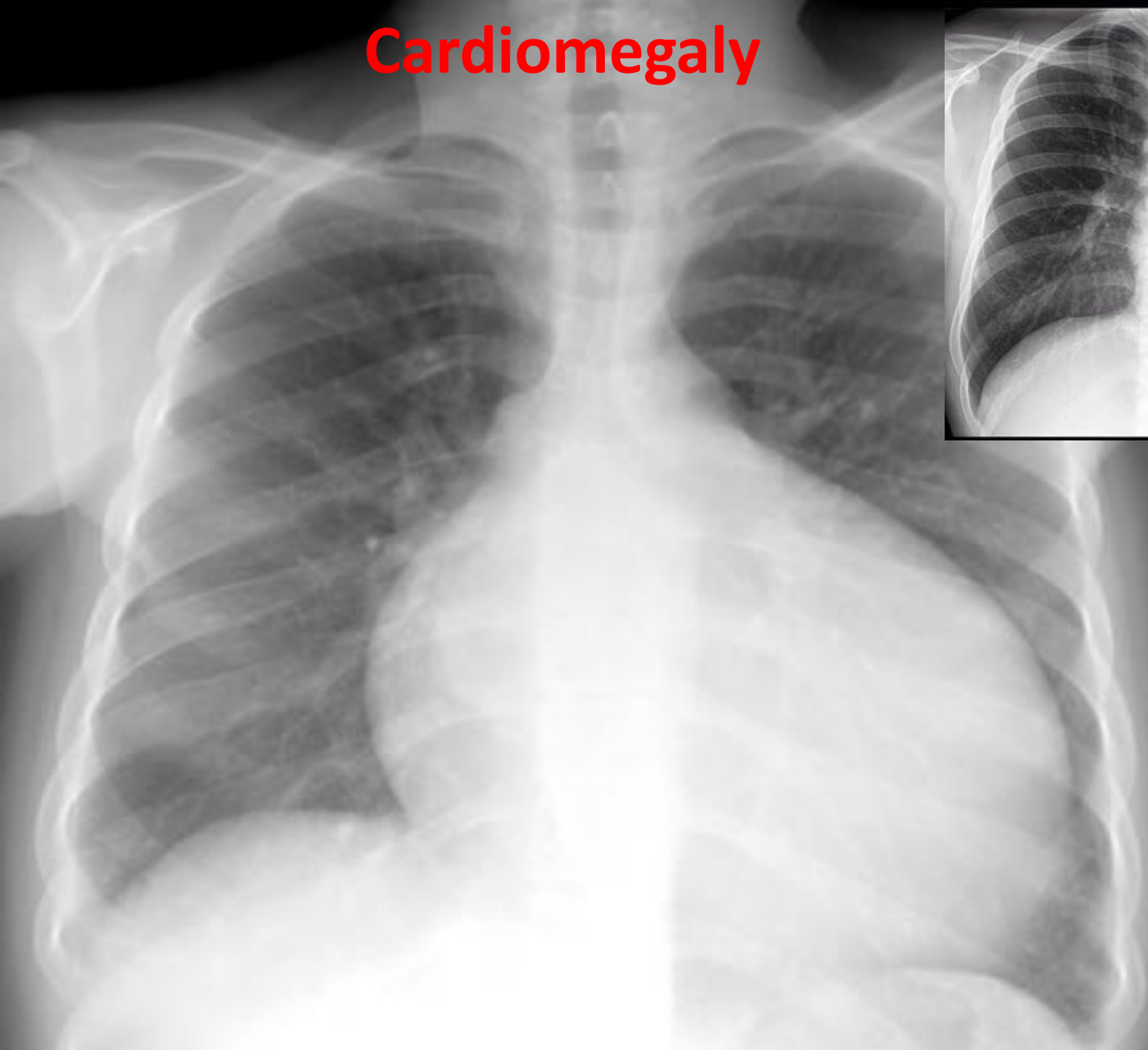
← Descending
Aorta

Diaphragm ↙ ↘

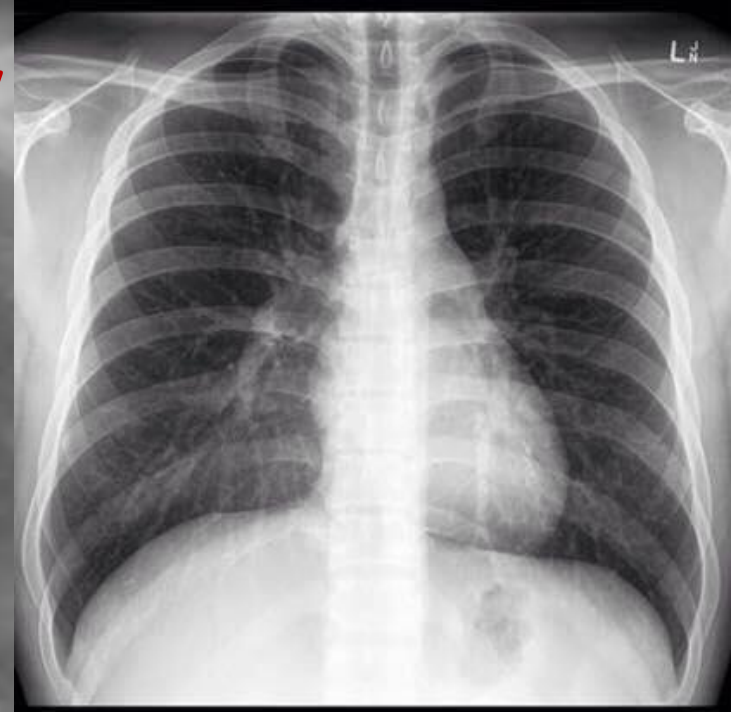
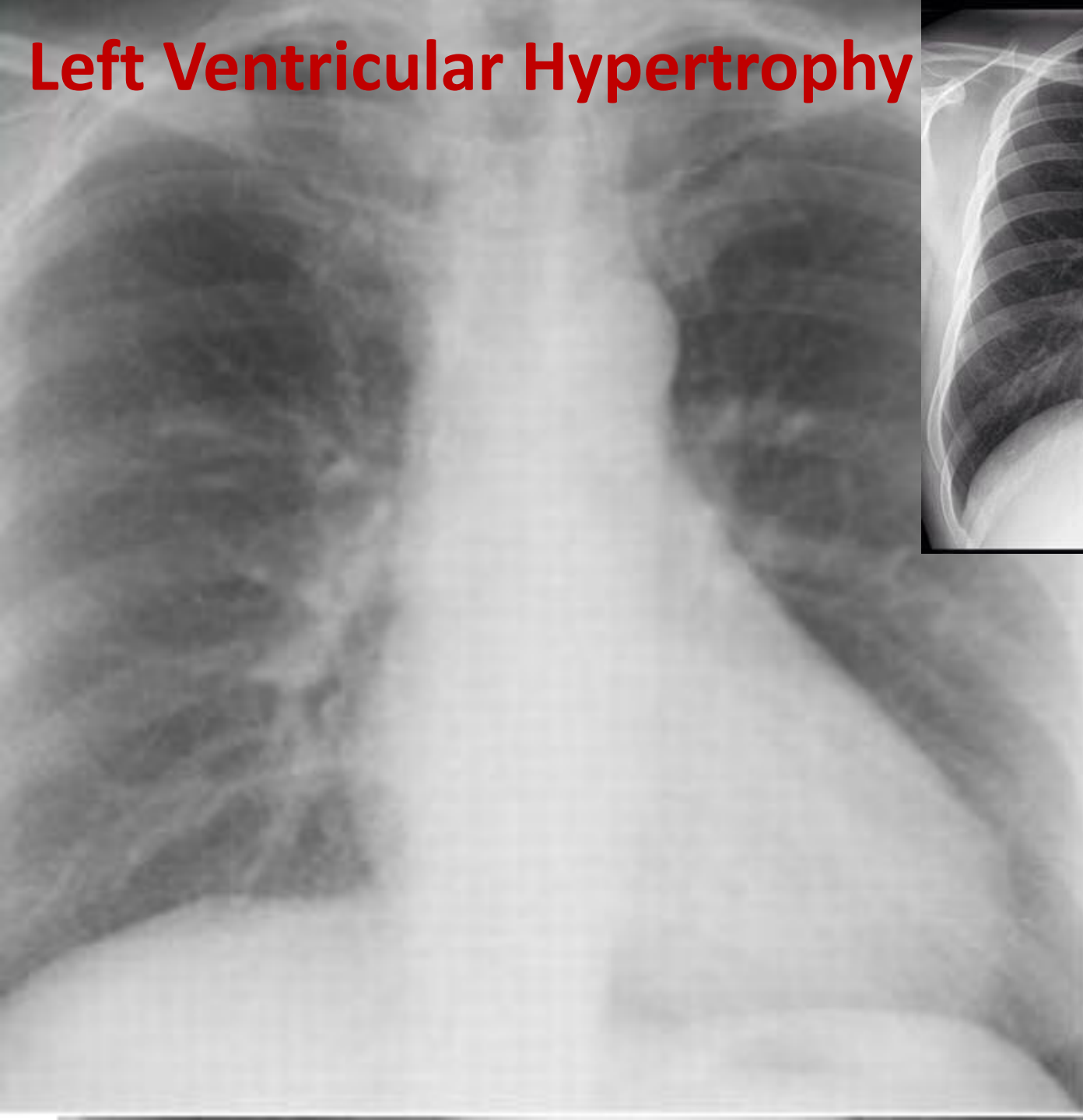
Diaphragm ↙ ↘



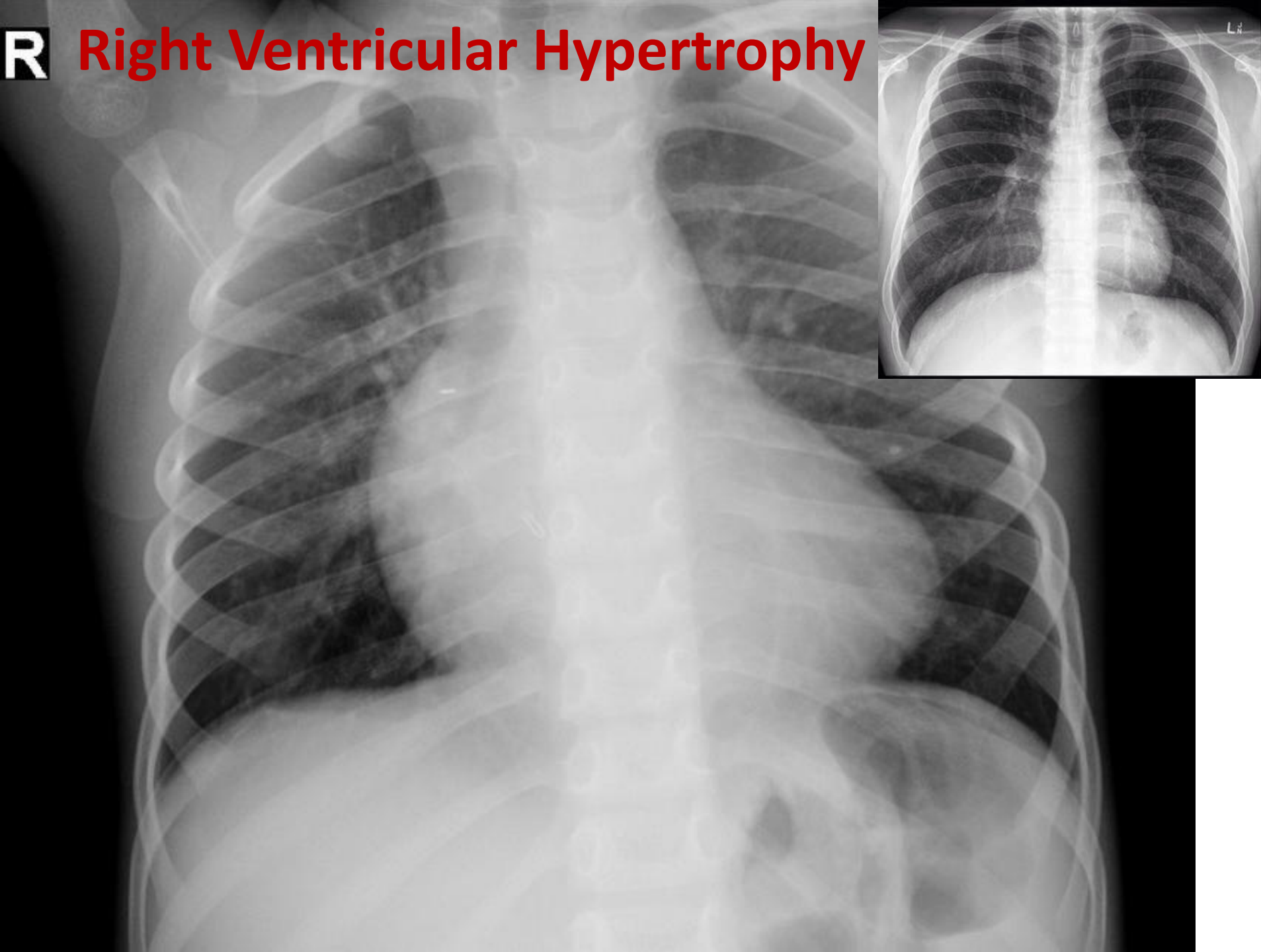
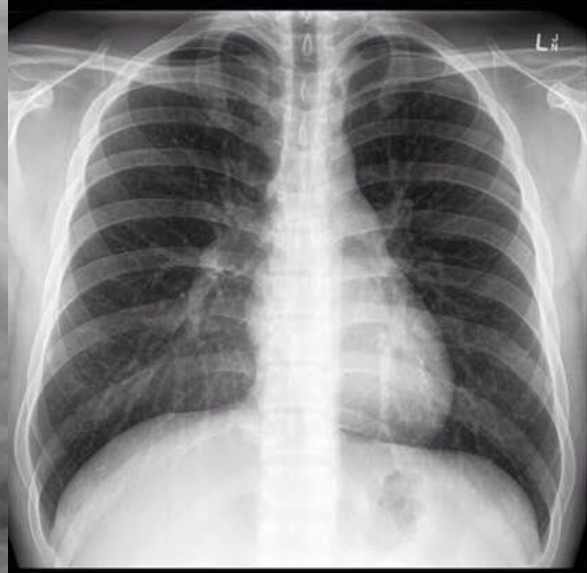
Cardiomegaly



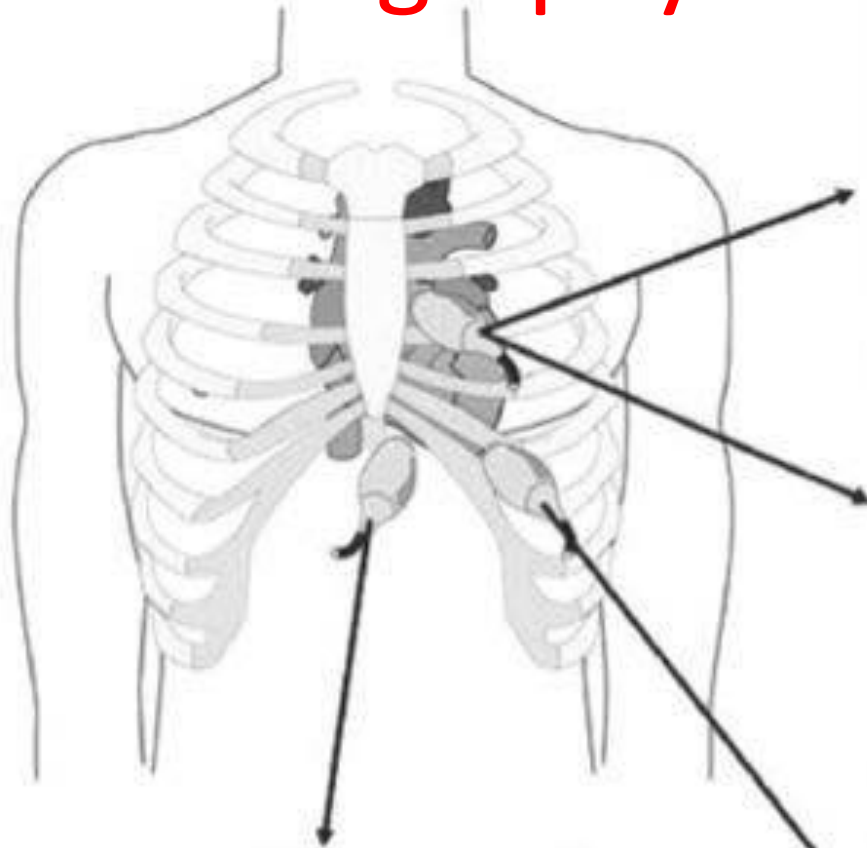
Left Ventricular Hypertrophy



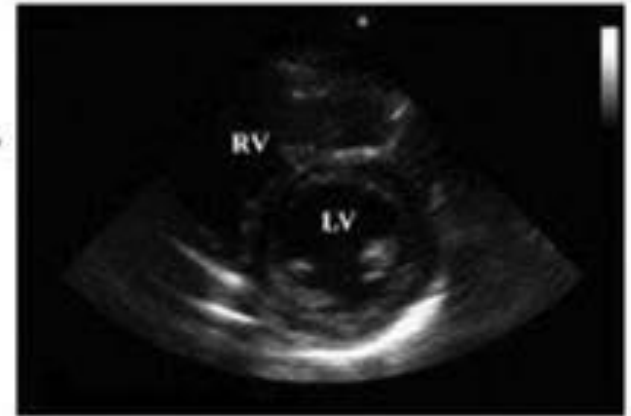
R Right Ventricular Hypertrophy



Ecocardiography



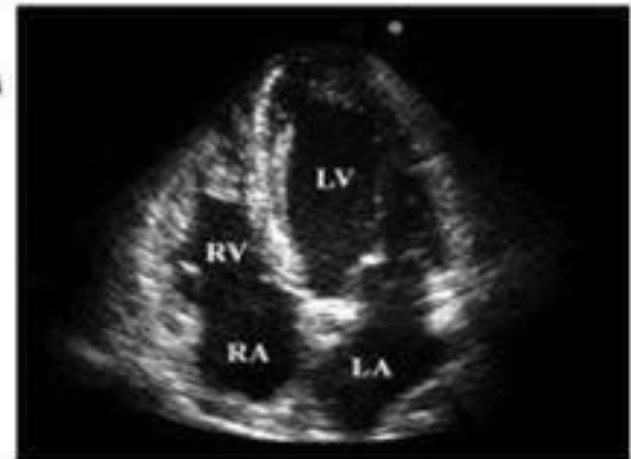
A



B

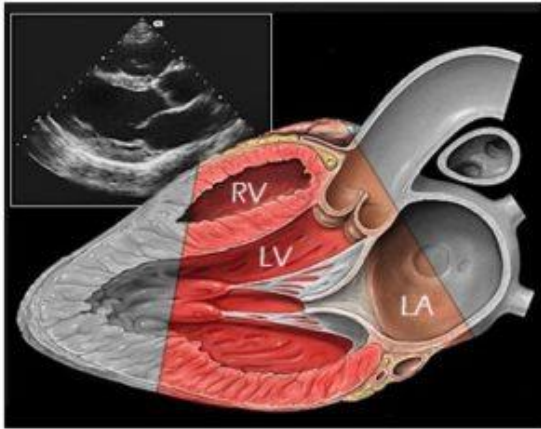


D

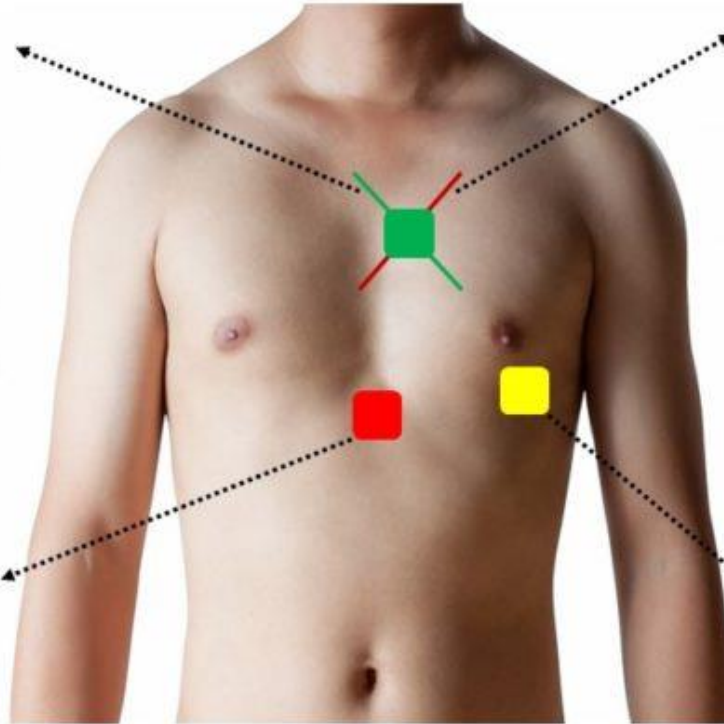


C

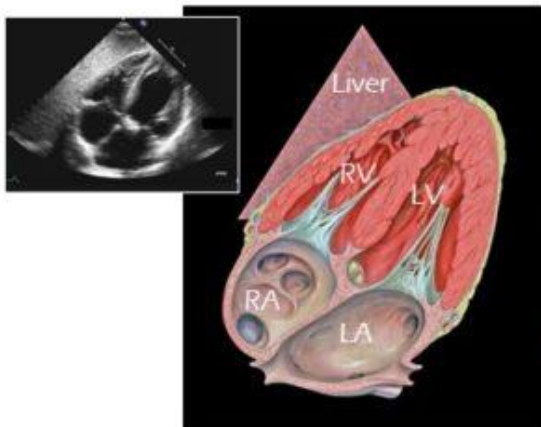
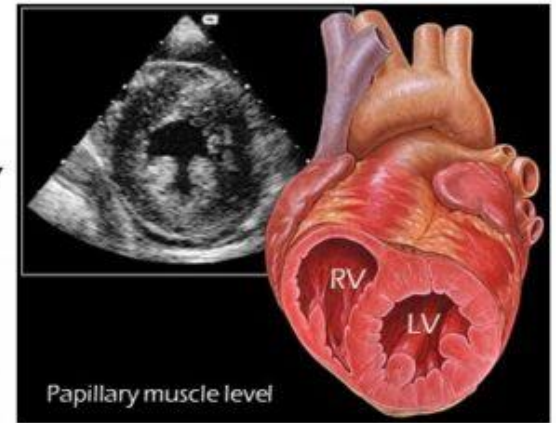
Parasternal Long Axis (PLAX)



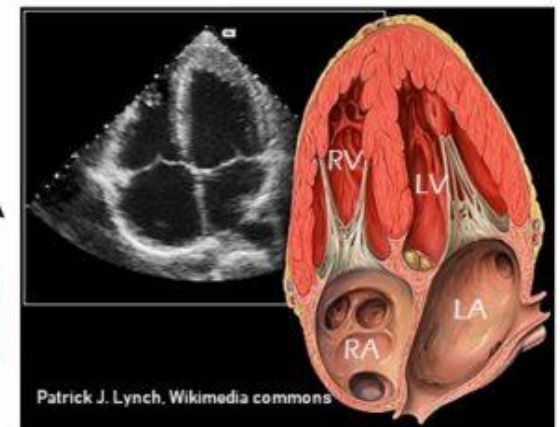
THE BASIC VIEWS OF FoCUS



Parasternal Short Axis (PLAX)

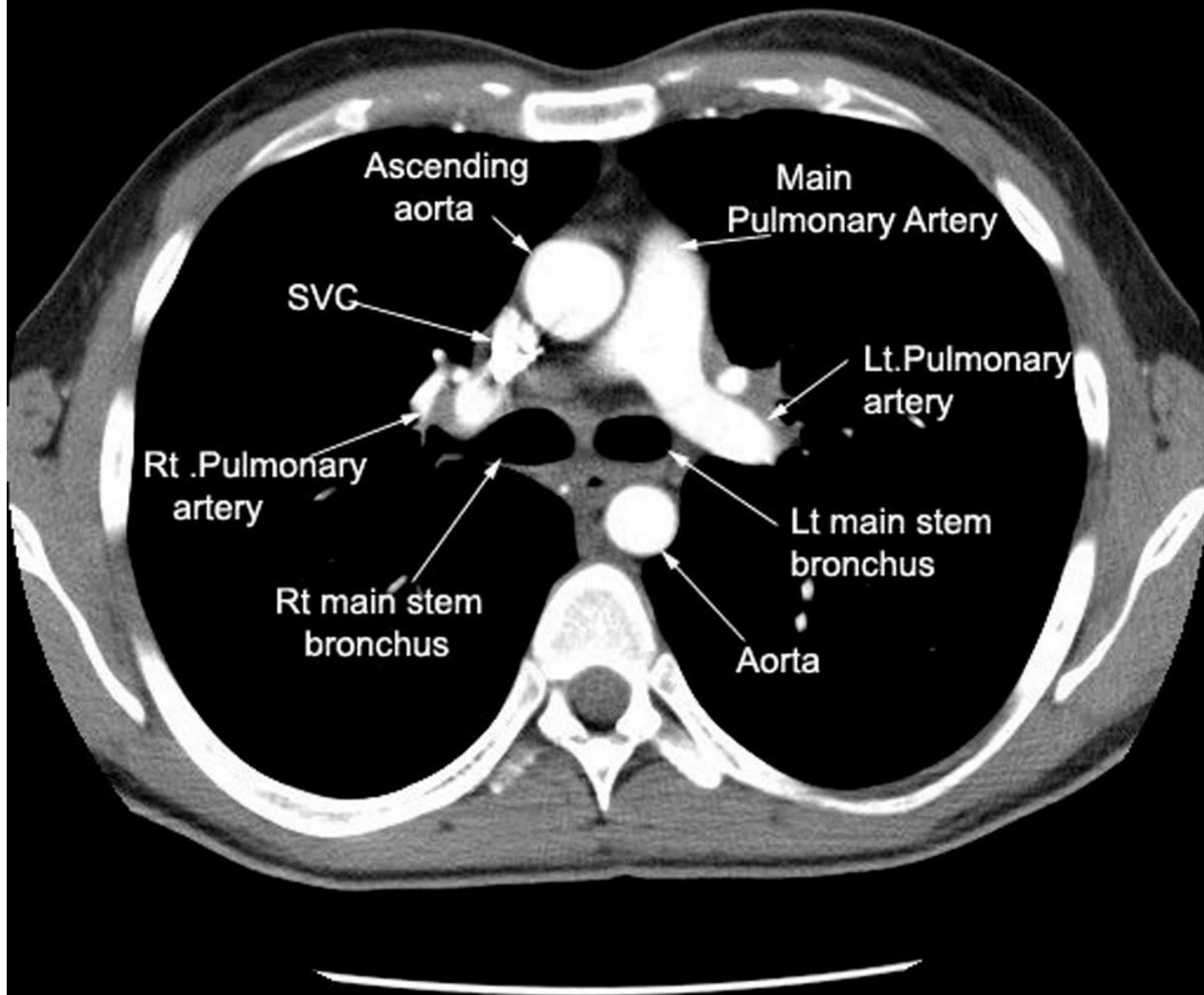


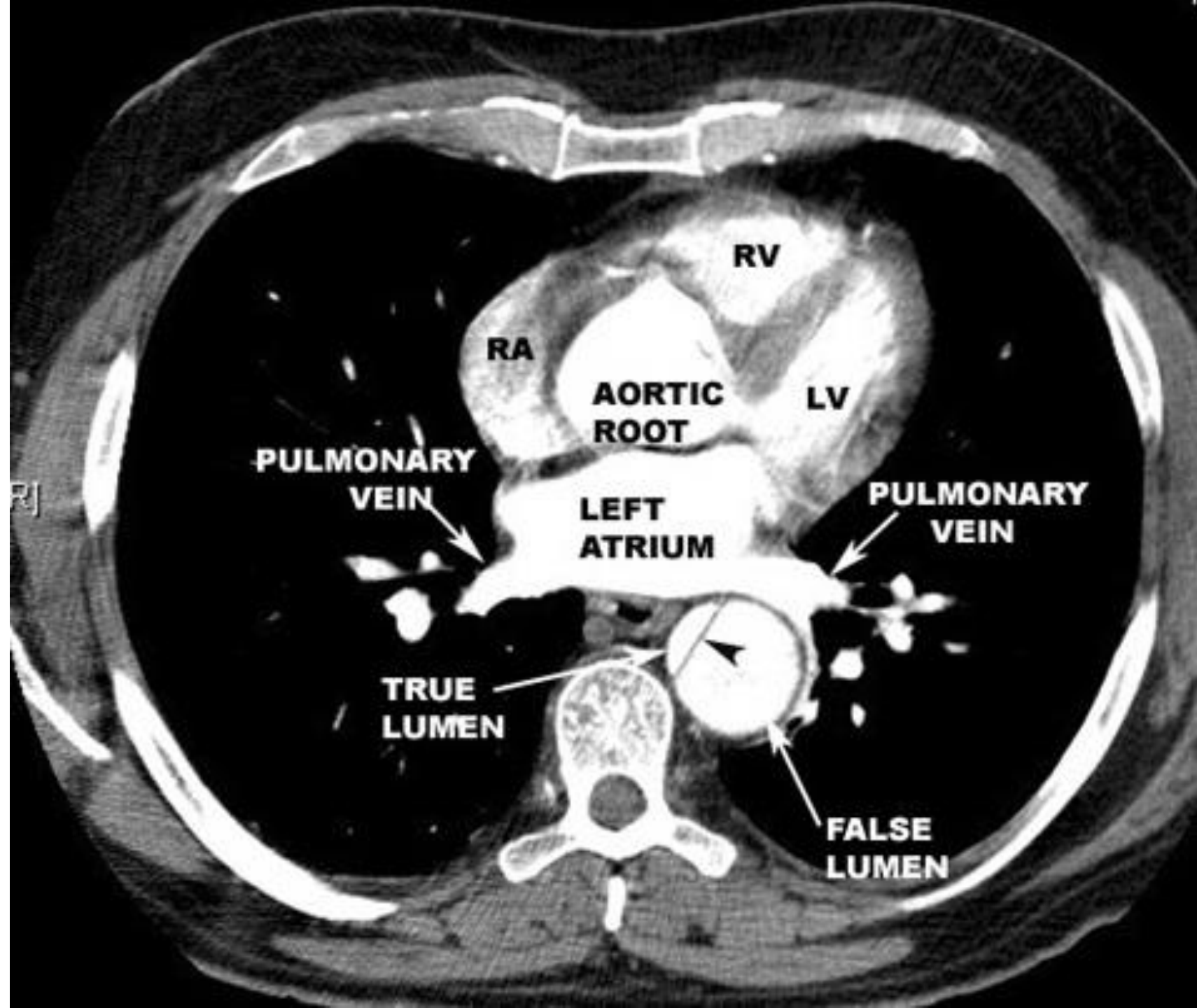
Subxiphoid 4-chamber

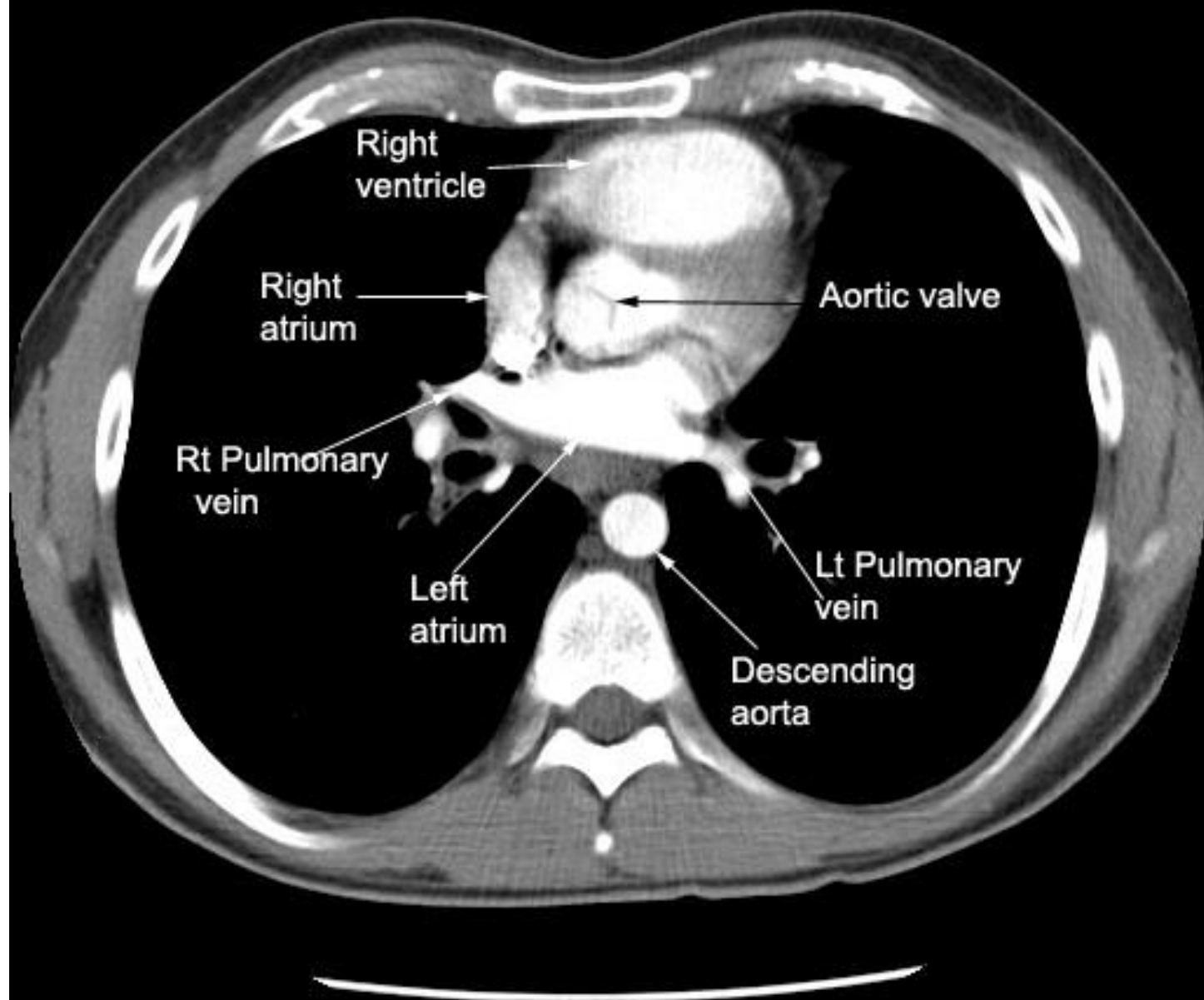


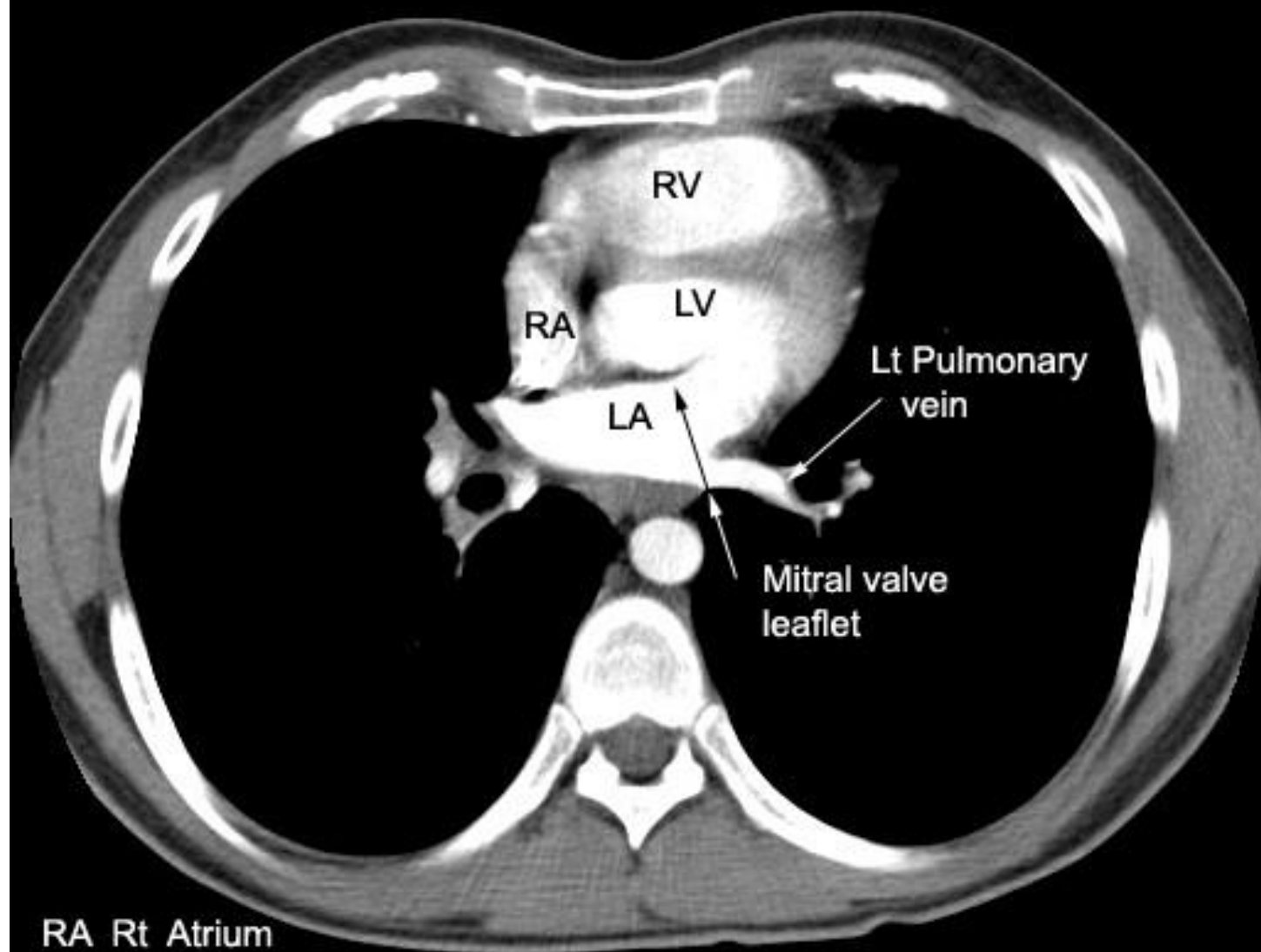
Apical 4-chamber

CT-Scan

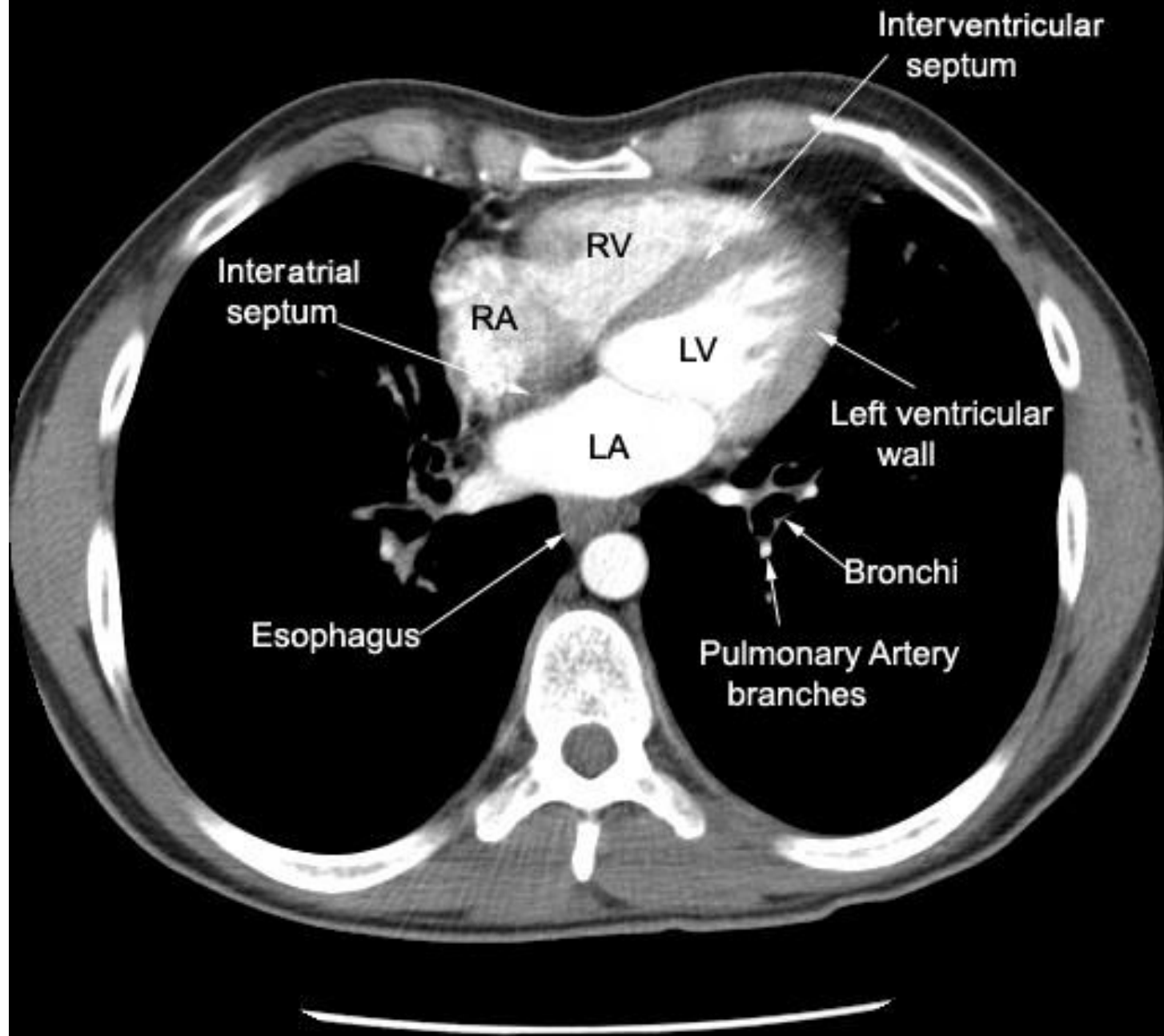


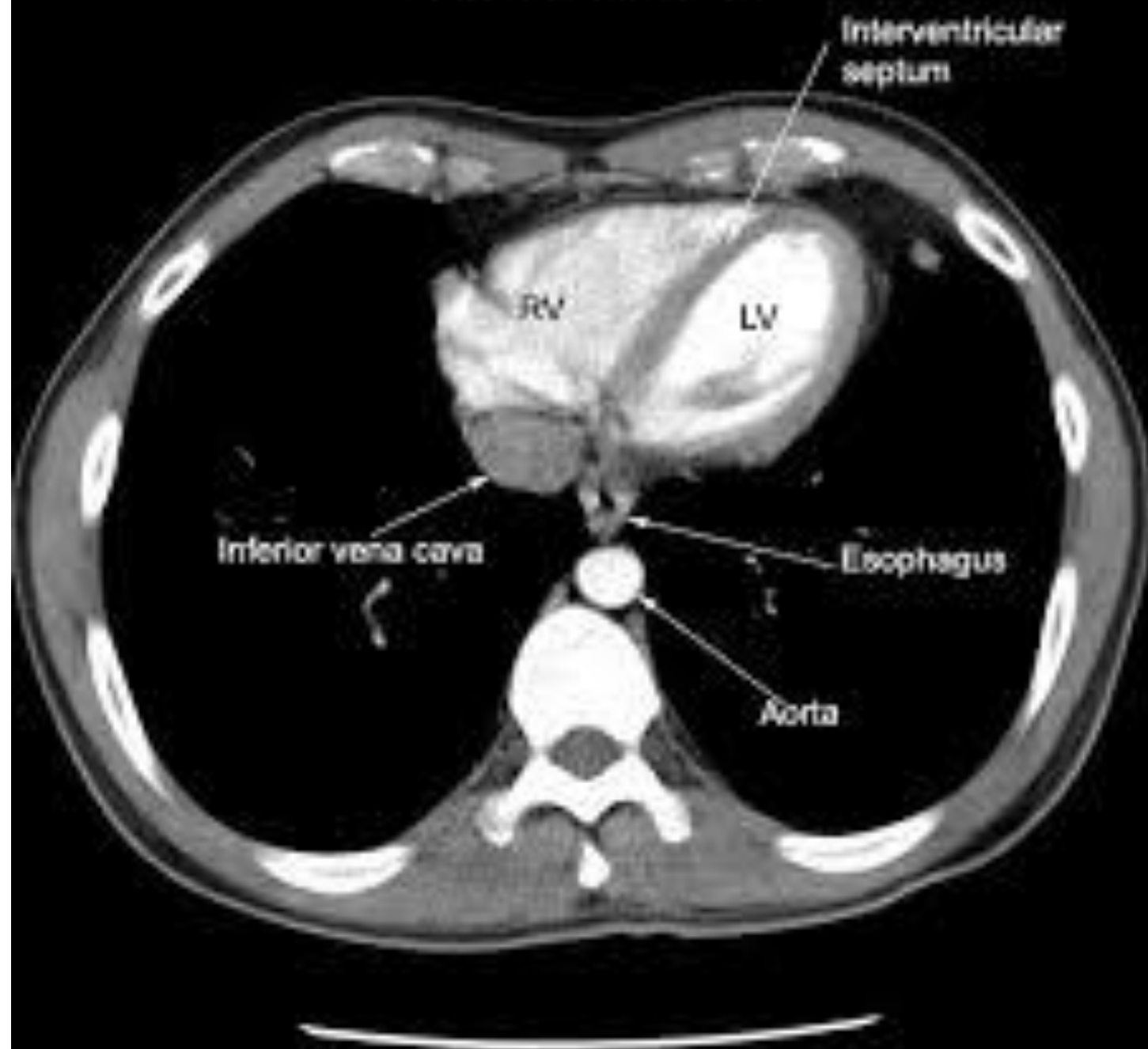




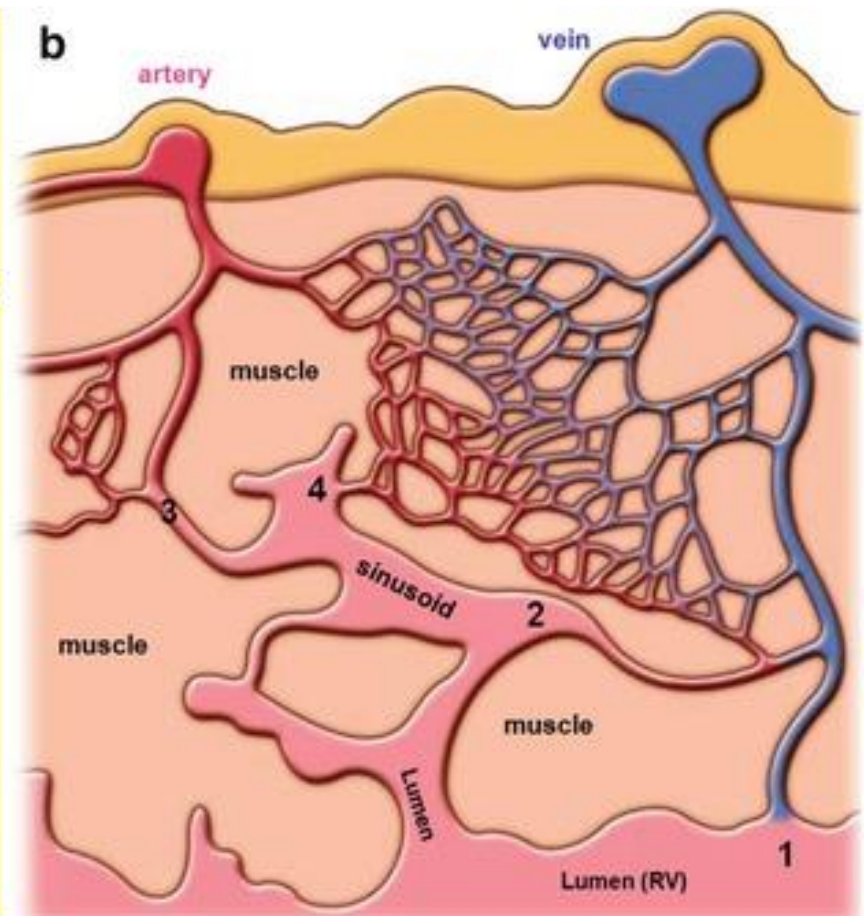
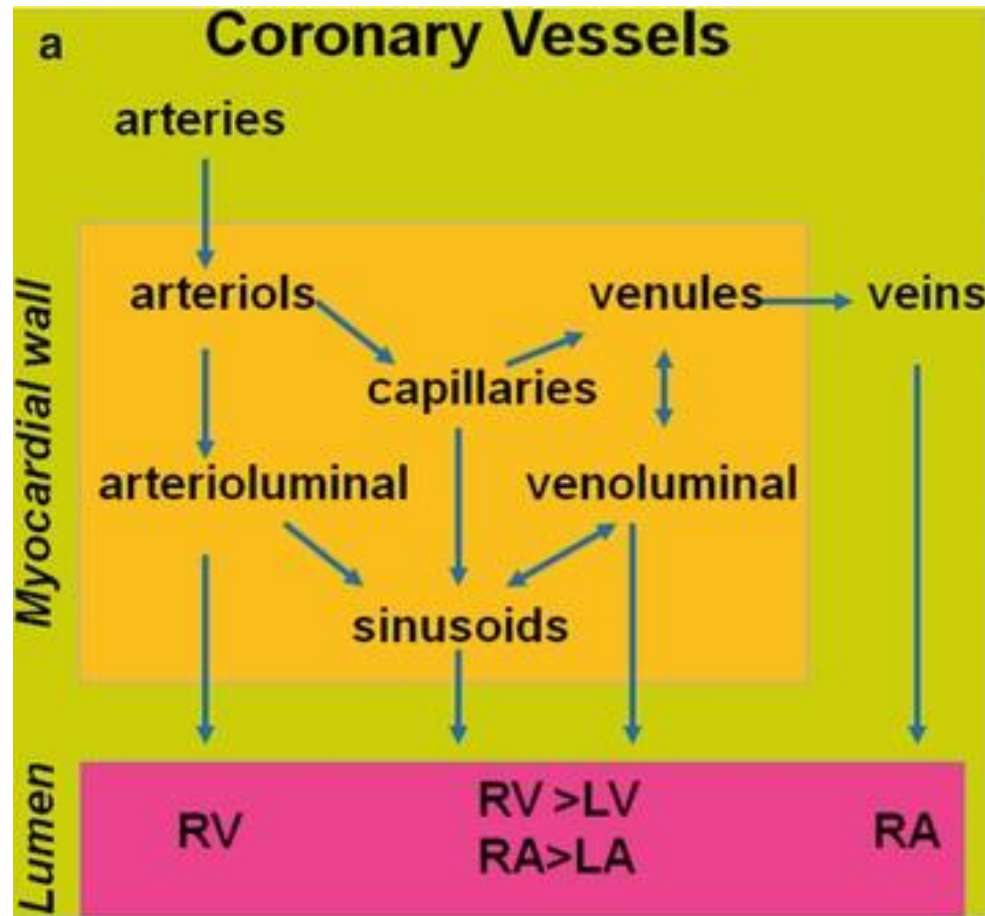


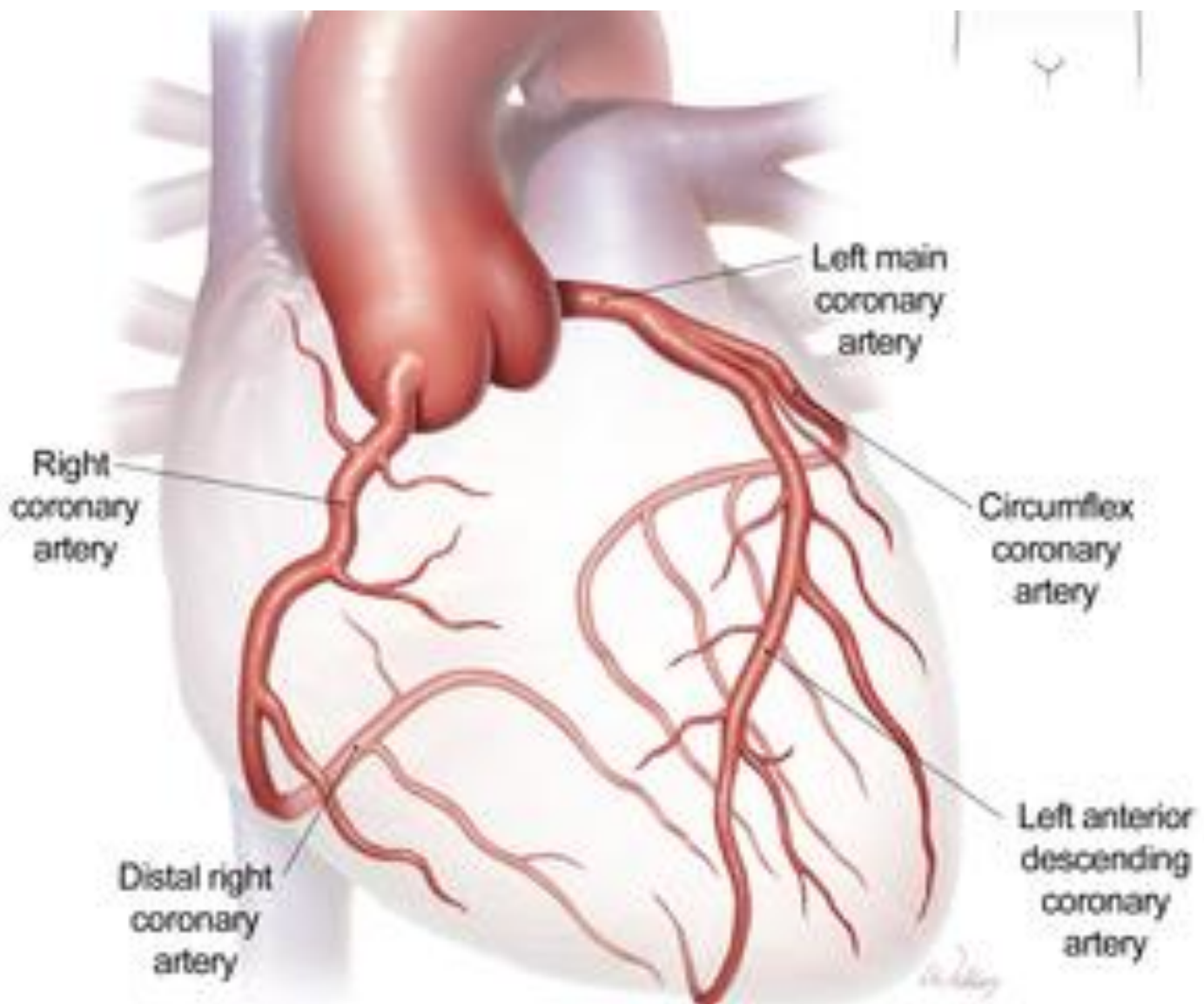
RA Rt Atrium
LA Lt Atrium
RV Rt Ventricle
LV Lt Ventricle

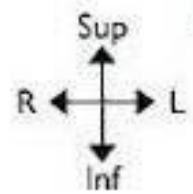
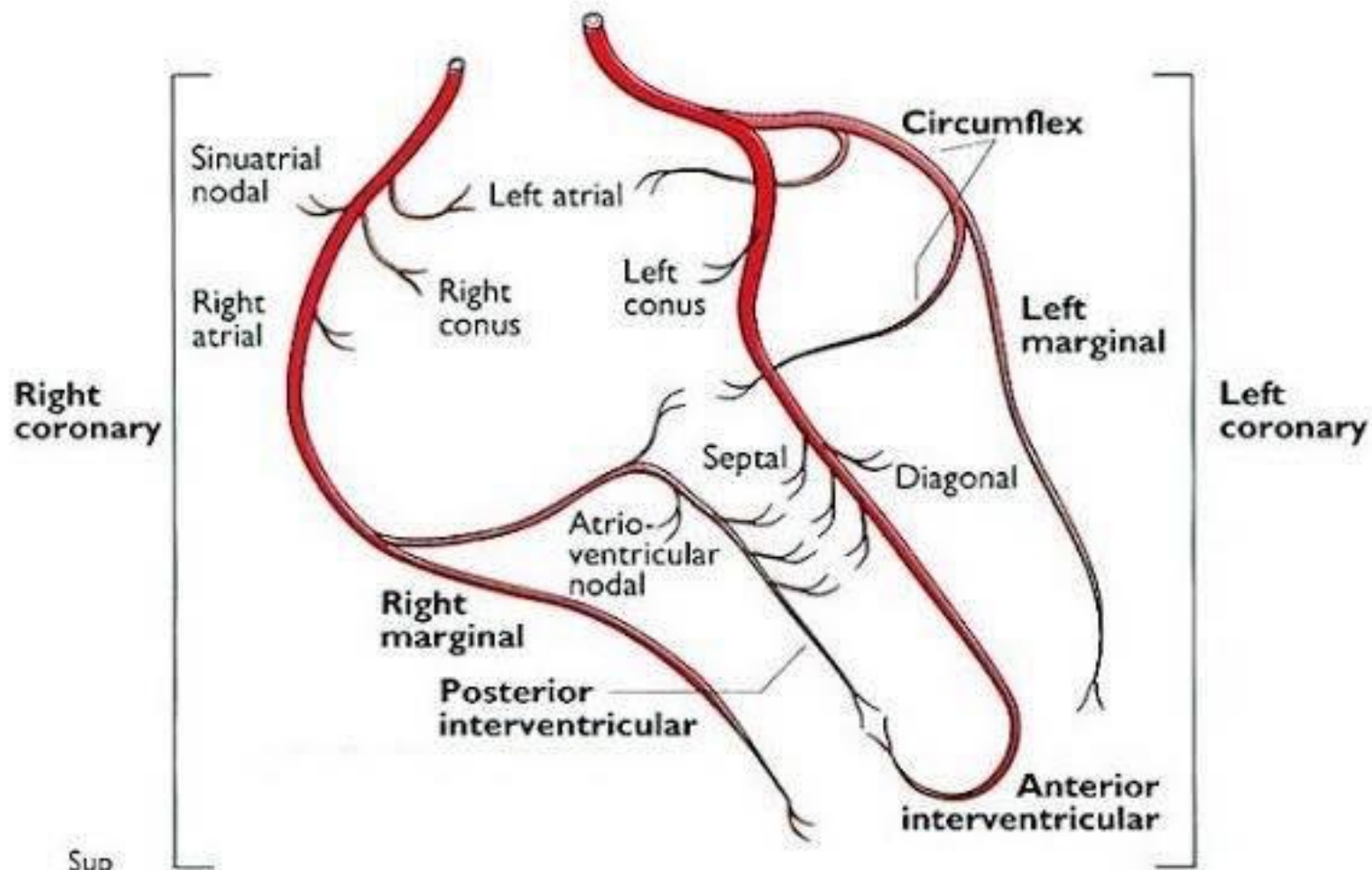




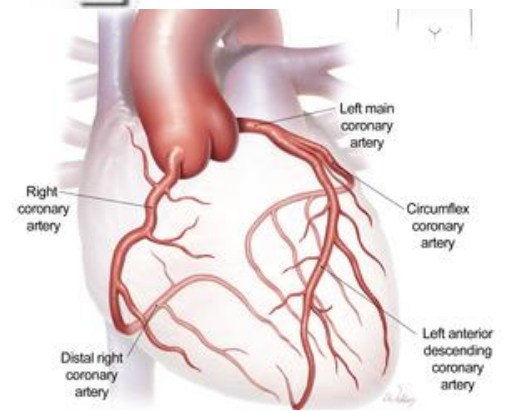
Coronary Vessels



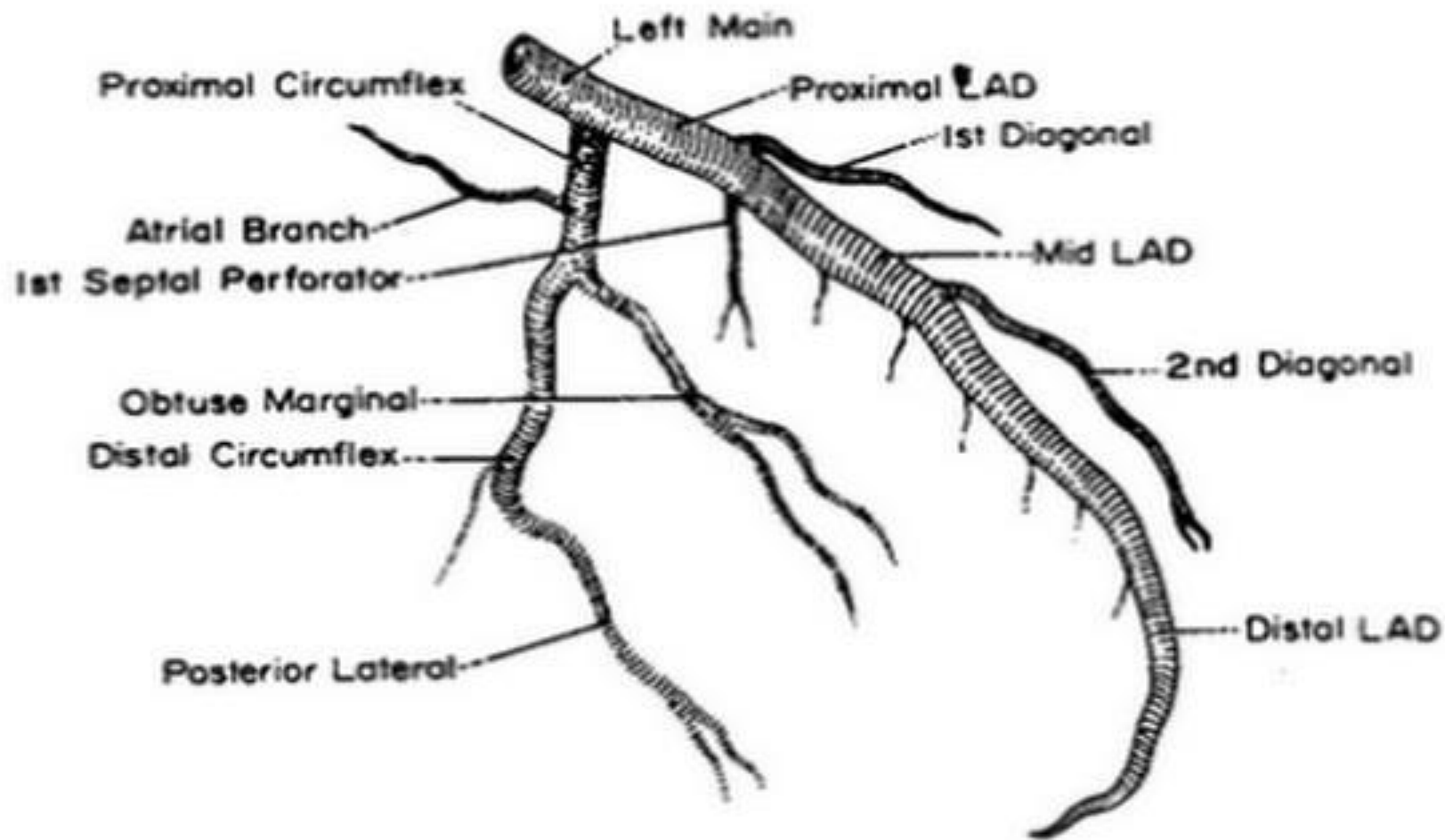




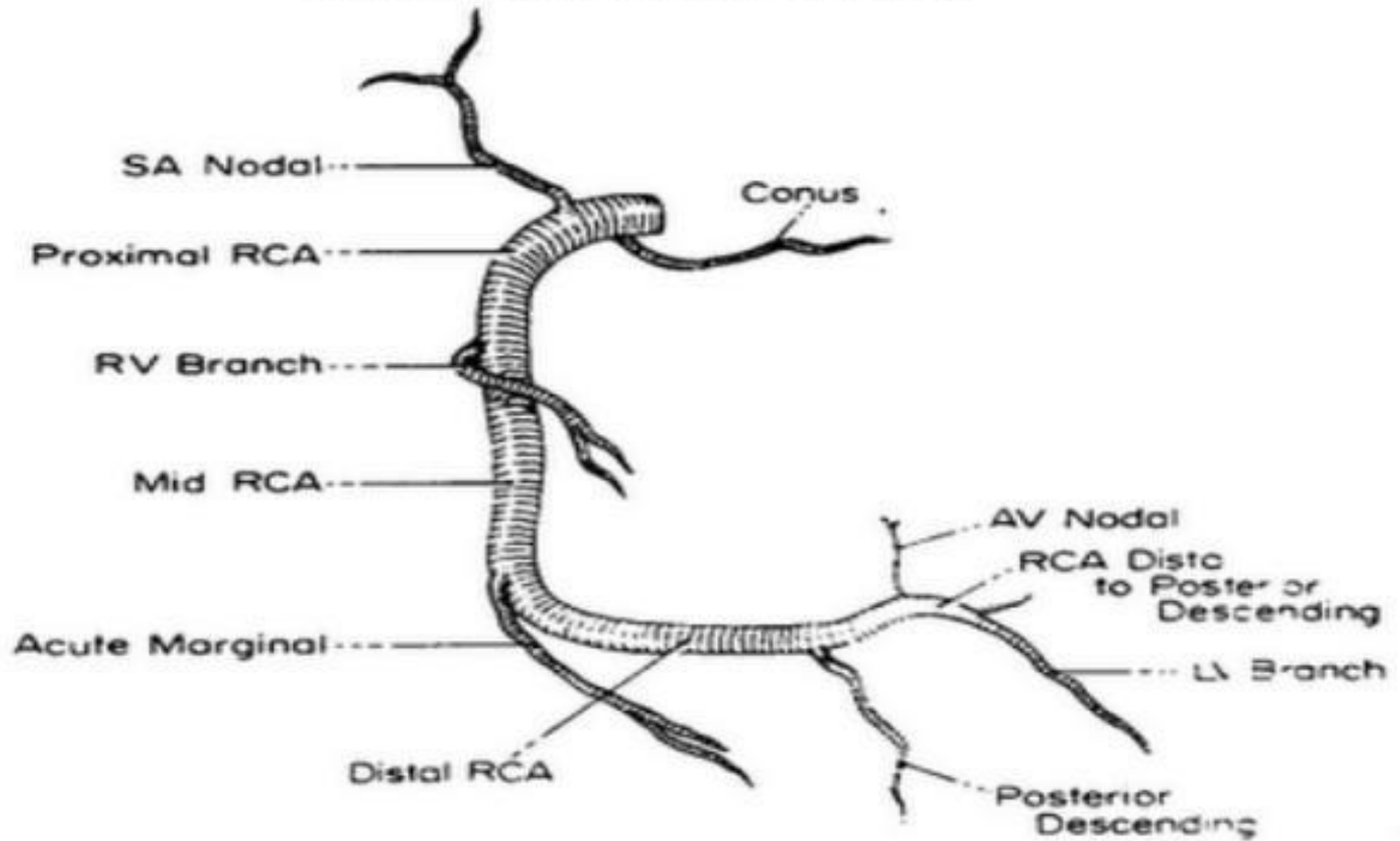
Coronary arteries

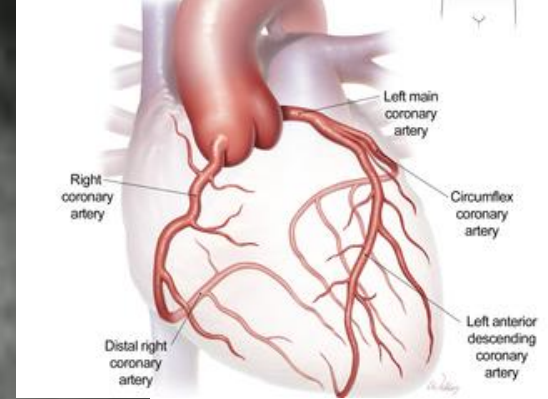
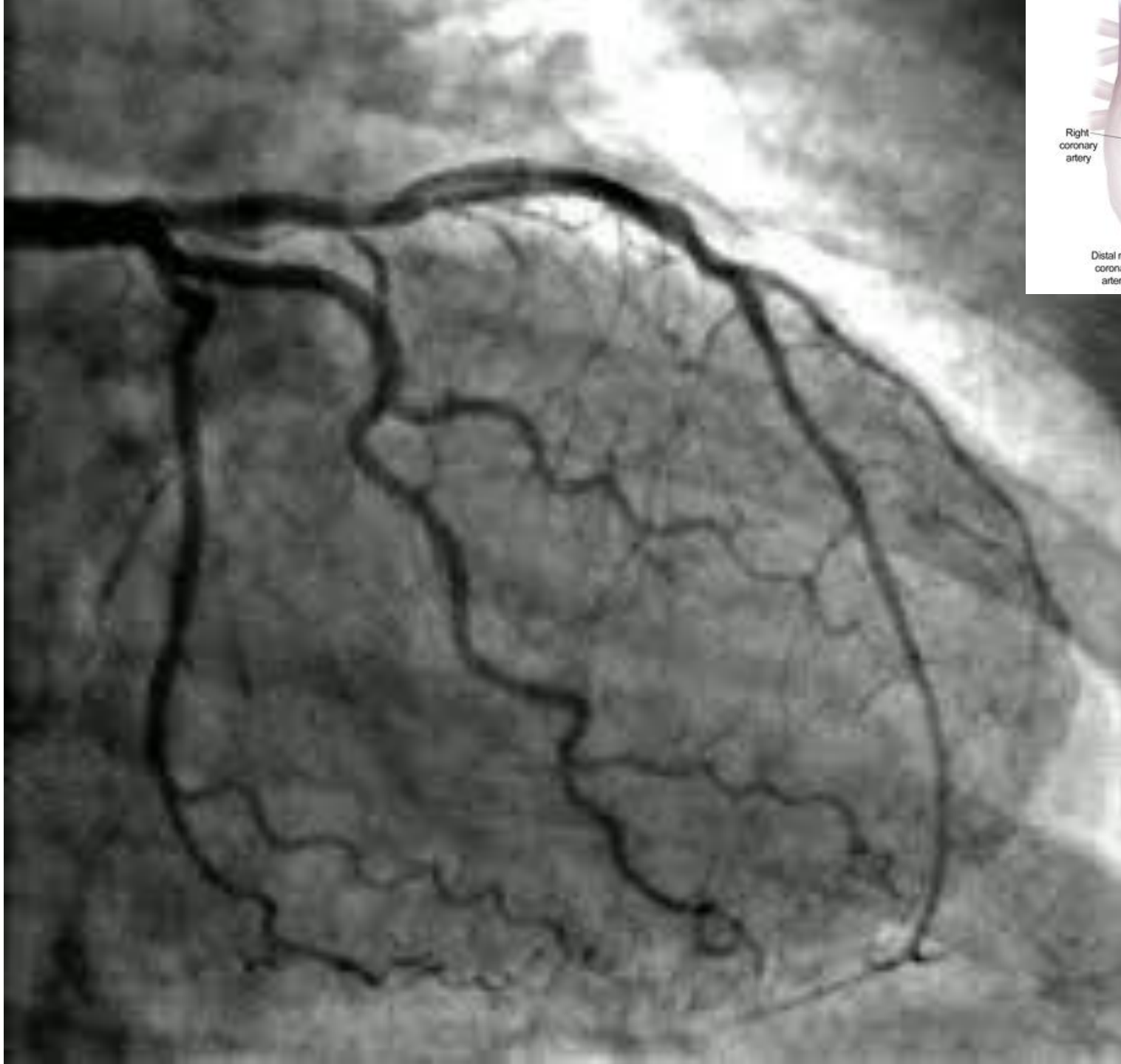


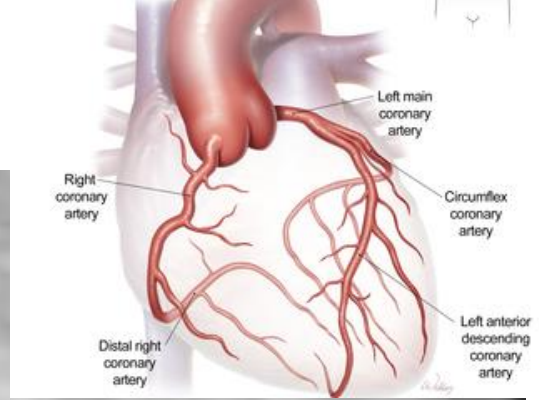
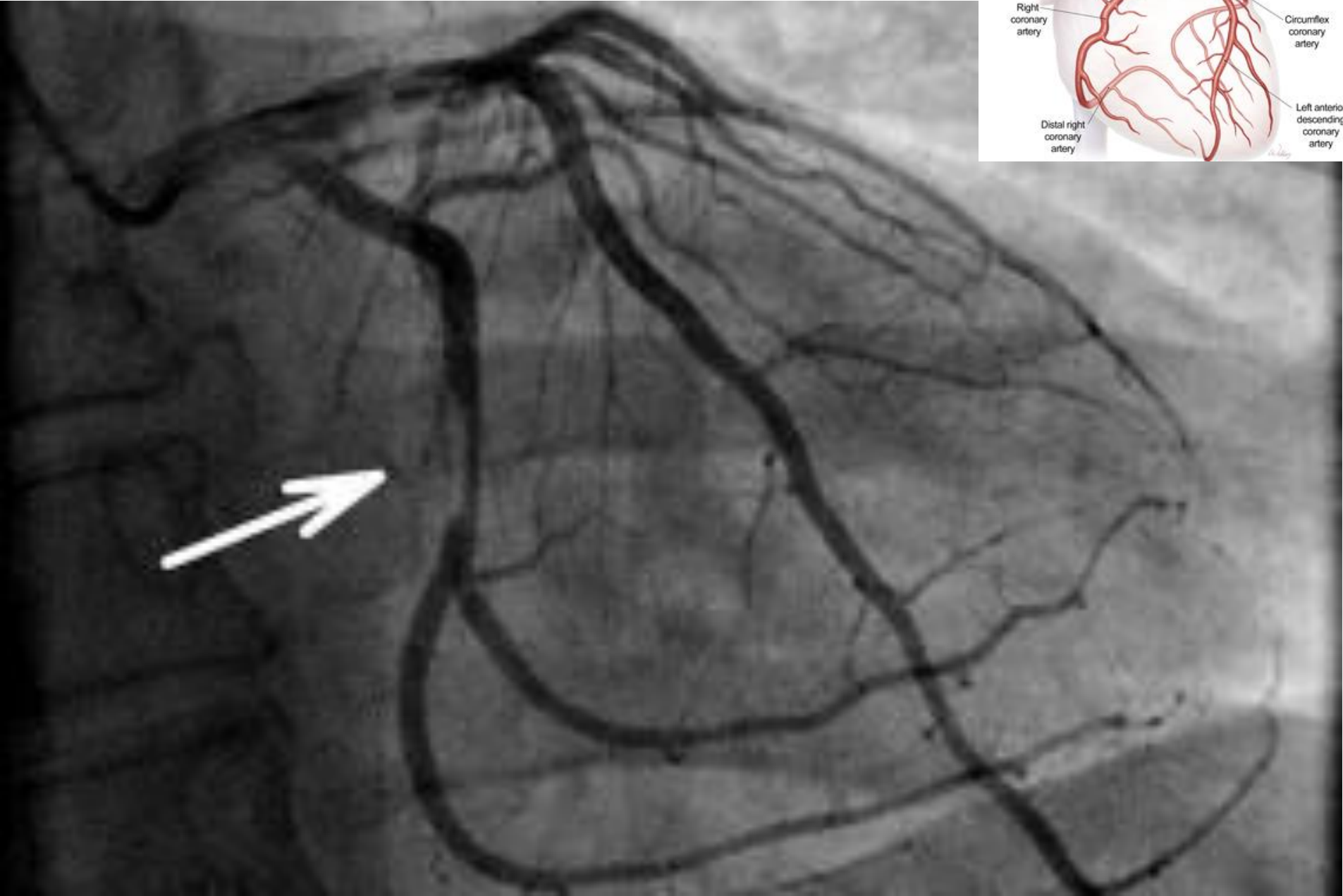
LEFT CORONARY ARTERY (Right Oblique)

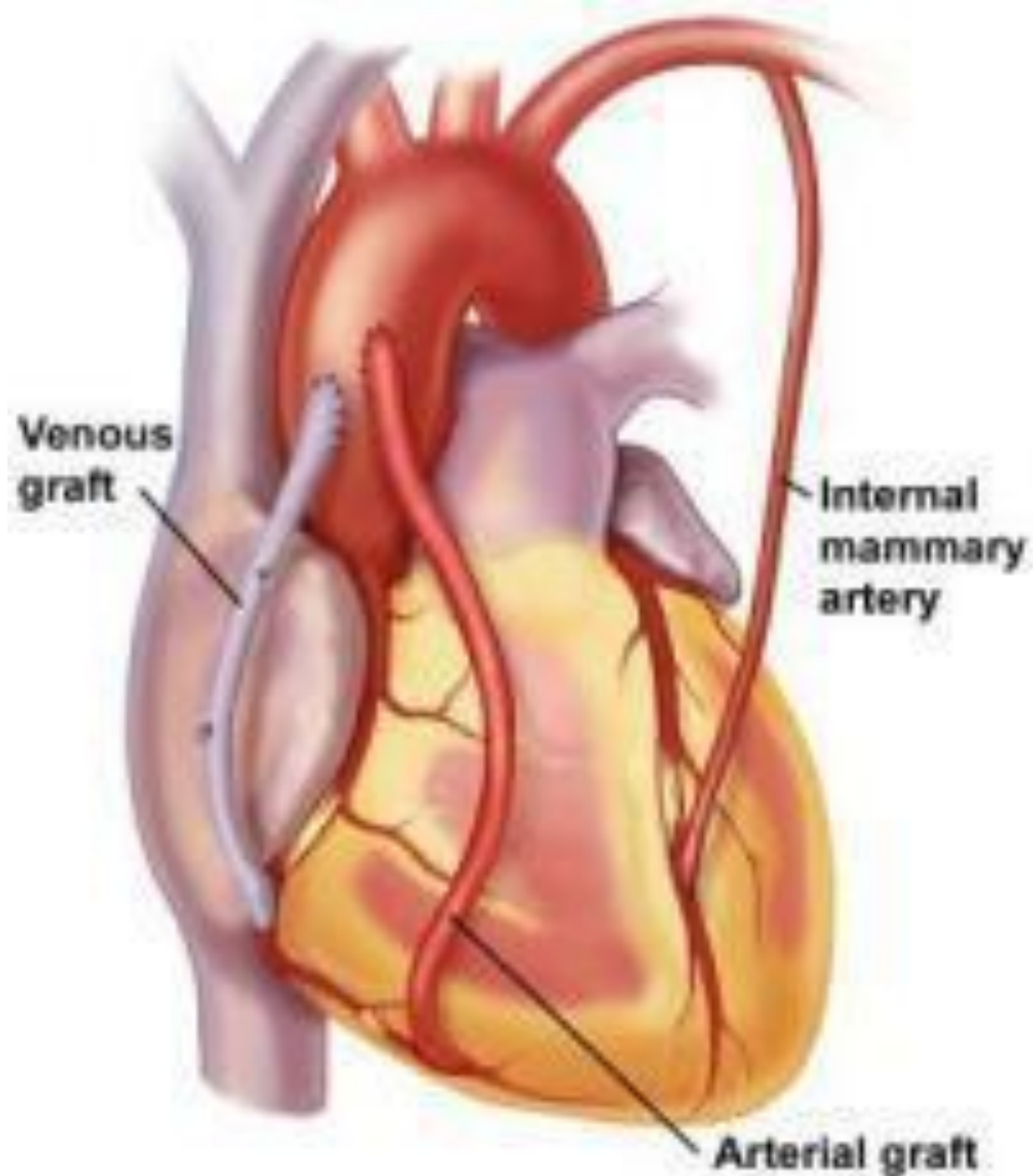


RIGHT CORONARY ARTERY

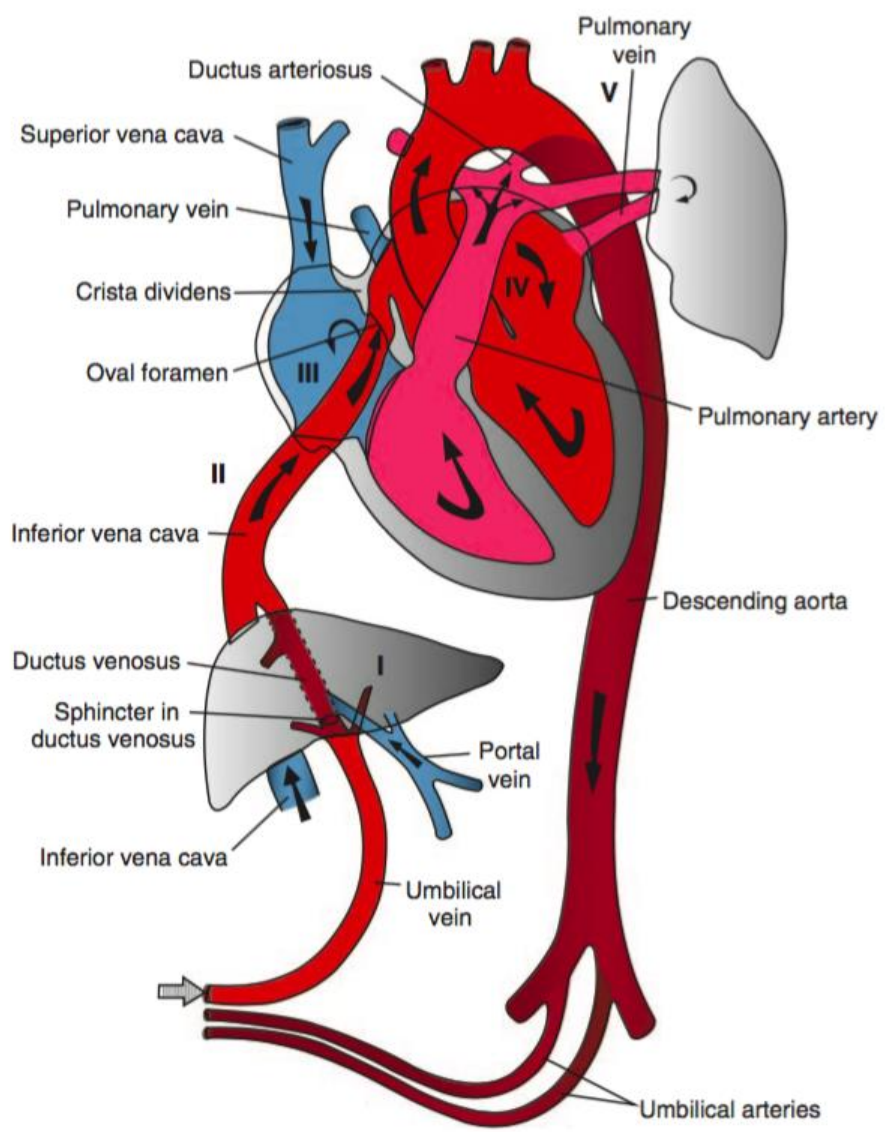




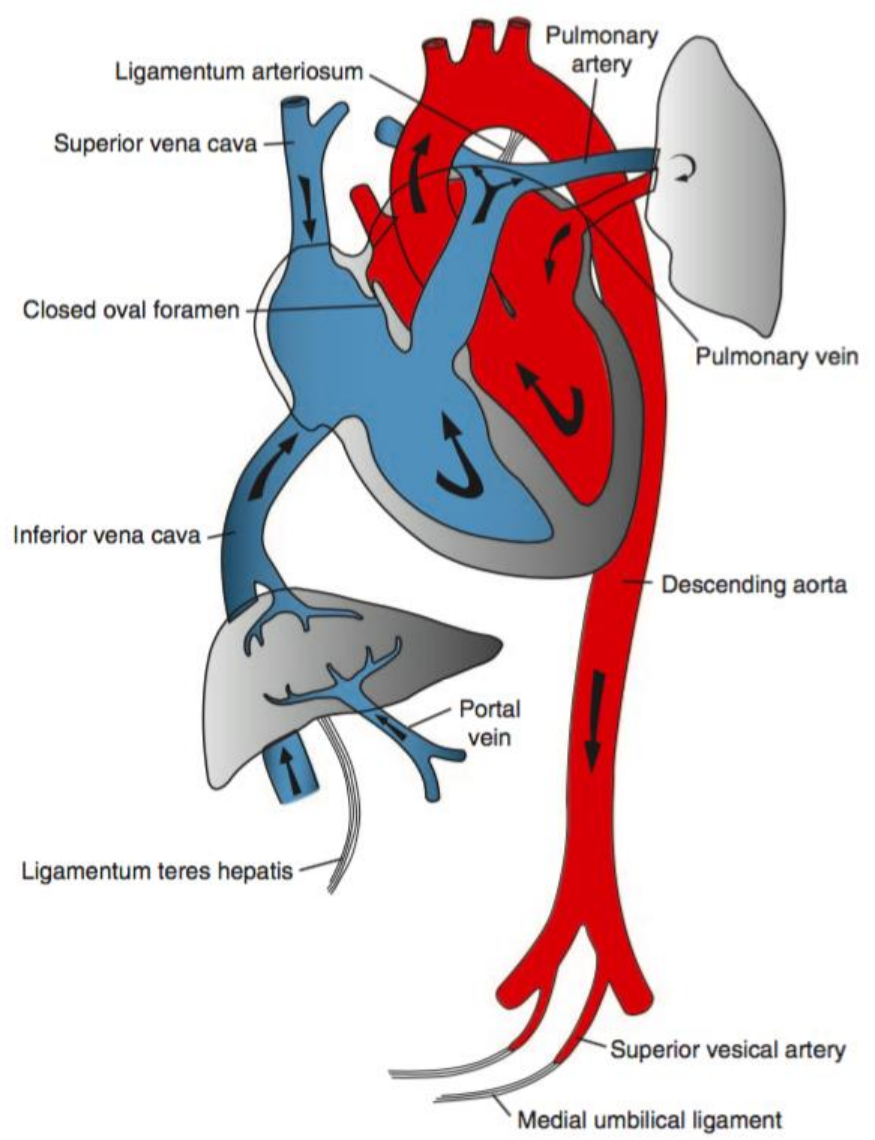




**PEDIATRICS & CONGENITAL
DISORDERS**

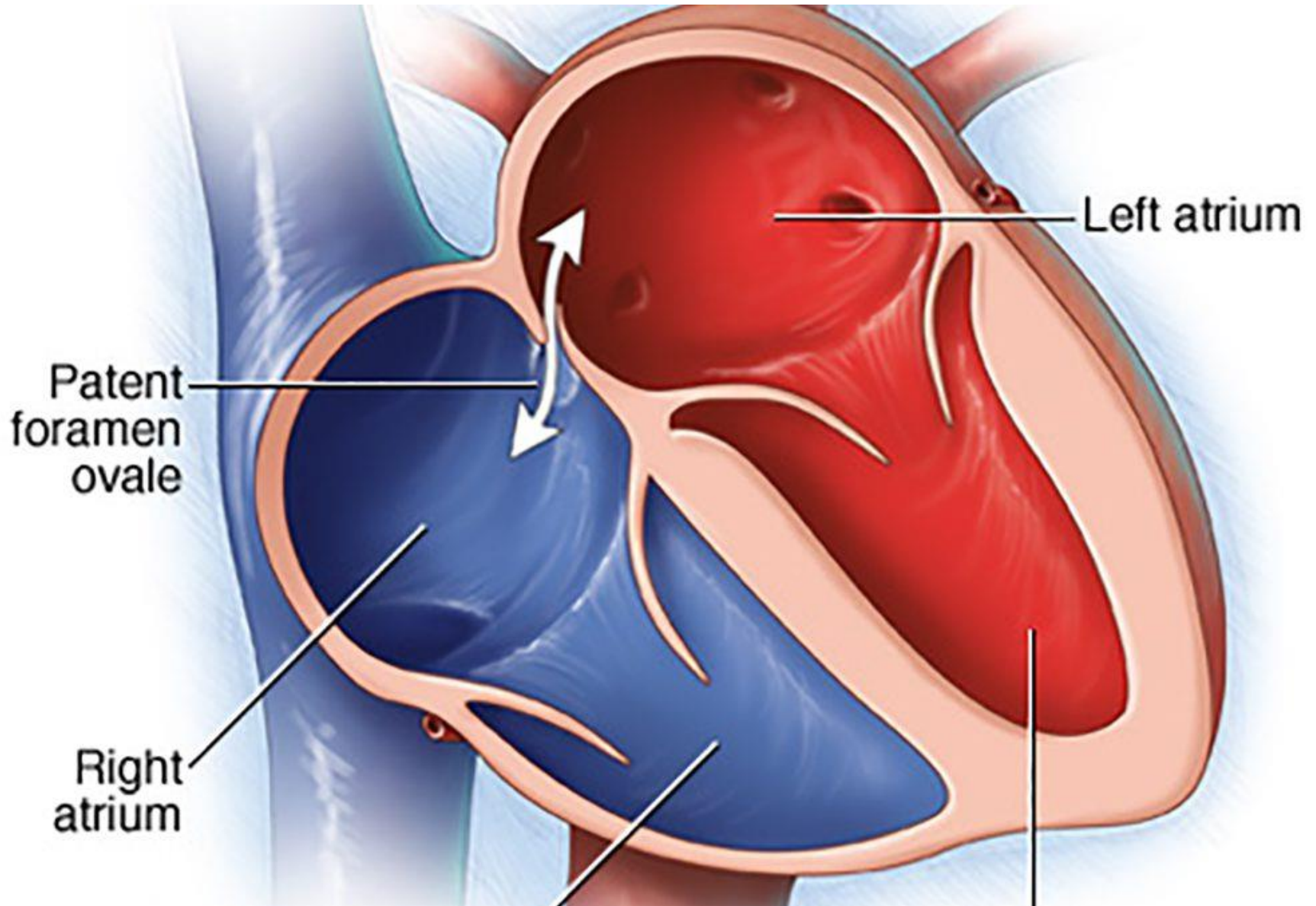


Fetal Circulation

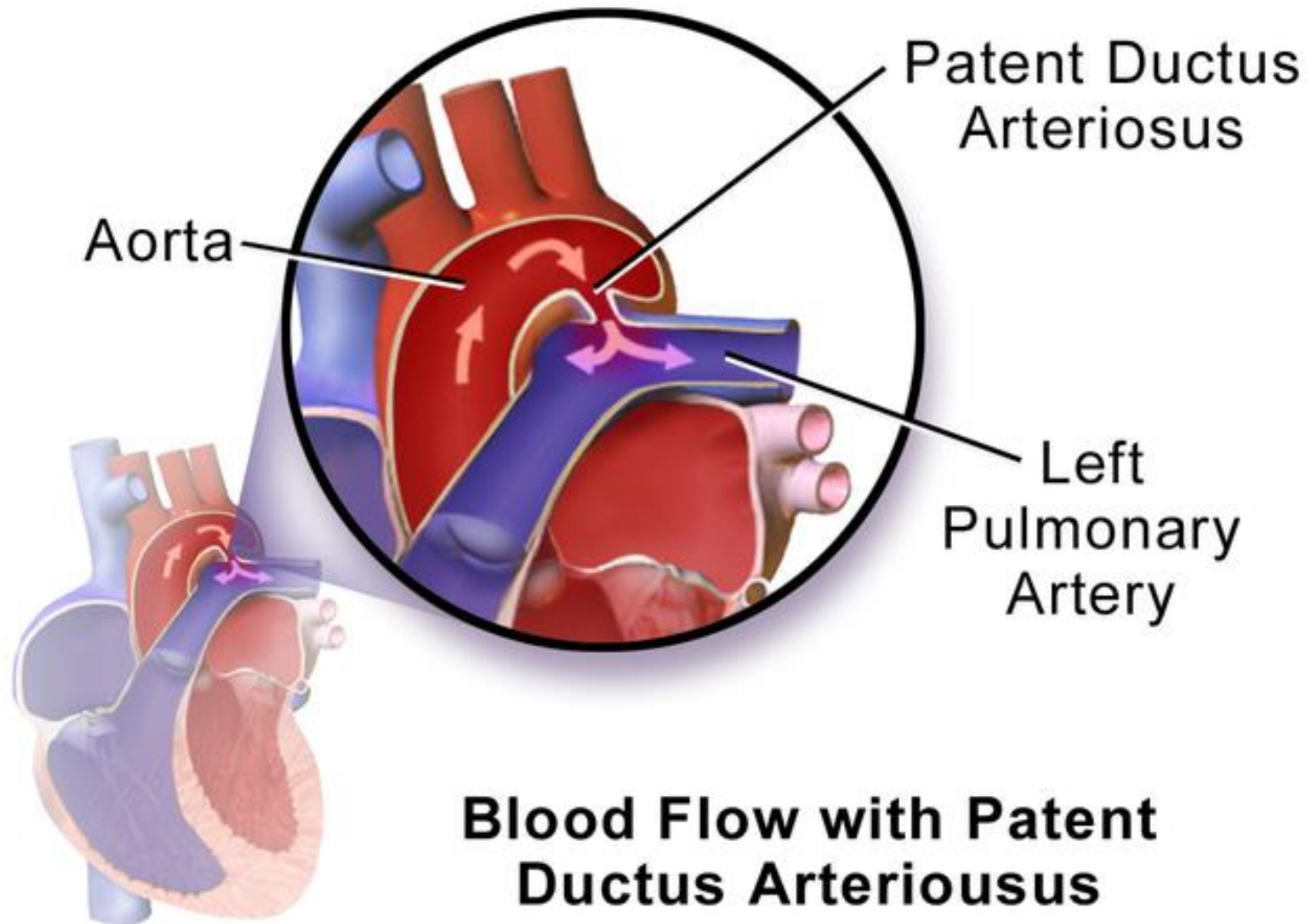


Post Transition Circulation

Cardiac Shunts – Patent Foramen Ovale



Cardiac Shunts – Ductus Arteriosus



Cardiac Shunts – Septal Defects

Atrial Septal Defect

ASD

Atrial Septal Defect

Right atrium

Blood from body

Right ventricle

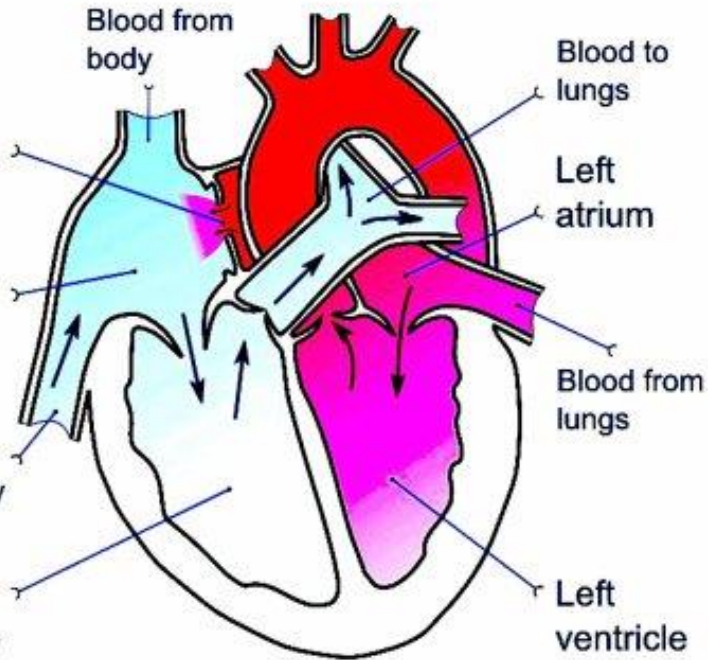
Blood from body

Blood to lungs

Left atrium

Blood from lungs

Left ventricle



Ventricular Septal Defect

VSD

Right atrium

Blood from body

Right ventricle

Ventricular Septal Defect

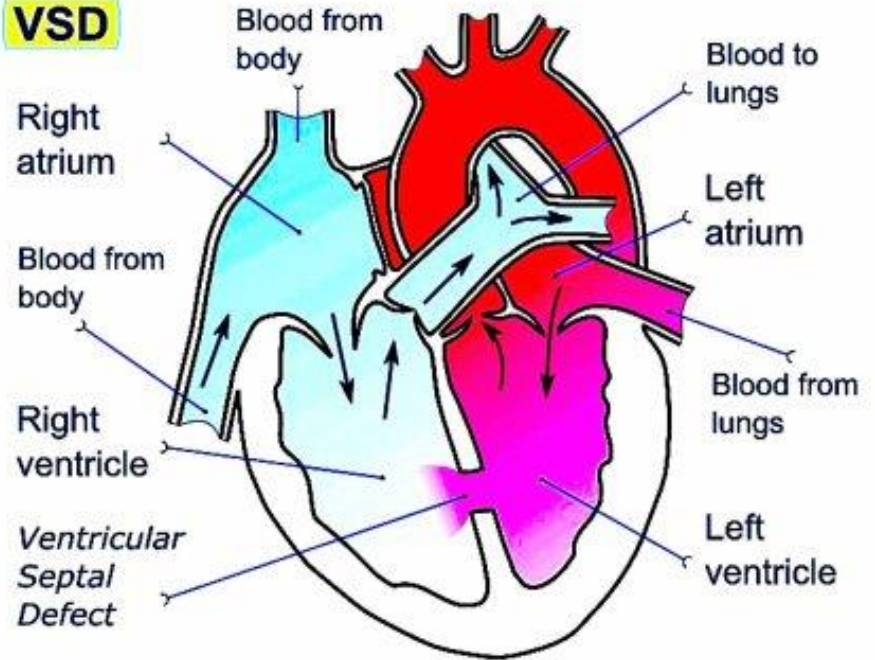
Blood from body

Blood to lungs

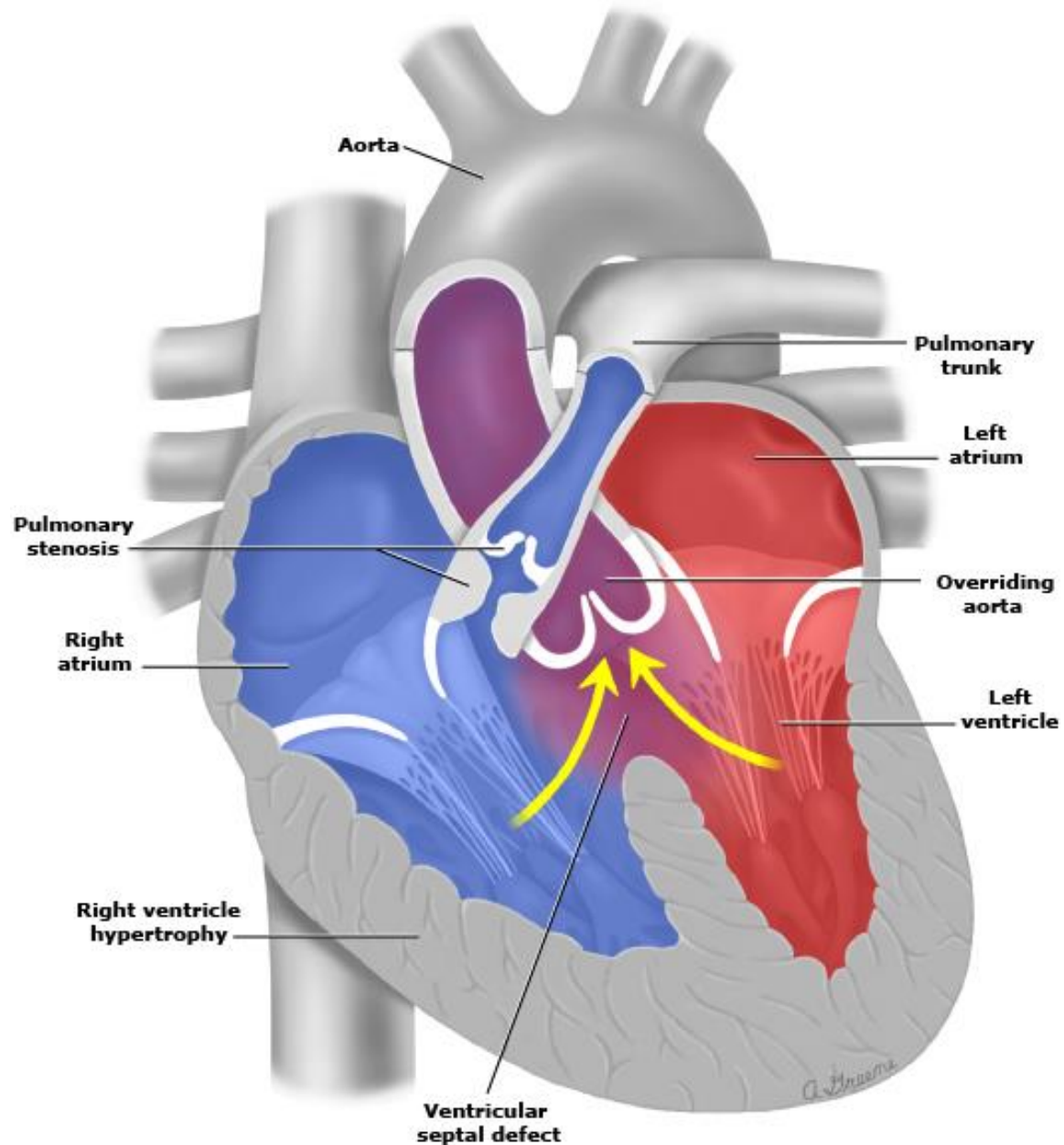
Left atrium

Blood from lungs

Left ventricle

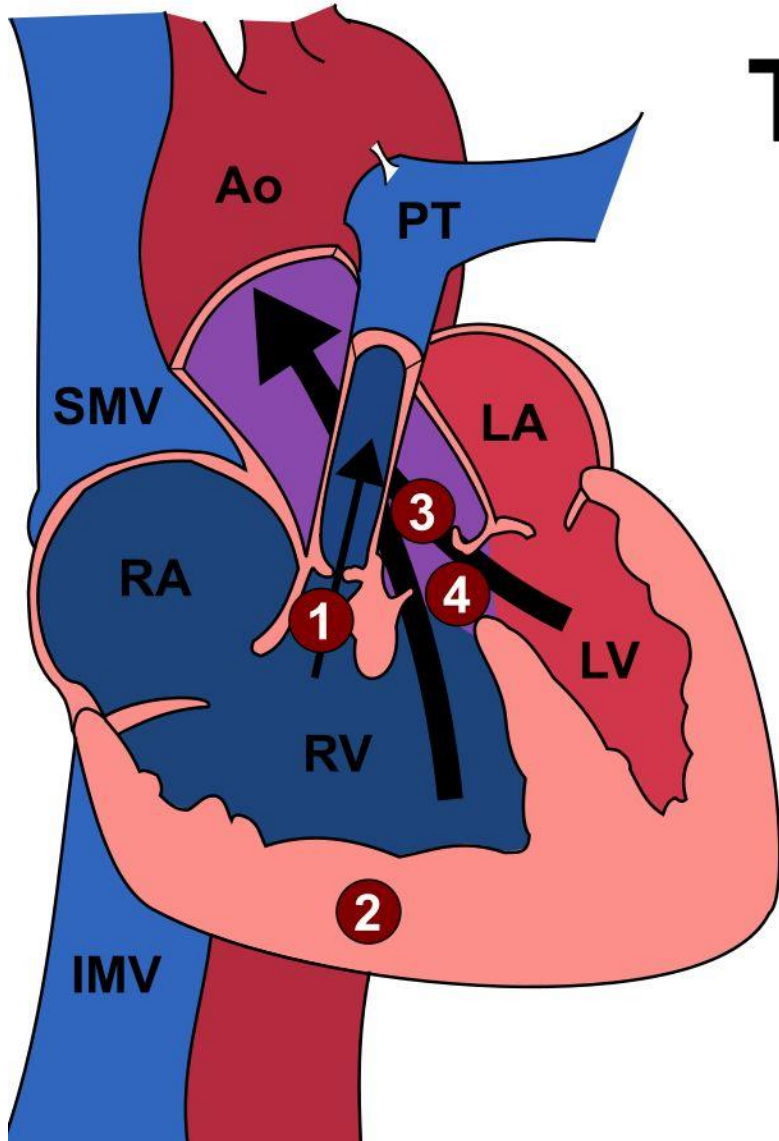


Cardiac Shunts – Overriding Aorta



Tetralogy of Fallot

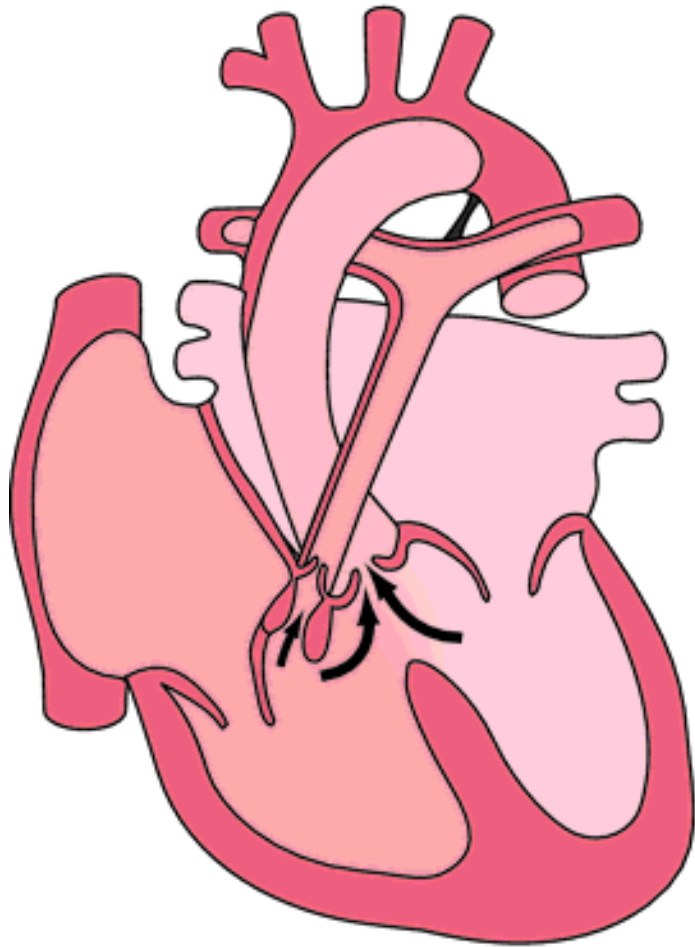
Tetralogy of Fallot



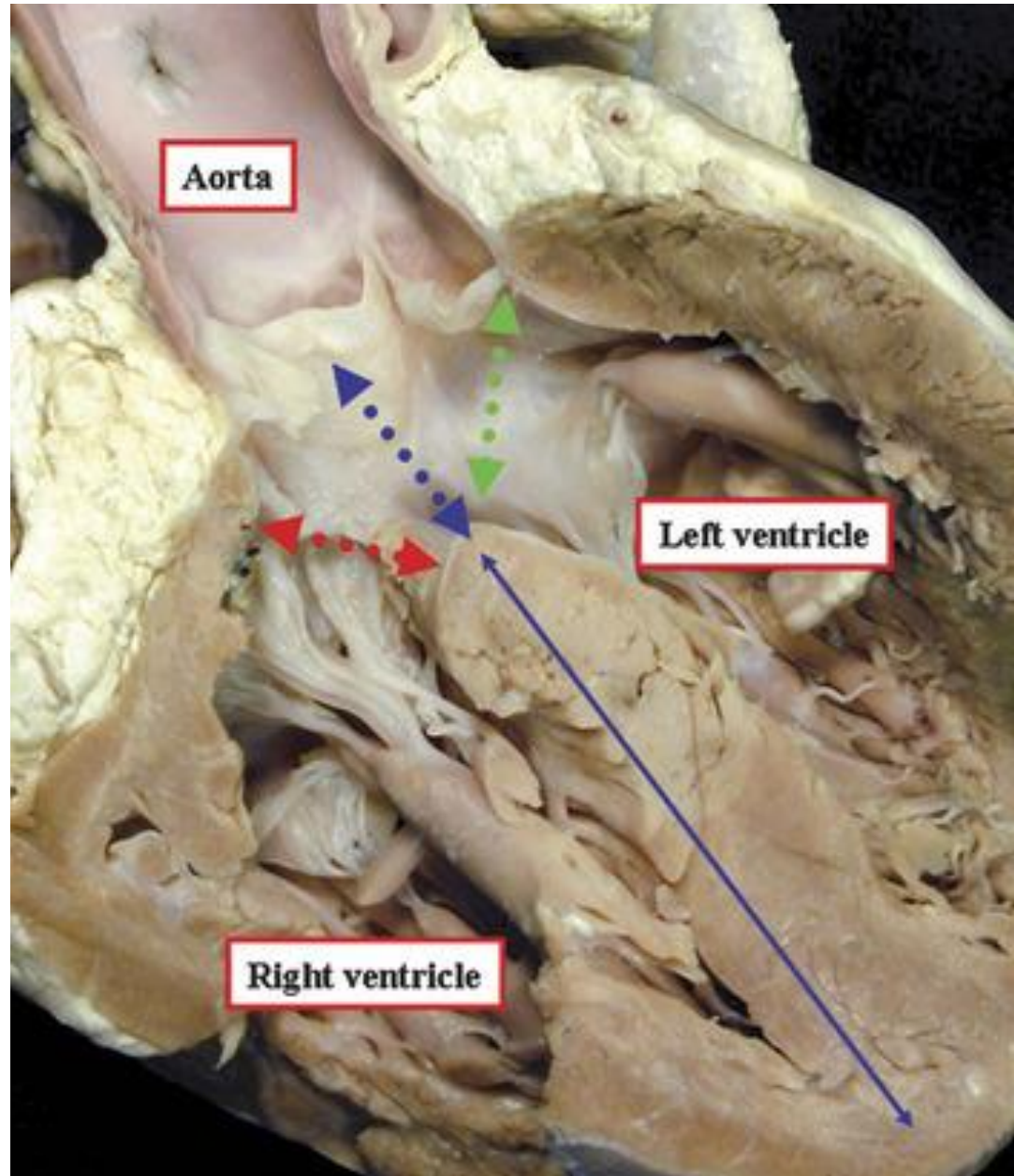
Major Defects

- 1 Pulmonary Stenosis
- 2 Right Ventricular Hypertrophy
- 3 Overriding Aorta
- 4 Ventricular Septal Defect

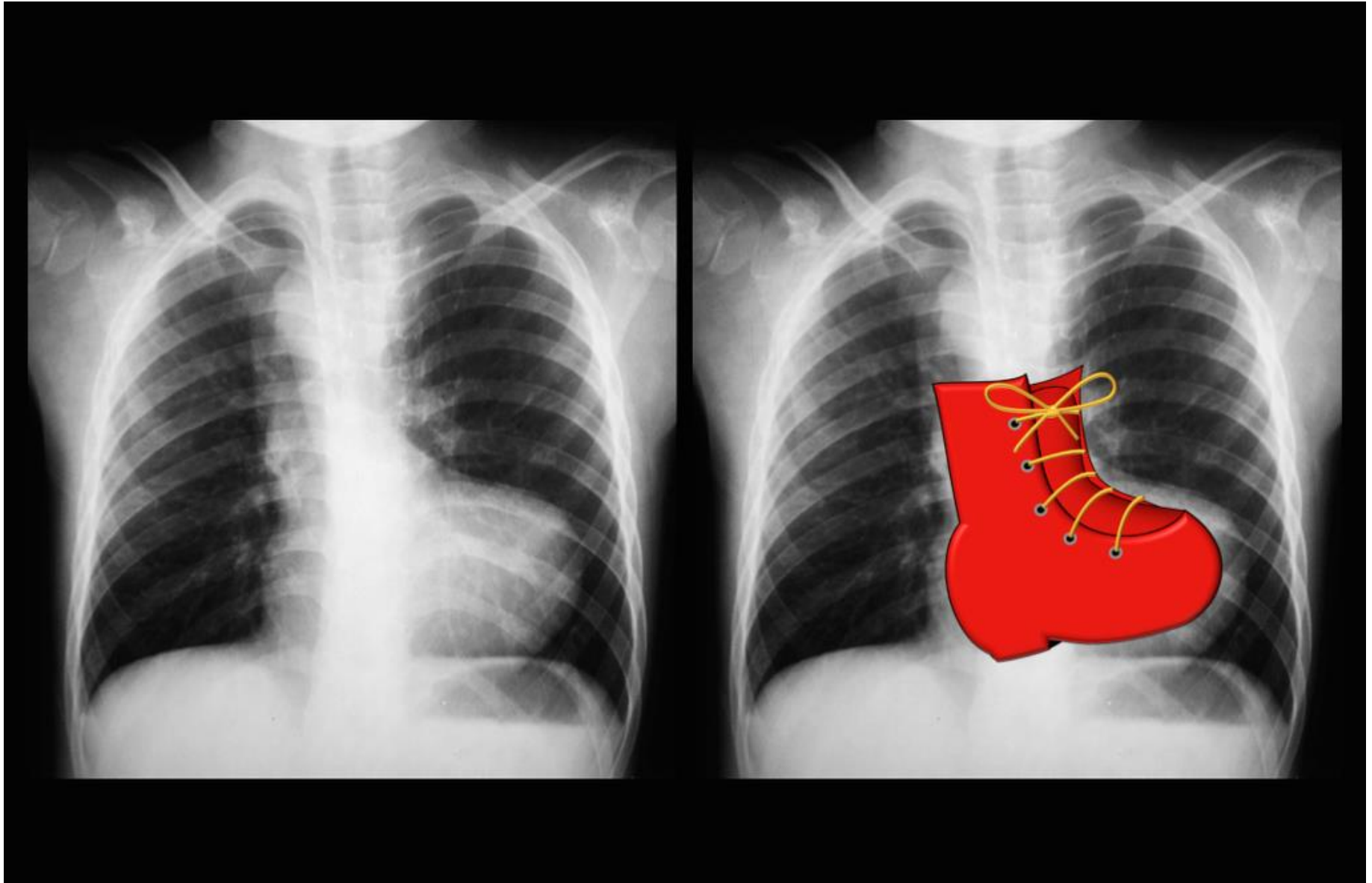
Tetralogy of Fallot



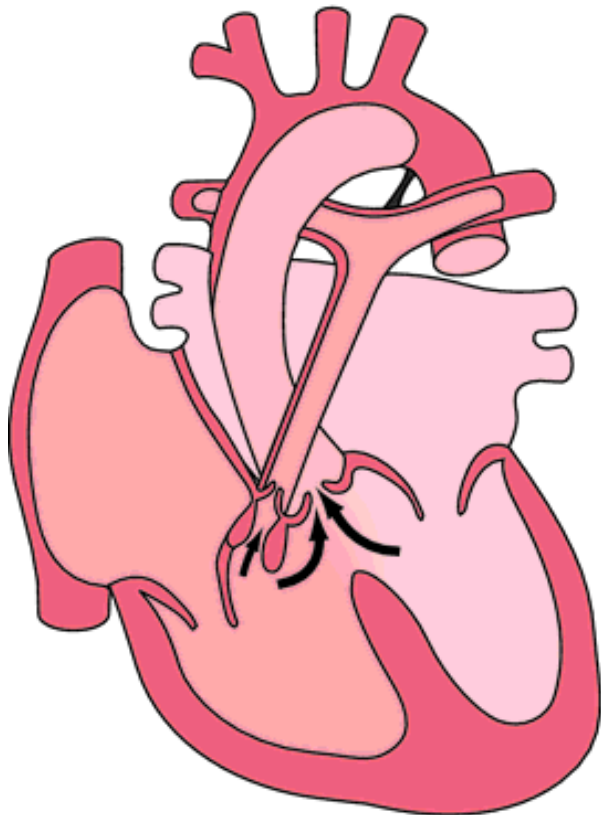
Tetralogy of Fallot



Tetralogy of Fallot



Tetralogy of Fallot



Tetralogy of Fallot

