

CSM Anatomy

Circulatory System Lab Guide

HISTOLOGY

Identify RBCs, lymphocytes, monocytes, neutrophils, eosinophils, and basophils, platelets from a blood smear
Identify the difference in slides between arteries, veins and capillaries.
Identify lymphoid tissue of nodes and spleen

HEART

R & L atria
R & L ventricles
R & L auricles
interventricular septum
papillary muscles
chordae tendinae
bicuspid (mitral) valve
tricuspid valve
aortic and pulmonic semilunar valves
inferior vena cava
superior vena cava
pulmonary trunk
pulmonary arteries
pulmonary veins
aorta
coronary arteries
coronary veins
coronary sinus
pericardial sac
epicardium
myocardium
endocardium
interatrial septum
cardiac apex
cardiac base
ligamentum arteriosum (ductus arteriosus)

fossa ovalis (foramen ovale)

sinoatrial node
atrioventricular node
purkinje fibers

ARTERIES – what do they serve

* unpaired vessel
aorta (ascending, arch, descending)*
L & R coronary arteries
 anterior interventricular*
 circumflex*
 posterior interventricular*
brachiocephalic*
common carotid
external carotid
internal carotid
basilar*
vertebral
Circle of Willis*
subclavian
axillary
brachial
radial
ulnar
celiac trunk*
 gastric
 lienal (splenic)*
 common hepatic*
hepatic*
superior mesenteric*
renal
gonadal (testicular, ovarian)
inferior mesenteric*
common iliac
external iliac
internal iliac (hypogastric)
femoral
popliteal
anterior tibial
posterior tibial

peroneal
VEINS – what do they drain
superior vena cava*
brachiocephalic (innominate)
internal jugular
external jugular
subclavian
axillary
brachial
cephalic
basilic
azygos*
hemiazygos*
coronary sinus*
inferior vena cava*
hepatic*
splenic*
renal
gonadal (testicular, ovarian)
common iliac
external iliac
internal iliac (hypogastric)
femoral
great saphenous
hepatic portal*
gastric
superior mesenteric*
inferior mesenteric*
LYMPH NODE REGIONS:
 popliteal
 inguinal
 lumbar
 cubital
 axillary
 thoracic
 cervical
spleen
thymus