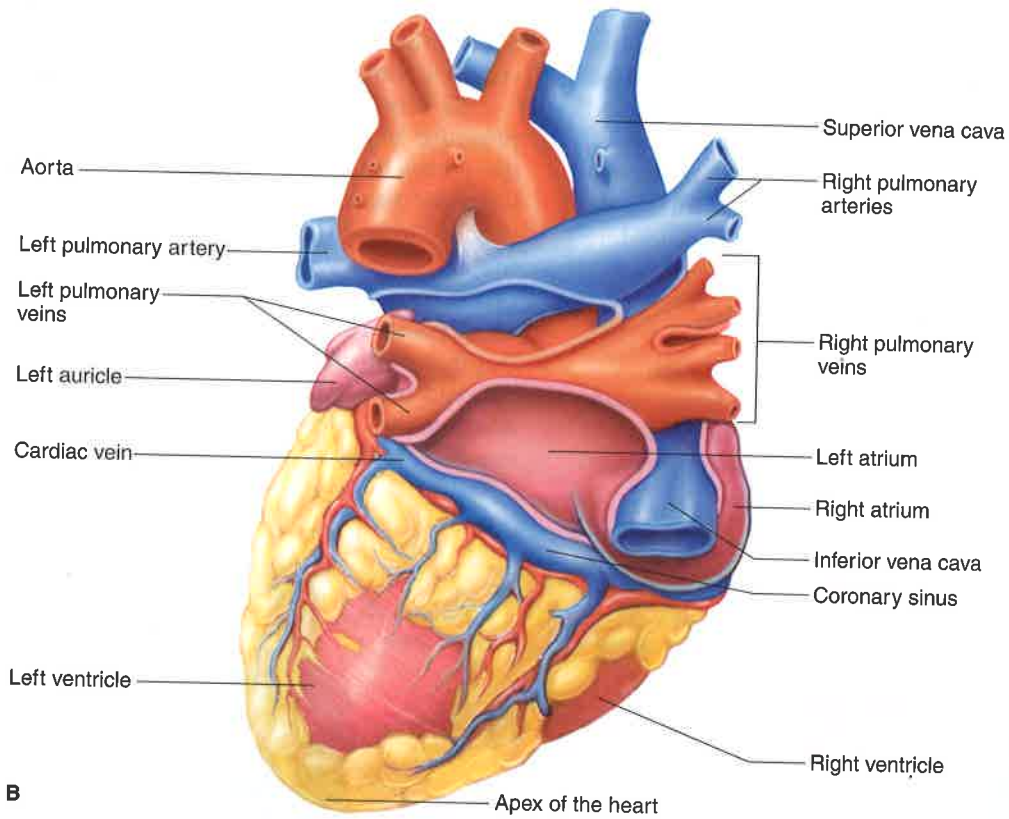


A



B

Figure 13.9
Blood vessels associated with the surface of the heart. (A) Anterior view. (B) Posterior view.

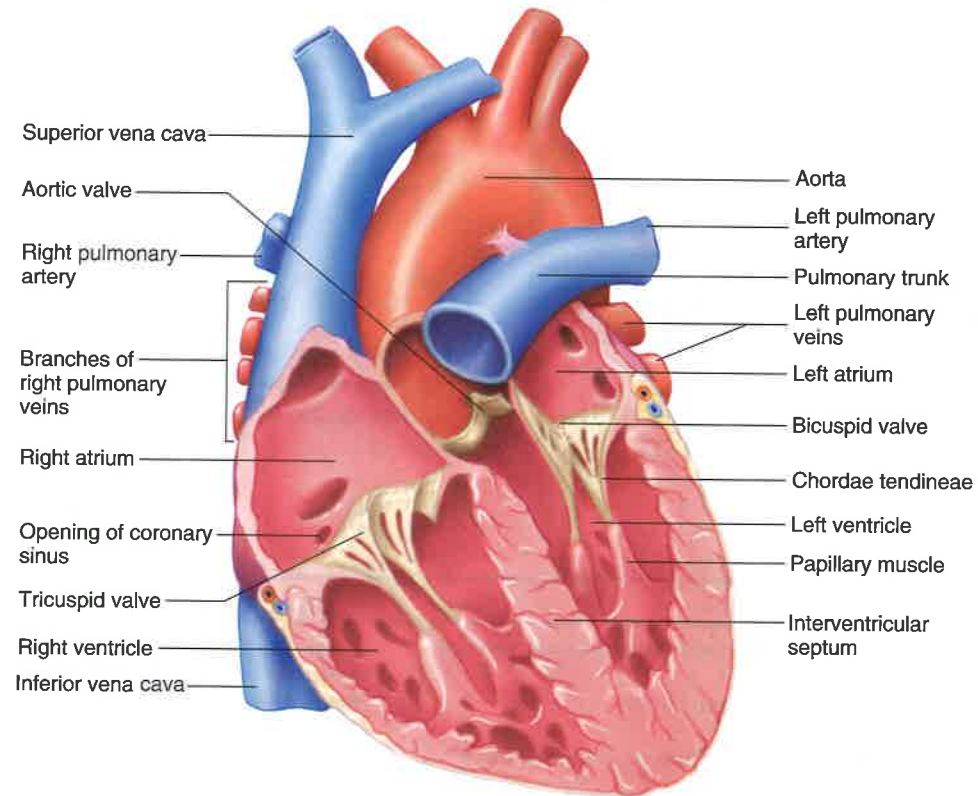


Figure 13.4

Coronal section of the heart showing the connection between the left ventricle and the aorta as well as the four hollow chambers.



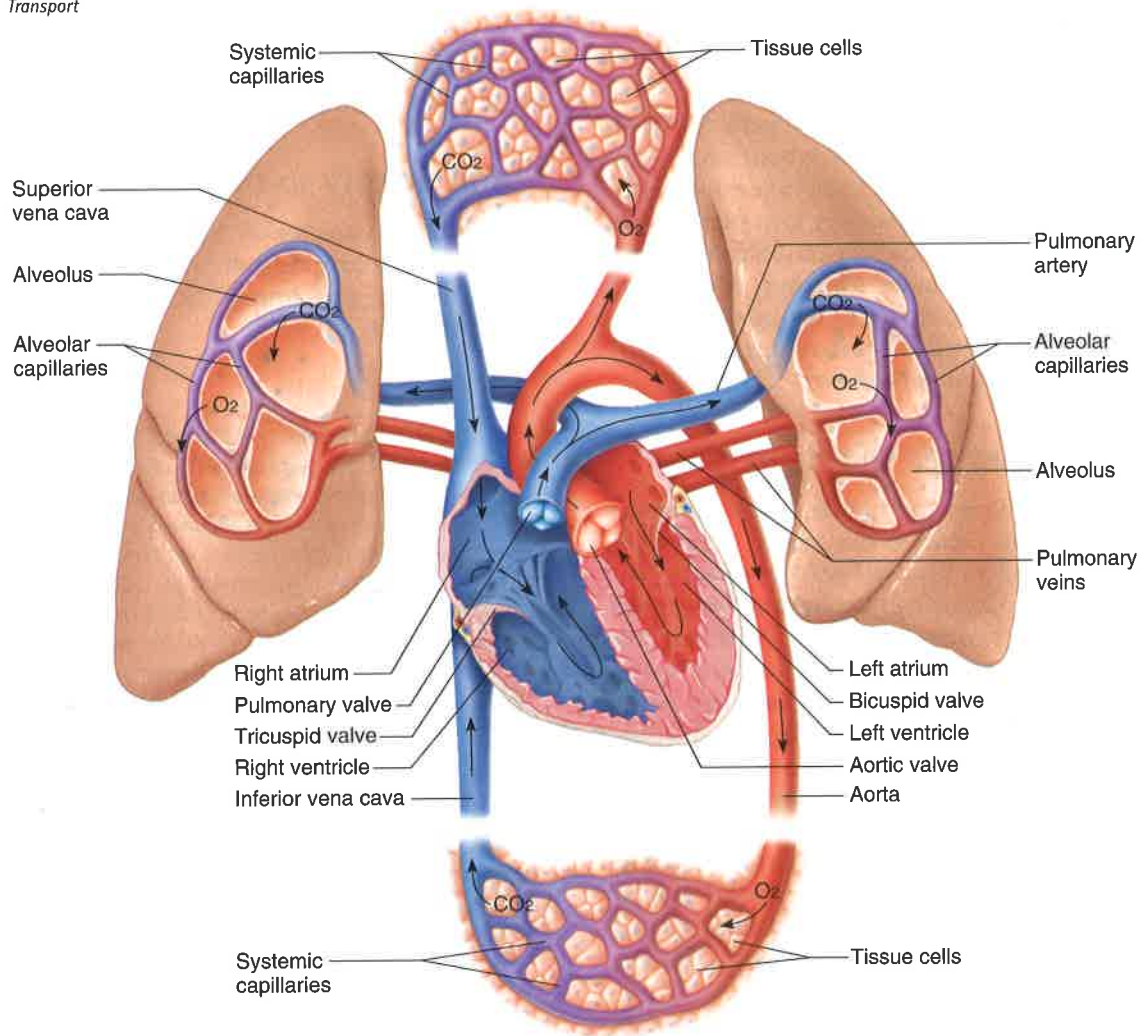


Figure 13.7

The right ventricle forces blood to the lungs, whereas the left ventricle forces blood to all other body parts. (Structures are not drawn to scale.)

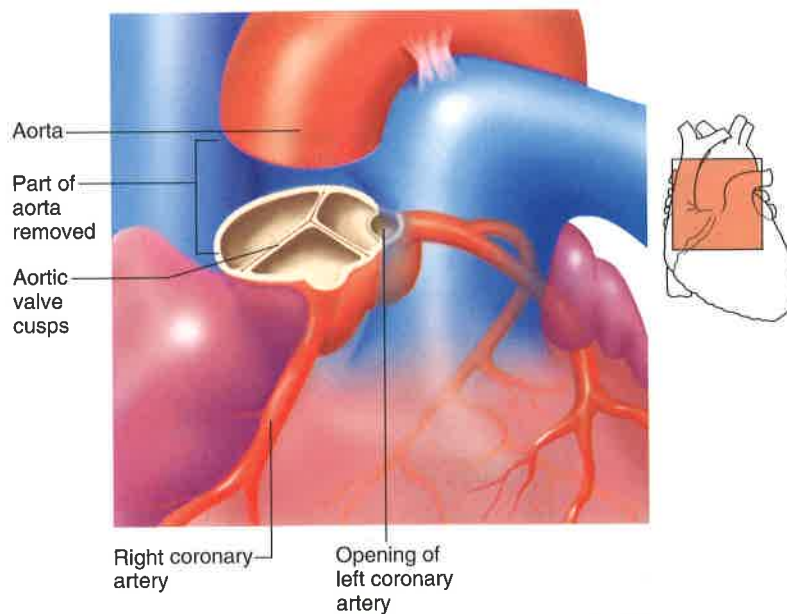
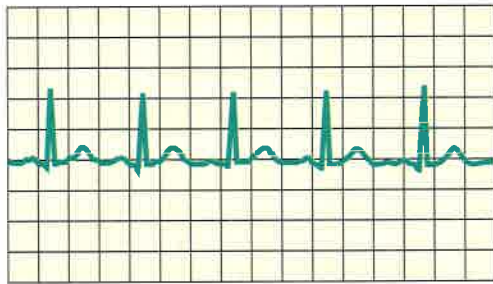


Figure 13.8

The openings of the coronary arteries lie just beyond the aortic valve.



A

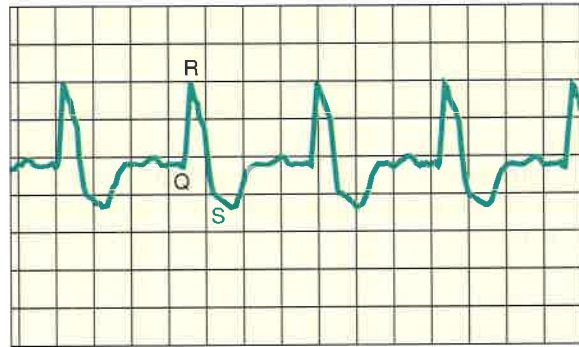
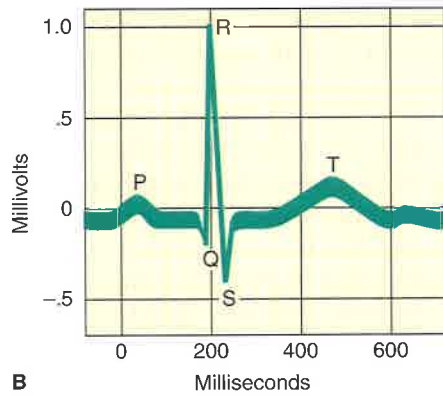


Figure 13.16

A prolonged QRS complex may result from damage to the A-V bundle fibers.



B

Figure 13.15

Electrocardiogram. (A) A normal ECG. (B) In an ECG pattern, the P wave results from a depolarization of the atria, the QRS complex results from a depolarization of the ventricles, and the T wave results from a repolarization of the ventricles.

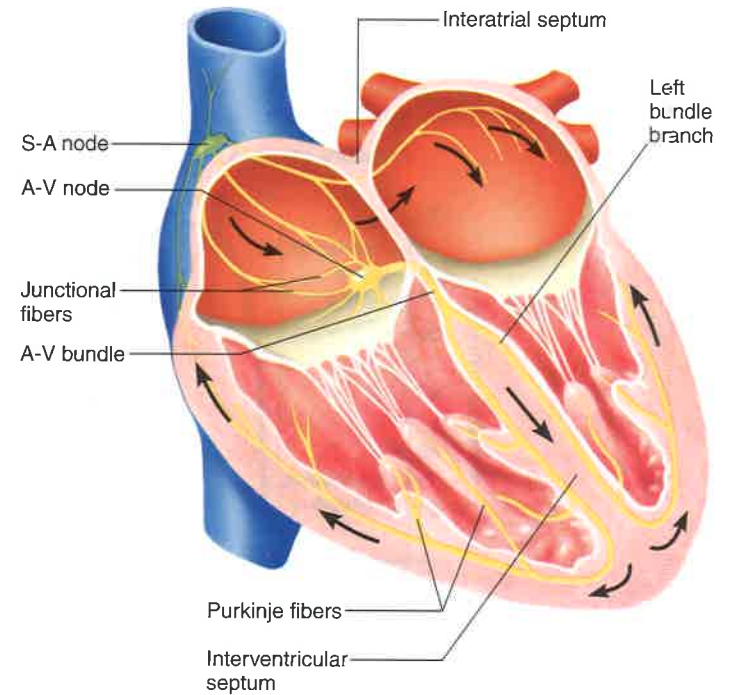
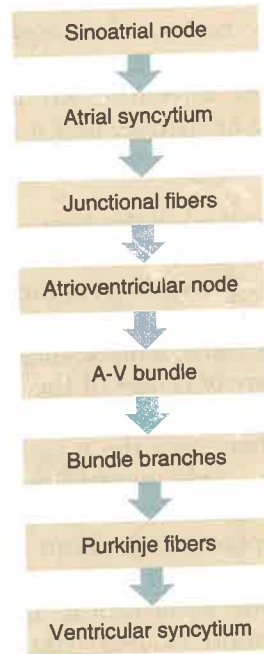


Figure 13.12

The cardiac conduction system.