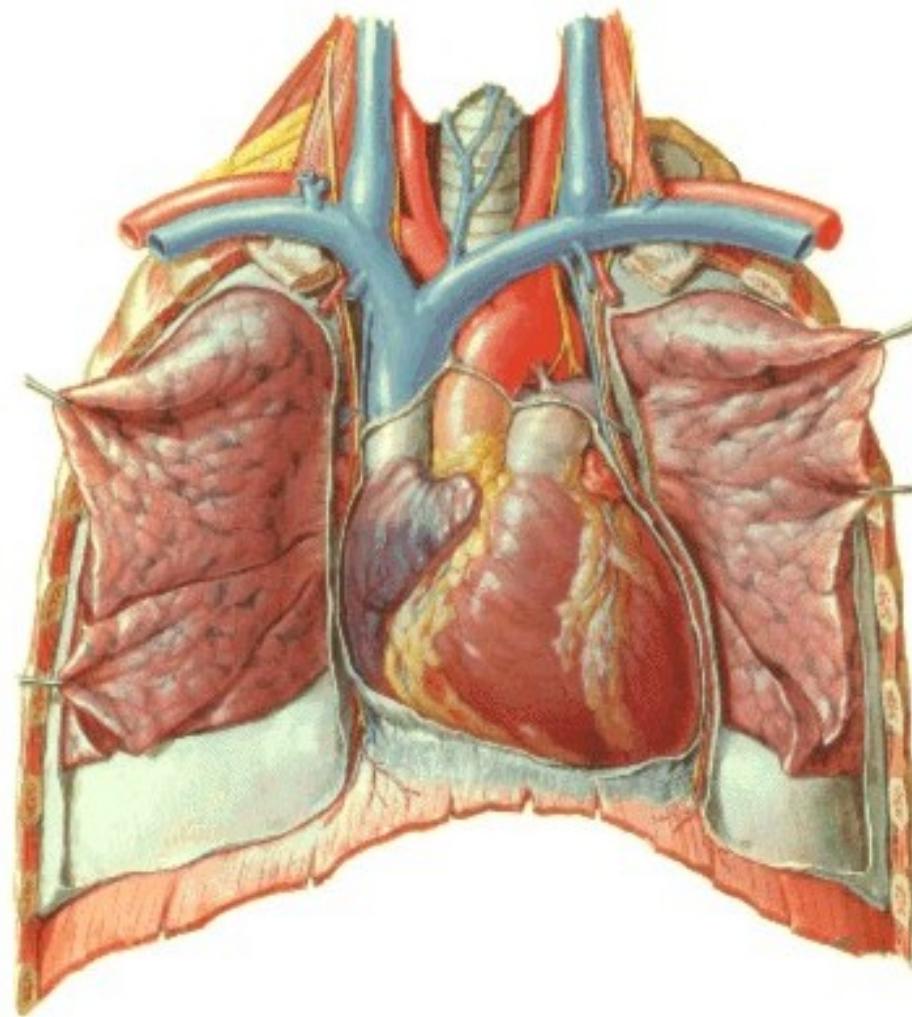
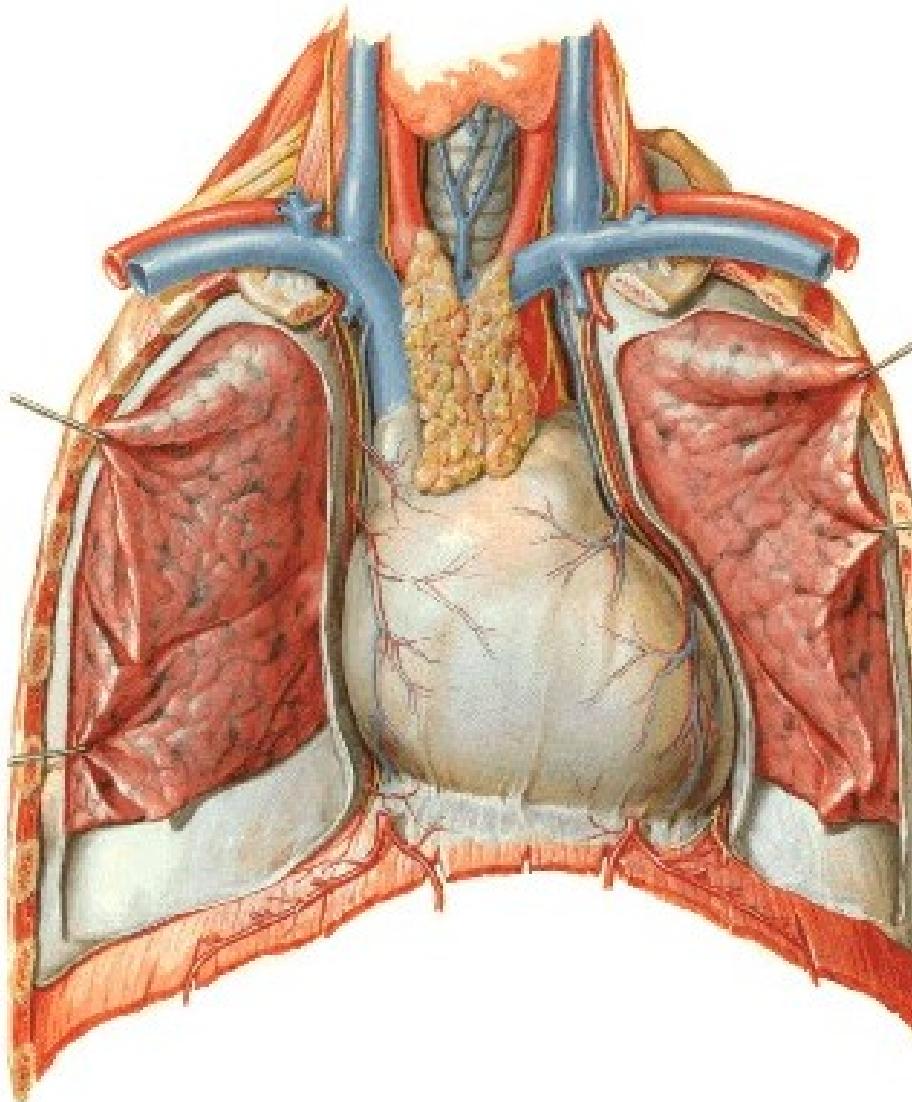
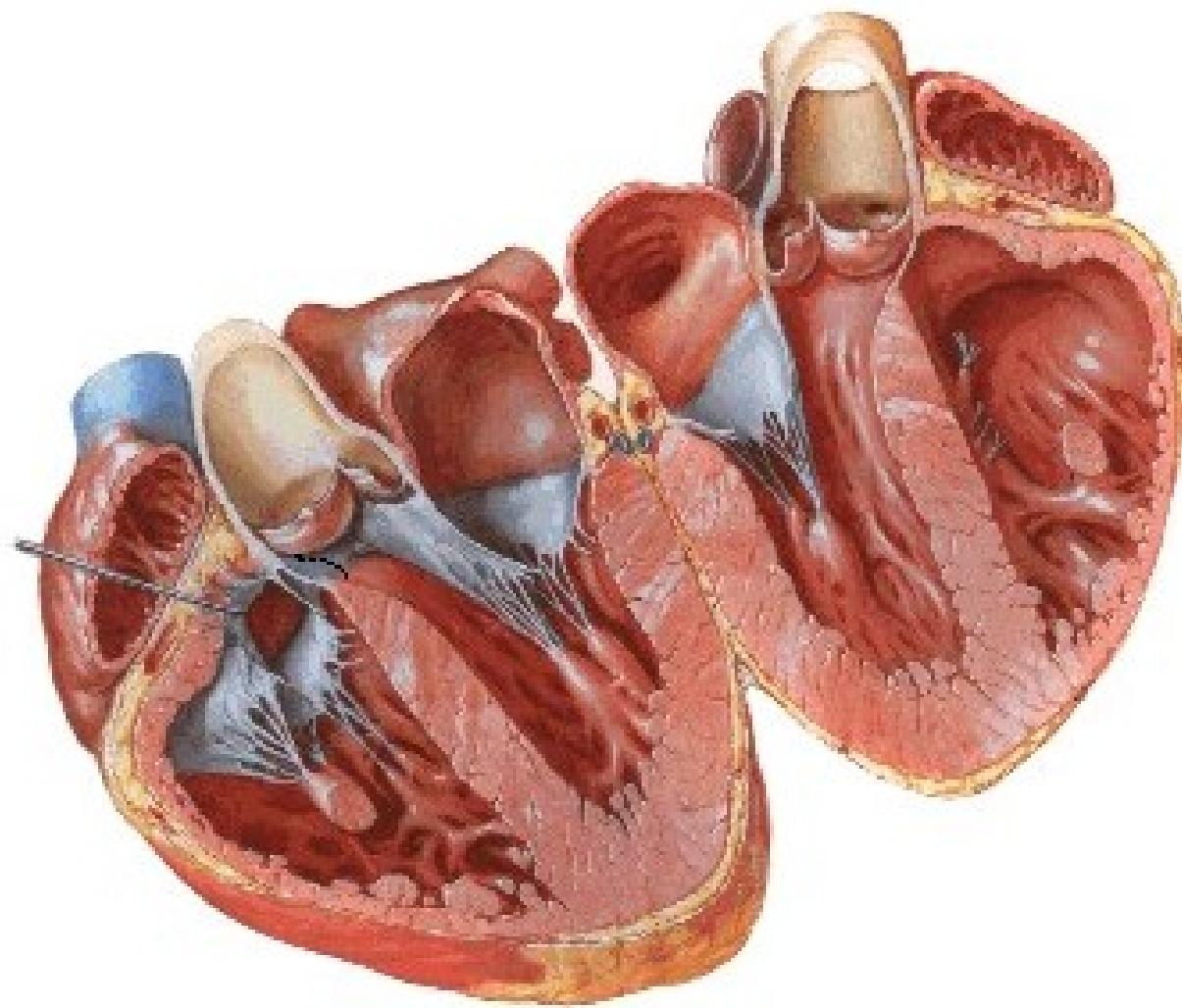


HEART

COR



Atrium Ventriculus



**Septum interatriale
Septum interventriculare**



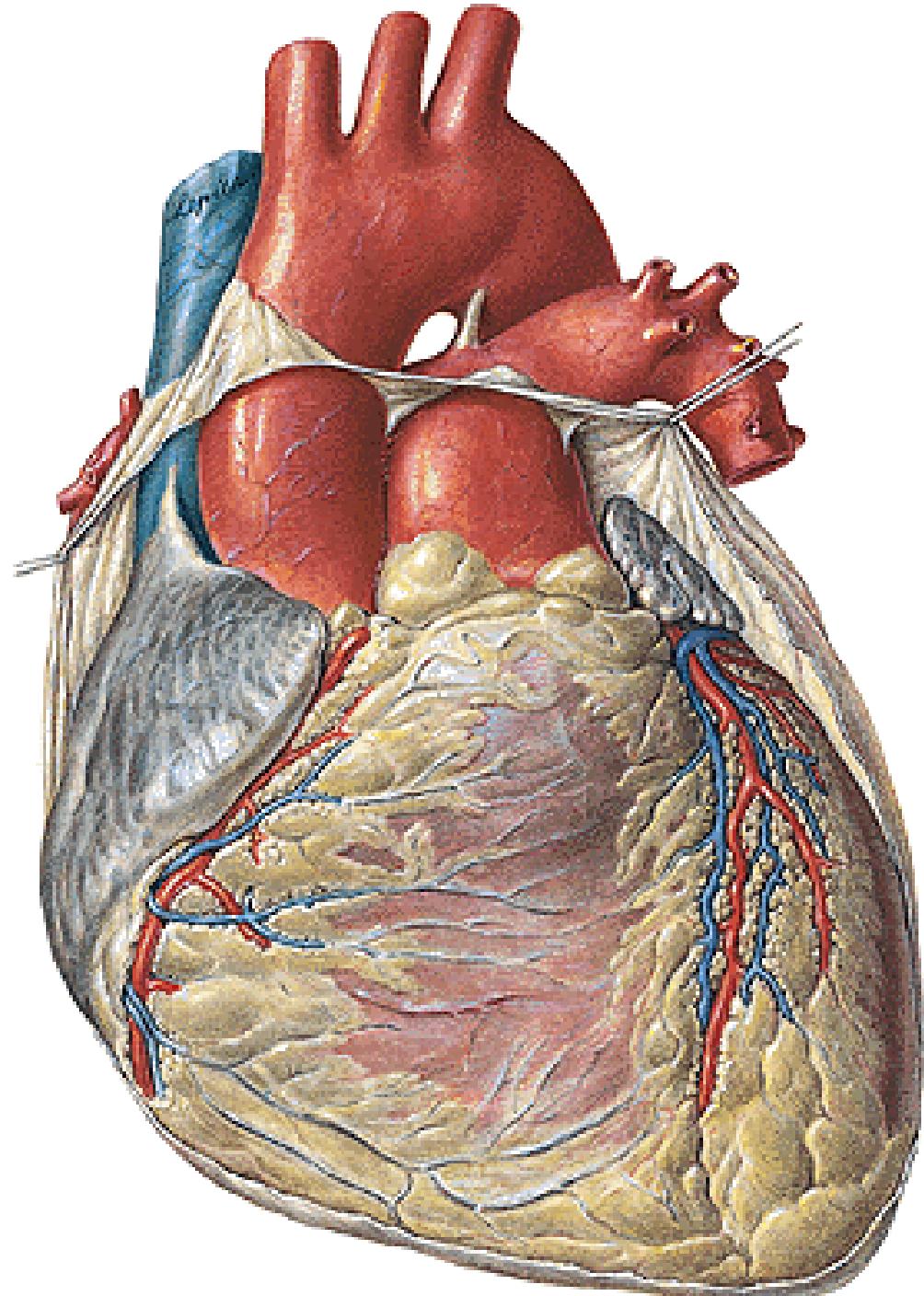
COR

Atrium dextrum

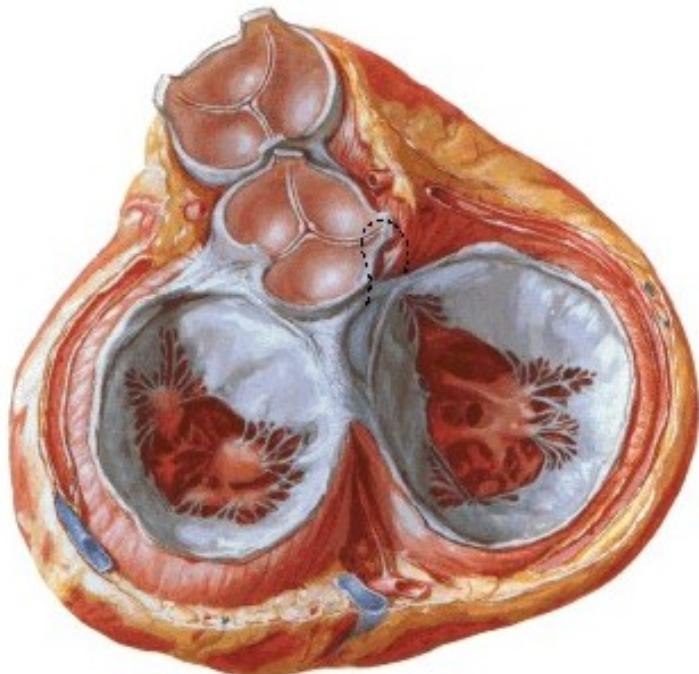
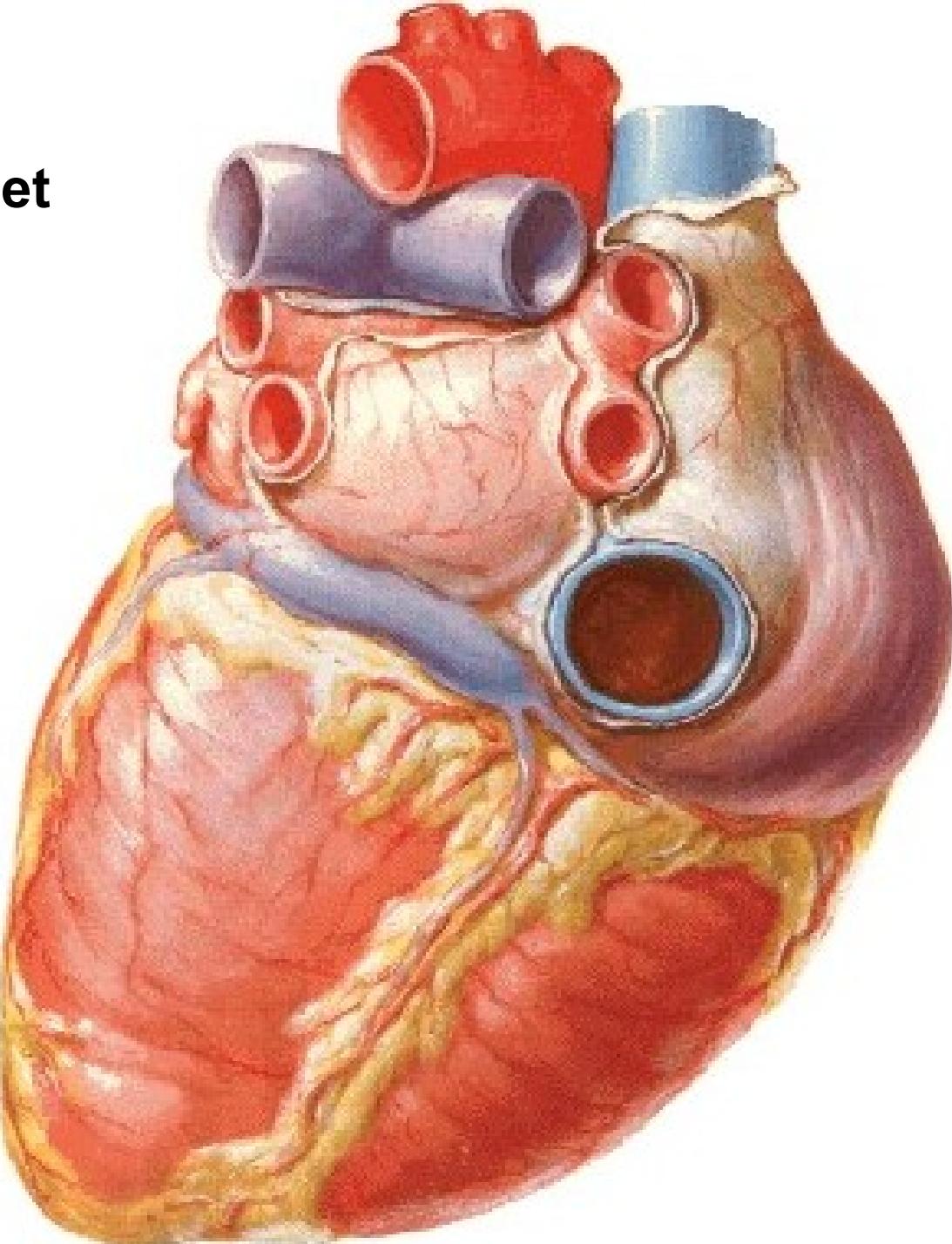
- **vena cava sup. et inf.**

Ventriculus dexter

- **truncus pulmonalis**



**Atrium sinistrum
vv. pulmonales dextrae et
sinistrale
Ventriculus sinister
- aorta**



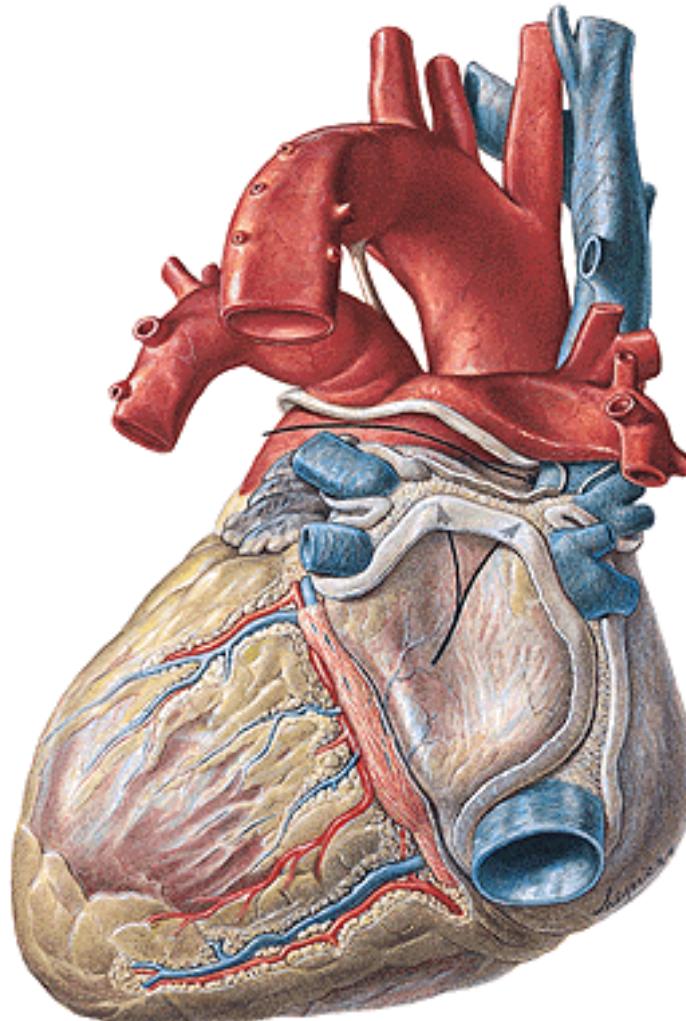
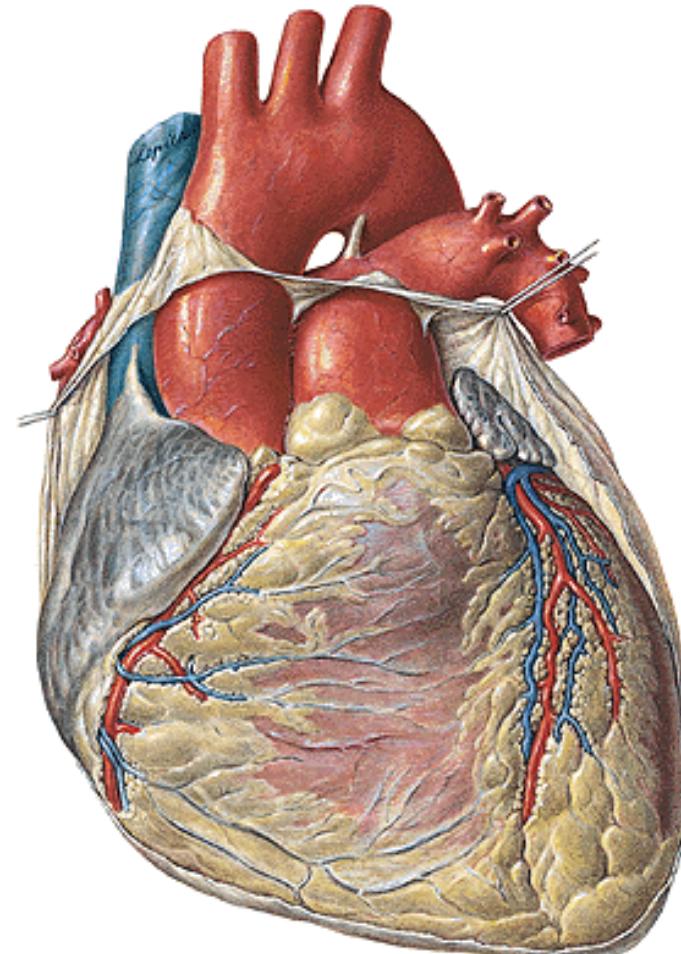
Basis, apex

Facies sternocostalis et diaphragmatica

Margo dexter (acutus) et sinister (obtusus, facies pulmonalis)

Sulcus coronarius, sulcus interventricularis ant. et post.

Auricula dextra et sinistra



ATRIUM DEXTRUM

**Septum interatriale –
fossa ovalis – limbus fossae ovalis**

Ostium v. cavae sup.

**Ostium v. cavae inf. –
valvula v. cavae inf.**

**Ostium sinus coronarii –
valvula sinus coronarii**

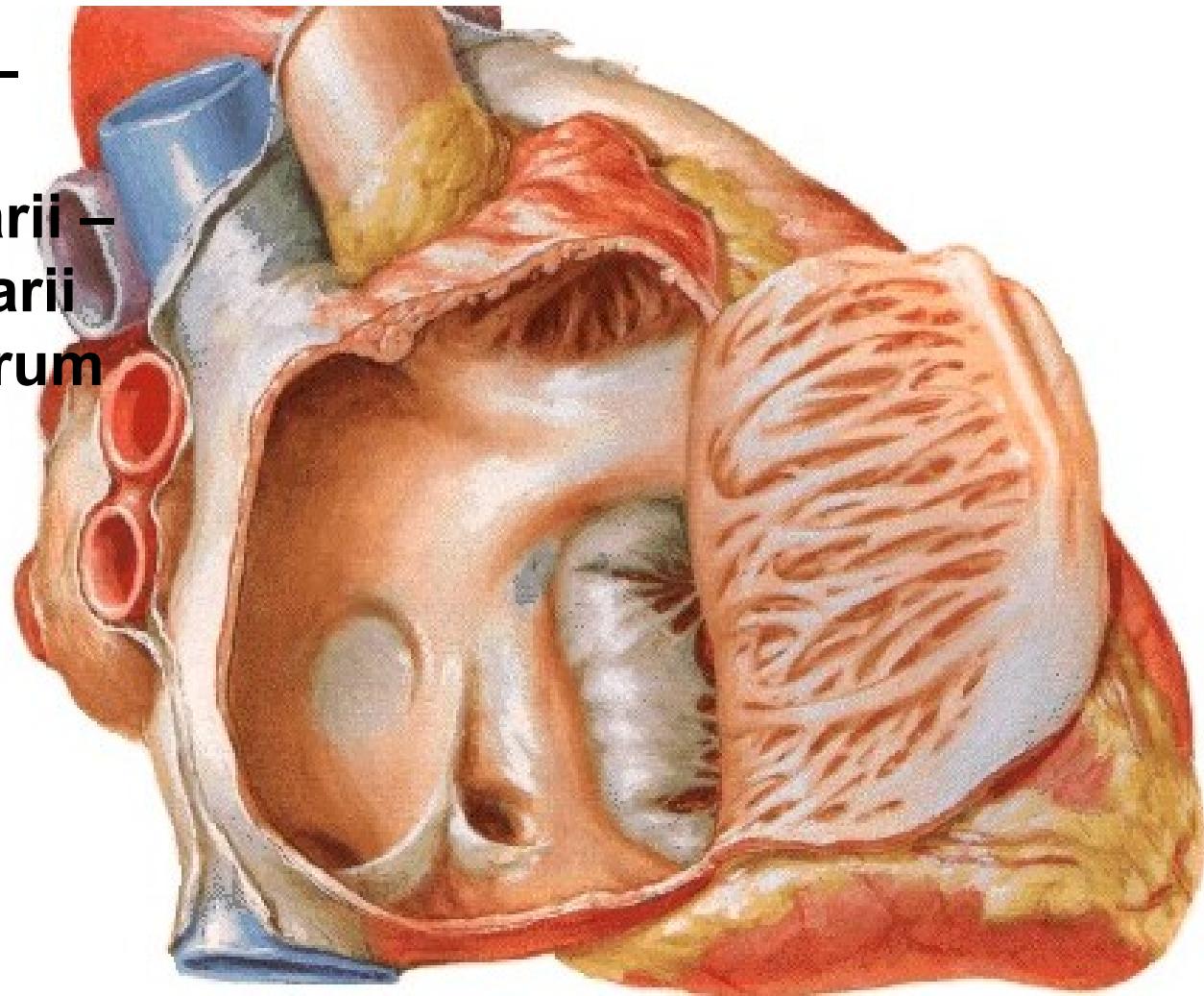
Sinus venarum cavarum

Torus intervenosus

Crista terminalis

**Auricula dextra –
musculi pectinati**

Valva tricuspidalis



VENTRICULUS DEXTER

Pars trabecularis - trabeculae carneae

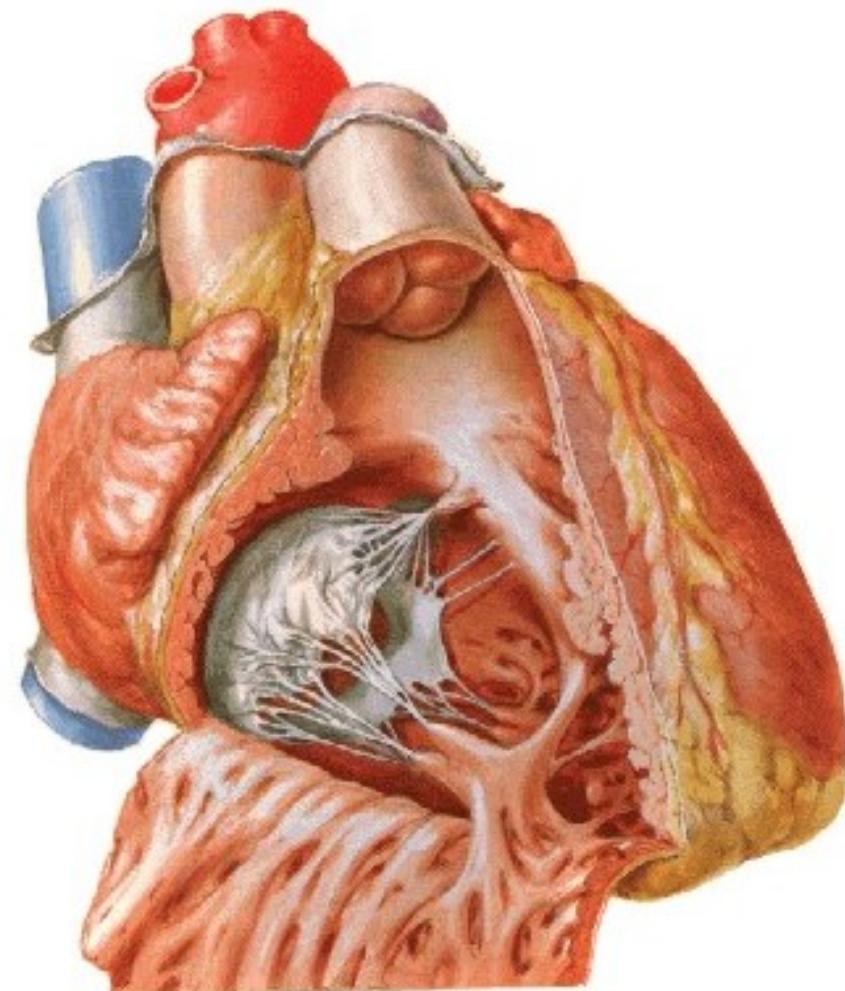
Ostium atrioventriculare dextrum, valva tricuspidalis

- cuspis ant., septalis, post.

Musculi papillares (anterior, posterior, septales)

Trabecula septomarginalis

Chordae tendineae

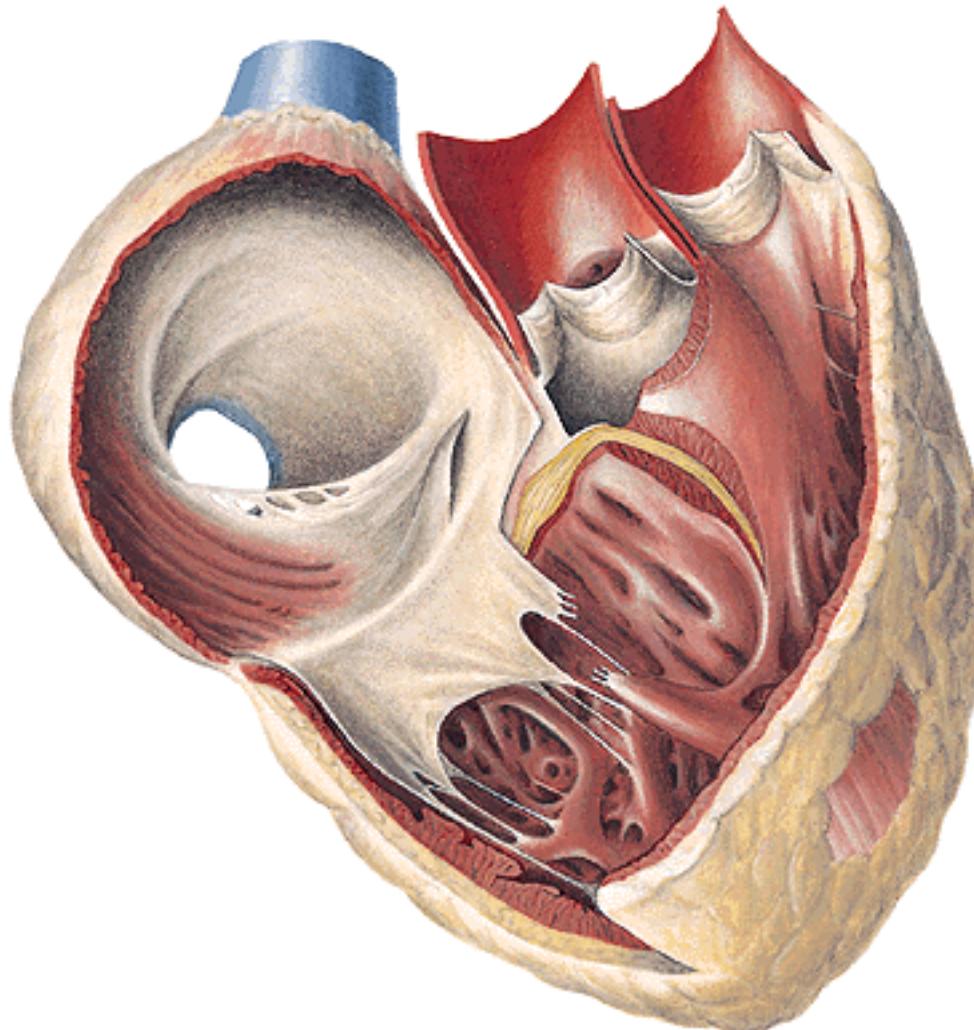
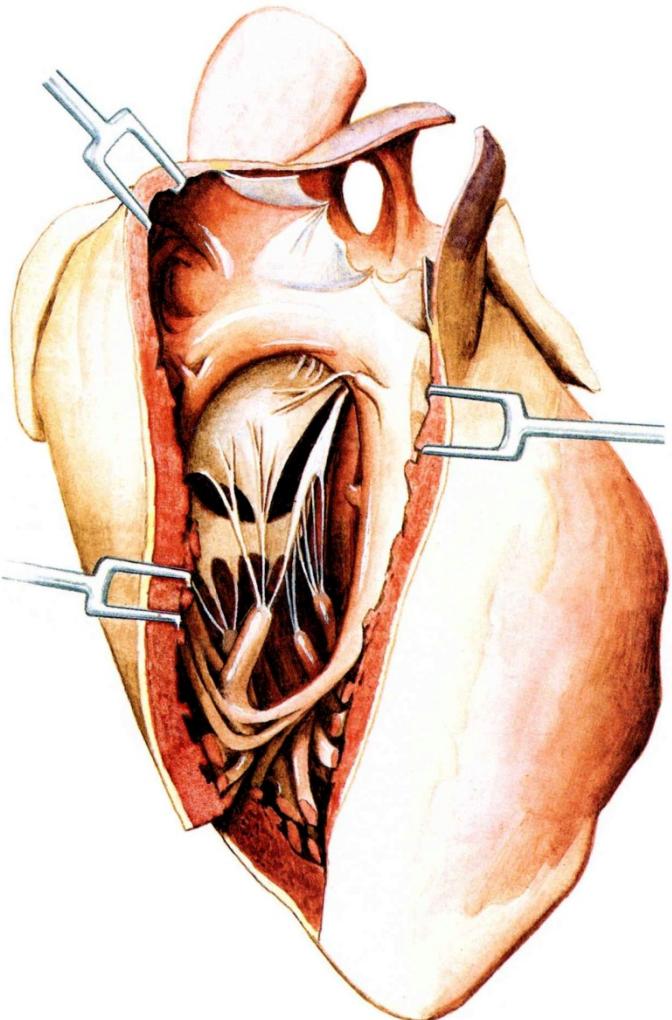


VENTRICULUS DEXTER

Pars glabra – conus arteriosus, crista supraventricularis

Ostium trunci pulmonalis – valva trunci pulmonalis –

valvula semilunaris ant., dx., sin. – lunula, nodulus, sinus



ATRIUM SINISTRUM

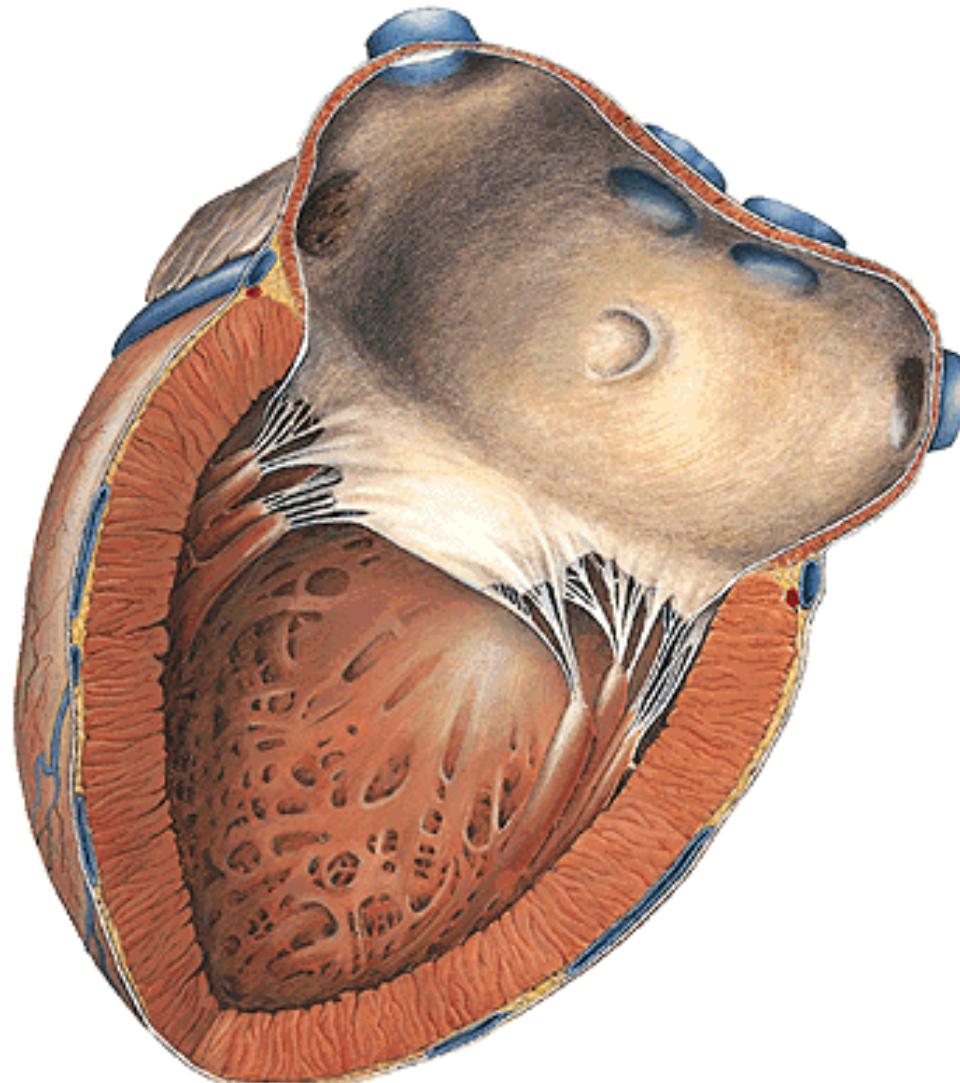
Ostia venarum pulmonalium

Auricula sinistra

Musculi pectinati

Septum interatriale –

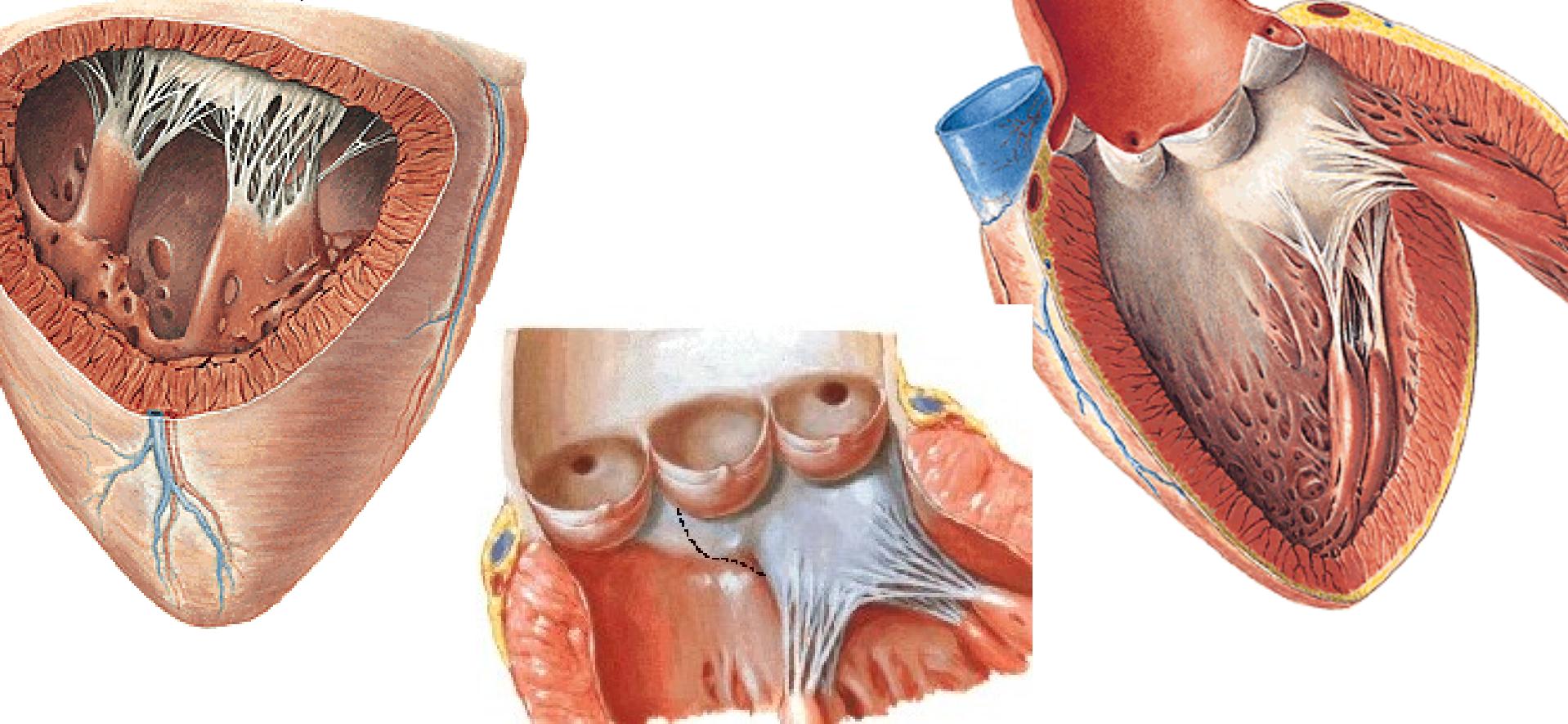
fossa ovalis – falx septi

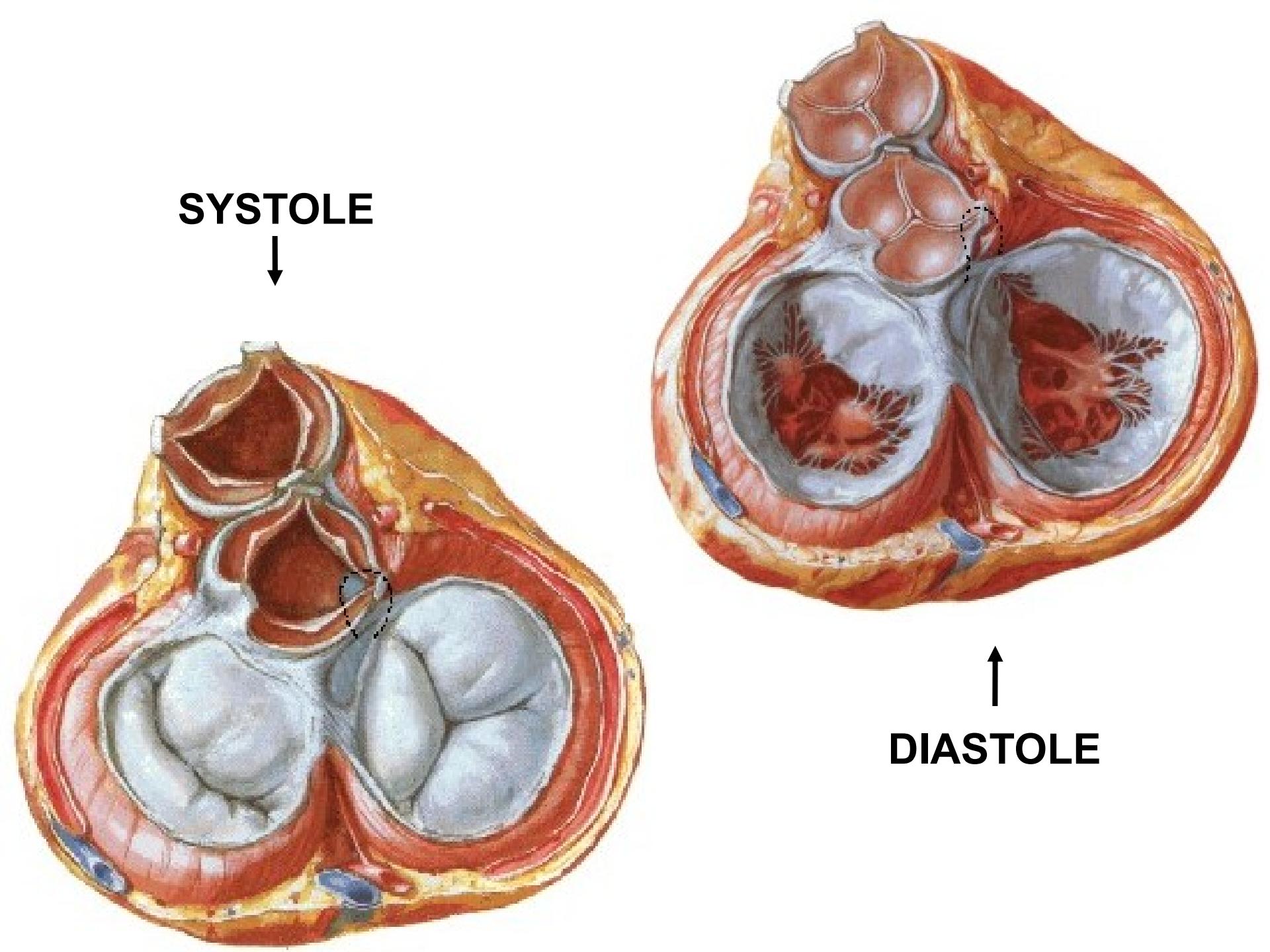


VENTRICULUS SINISTER

Ostium atrioventriculare sin.– valva bicuspidalis (mitralis) – cuspis ant. et post. – m. papillaris ant. et post. – chordae tendineae

Ostium aortae – valva aortae – valvula semilunaris dx., sin. et post. – lunula, nodulus, sinus aortae dx. et sin. – arteriae coronariae, bulbus aortae



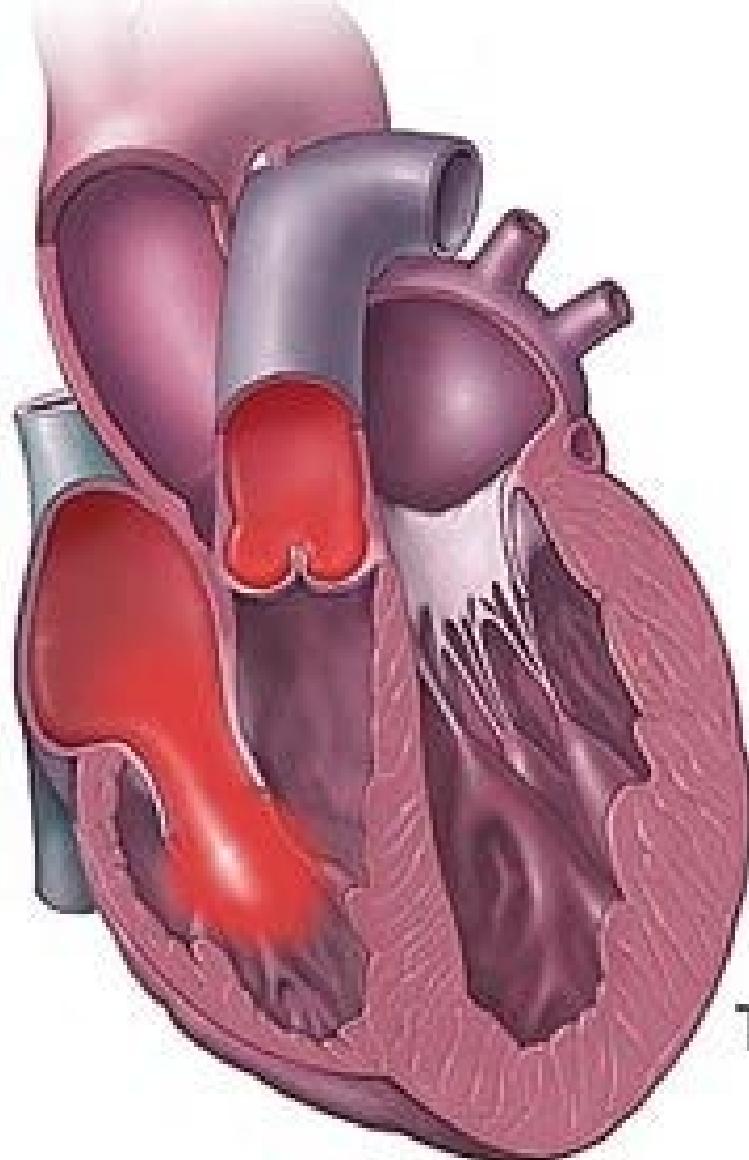
An anatomical illustration of a human heart in two states: systole and diastole. The heart is shown from a slightly elevated angle, revealing its internal chambers and valves. In the left image, labeled 'SYSTOLE' with a downward-pointing arrow, the ventricles are contracted, and the aortic valve is closed. In the right image, labeled 'DIASTOLE' with an upward-pointing arrow, the ventricles are relaxed, and the aortic valve is open, allowing blood to flow into the aorta.

SYSTOLE

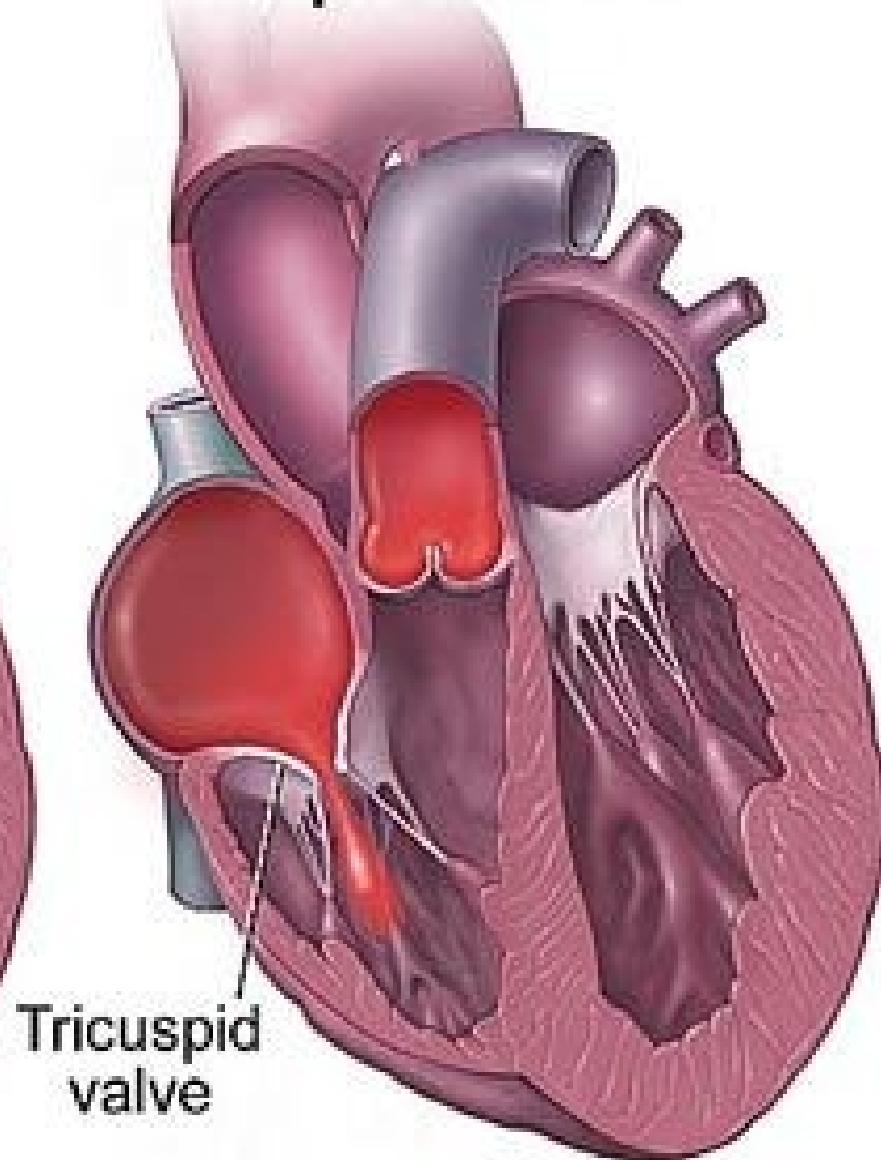


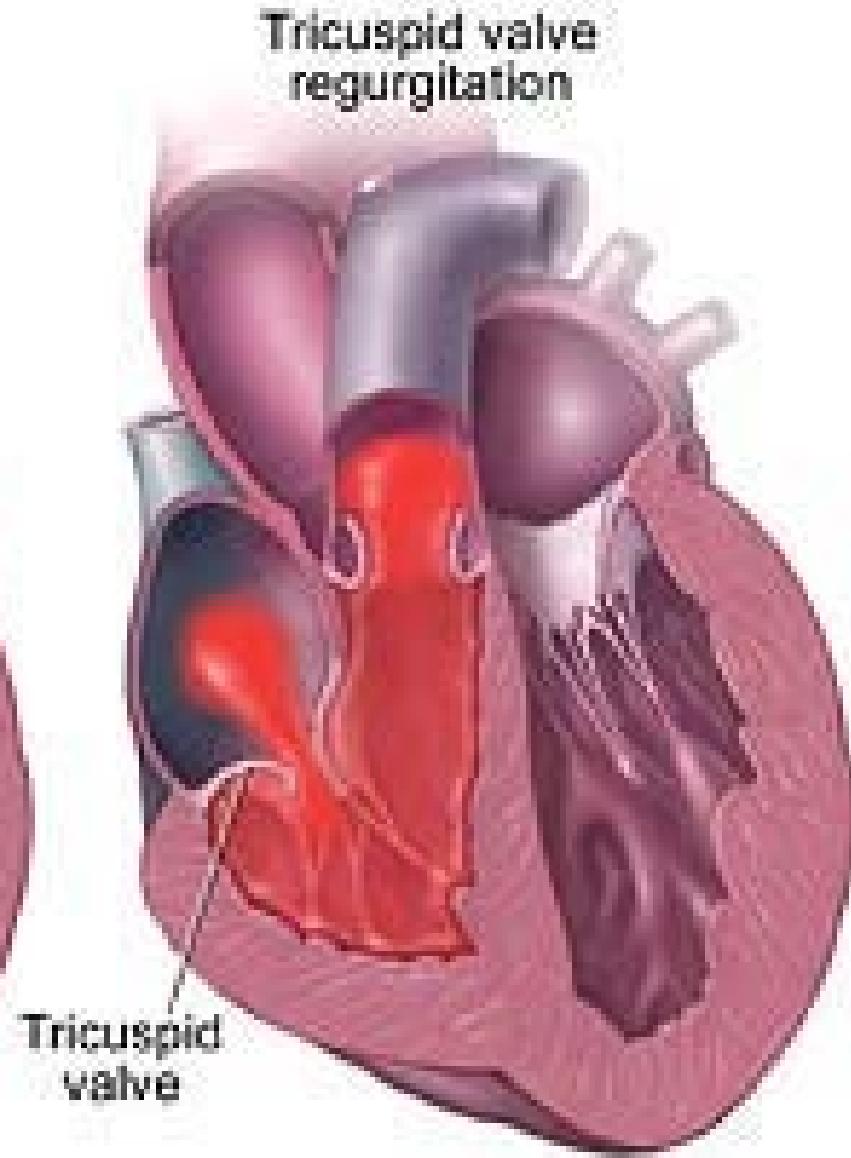
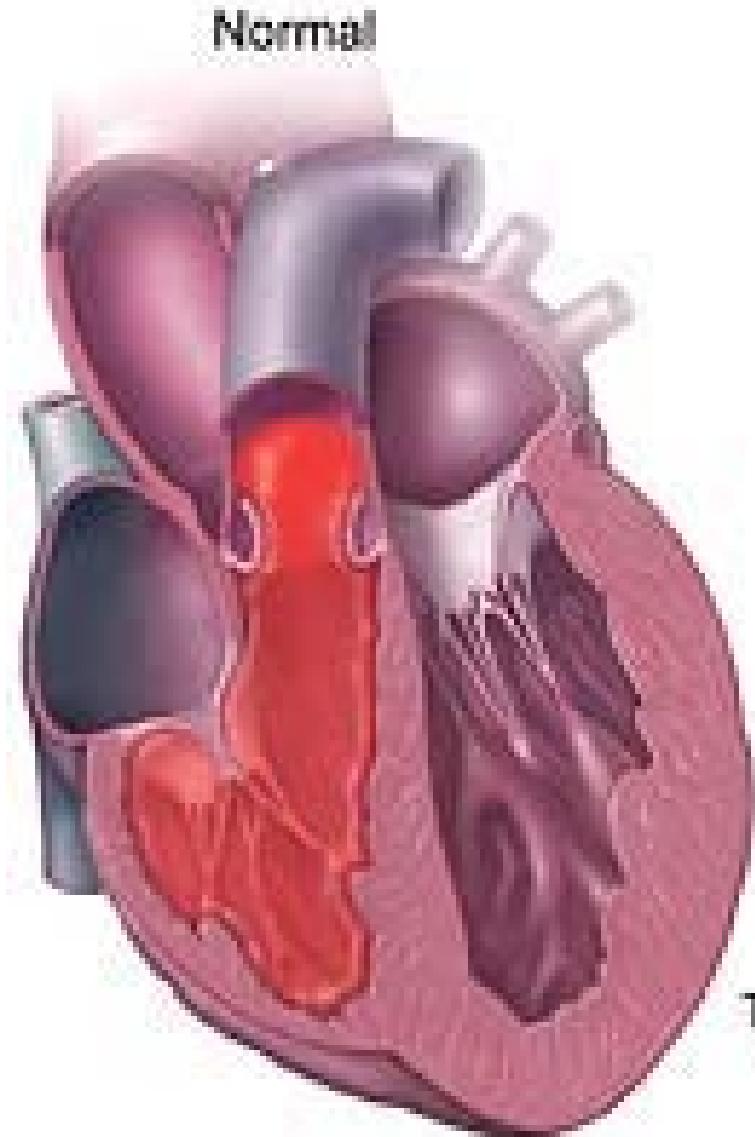
DIASTOLE

Normal

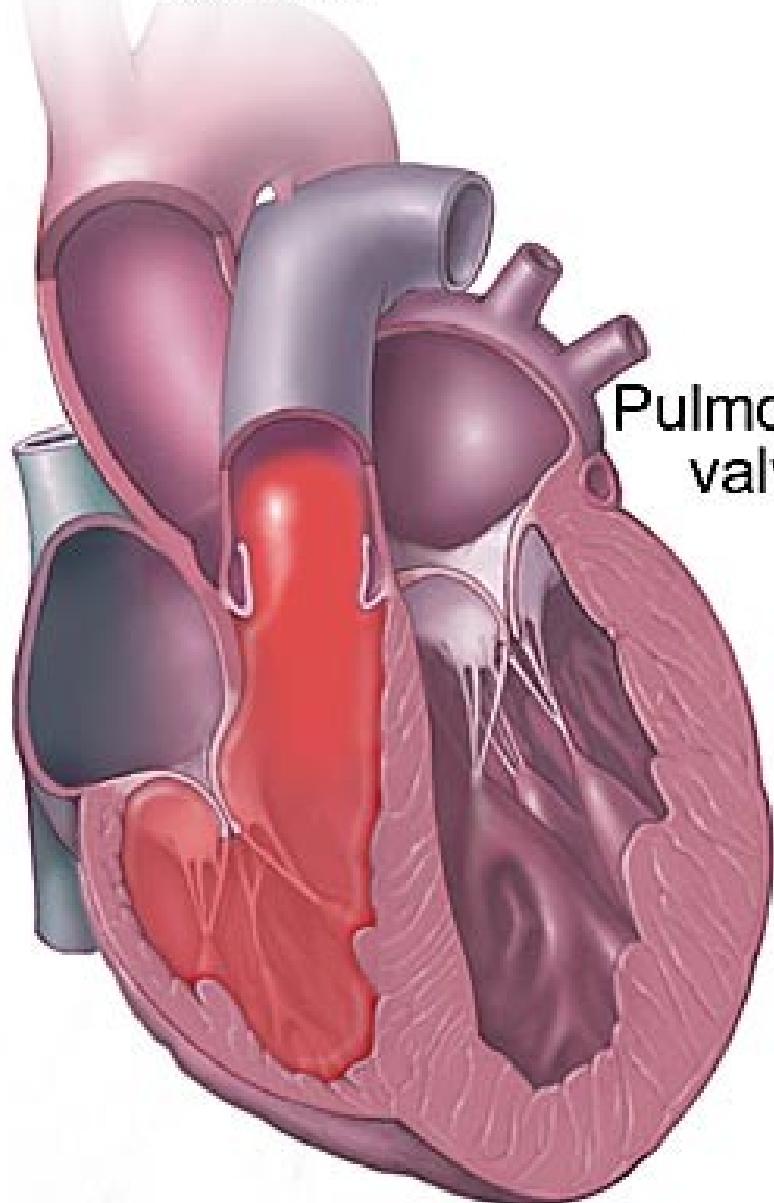


Tricuspid stenosis

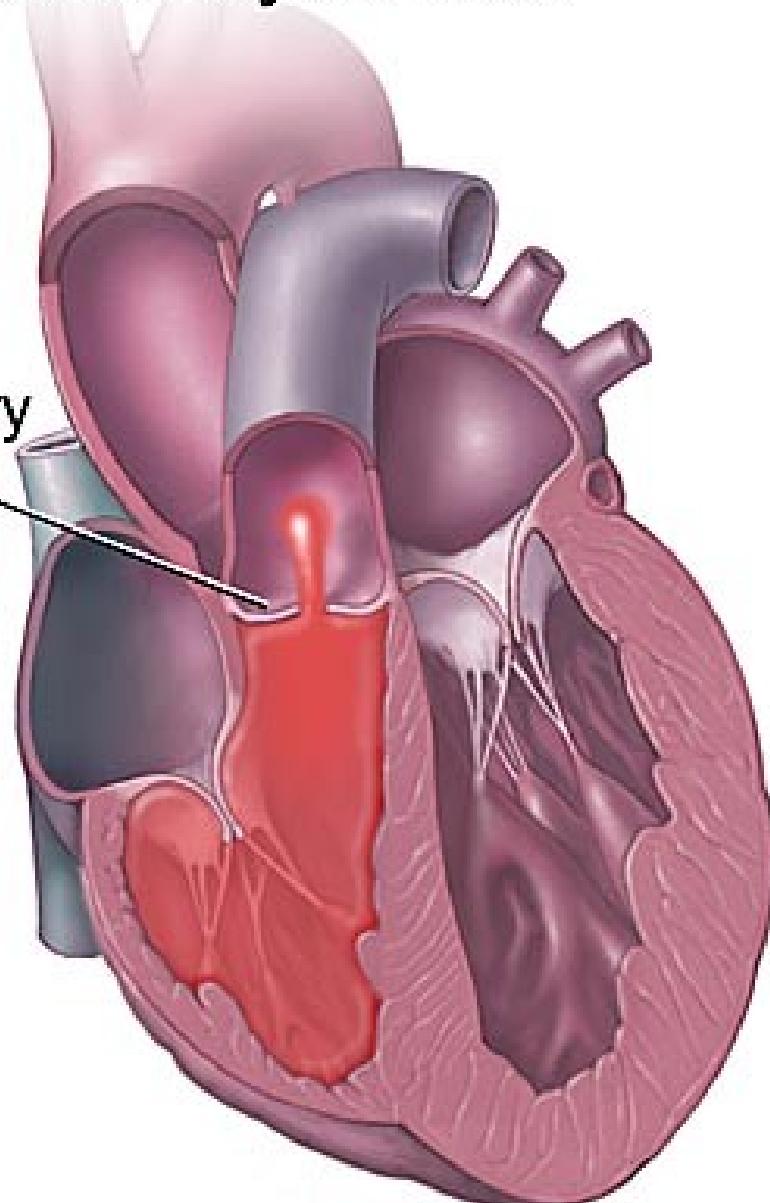




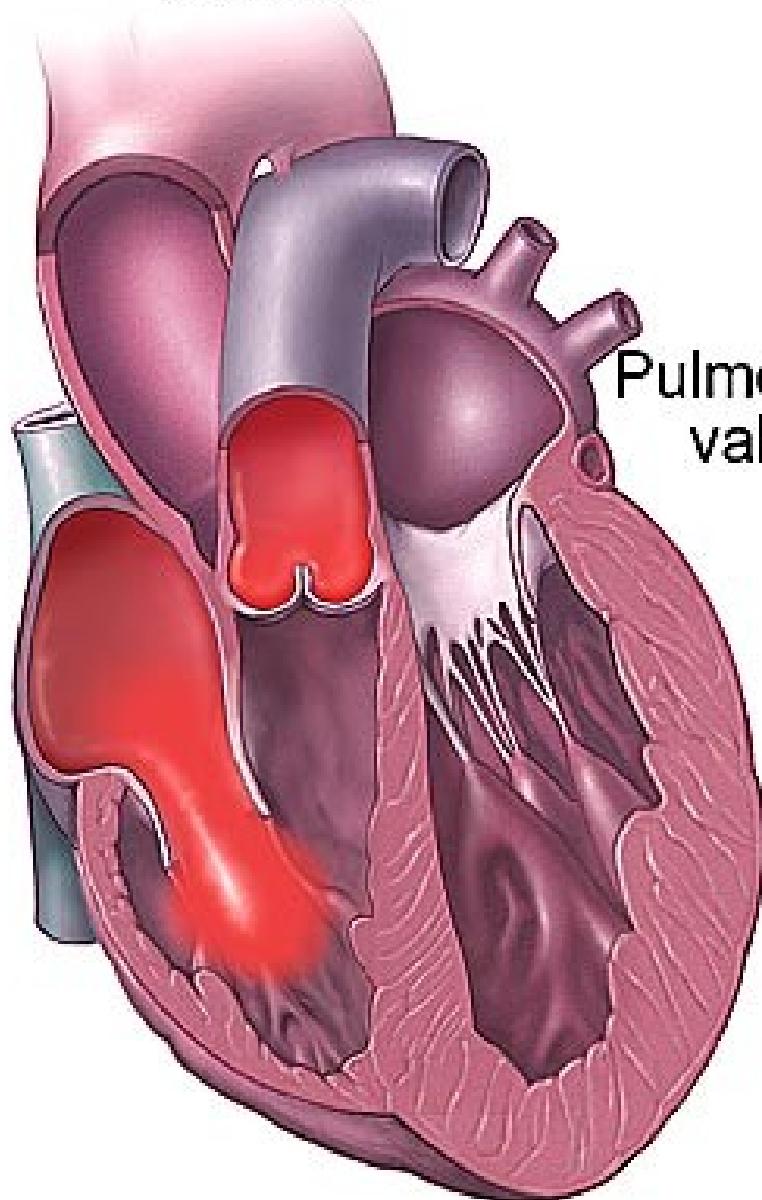
Normal



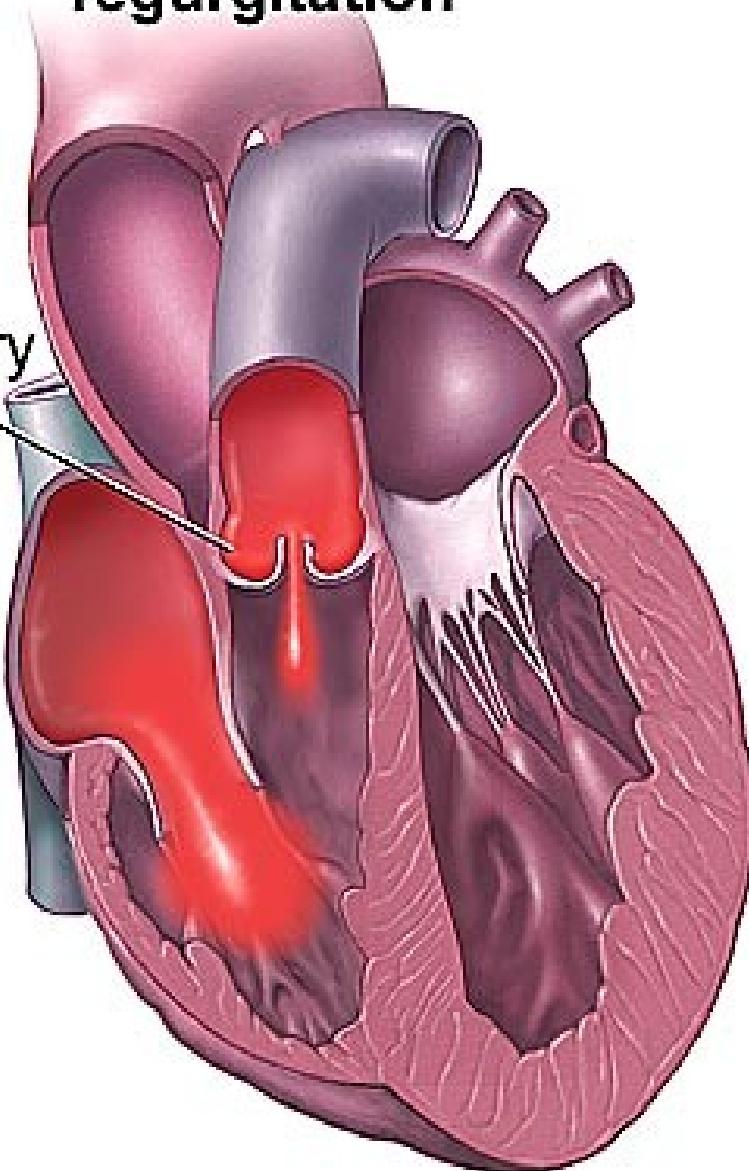
Pulmonary stenosis



Normal

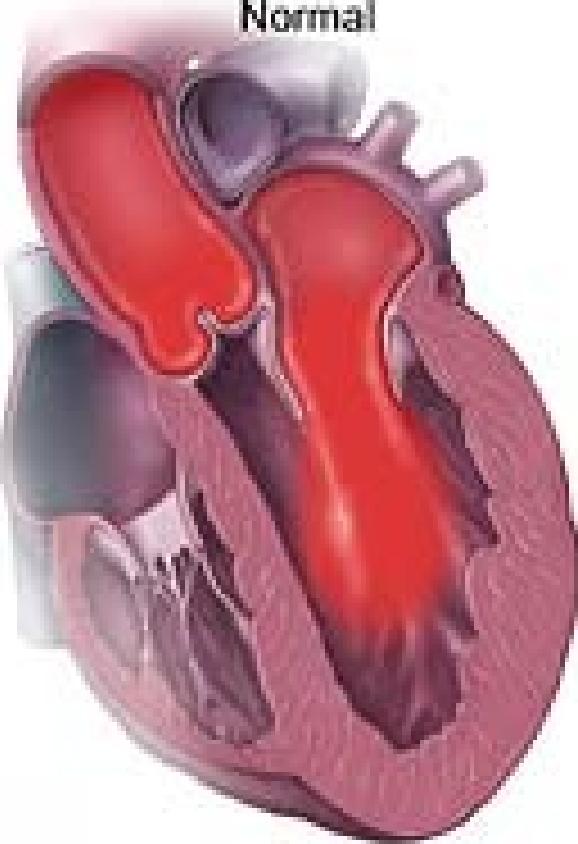


Pulmonary regurgitation

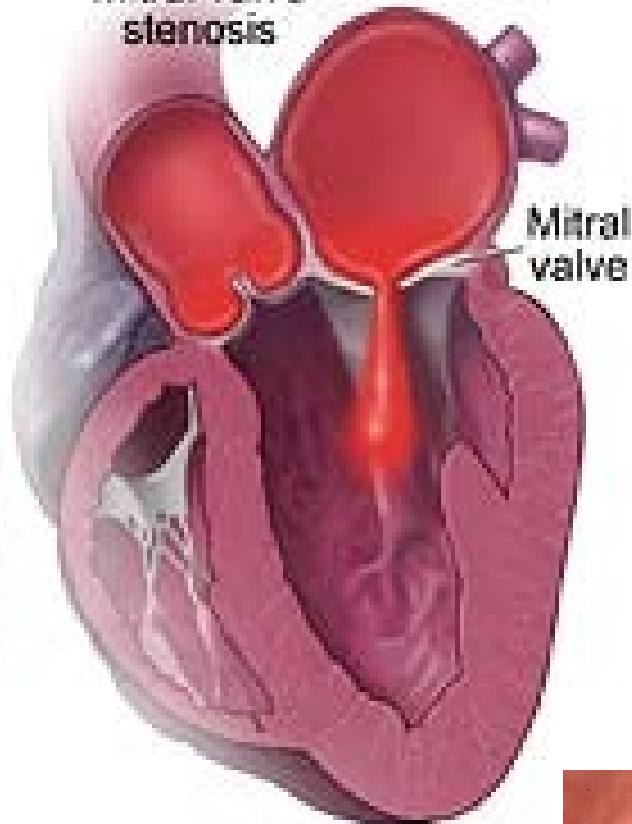


Pulmonary valve

Normal

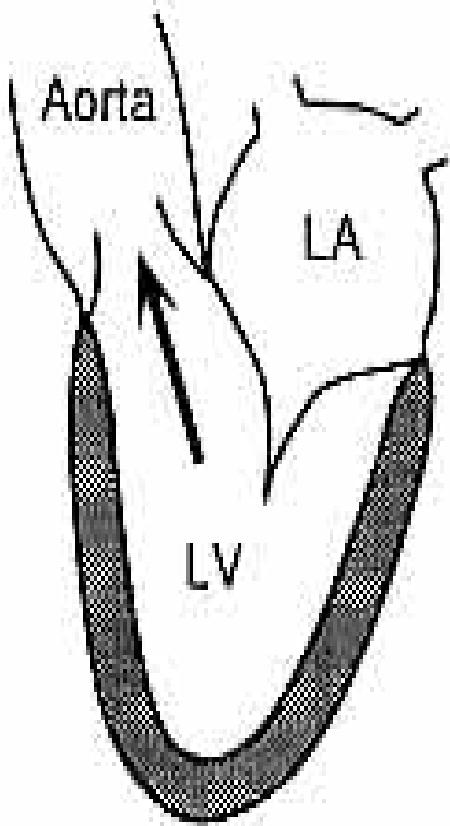


Mitral valve stenosis

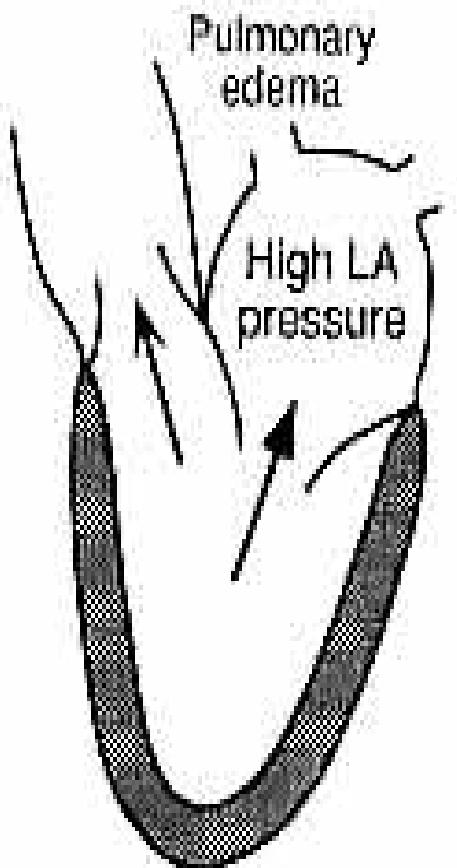


Mitral valve

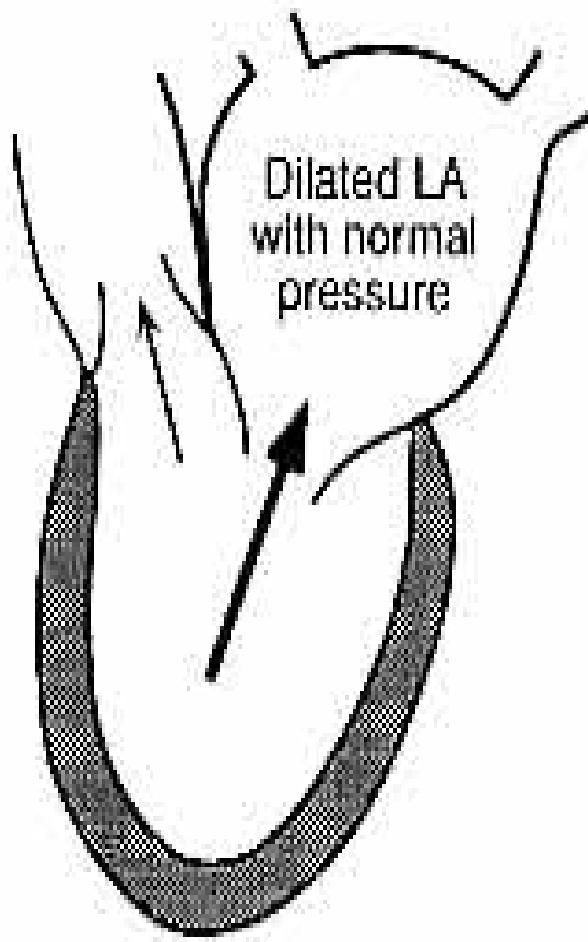




NORMAL
(SYSTOLE)

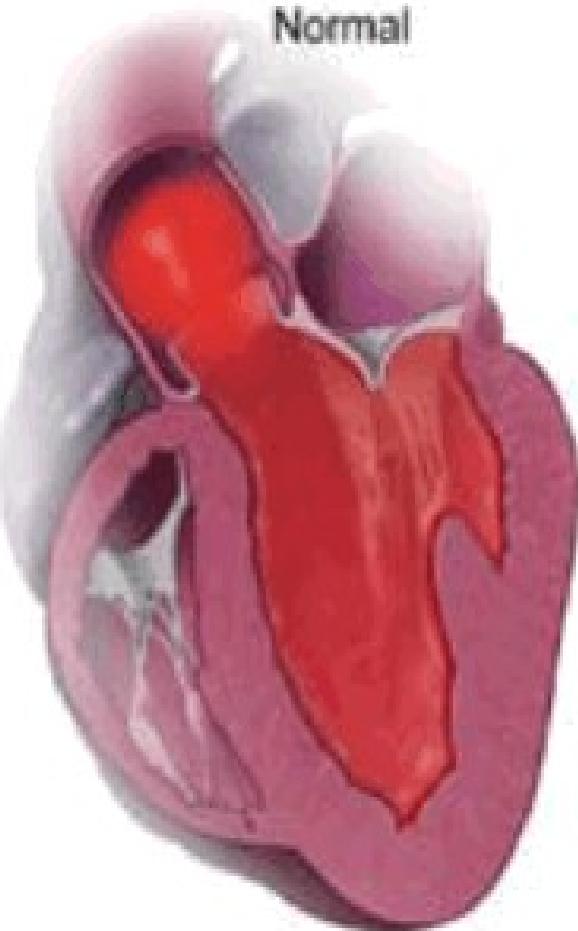


ACUTE
MITRAL
REGURGITATION

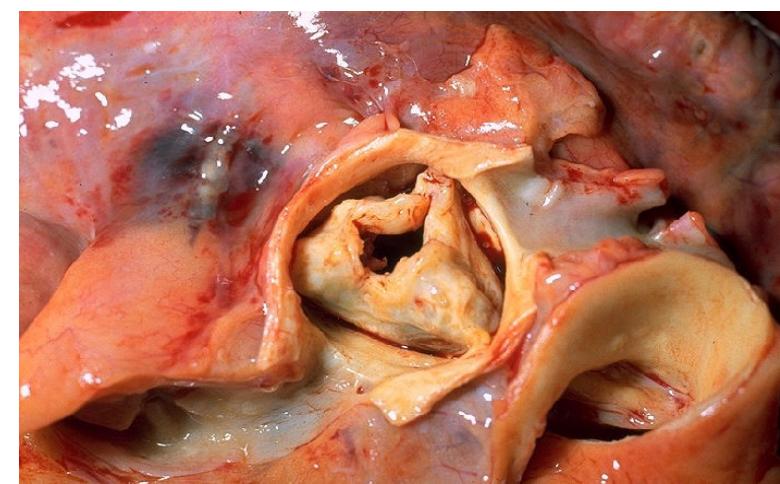
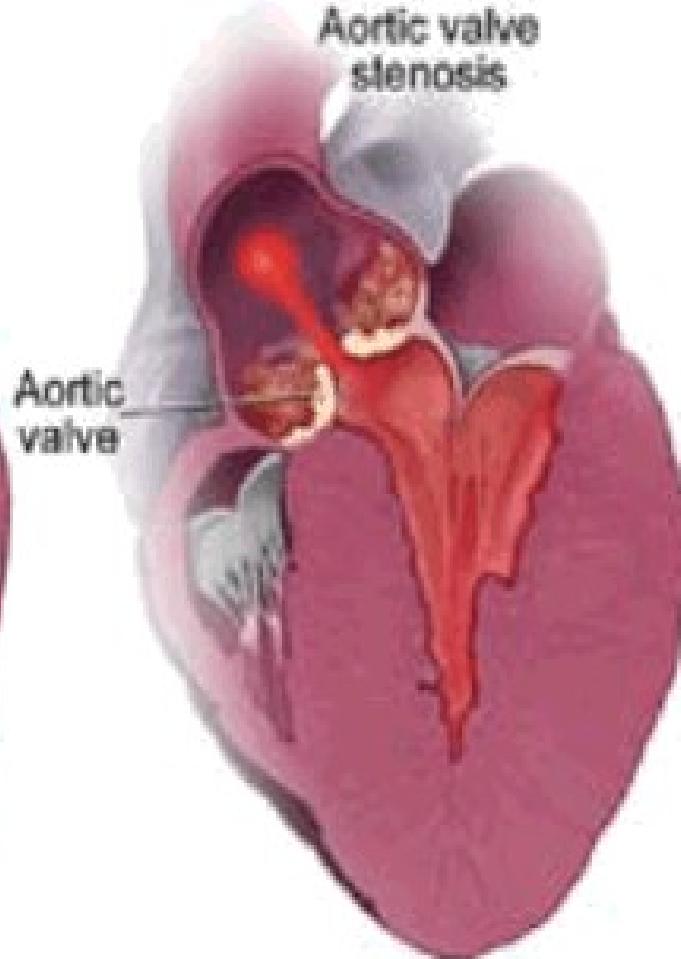


CHRONIC
MITRAL
REGURGITATION

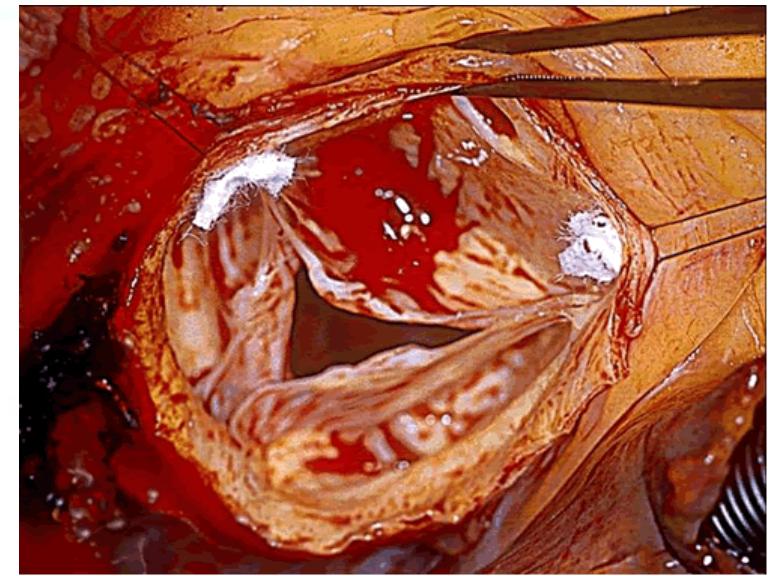
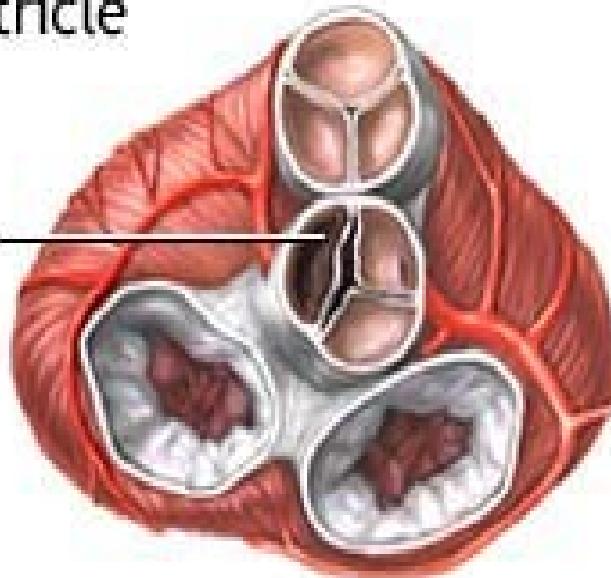
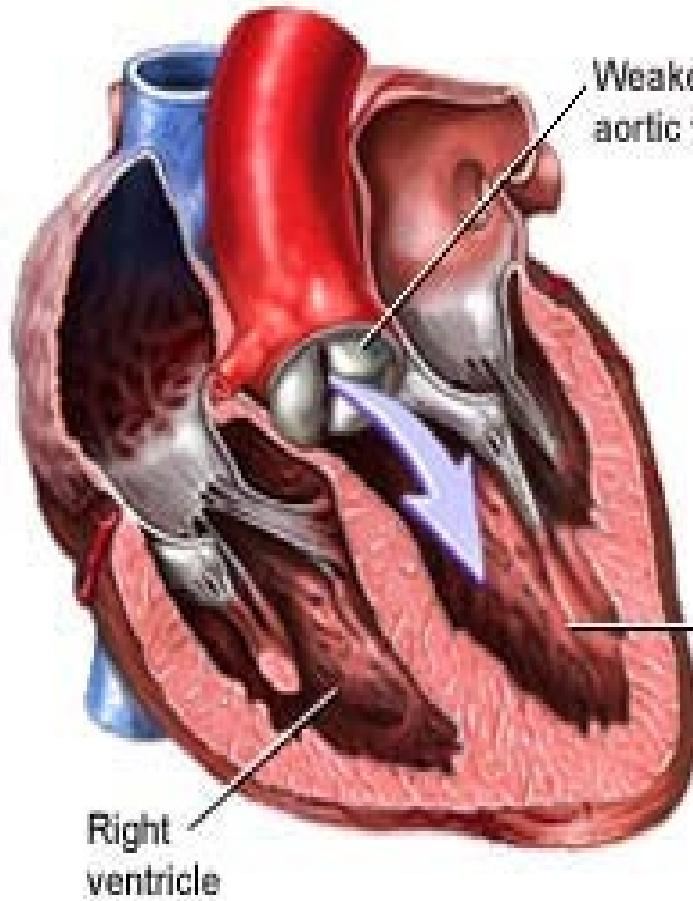
Normal



Aortic valve stenosis



Failure of the aortic valve to close tightly causes back flow of blood into the left ventricle



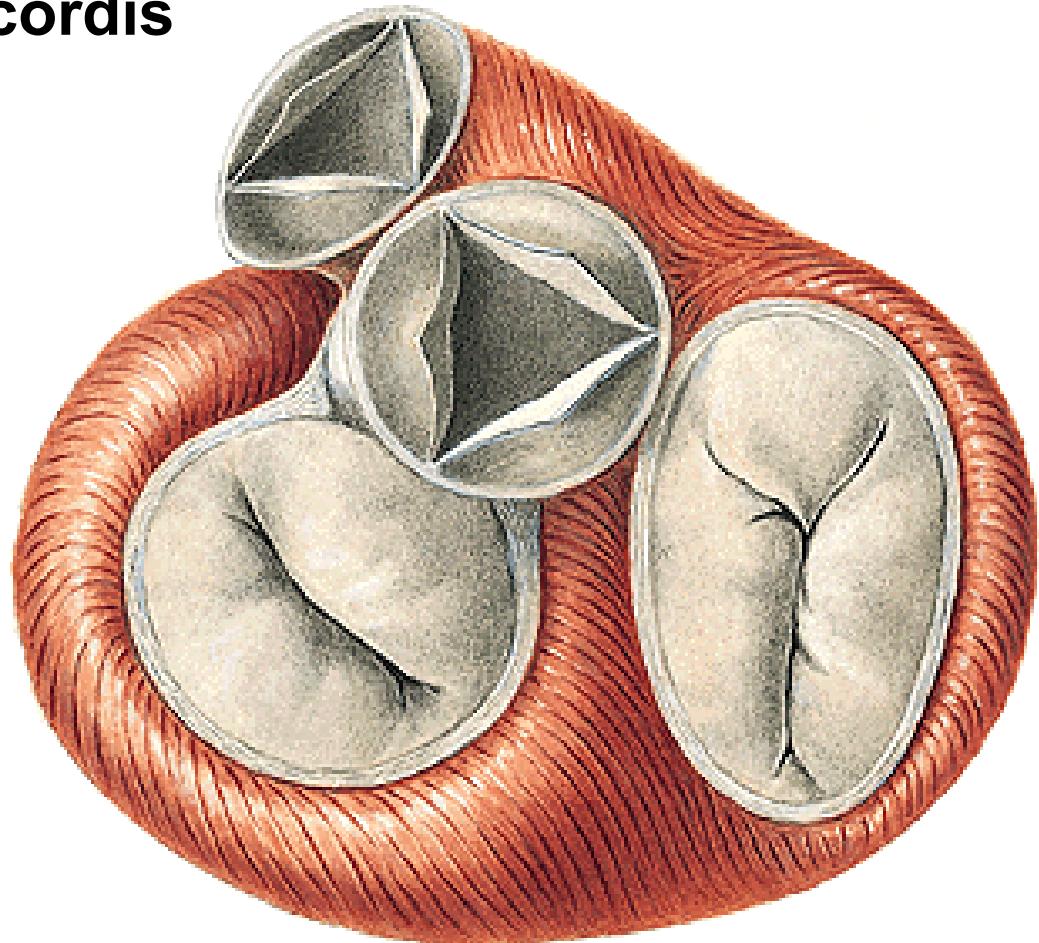
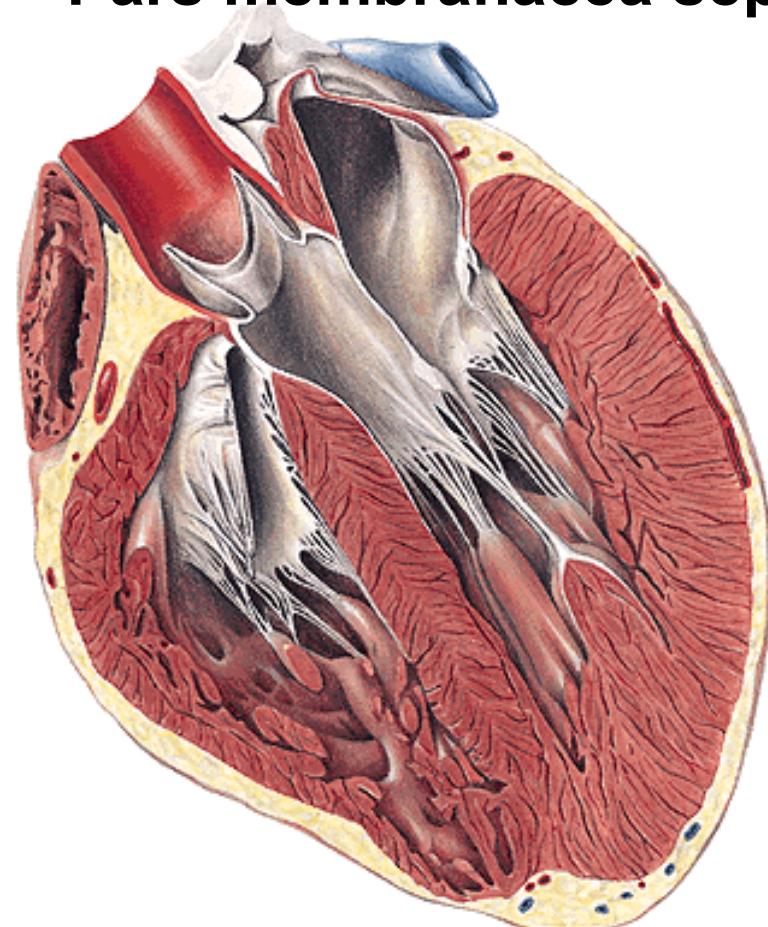
Endocardium, myocardium, pericardium

SKELETON OF THE HEART

Anulus fibrosus dexter, sinister, aorticus, trunci pulmonalis

Trigonum fibrosum dextrum et sinistrum

Pars membranacea septi cordis



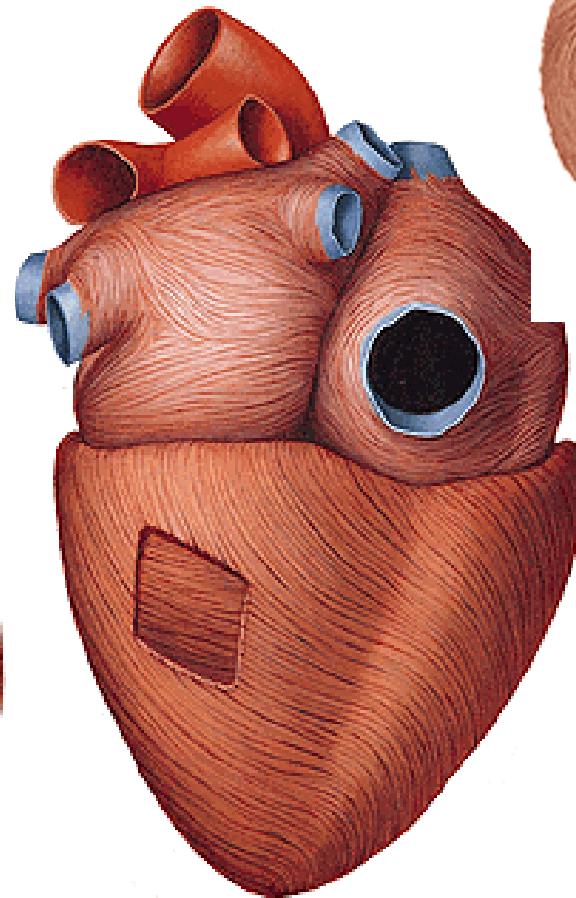
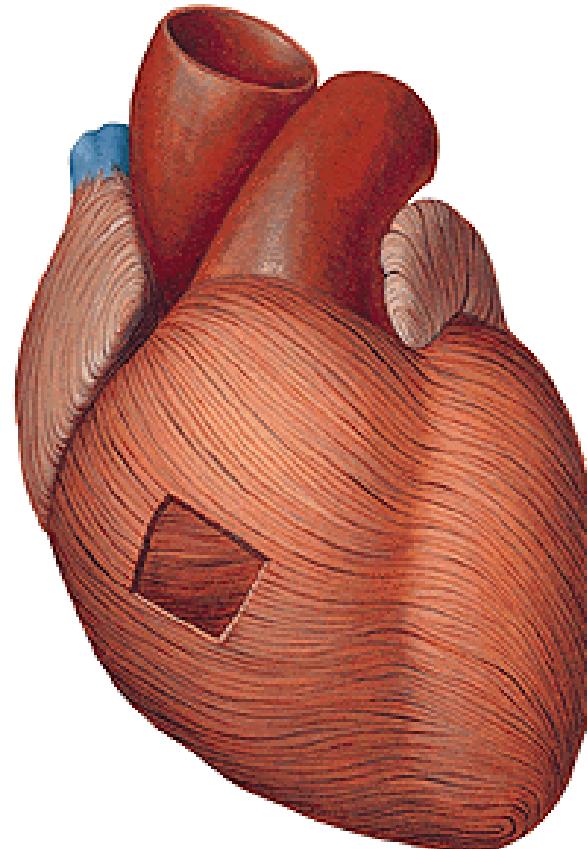
MYOCARDIUM

Fasciculus interauricularis horizontalis et verticalis

Fasciculus terminalis, intervenosus, limbicus sup. et inf.

mm. pectinati

Vortex cordis



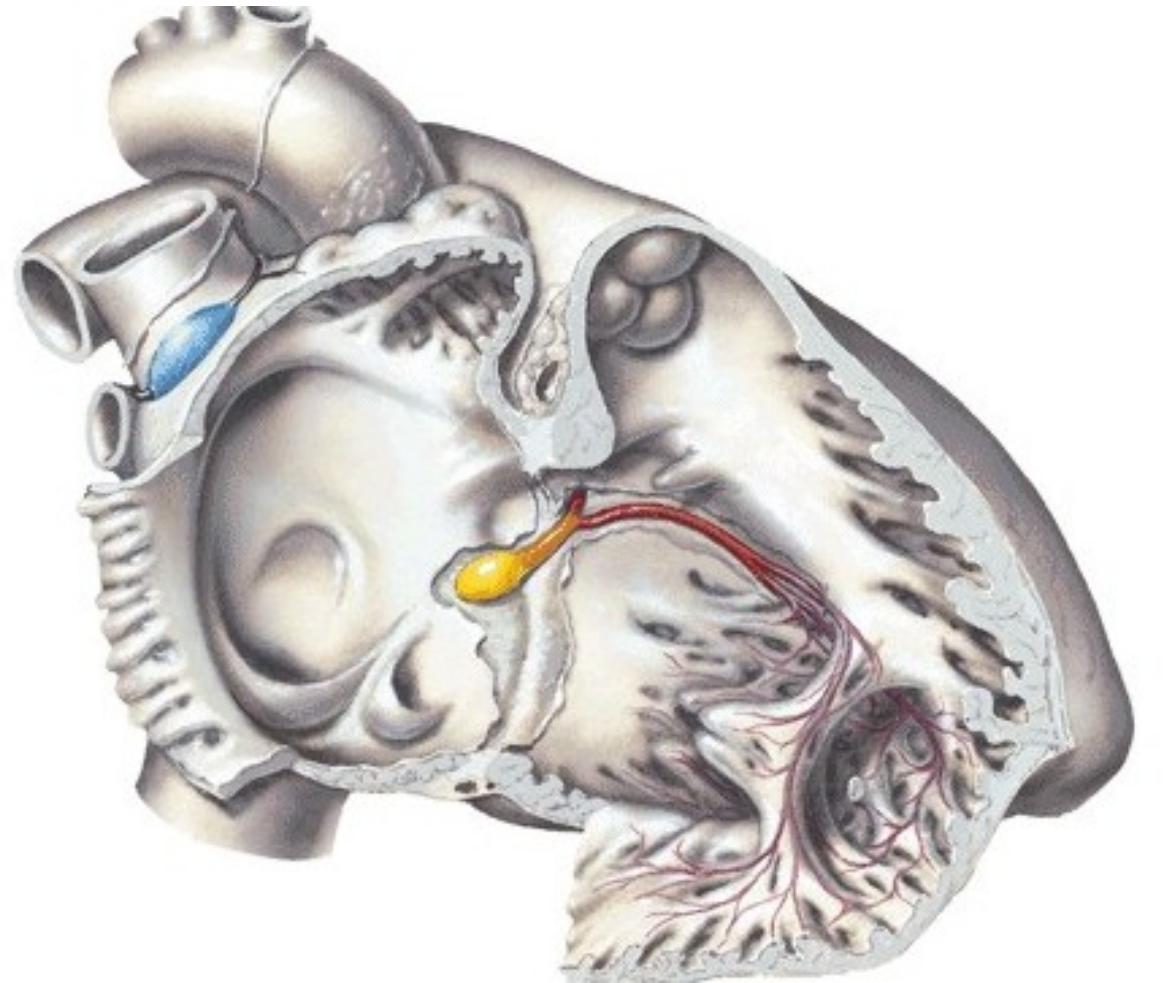
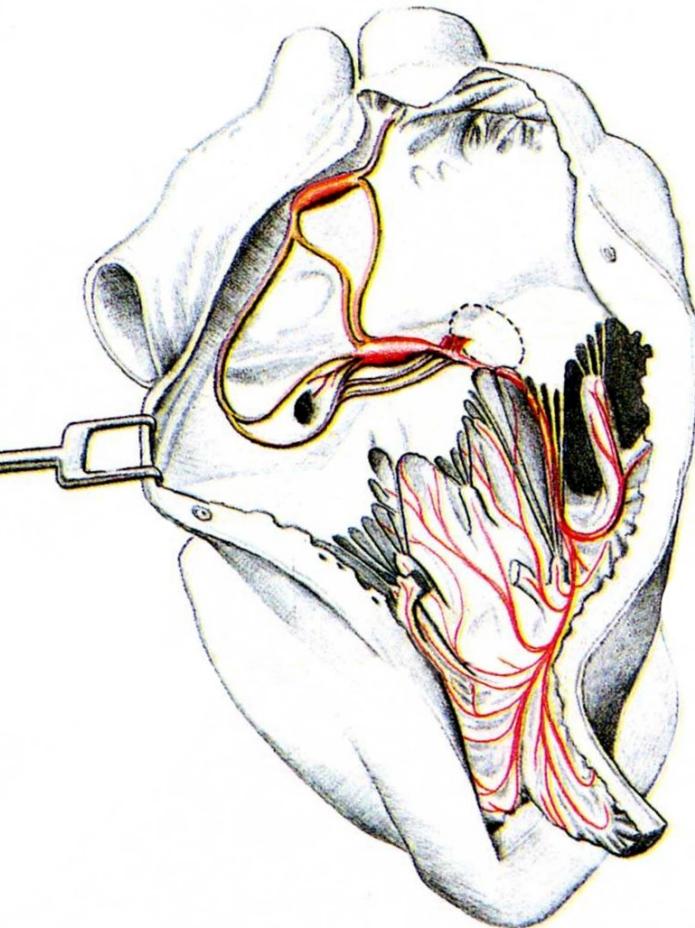
CONDUCTING SYSTEM

Nodus sinuatrialis

Nodus atrioventricularis

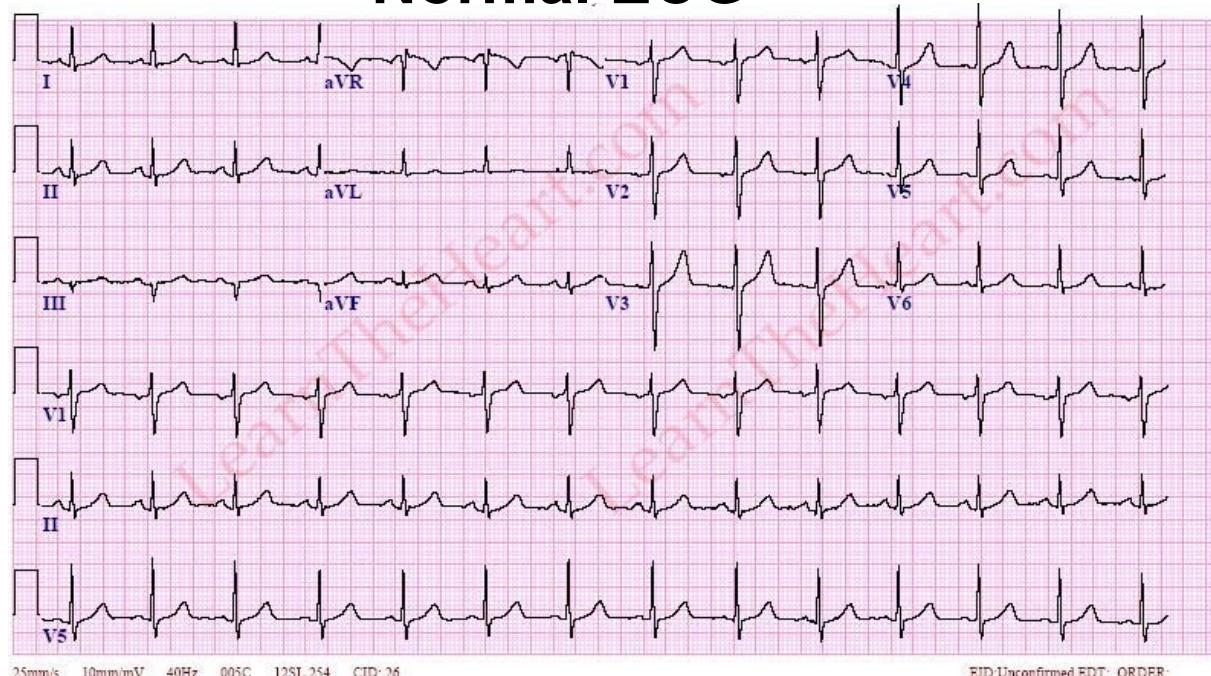
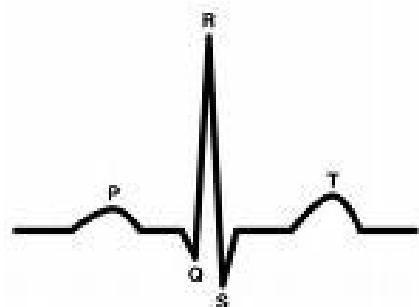
Fasciculus atrioventricularis (His) – crus dextrum et sinistrum

Rami subendocardiales - Purkinje fibers

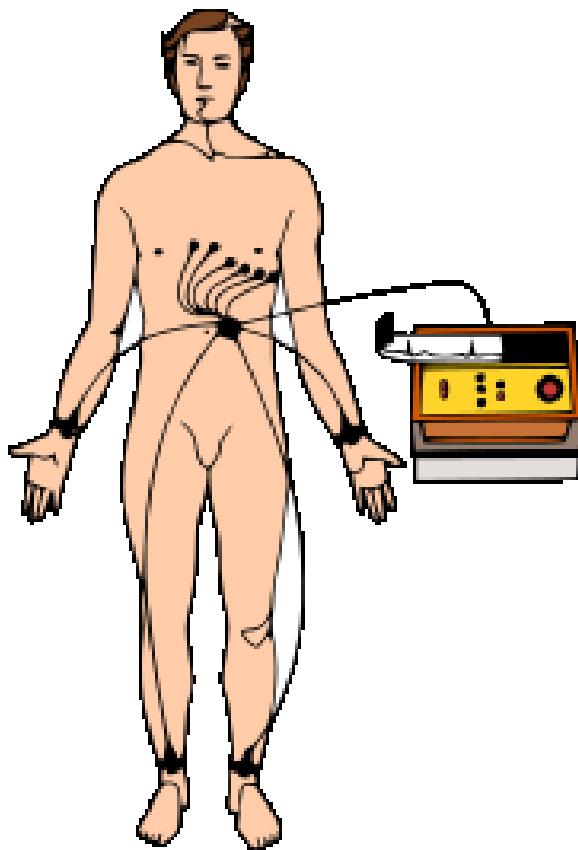


ECG

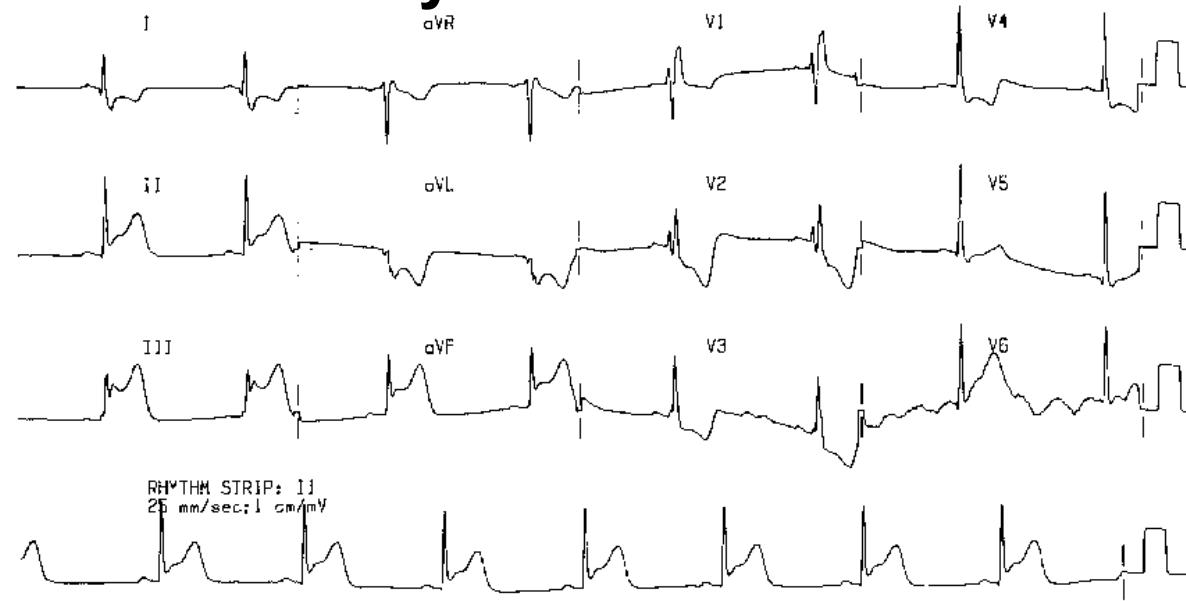
Normal ECG



25mm/s 10mm/mV 40Hz 005C 12SL 254 CID: 26 EID: Unconfirmed EDT: ORDER:

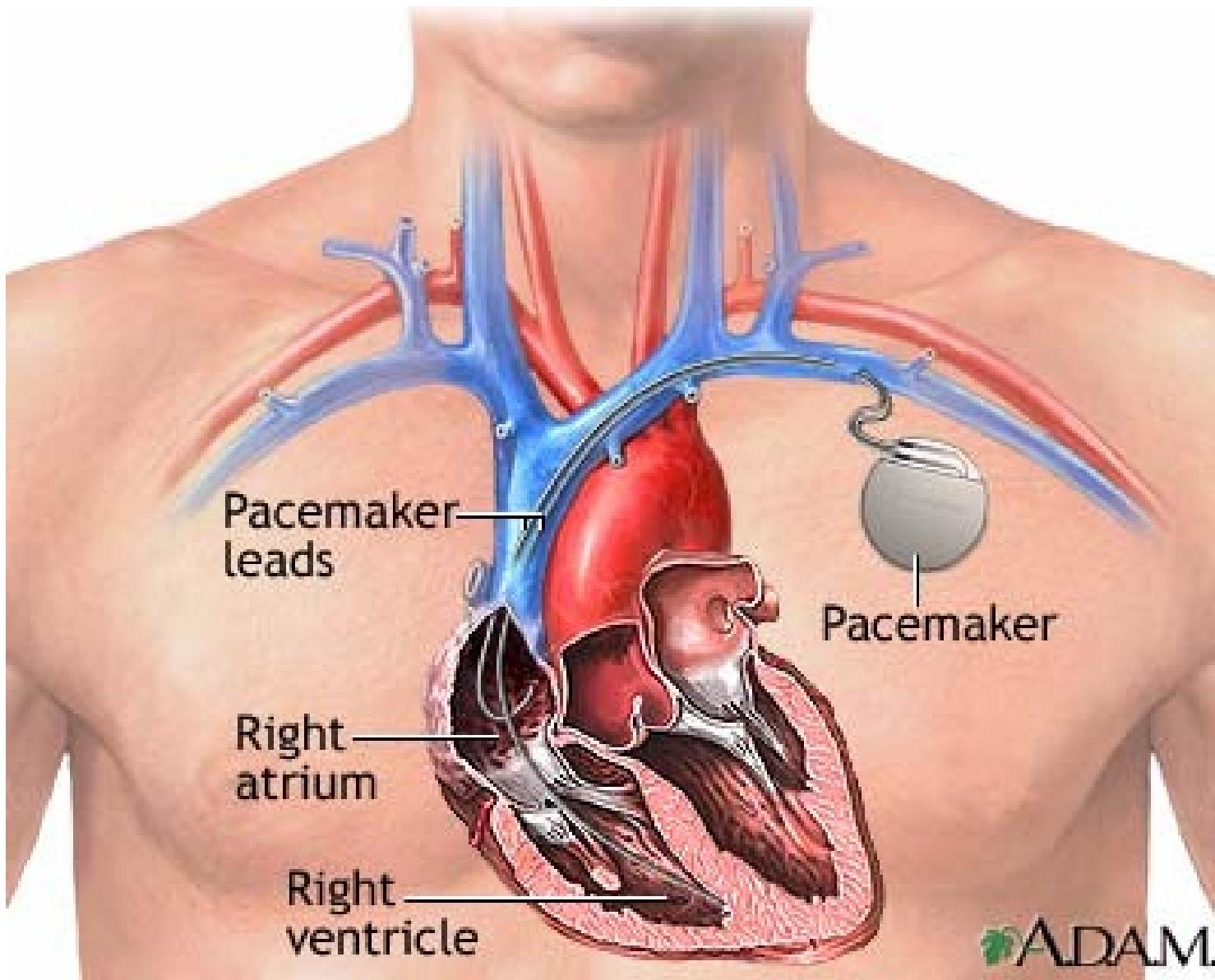


Myocardial infarction



RHYTHM STRIP: 11
25 mm/sec; 1 cm/mV

Artificial pacemaker



PERICARDIUM FIBROSUM

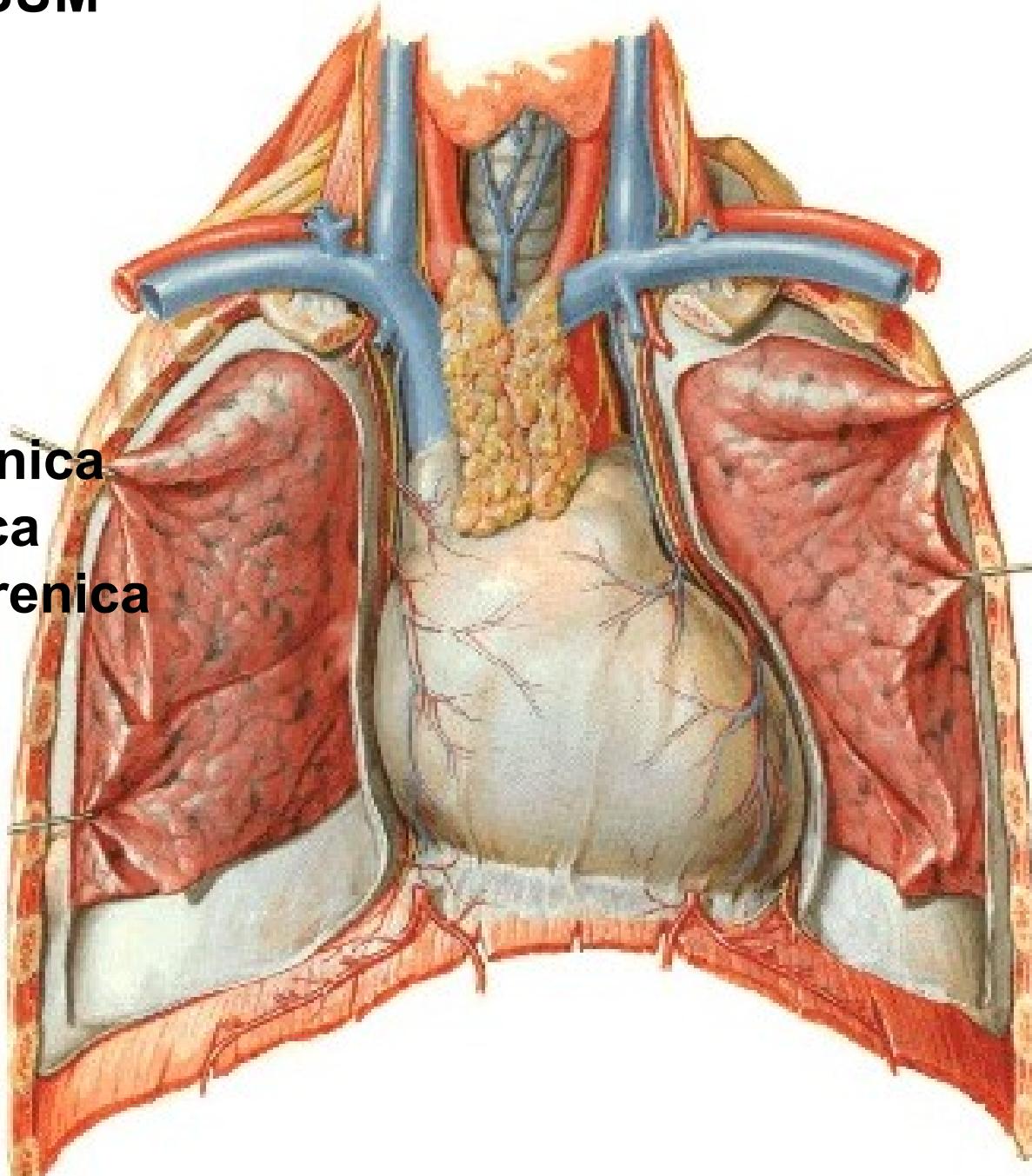
- basis
- cupula
- pars sternalis,
- partes laterales
- pars dorsalis

Ligg. pericardiophrenica

Ligg. sternopericardiaca

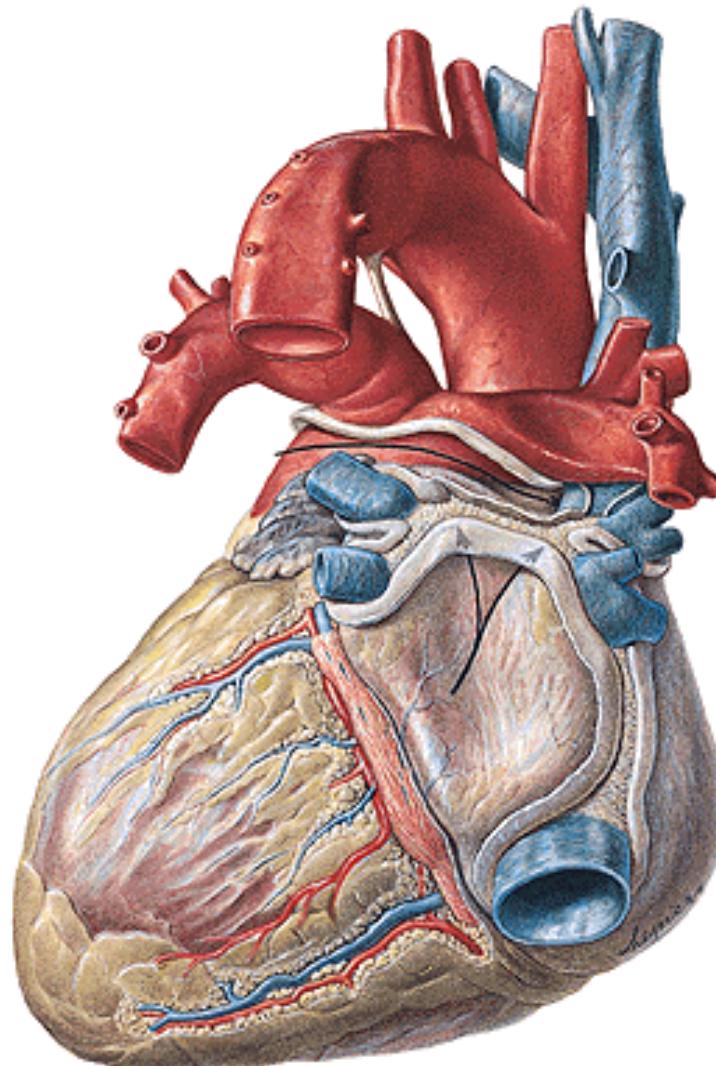
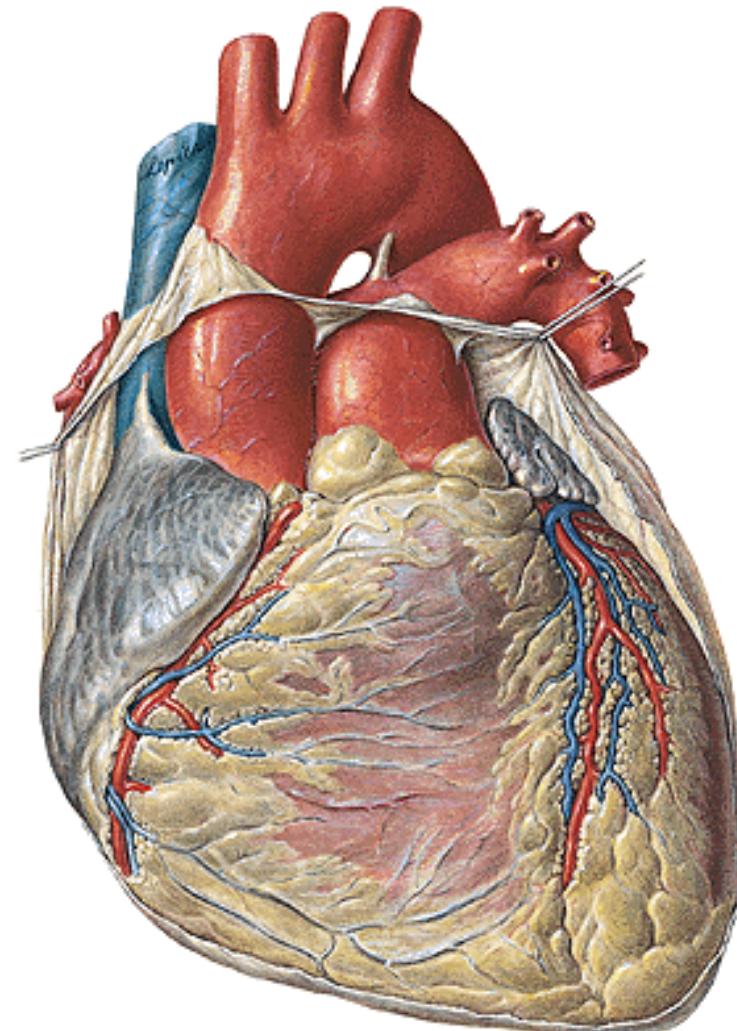
A. et v. pericardiophrenica

N. phrenicus

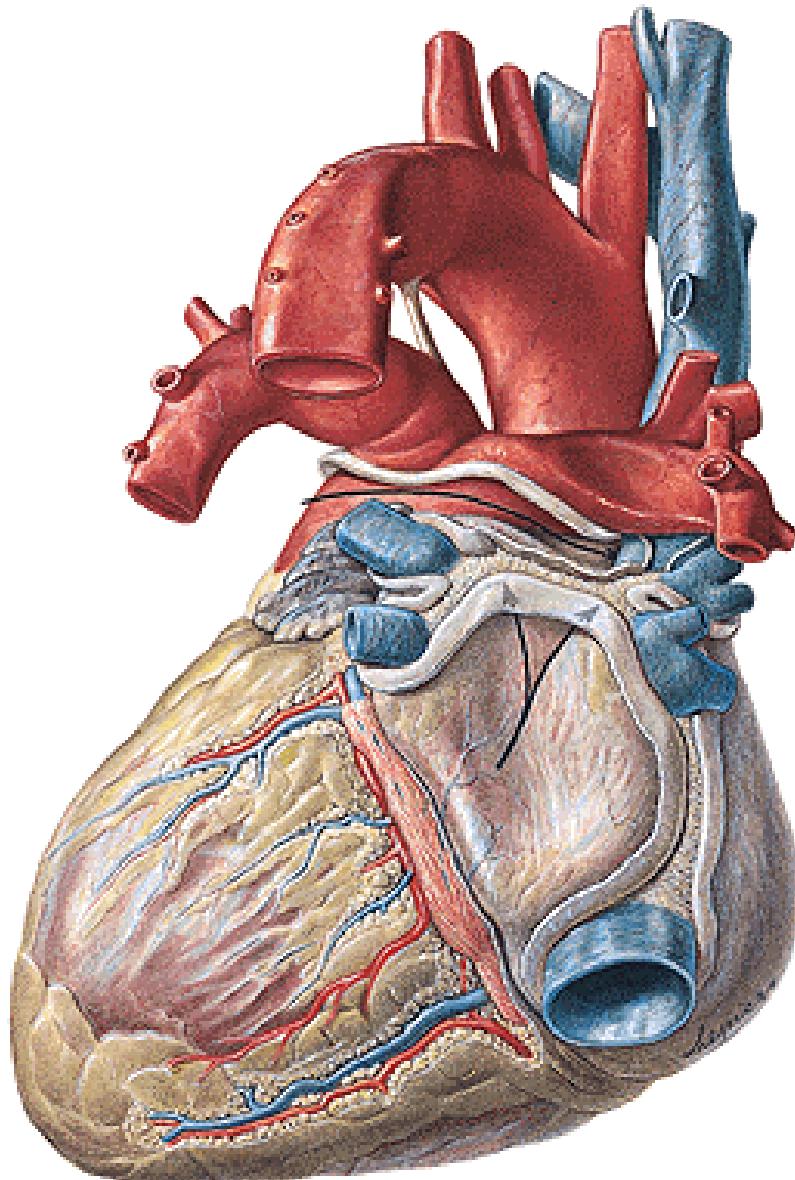
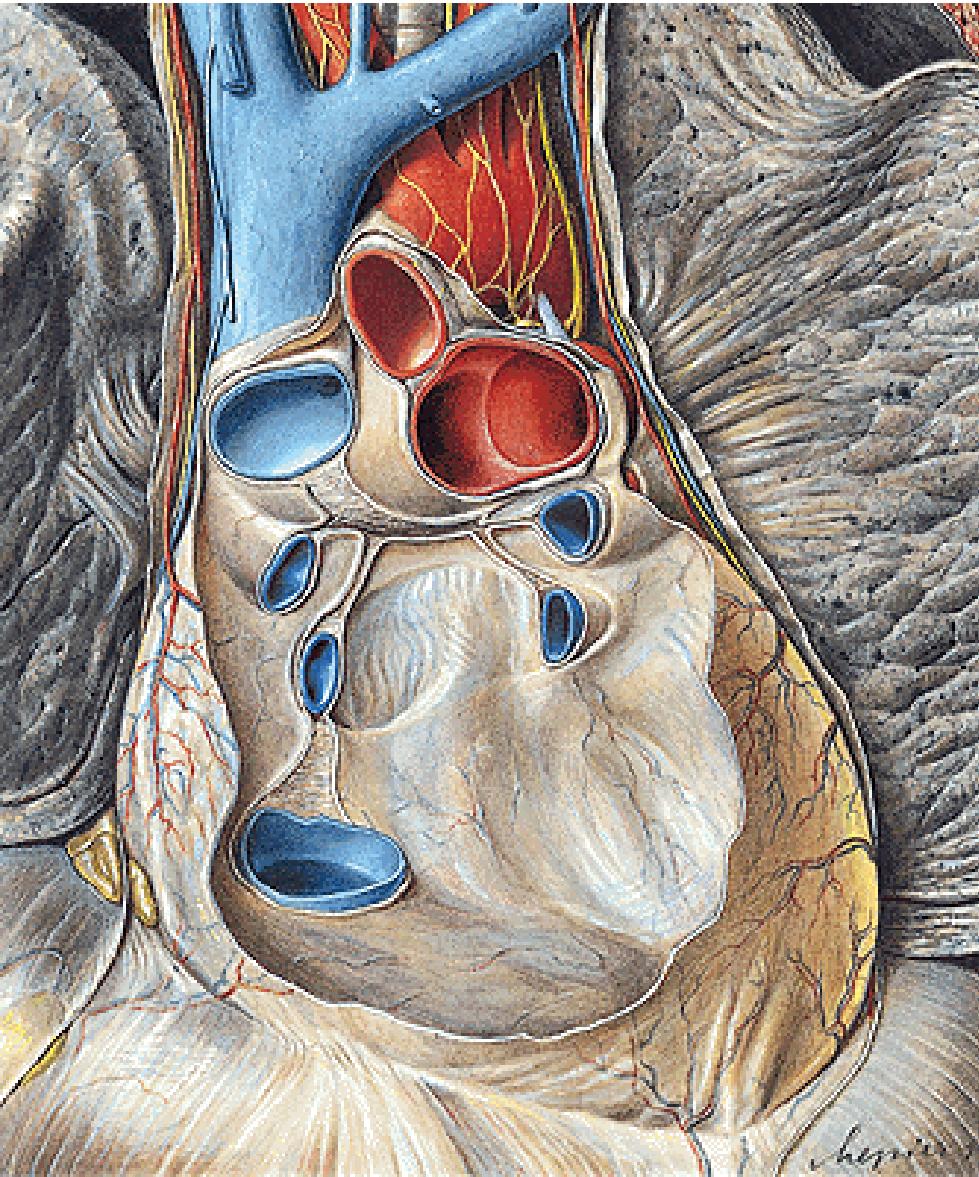


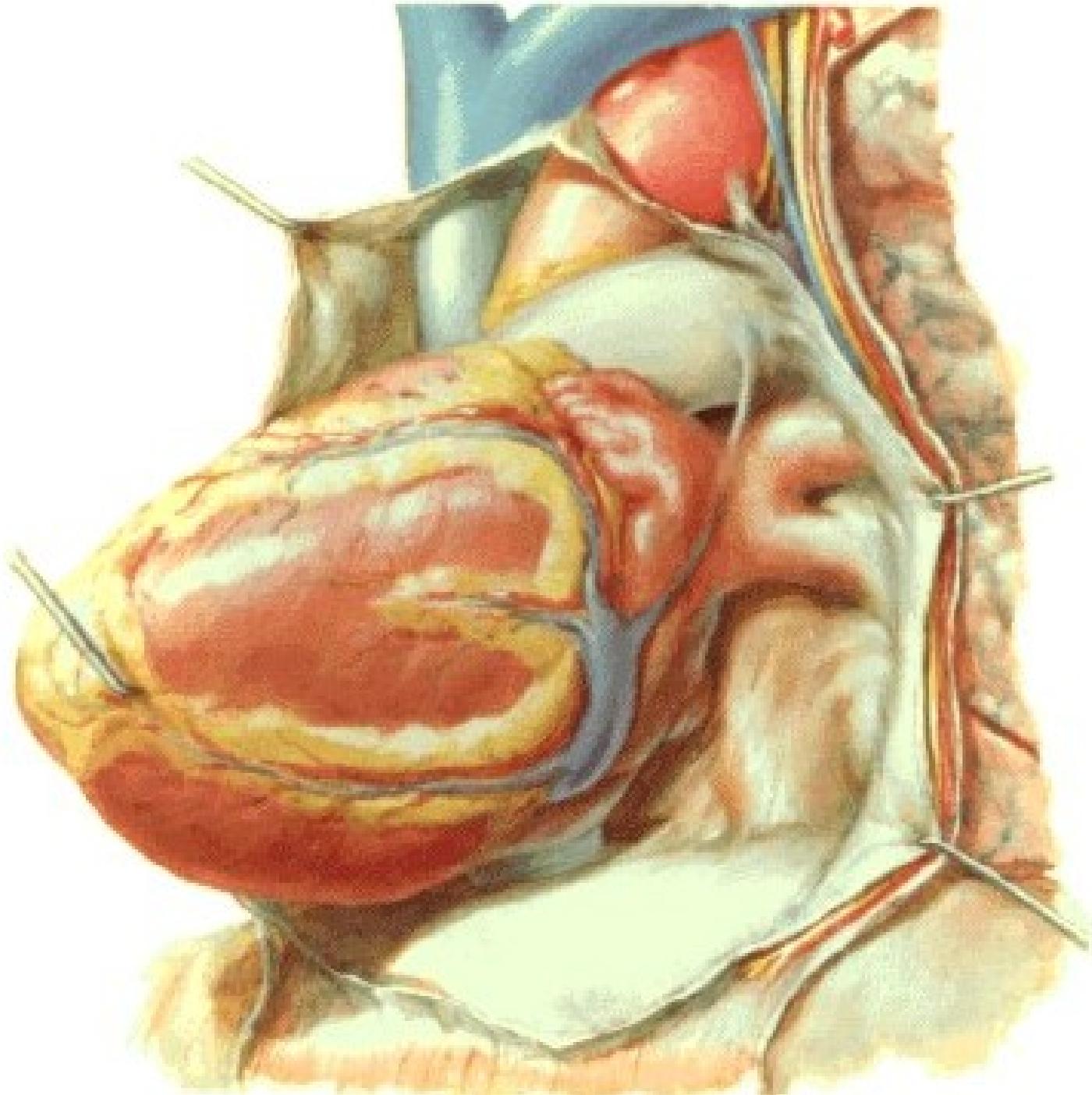
PERICARDIUM SEROSUM

- lamina parietalis
- lamina visceralis (epicardium)
- cavum pericardii – liquor pericardii



Vagina serosa arteriarum – sinus transversus pericardii
Porta venarum – sinus obliquus pericardii



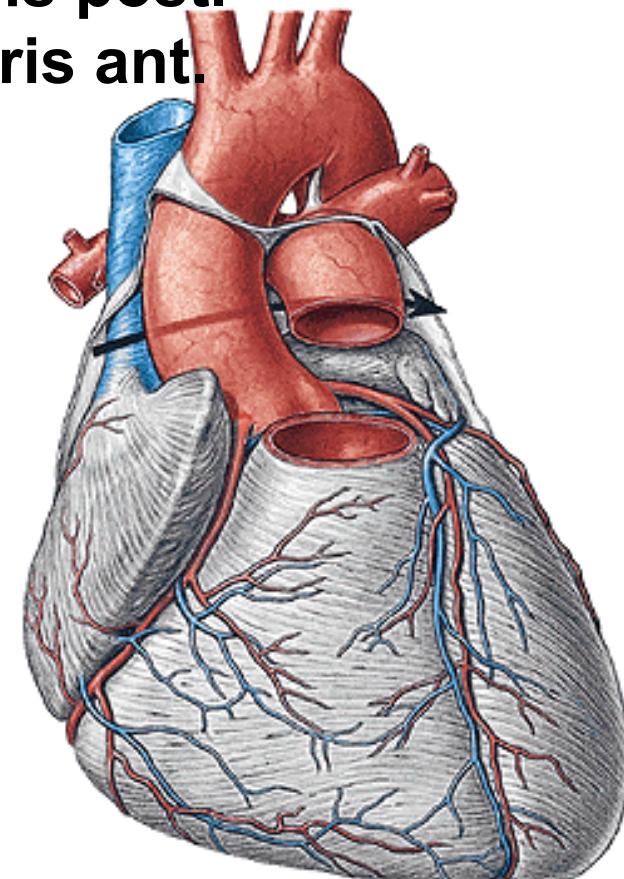
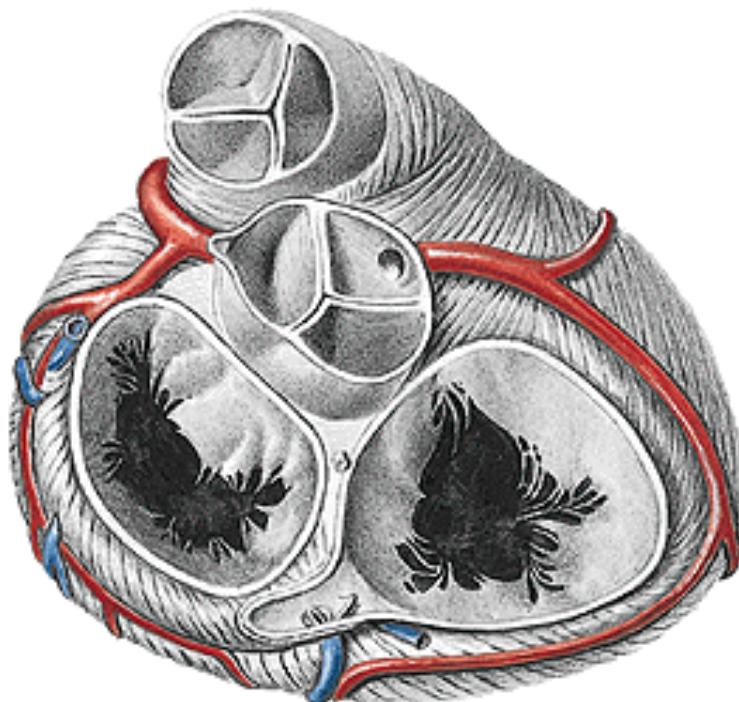


A. coronaria cordis dx. - rr. atriales dx.

- rr. ventriculares dx.
- r. marginalis dx.
- r. coni arteriosi
- r. nodi sinuatrialis
- r. nodi atrioventricularis
- r. interventricularis post.

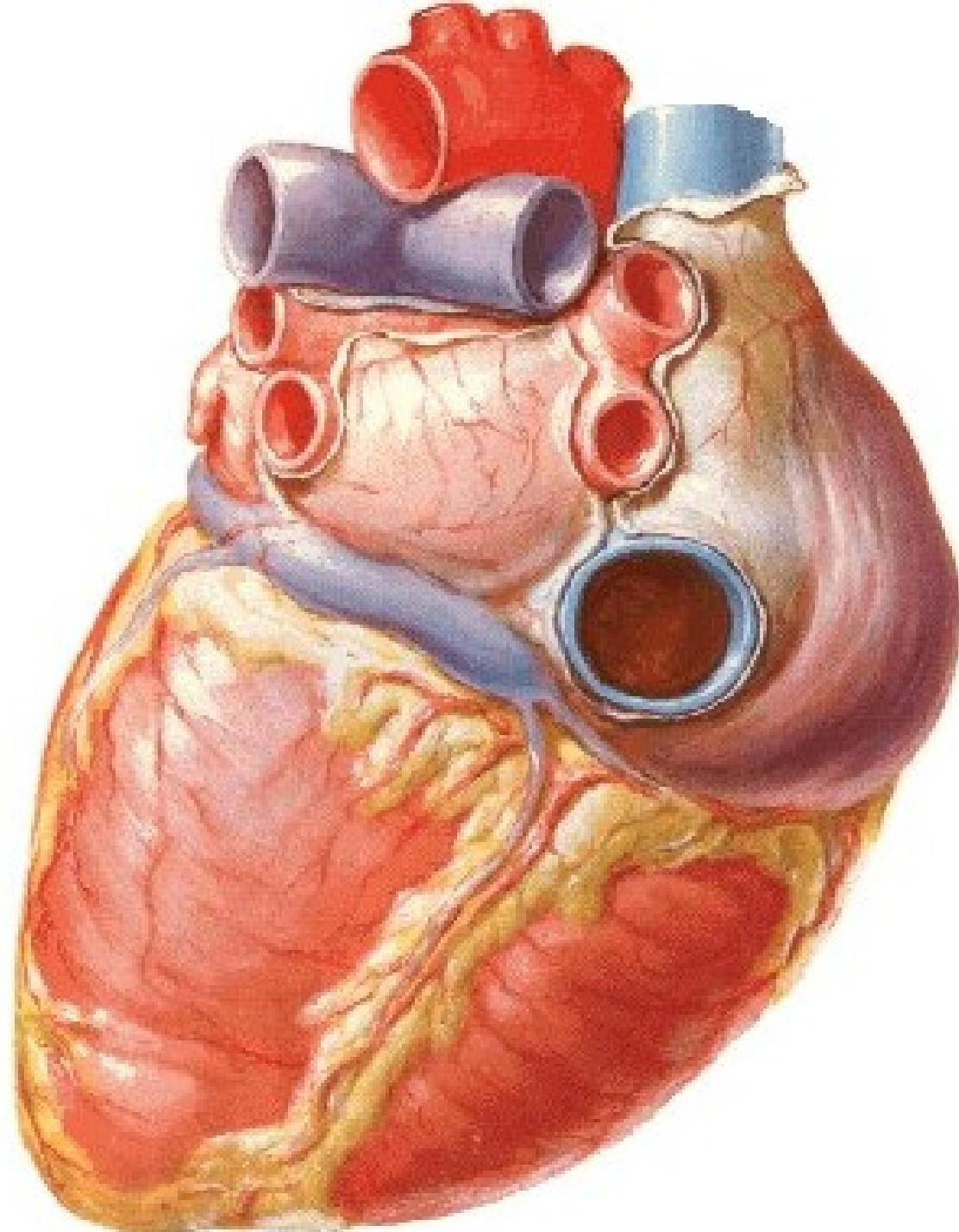
A. coronaria cordis sin. - r. interventricularis ant.

- r. circumflexus

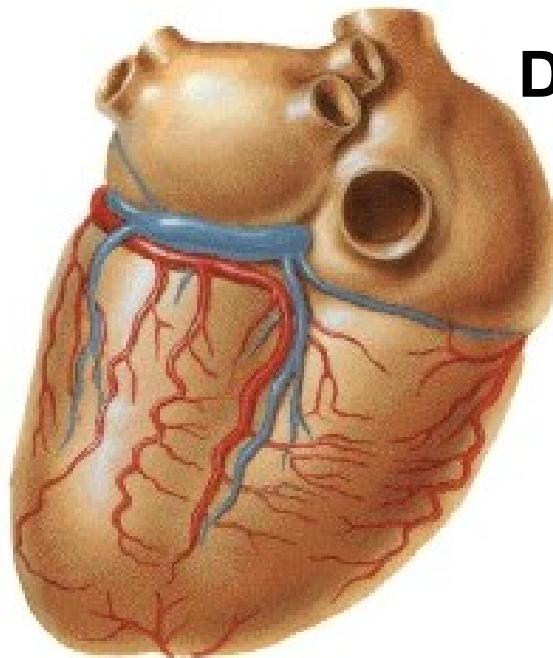
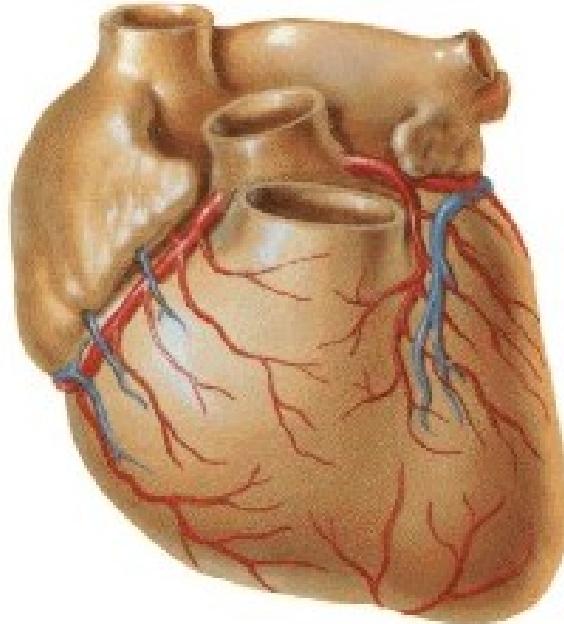


Dominance of RCA

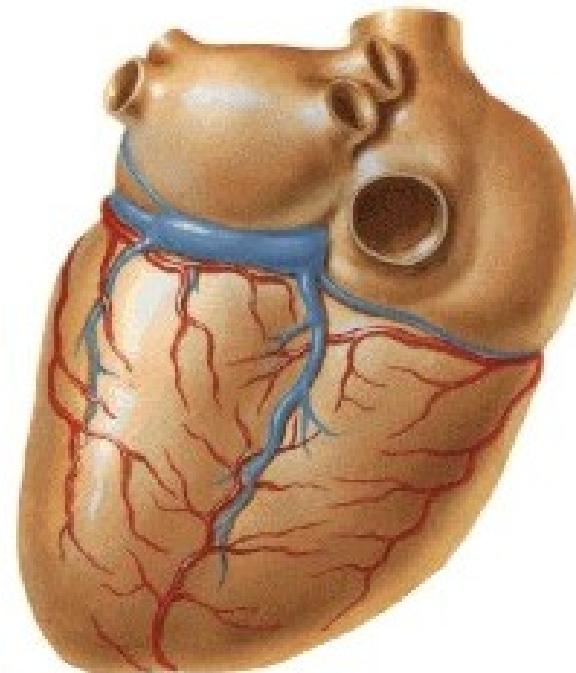
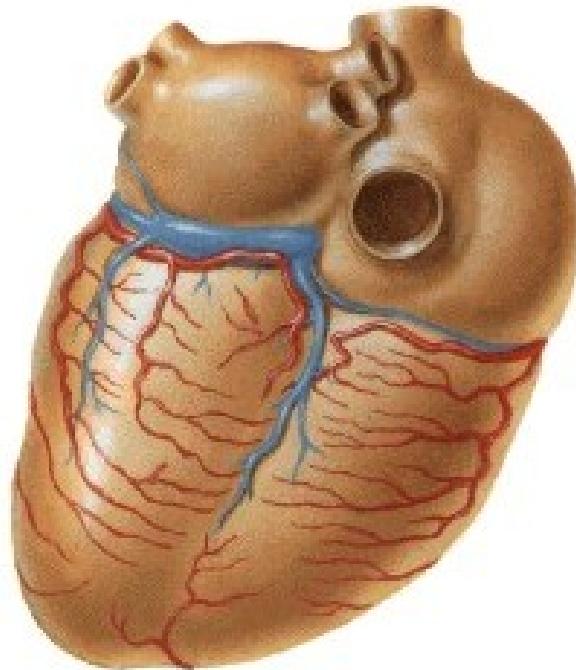
67%



Dominance of LCA
15%



Codominance
18%



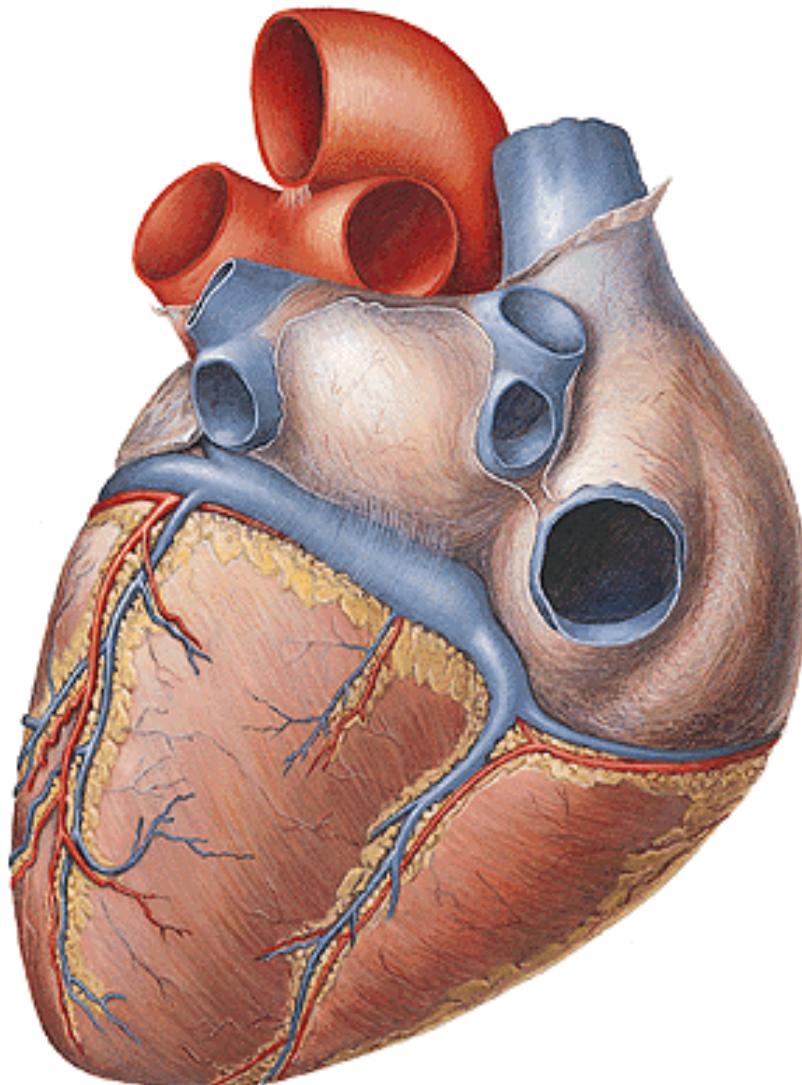
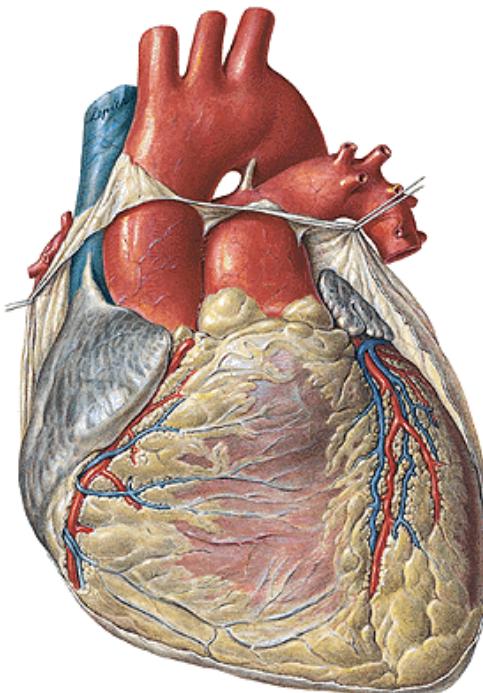
Venae cordis

1. Sinus coronarius cordis

- a) v. cordis magna**
- b) v. cordis media**
- c) v. cordis parva**
- d) v. obliqua atrii sinistri**
- e) v. posterior ventriculi sinistri**

2. Vv. cordis anteriores

3. Vv. cordis minimae



Lymphatics:

Truncus lymphaticus

anterior sinister –

truncus lymph. post. –

nodus lymph. retroaorticus

Truncus lymph. ant. dx. –

nodus lymph. praeaorticus

Nerves:

Plexus cardiacus spf.

(ganglion cardiacum)

Plexus cardiacus prof.

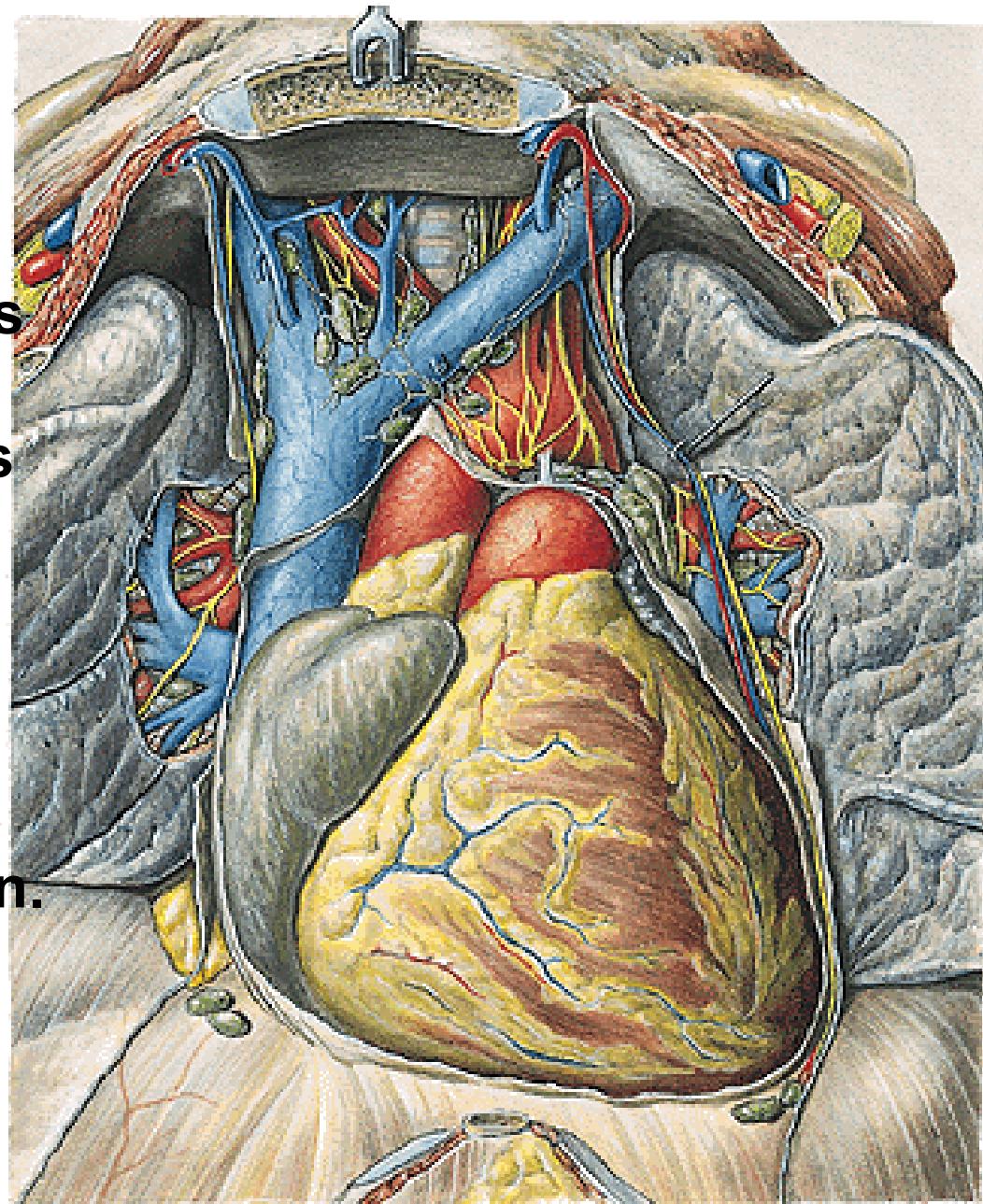
Plexus coronarius dx. et sin.

Nn. cardiaci (symp.)

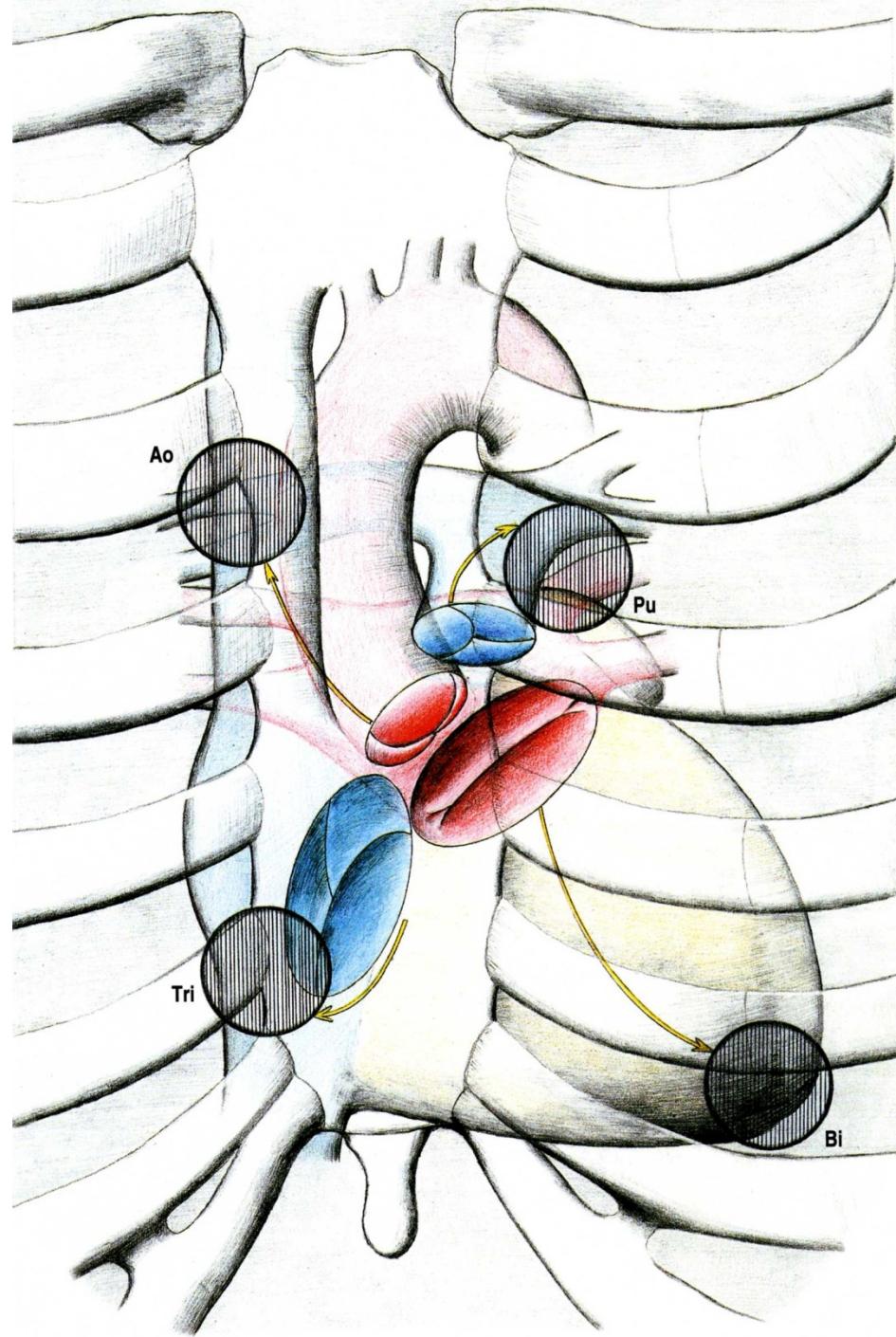
– accelerantes

Rr. cardiaci (parasymp.)

– retardantes

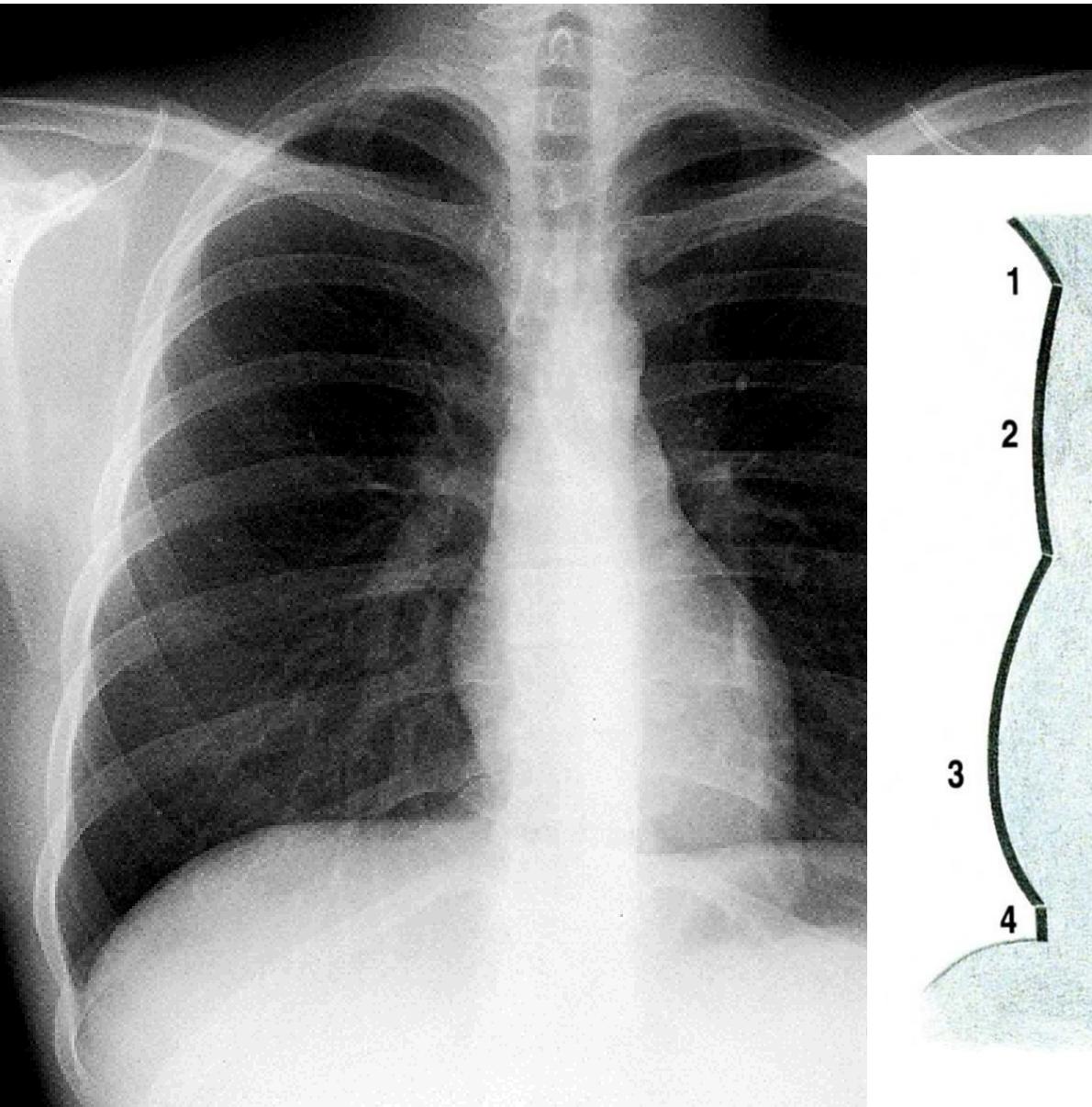


Sites of auscultation:

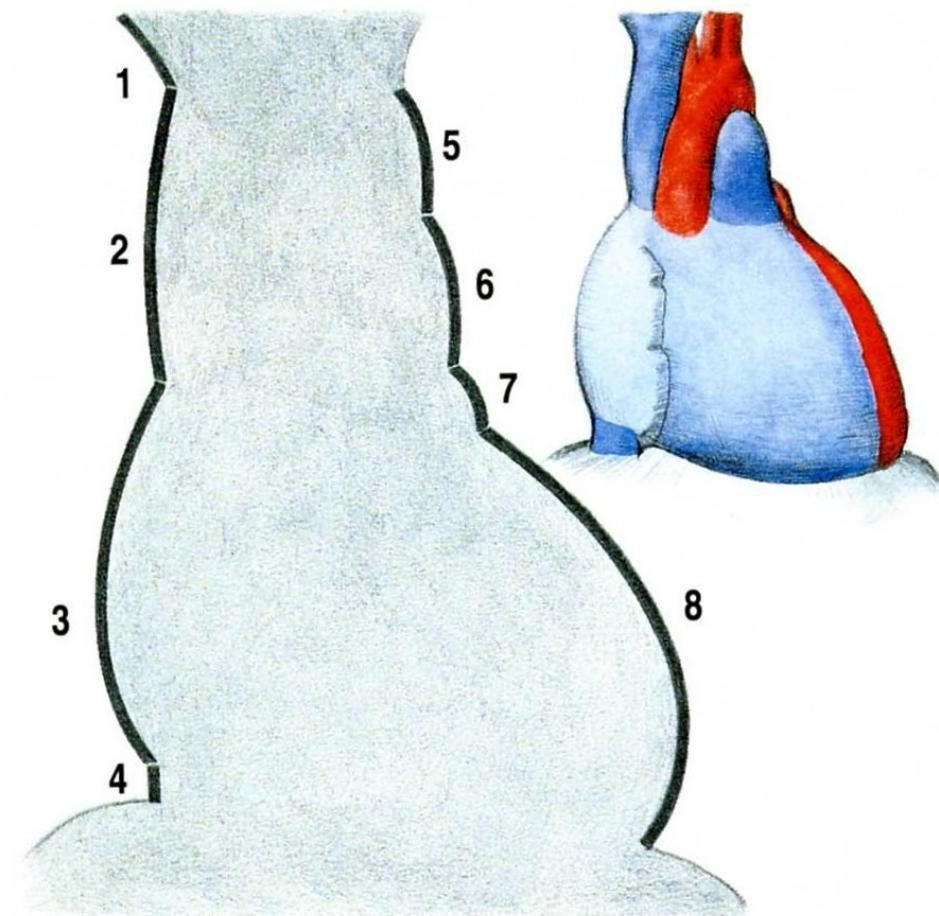


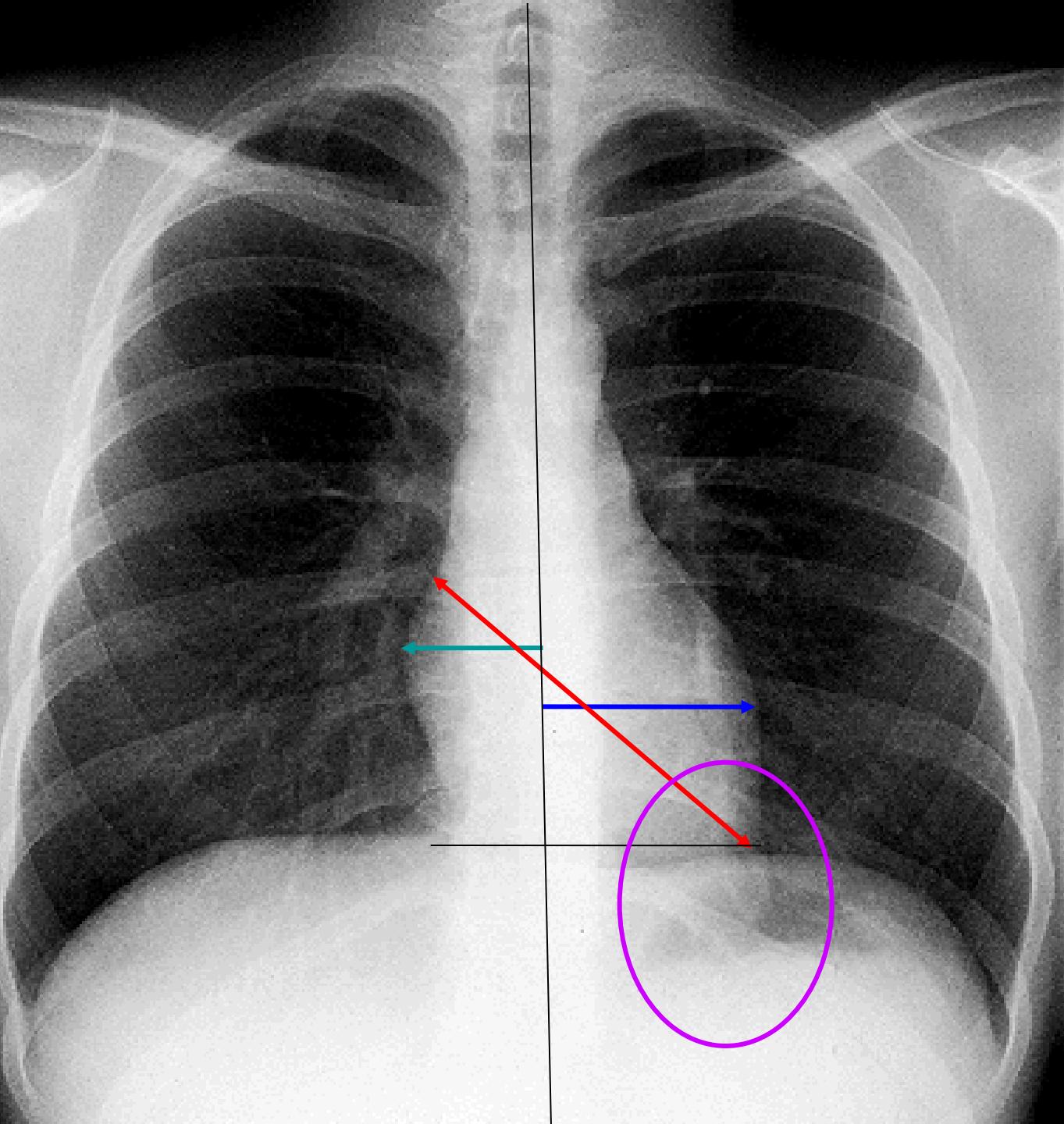
Heart shadow:

1. V. brachiocephalica dx.
2. V. cava sup.
3. Atrium dx.
4. V. cava inf.



5. Arcus aortae
6. Truncus pulmonalis
7. Auricula sin.
8. Ventriculus sin.



A black and white posterior-anterior (PA) chest X-ray. A vertical black line bisects the image through the midline of the thorax. Three horizontal measurement lines are overlaid: a red line at the top, a blue line in the middle, and a purple line at the bottom. The red line spans from the anterior border of the spine to the anterior border of the heart. The blue line spans from the anterior border of the heart to the anterior border of the aorta. The purple line is a circle centered on the heart, representing the area of the heart silhouette.

**Distantia
mediodextra**

**Distantia
mediosinistra**

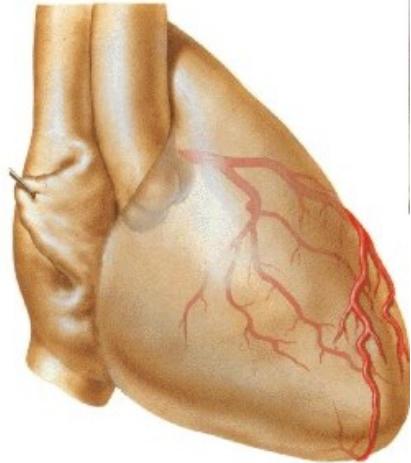
**Transverse
line = DMd+DMs**

Length

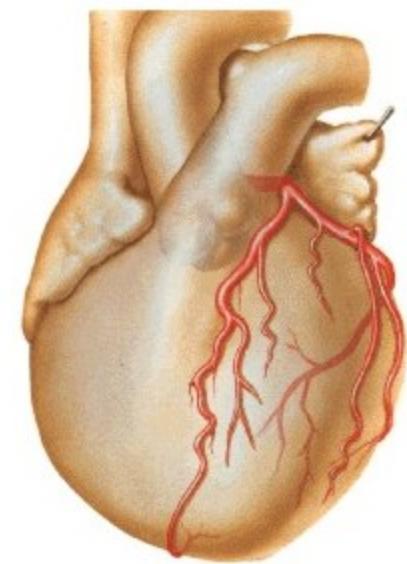
Gradient

Area

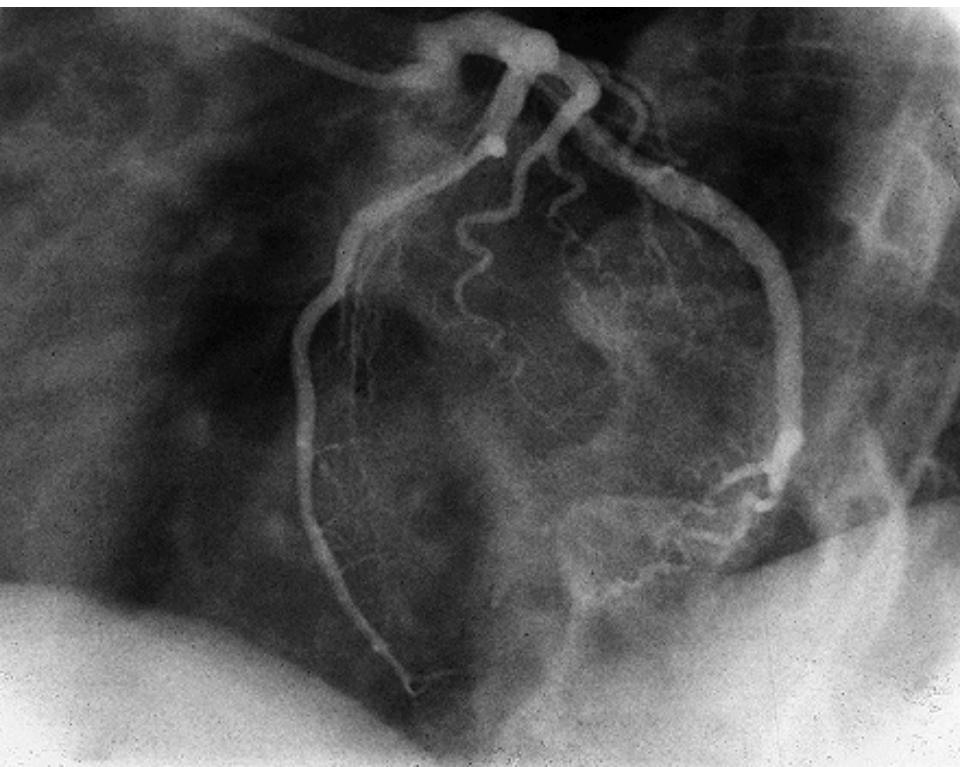
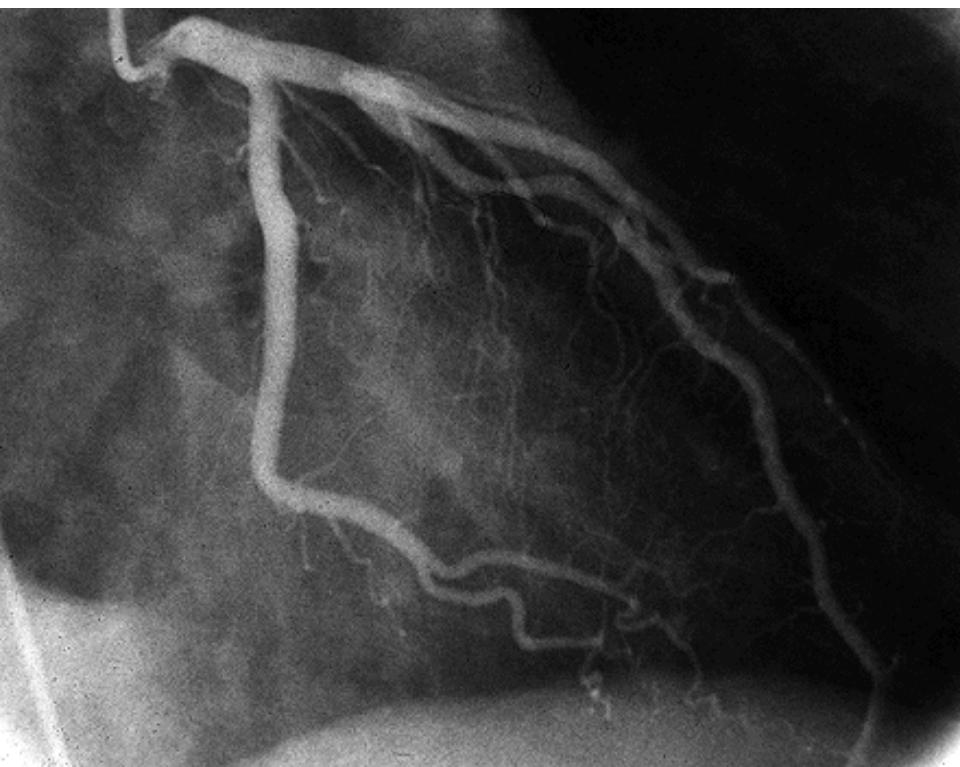
Coronary angiography – left coronary artery



Right anterior oblique projection

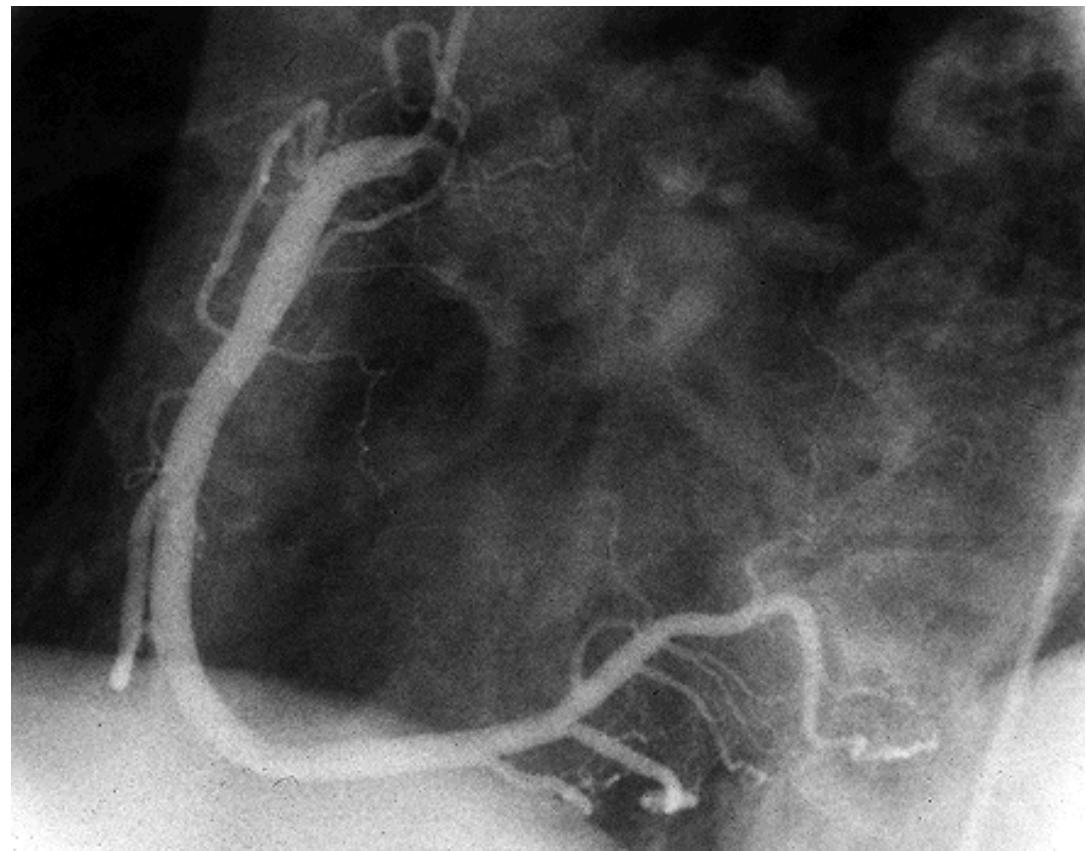
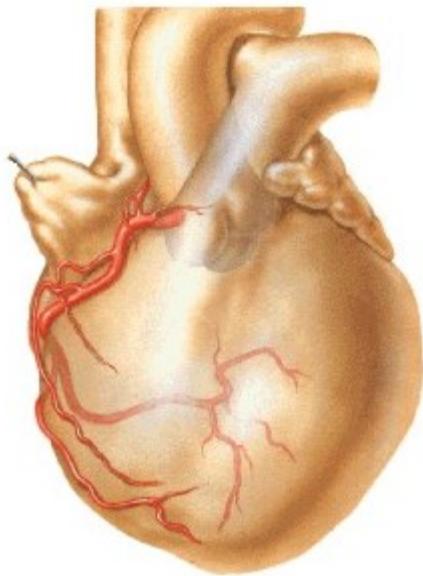


Left anterior oblique projection



Coronary angiography – right coronary artery

Left anterior oblique projection



Illustrations were copied from:

Atlas der Anatomie des Menschen/Sobotta.

**Putz,R., und Pabst,R. 20. Auflage. München:
Urban & Schwarzenberg, 1993**

Netter: Interactive Atlas of Human Anatomy.

Windows Version 2.0

**Čihák R: Anatomie 2 (Splanchnologia). Avicenum,
zdravotnické nakladatelství, Praha, 1988.**