Cheatography

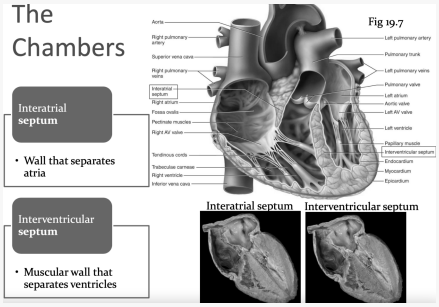
Unit 3: Blood and Heart Cheat Sheet

by vweiss via cheatography.com/163743/cs/34308/

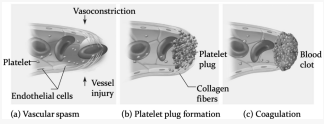
General

Plasma	matrix of blood, clear light yellow fluid 55%
Buffy Coat	made of leukocytes and platelets <1%
Erythrocytes	RBC's, 45%
Hematocrit	percentage of blood volume composed of RBC's
Hemoglobin	protein in RBC that carries oxygen, 4 protein chains (globins) that bind co2 and 4 heme groups that bind o2 to iron
Hemostasis	the cessation of bleeding, stopping fatal leaks
Hemorrhage	excessive bleeding

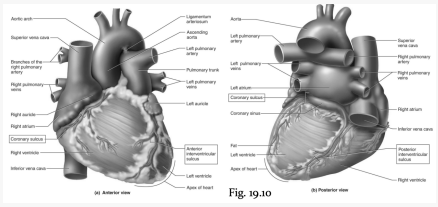
Interior of the Heart



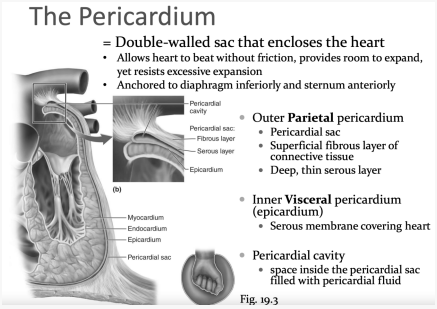
Platelets and Hemostasis



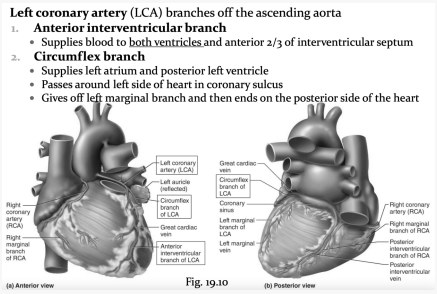
Exterior of the Heart



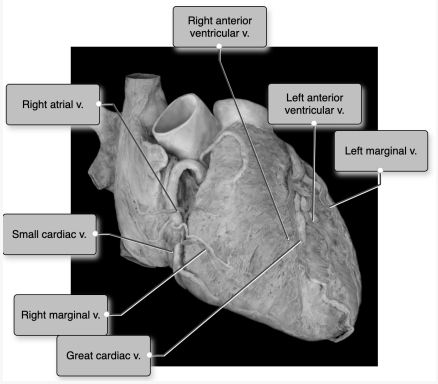
Walls of the Heart



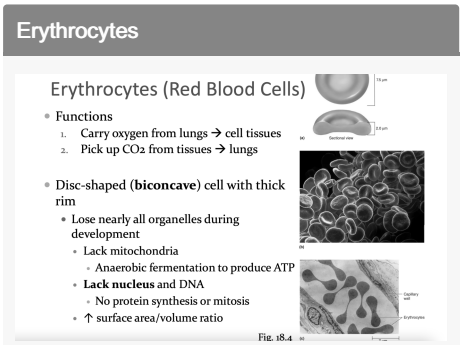
Left Arterial Supply



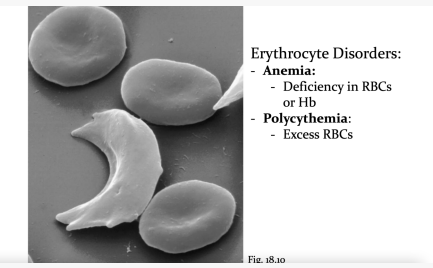
Cardiac Veins



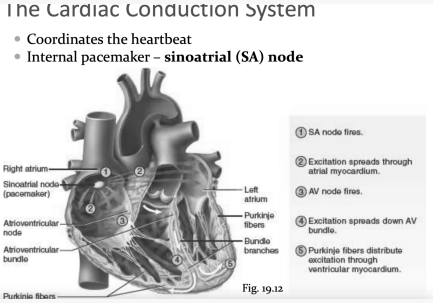
Erythrocytes



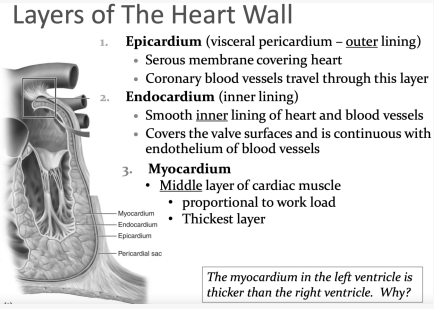
Erythrocyte Disorders



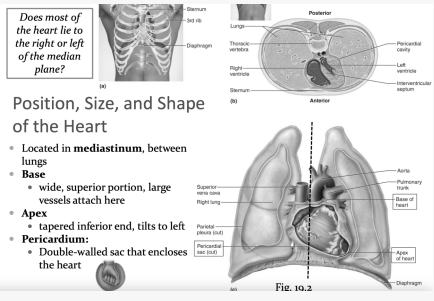
Electrical Conductivity



Layers of the Heart (Epi, Endo, Myo)



Position, Size, and Shape of Heart



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Right Arterial Supply

- **Right coronary artery** (RCA) branches off the ascending aorta
  - Supplies right atrium and sinoatrial node (pacemaker)
  1. **Right marginal branch**
     - Supplies lateral aspect of right atrium and ventricle
  2. **Posterior interventricular branch**
     - Supplies posterior walls of ventricles

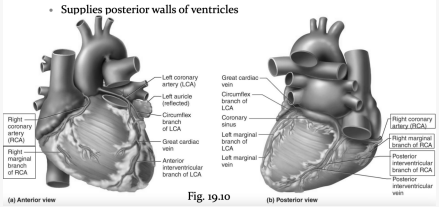


Fig. 19.10

WBC Disorders

White Blood Cells

White Blood Cell Disorders:

- **Leukopenia**:
  - low white blood cell count (<5000/ul)
    - Lead, arsenic, mercury poisoning
    - Radiation sickness
    - Infectious diseases (i.e. AIDS)
- **Leukocytosis**:
  - high white blood cell count (>10000/ul)
    - Infection, allergy
- **Complete Blood Count** (CBC):
  - # RBCs, # WBCs, platelets and relative #s of WBCs
  - Hematocrit, Hb content, RBC size
- Leukemia:
  - Cancer of hemopoietic tissues → abnormally high number of circulating leukocytes

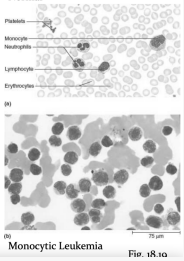


Fig. 18.10

Leukocytes WBC

Leukocytes (White Blood Cells)

- Least abundant formed elements
- Conspicuous nuclei
  - violet to dark purple in blood stains
- Retain their organelles
- More abundant in connective tissues

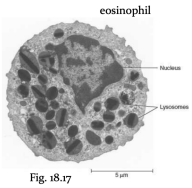


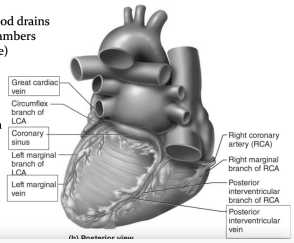
Fig. 18.17

1. Granulocytes
2. Agranulocytes

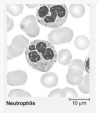
Venous Heart Drainage

Heart Venous Drainage:
Route by which blood leaves the heart

- 5-10% of coronary blood drains directly into heart chambers (mostly right ventricle)
- Most coronary blood returns to right atrium by way of the **coronary sinus** which has three main inputs:
  1. **great cardiac vein**
  2. **posterior interventricular** (middle cardiac) **vein**
  3. **left marginal vein**

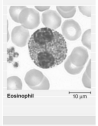


Granulocytes



- Contain **specific granules** that stain conspicuously and distinguish cell types

1. **Neutrophils** (60-70%):
   - Polymorphonuclear leukocytes
   - Barely visible granules in cytoplasm
   - 3-5-lobed nucleus



2. **Eosinophils** (2-4%):
   - Large rosy-orange granules (eosin)
   - bilobed nucleus

3. **Basophils** (<1%):
   - Large, abundant, violet granules (methylene blue) (obscure a large S-shaped nucleus)

Blood Flow through the Heart

Blood Flow Through the Chambers

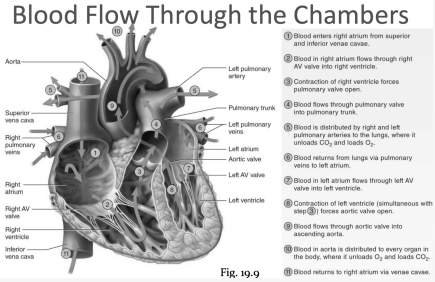


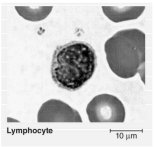
Fig. 19.9

Aganulocytes

Agranulocytes

Do not contain **specific granules**

1. **Lymphocytes**
   - 25-33%
   - Variable bluish cytoplasm
   - Ovoid/round
   - Uniform dark violet nucleus



2. **Monocytes**
   - 3-8%
   - Usually largest WBC
   - Ovoid
   - Kidney-, or horseshoe-shaped nucleus
   - Differentiate into **macrophages** in tissue