ASSIGNMENT FOR VIVA..Dental sec b 2nd semester

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Q1. (i) Write a note on cardiovascular system?

(ii) what are the symptoms of high and low blood pressure?

(iii) what is the treatment of high and low blood pressure?

Qustion 1

Ans cardiovascular system:

Ans The cardivascular system also known as transport system of the body. This system has three main components: the heart, the blood vessel and the blood itself. The heart is the system’s pump and the blood vessels are like the delivery routes. Blood can be thought of as a fluid which contains the oxygen and nutrients the body needs and carries the wastes which need to be removed. The following information describes the structure and function of the heart and the cardiovascular system as a whole.

Heart

Function and Location of the Heart

The heart’s job is to pump blood around the body. The heart is located in between the two lungs. It lies left of the middle of the chest.

Structure of the Heart

The heart is a muscle about the size of a fist, and is roughly cone-shaped. It is about 12cm long, 9cm across the broadest point and about 6cm thick. The pericardium is a fibrous covering which wraps around the whole heart. It holds the heart in place but allows it to move as it beats. The wall of the heart itself is

The cardiovascular system refers to the heart, blood vessels and the blood. Blood contains oxygen and other nutrients which your body needs to survive. The body takes these essential nutrients from the blood. At the same time, the body dumps waste products like carbon dioxide, back into the blood, so they can be removed. The main function of the cardiovascular system is therefore to maintain blood flow to all parts of the body, to allow it to survive. Veins deliver used blood from the body back to the heart. Blood in the veins is low in oxygen (as it has been taken out by the body) and high in carbon dioxide (as the body has unloaded it back into the blood). All the veins drain into the superior and inferior vena cava which then drain into the right atrium. The right atrium pumps blood into the right ventricle. Then the right ventricle pumps blood to the pulmonary trunk, through the pulmonary arteries and into the lungs. In the lungs the blood picks up oxygen that we breathe in and gets rid of carbon dioxide, which we breathe out. The blood is becomes rich in oxygen which the body can use. From the lungs, blood drains into the left atrium and is then pumped into the left ventricle. The left ventricle then pumps this oxygen-rich blood out into the aorta which then distributes it to the rest of the body through other arteries. The main arteries which branch off the aorta and take blood to specific parts of the body are:

Carotid arteries, which take blood to the neck and head

Coronary arteries, which provide blood supply to the heart itself

Hepatic artery, which takes blood to the liver with branches going to the stomach

Mesenteric artery, which takes blood to the intestines

Renal arteries, which takes blood to the kidneys

Femoral arteries, which take blood to the legs

The body is then able to use the oxygen in the blood to carry out its normal

What is the Cardiac Cycle?

The cardiac cycle is the sequence of events that occurs in one complete beat of the heart. The pumping phase of the cycle, also known as systole, occurs when heart muscle contracts. The filling phase, which is known as diastole, occurs when heart muscle relaxes. At the beginning of the cardiac cycle, both atria and ventricles are in diastole. During this time, all the chambers of the heart are relaxed and receive blood. The atrioventricular valves are open. Atrial systole follows this phase. During atrial systole, the left and right atria contract at the same time and push blood into the left and right ventricles, respectively. The next phase is ventricular systole. During ventricular systole, the left and right ventricles contract at the same time and pump blood into the aorta and pulmonary trunk, respectively. In ventricular systole, the atria are relaxed and receive blood. The atrioventricular valves close immediately after ventricular systole begins to stop blood going back into the atria. However, the semilunar valves are open during this phase to allow the blood to flow into the aorta and pulmonary trunk. Following this phase,Â the ventricles relax that is ventricular diastole occurs. The semilunar valves close to stop the blood

QUSTION NO 2

Ans symptoms of high blood pressure:

1nose bleed

2 fatigue or confusion

3 vission problem

4 chest pain

5 heart beat irregular

6 blood in urine

7 difficulty in breath.

Ans symptom of low blood presure

1 dizzing

2 nausea

3 head haedic

4 chest pain

5 vission probelm

6 thirst increase

Qustion 3

Ans Treatment of high blood pressure:

1 quite smoking if you take

2 reduce stress

3 reduce soduim in diet

4 eat healty food

5 regular excrises

Ans b

1 eat more salt

2 waer copmsion short sock

3 Avoid sudden position changes

4 drik more water

5 crossing while sitting.