ANATOMY FLASHCARDS - CHAPTER 5

Cardiovascular and Blood Systems

Corrina R. Lynch | Cover the answer to practice. Cut on horizontal lines; fold at the center line.

QUESTION / TERM	ANSWER / EXPLANATION
5-01 **What are the four heart chambers?**	Right atrium, right ventricle, left atrium, and left ventricle.
5-02 **What does the right atrium receive?**	Blood returning from the body through the venae cavae, plus blood returning from the heart muscle through the coronary sinus.
5-03 **What does the right ventricle pump?**	Blood into the pulmonary trunk and pulmonary arteries, which carry it toward the lungs.
5-04 **What does the left atrium receive?**	Oxygenated blood returning from the lungs through the pulmonary veins.
5-05 **What does the left ventricle pump?**	Blood into the aorta for systemic circulation. It has the thickest ventricular wall.

Source alignment: Anatomy for Coders Instructor Guide, Chapter 5, pp. 12-13.

Supplementary reference: OpenStax, Anatomy and Physiology 2e (openstax.org). Original review wording.

Study aid for anatomy review. Course chapter numbers follow your Anatomy for Coders guide.

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QUESTION / TERM	ANSWER / EXPLANATION
5-06 **Which valve is between the right atrium and ventricle?**	The tricuspid valve.
5-07 **Which valve is between the left atrium and ventricle?**	The mitral valve, also called the bicuspid valve.
5-08 **Where are the pulmonary and aortic valves?**	The pulmonary valve is at the right ventricular outflow. The aortic valve is at the left ventricular outflow.
5-09 **Artery versus vein?**	An artery carries blood away from the heart. A vein carries blood toward the heart. Direction defines the vessel type.
5-10 **What are capillaries?**	Tiny vessels where gases, nutrients, and wastes move between blood and surrounding tissues.

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QUESTION / TERM	ANSWER / EXPLANATION
5-11 **What is pulmonary circulation?**	The pathway from the right ventricle to the lungs and back to the left atrium.
5-12 **What is systemic circulation?**	The pathway from the left ventricle to body tissues and back to the right atrium.
5-13 **What is unusual about pulmonary arteries and veins?**	Pulmonary arteries carry relatively deoxygenated blood. Pulmonary veins carry oxygenated blood.
5-14 **Trace blood through the heart and lungs.**	Body, right atrium, tricuspid valve, right ventricle, pulmonary valve, pulmonary arteries, lungs, pulmonary veins, left atrium, mitral valve, left ventricle, aortic valve, aorta.
5-15 **What do coronary arteries supply?**	The heart muscle itself. They arise from the aortic root.

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QUESTION / TERM	ANSWER / EXPLANATION
5-16 **What are erythrocytes?**	Red blood cells. Hemoglobin within them carries most oxygen transported in the blood.
5-17 **What are leukocytes?**	White blood cells that participate in immune defense.
5-18 **What are platelets?**	Cell fragments that help form a platelet plug and support blood clotting.
5-19 **What is plasma?**	The liquid portion of blood, containing water, proteins, electrolytes, and dissolved substances.
5-20 **Thrombus versus embolus?**	A thrombus forms within a vessel or the heart. An embolus is material traveling through blood that may lodge elsewhere; a clot fragment is one example.

Source alignment: Anatomy for Coders Instructor Guide, Chapter 5, pp. 12-13.

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