Circulatory System

Part 2 Notes: Vessels, Heart,

Outcomes

B11-3-06: Compare the structure and function of blood vessels. (GLOs: D1, E1) Examples: diameter, elasticity, muscle layers, valves, what they transport...

B11-3-07: Identify the materials transported between cells and capillaries. (GLO: D1) Include: carbon dioxide, oxygen, hormones, nutrients, and nitrogenous wastes

Blood Vessels - Arteries

Structure

- Thick muscle layer for expansion and contraction
- Endothelial cells allow movement of substances into and out of blood vessel

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Function

- Carry blood <u>away</u> from heart
- Carry **oxygenated** blood
- Small arteries are called <u>arterioles</u>

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Blood Vessels - Veins

Structure

- Thick layer of fibrous connective tissue that helps to hold veins open
- Endothelial cells allow movement of substances into and out of blood vessel
- Valves keep blood flowing in one direction

Function

- venn venn is except • Carry blood towards heart
- Carry <u>deoxygenated</u> blood
- Small veins are called **venules**





Blood Vessels - Capillaries

Structure

- Inner lining made up of <u>endothelial</u> cells.
- So thin RBCs move through single file

Function

• Bring nutrients and oxygen to body tissues.





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Blood Flow Control

Vasoconstriction

- Decreased blood flow to tissues
- Contraction of smooth muscle in blood vessels

Vasodilation

- Increased blood flow to tissues
- Relaxation of smooth muscles



Outcomes

B11-3-08: Describe the cardiac cycle. (GLO: D1) Include: systole and diastole

B11-3-09: Describe, in general terms, the nervous and chemical control of heartbeat. (GLOs: D1, E2)

B11-3-10: Explain the meaning of blood pressure readings and identify the normal range. (GLOs: B3, D1) Include: given as a ratio of systolic over diastolic

The Heart

- Muscular organ
- Surrounded by **pericardium** (cardiac sac)
- Divided into four chambers
- Valves prevent backward flow of blood





