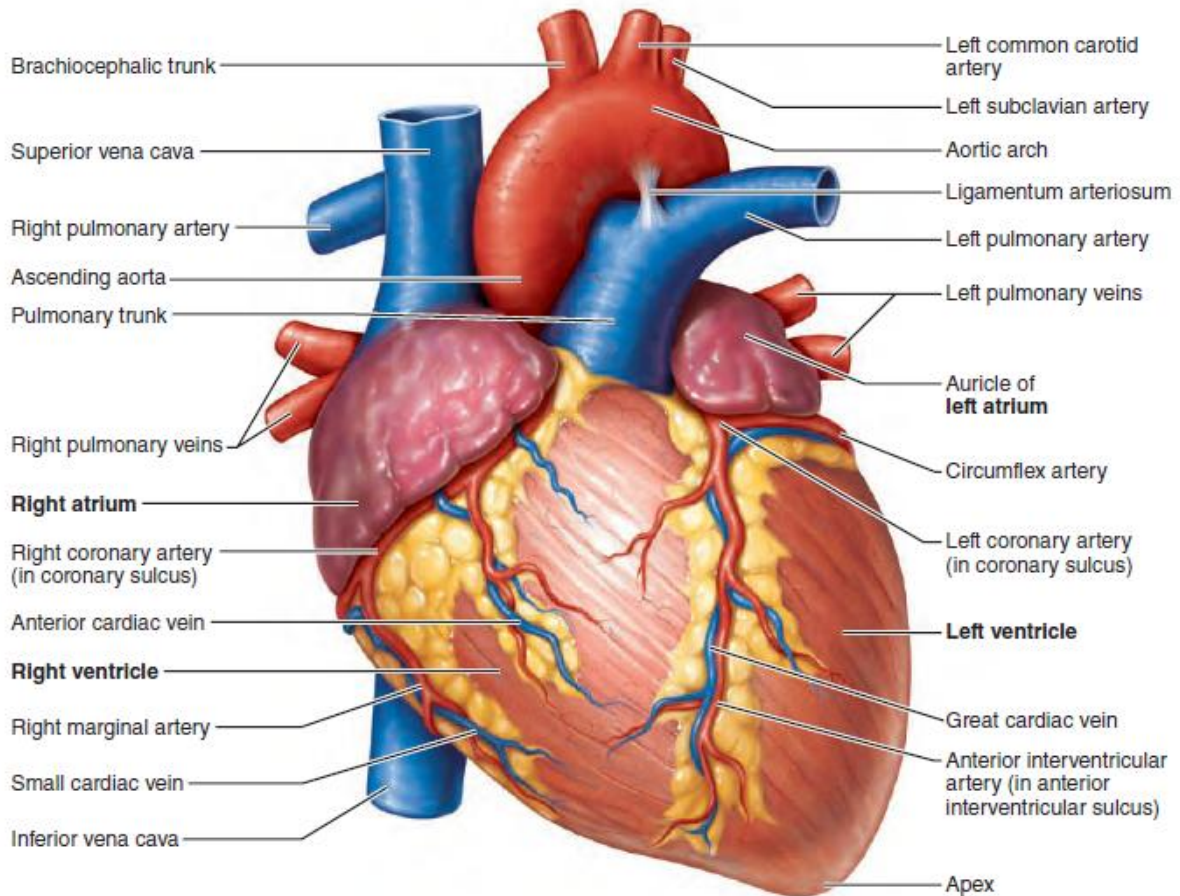
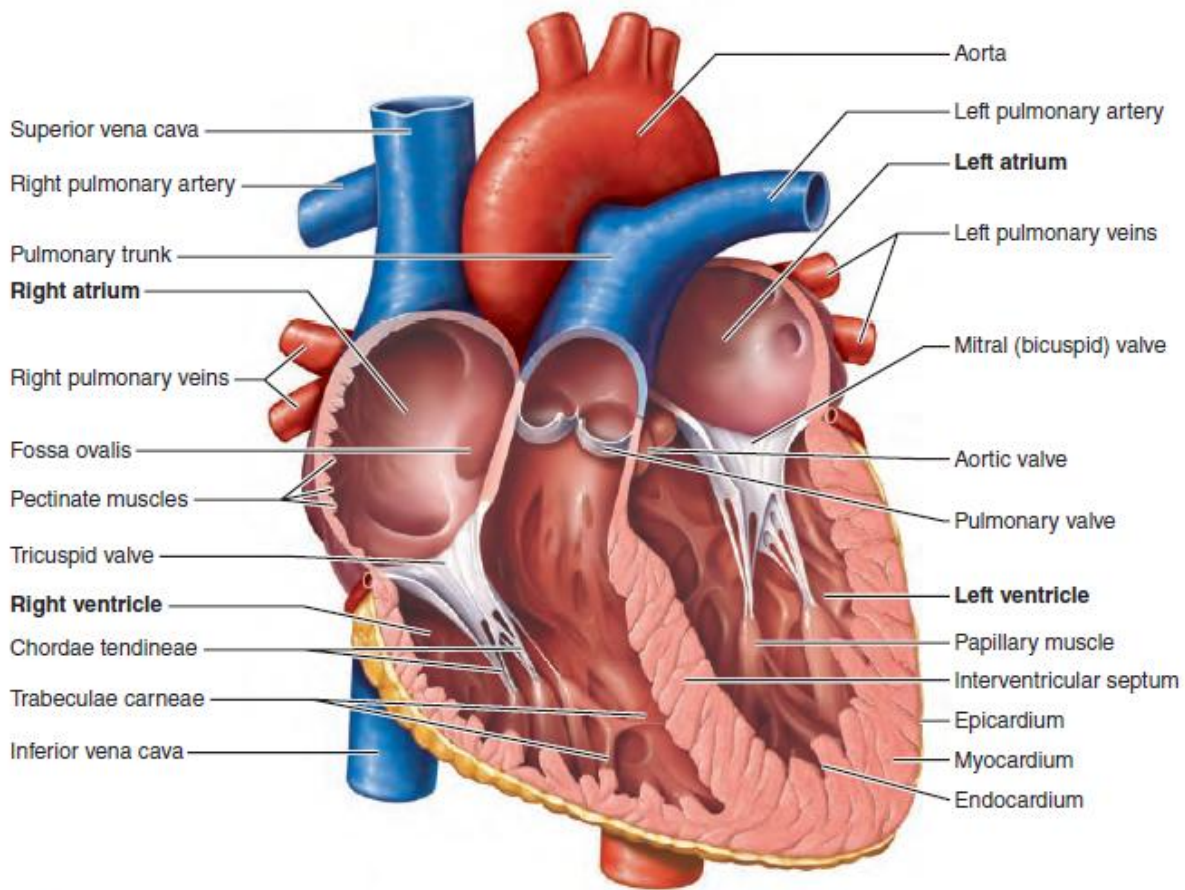


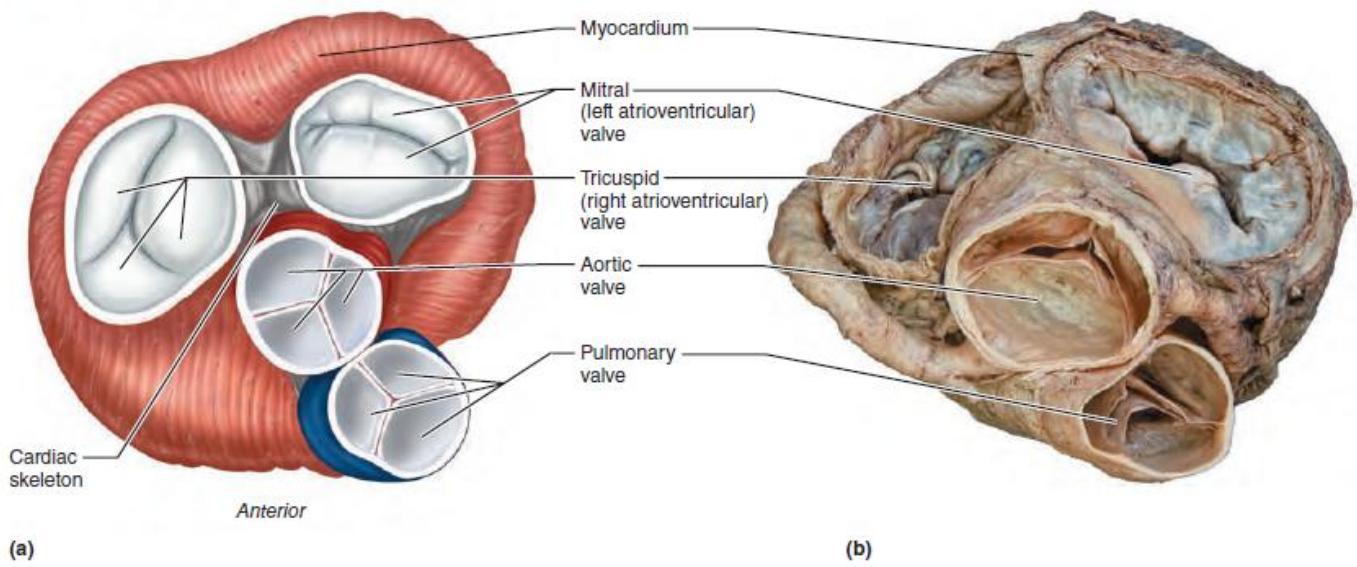
(a) Anterior aspect (pericardium removed)

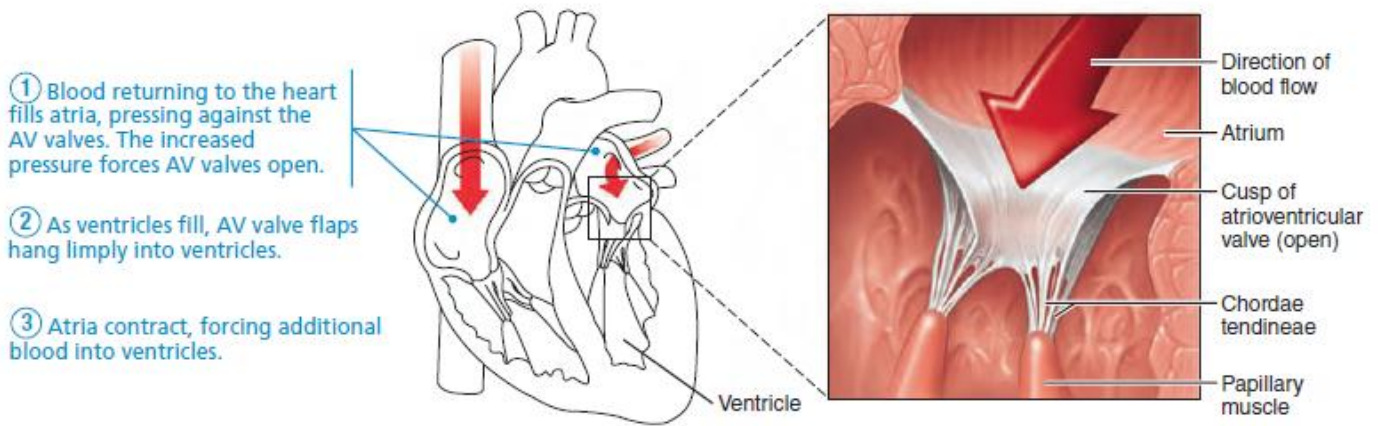


(b) Anterior view

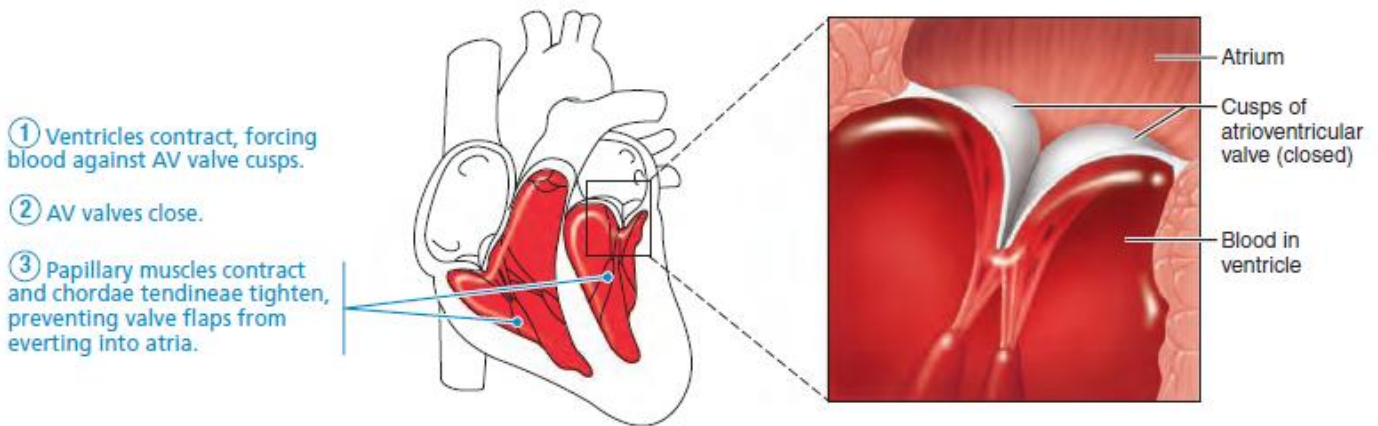


(e) Frontal section



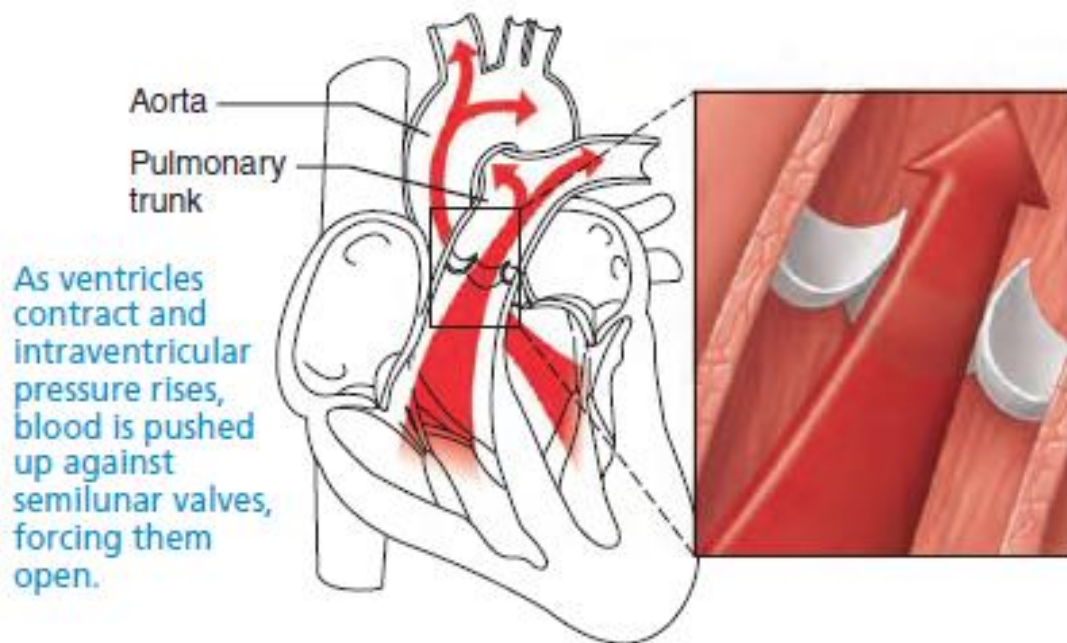


(a) AV valves open; atrial pressure greater than ventricular pressure

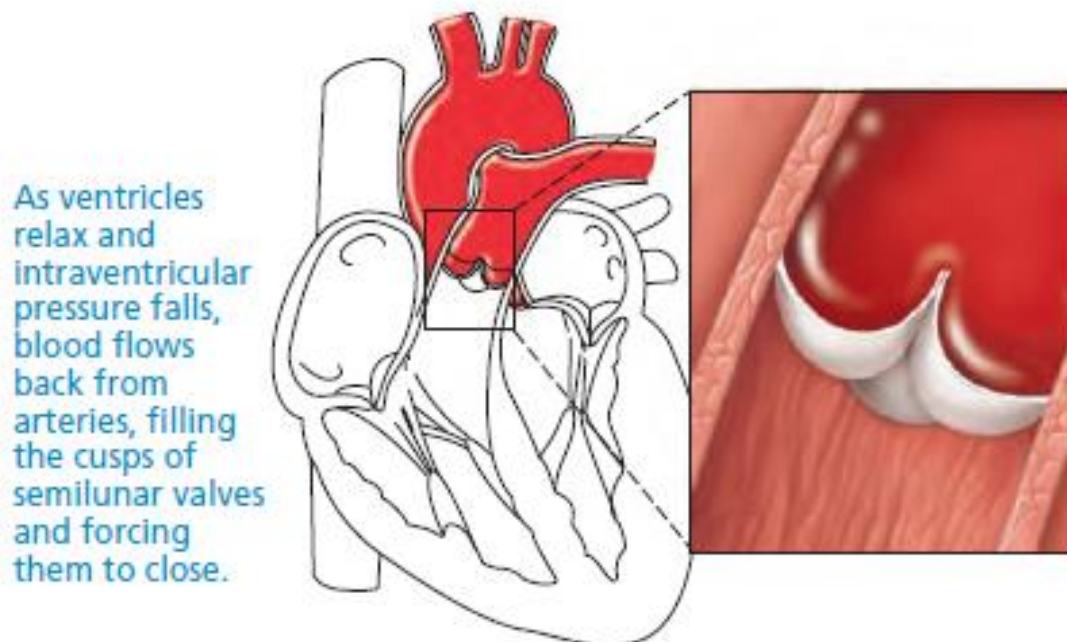


(b) AV valves closed; atrial pressure less than ventricular pressure

Figure 18.7 The atrioventricular (AV) valves.



(a) Semilunar valves open

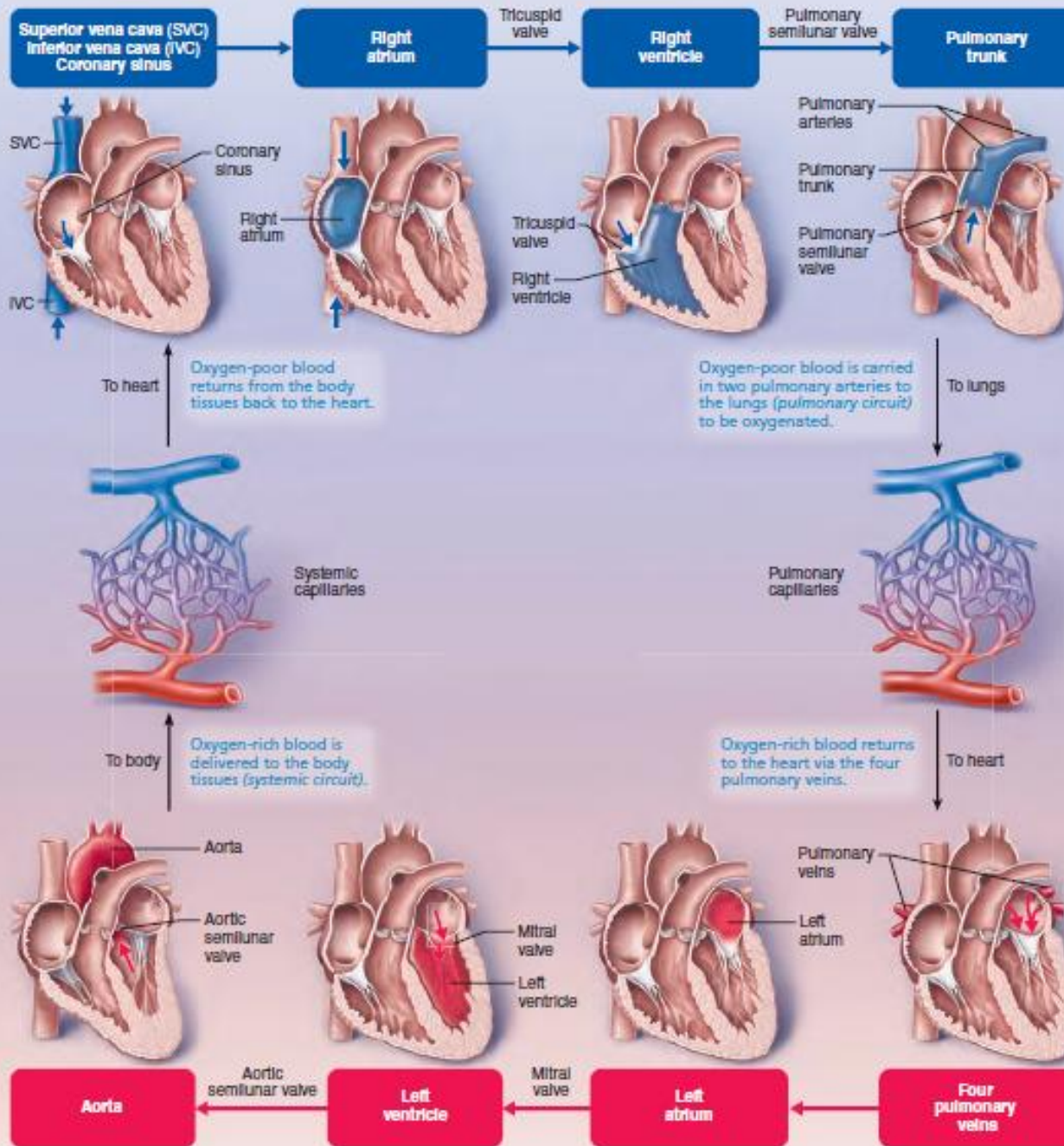


(b) Semilunar valves closed

Figure 18.8 The semilunar (SL) valves.

Both sides of the heart pump at the same time, but let's follow one spurt of blood all the way through the system.

■ Oxygen-poor blood
■ Oxygen-rich blood



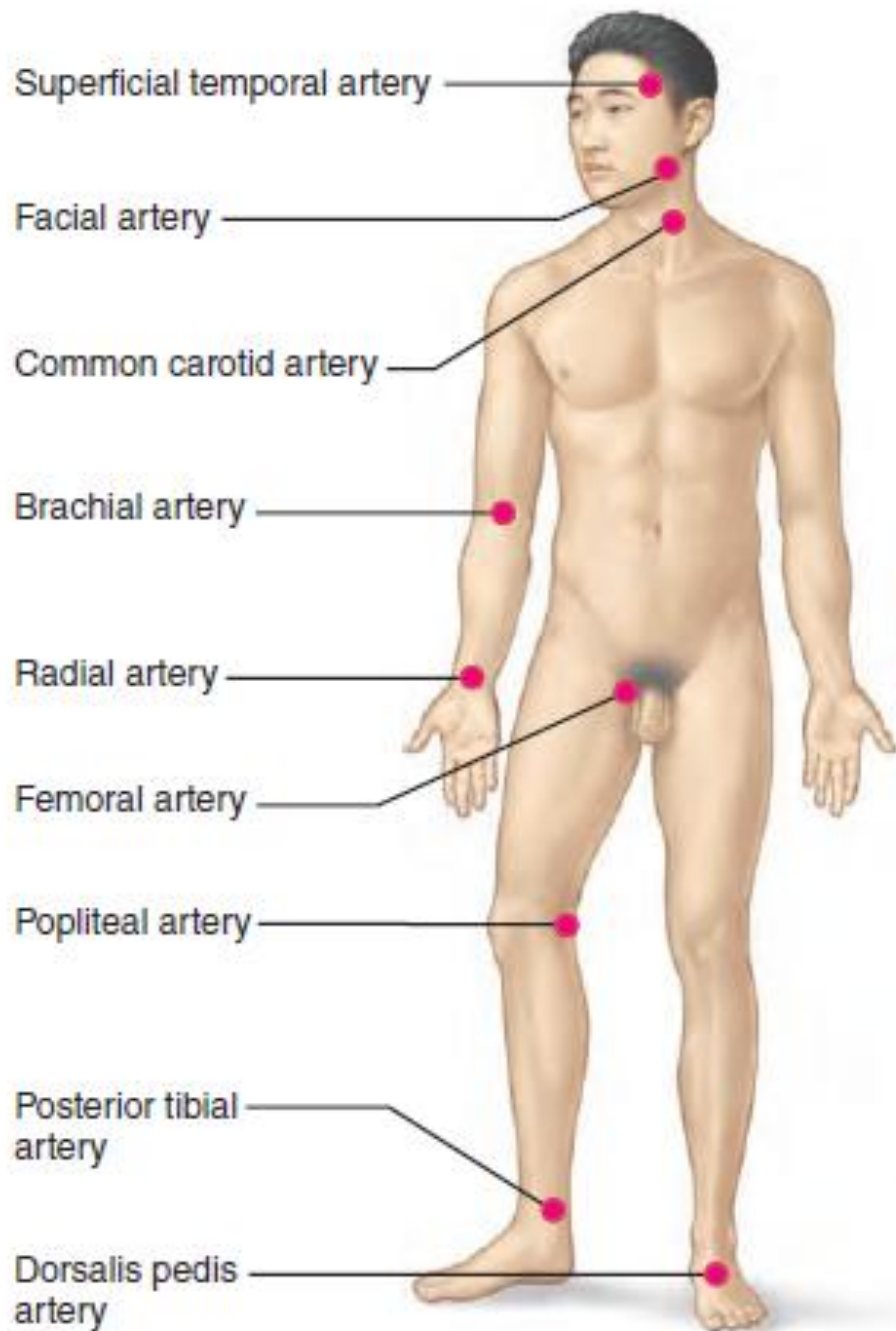


Figure 19.12 Body sites where the pulse is most easily palpated. (We discuss the specific arteries indicated on pp. 726–735.)

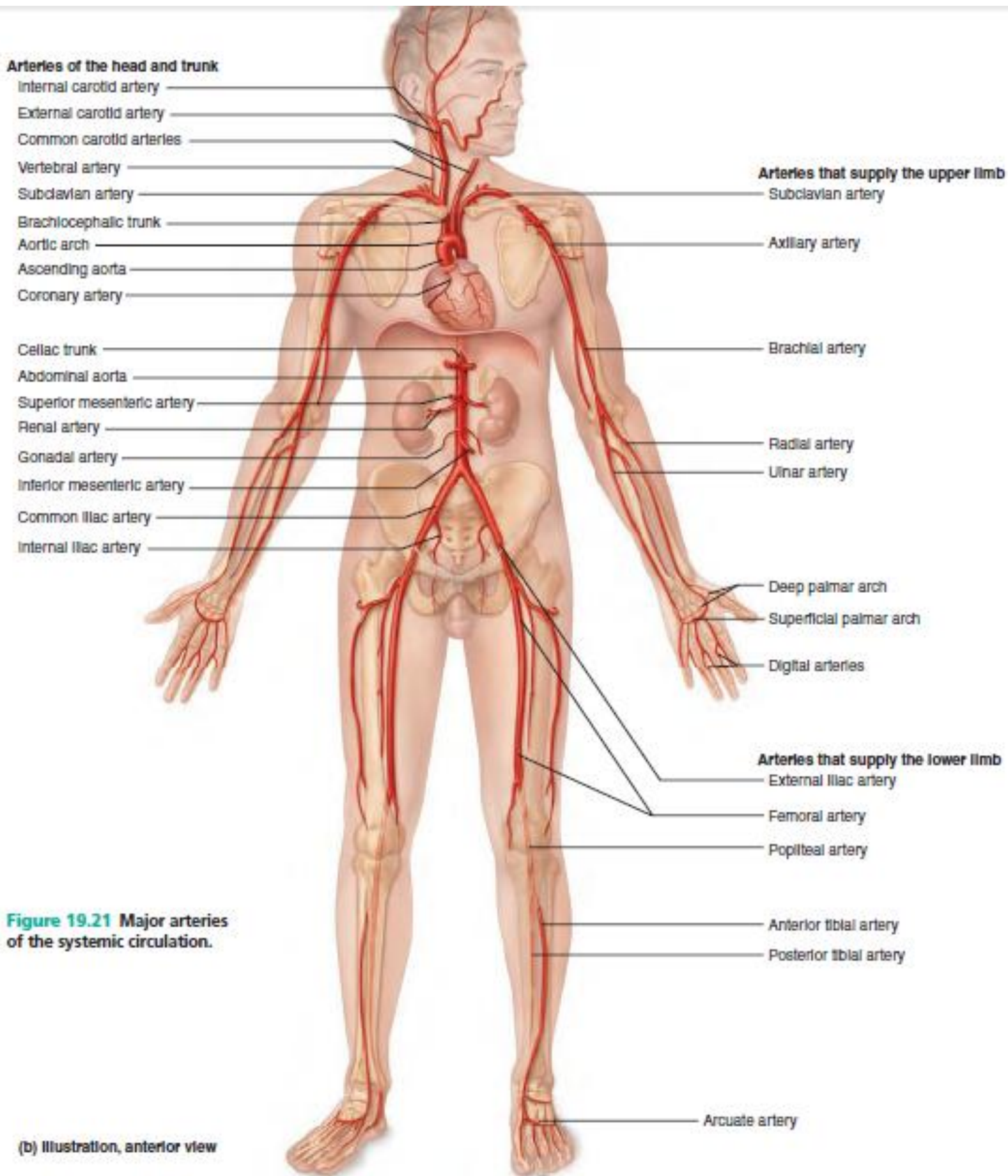


Figure 19.21 Major arteries of the systemic circulation.

(b) Illustration, anterior view

Veins of the head and trunk

Dural venous sinuses

External jugular vein

Vertebral vein

Internal jugular vein

Right and left
brachiocephalic veins

Superior vena cava

Great cardiac vein

Hepatic veins

Splenic vein

Hepatic portal vein

Renal vein

Superior mesenteric vein

Inferior mesenteric vein

Inferior vena cava

Common iliac vein

Internal iliac vein

Veins that drain the upper limb

Subclavian vein

Axillary vein

Cephalic vein

Brachial vein

Basilic vein

Median cubital vein

Ulnar vein

Radial vein

Digital veins

Veins that drain the lower limb

External iliac vein

Femoral vein

Great saphenous vein

Popliteal vein

Posterior tibial vein

Anterior tibial vein

Small saphenous vein

Dorsal venous arch

Dorsal metatarsal veins

Figure 19.26 Major veins of the systemic circulation.

