

### Heart

Heart

From the body

Superior/Inferior Vena Cava

Right Atrium

Right Ventricle

Pulmonary Artery

Lungs-Carbon Dioxide out/Oxygen

Pulmonary Veins

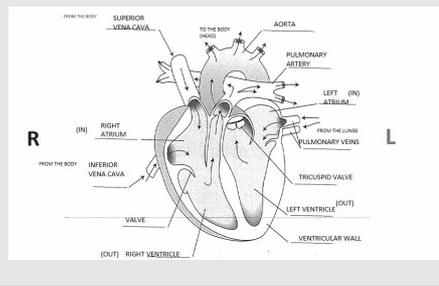
Left Atrium

Left Ventricle

Aorta

To the Body

### heart



### Blood

Blood is responsible for:

- Transporting gases (Oxygen, Carbon dioxide)
- Transporting water
- Transporting Nutrients
- Transporting Wastes
- Delivering immune cells to fight disease
- Transporting heat

### Parts of blood

Red Blood cells	1/4 the size of a wbc	44 %	carry oxygen around body
White blood cells	invisible unless stained	1 %	immune cells
plasma	liquid portion of blood	54 %	where carbon dioxide is dissolved
platelets	cell fragments	1 %	help clot any damage

### breathing

In the lungs, oxygen travels to thousands of tiny air sacs called alveoli. These are covered in capillaries, The increased surface area-because of these tiny air sacs-paired with thin walls, increase the rate of gas diffusion into/from the capillaries

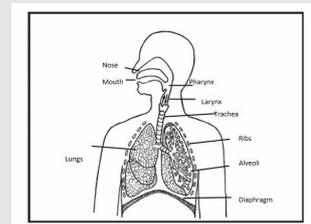
### Inhale/exhale

Inhalation. Ribcage moves outward and the lungs expand, Air moves in, Diaphragm moves down, volume of chest cavity increases, intercostal muscles contract, decreases pressure in chest cavity.

Exhalation, ribcage moves inward and the lungs contract, air moves out, diaphragm moves up, volume of chest cavity decreases, intercostal muscles expand, increases pressure in chest cavity.

Breathing out is called relaxing, breathing in is called contracting.

### system



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