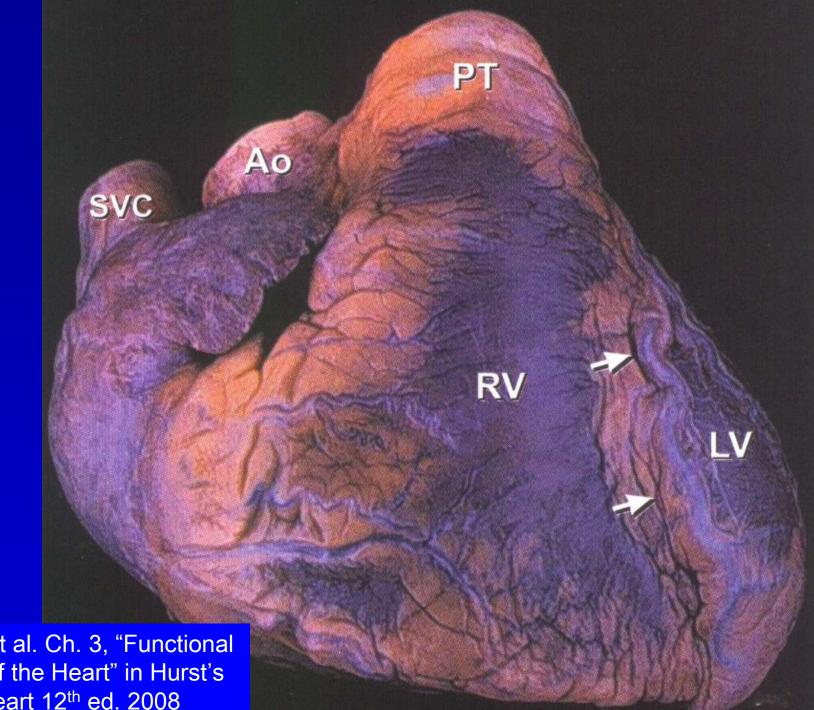
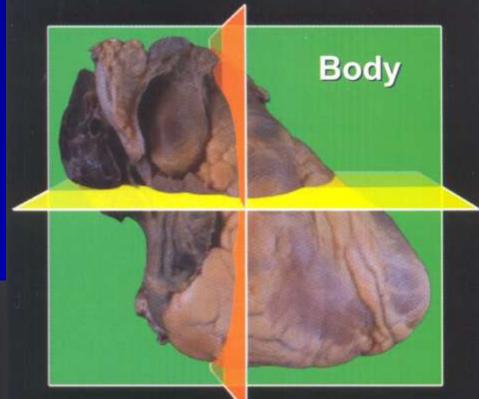
Cardiac Anatomy

2011 Joe M. Moody, Jr, MD UTHSCSA and STVAHCS

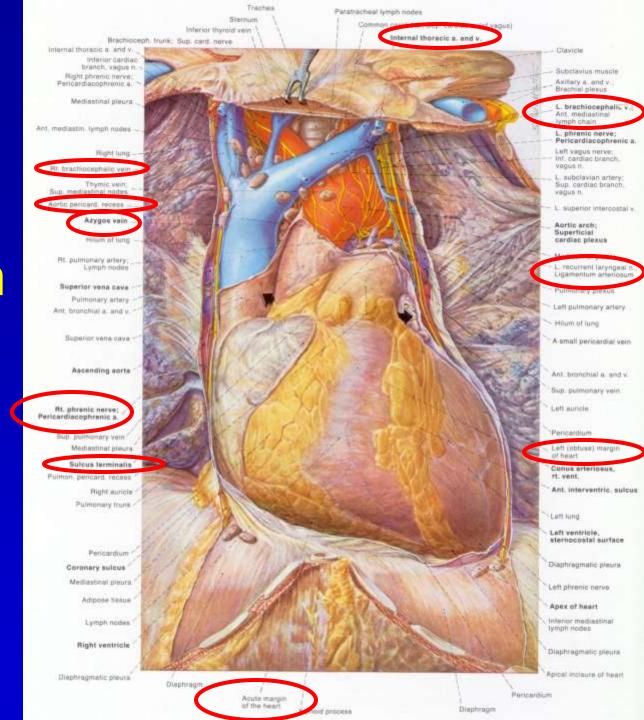






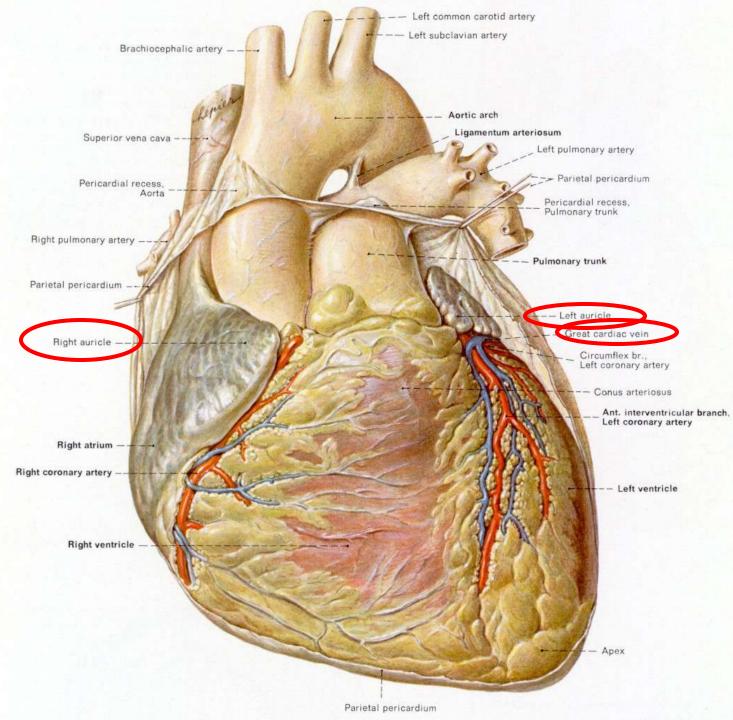
Heart In Situ and Pericardium

Clemente CD. Anatomy 3rd Ed, 1987, fig 188.



Anterior Cardiac Surface

Clemente CD. Anatomy 3rd Ed, 1987, fig 194.



Topics

- Pericardium
- Veins
 - Systemic (SVC, IVC)
 - Pulmonary (RU, RL, LU, LL)
 - Coronary
- Chambers
 - Atria (R, L)
 - Ventricles (R, L)

- Valves
 - AV (Tricuspid, mitral)
 - Semilunar (Pulmonary, aortic)
- Arteries
 - Pulmonary
 - Systemic
 - Coronary

Pericardium

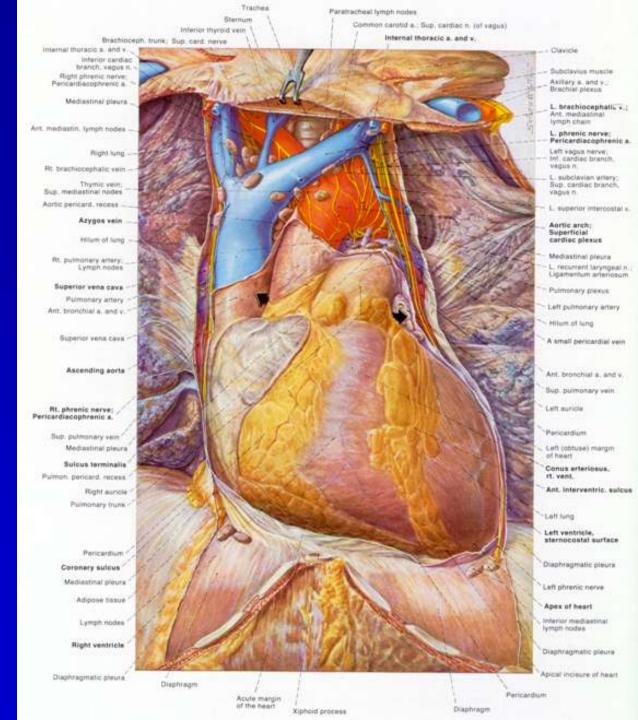
Heart In Situ and Pericardium

Transverse pericardial sinus shown by arrows

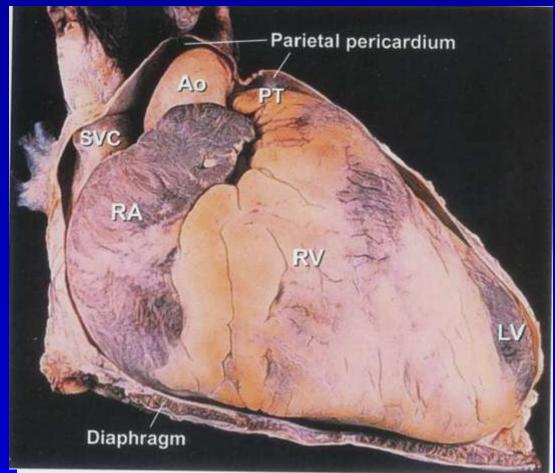
Visceral pericardium is simply epicardium

Parietal pericardium is fibrous

Clemente CD. Anatomy 3rd Ed, 1987, fig 212.



Pericardium



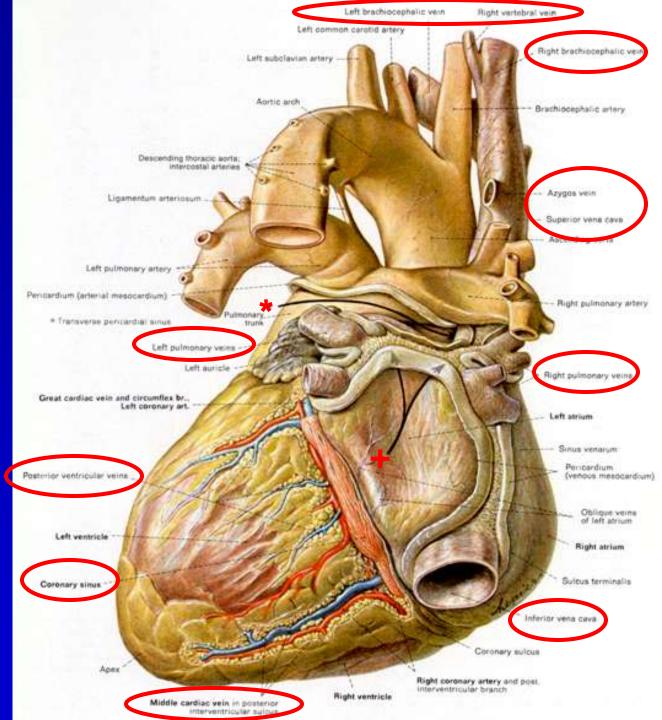
Veins

Posterior Surface of Heart

Transverse pericardial sinus shown by *

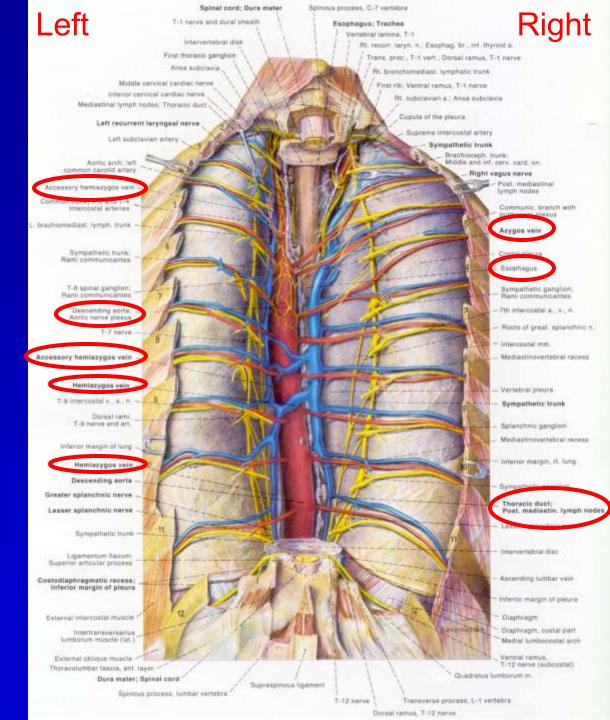
Oblique pericardial sinus shown by +

Clemente CD. Anatomy 3rd Ed, 1987, fig 195.



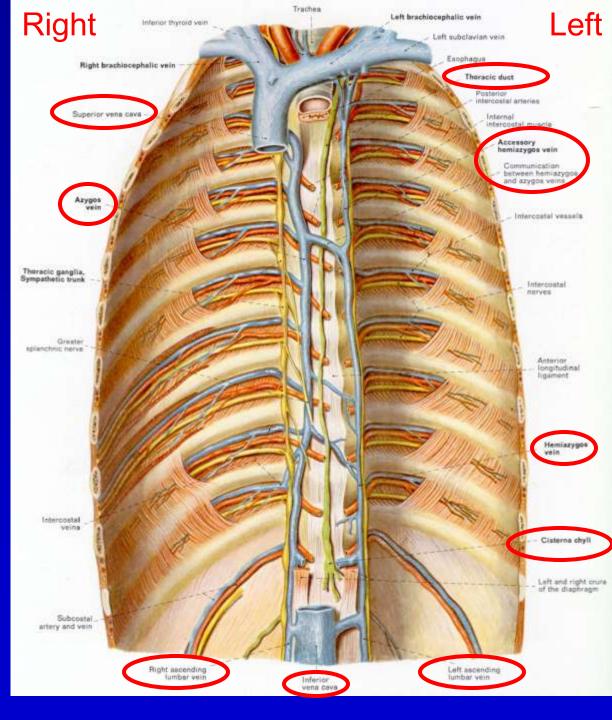
Veins of Thorax, Posterior View

Clemente CD. Anatomy 3rd Ed, 1987, fig 219.



Azygous Veins

Clemente CD. Anatomy 3rd Ed, 1987, fig 221.

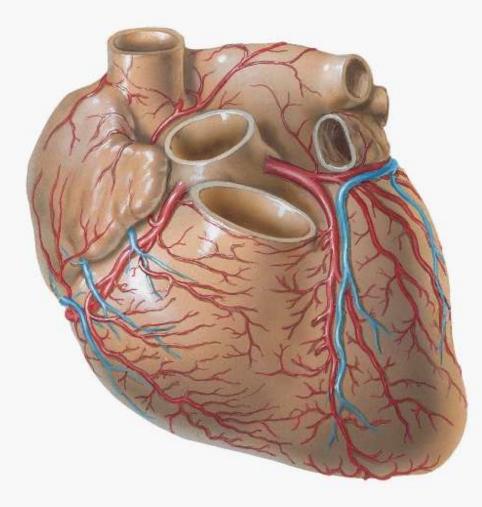


Right Mediastinal Surface

Subclavian artery Brachial plexus-Clavicle 2nd thoracic sympathetic ganglion-Subclavius muscle Recurrent laryngeal branch, Right vagus nerve Scalenus anterior muscle Cardiac plexus, Vagus nerve Subclavian vein Ant. pulmonary plexus, Vagus nerve 1st rib; Intercostal fascia Arch of the azygos vein-Vagus nerve, Internal thoracic artery Post. pulmonary plexus Phrenic nerve Rt. brachiocephalic vein Pericardiacophrenic art. Thymus gland Intercostal vein, artery and nerve Superior vena cava 2 Pulmonary artery Right phrenic nerve, Pericardiacophrenic artery Sympathetic. Right primary bronchus, trunk ganglia Dorsal bronchial art, and vein Pulmonary veins (covered by Greater mediastinal pleura) splanchnic nerve Pulmonary ligament - Esophagus, Esophageal plexu Costal pleura Costal pleura Central tendon of diaphragm Diaphragm herrier 1

Clemente CD. Anatomy 3rd Ed, 1987, fig 184.

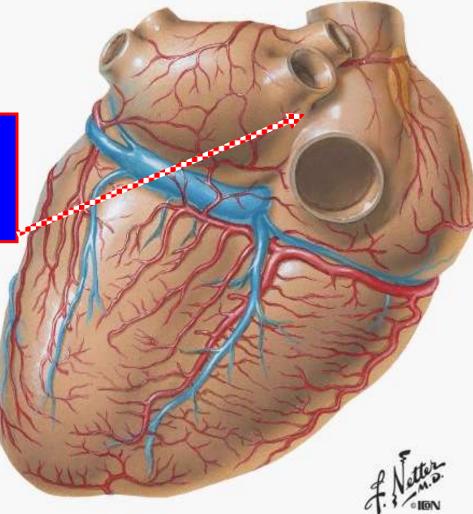
Coronary Arteries and Cardiac Veins Sternocostal Surface



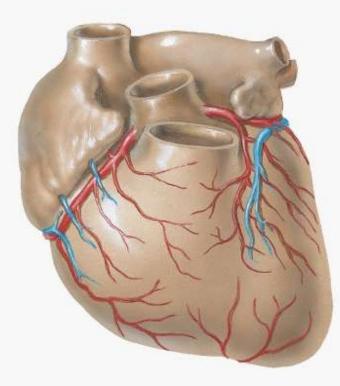


Coronary Arteries and Cardiac Veins Diaphragmatic Surface

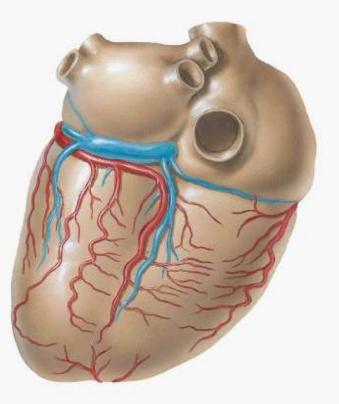
Sondegaard's Groove, Waterston's groove, interatrial groove



Coronary Arteries and Cardiac Veins Variations



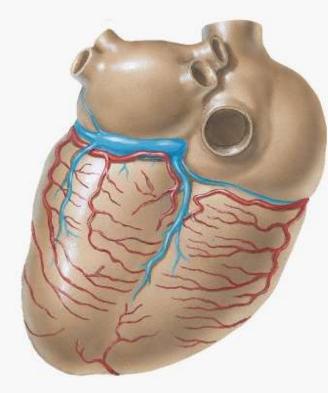
Small LAD

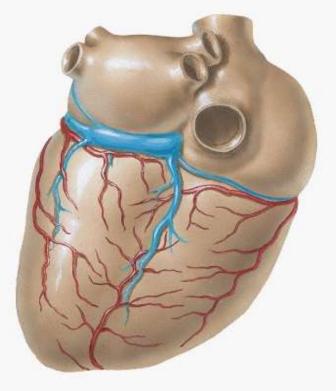


Dominant LCX (left-dominant)



Coronary Arteries and Cardiac Veins Variations

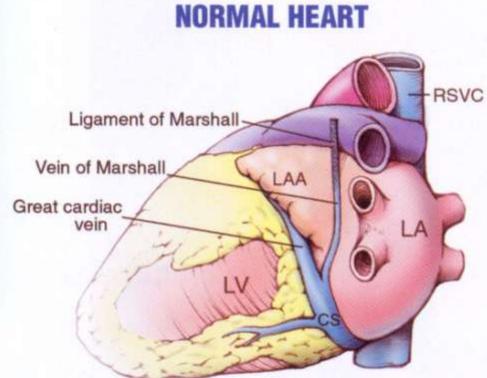




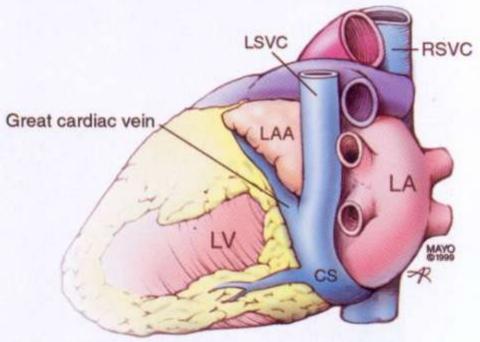
Dominant LAD No PDA

Dominant LAD No PDA





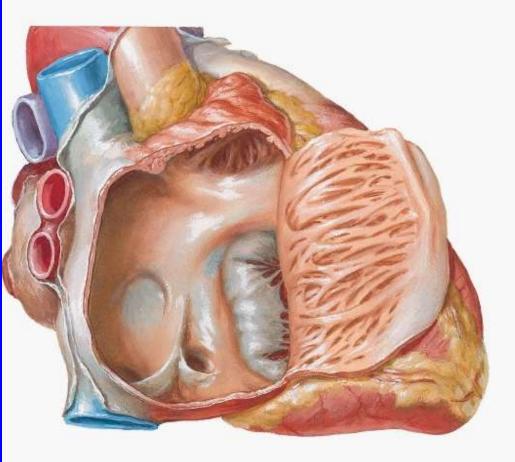
PERSISTENT LSVC



Chambers

•SVC Ascending Ao Right PA RA appendage Right PV Sondegaard's groove Crista terminalis Fossa Ovalis Eustachian valve Thebesian valve Triangle of Koch Cavotricuspid isthmus Atrioventricular septum (Gerbode) •IVC Sinus venosus atrium

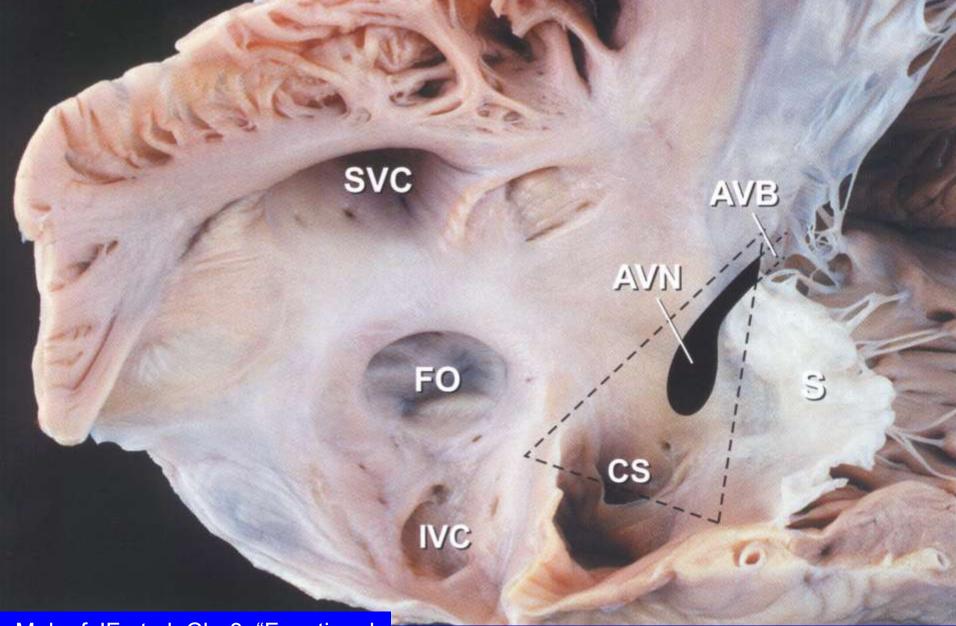
Opened Right Atrium Right Lateral View

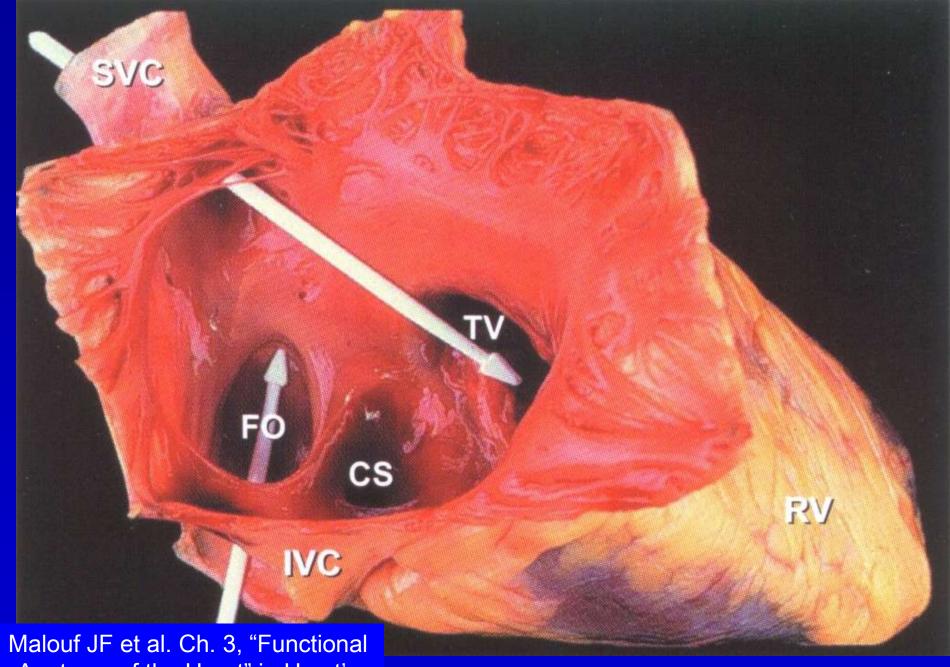






RA Appendage and sulcus terminalis





Anatomy of the Heart" in Hurst's The Heart 12th ed. 2008

Four-chamber view at level of aorta

LA

40

RA

Fenestrated Eustachian valve

IVC

Malouf JF et al. Ch. 3, "Functional Anatomy of the Heart" in Hurst's <u>The Heart</u> 12th ed. 2008

Four-chamber view at level of coronary sinus Malouf JF et al. Ch. 3, "Functional Anatomy of the Heart" in Hurst's <u>The Heart</u> 12th ed. 2008

RA

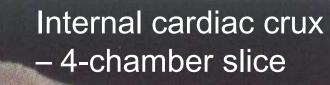
RV

RIP

AVS

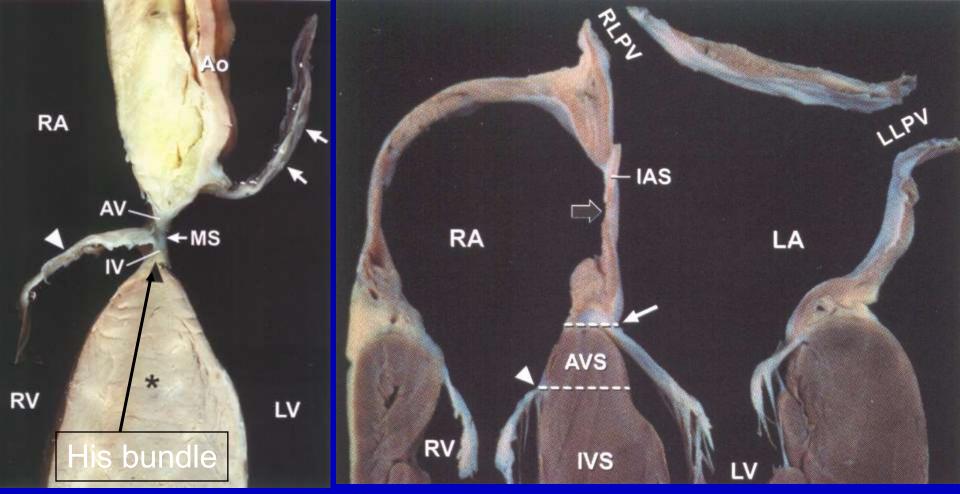
IVS

IAS



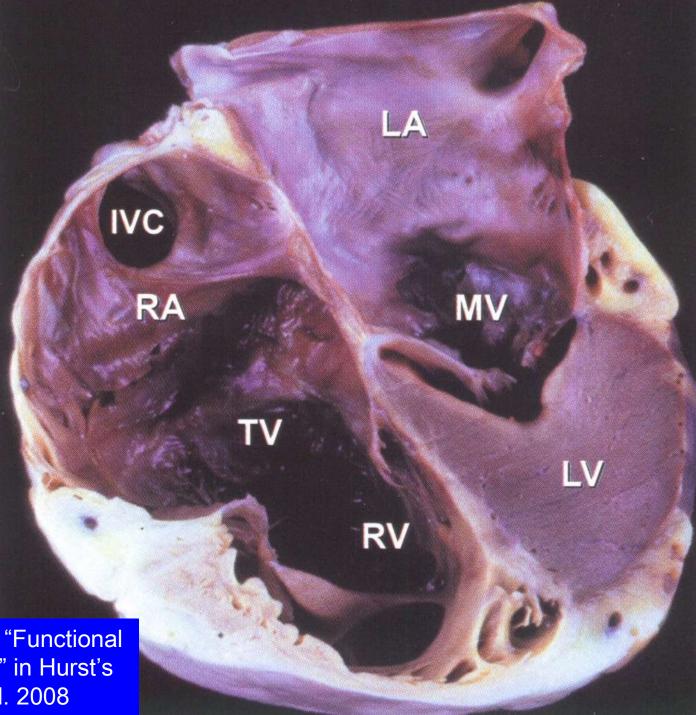
LA

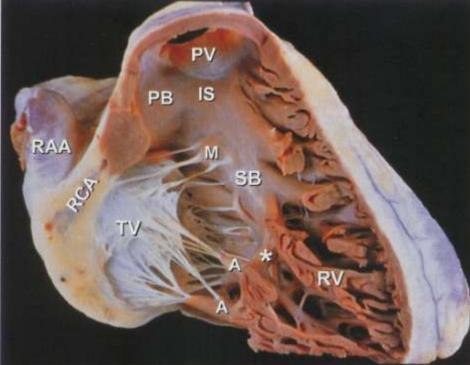
LLPV



4-chamber slice through aortic root and aortic valve

Malouf JF et al. Ch. 3, "Functional Anatomy of the Heart" in Hurst's <u>The Heart</u> 12th ed. 2008 Internal cardiac crux – 4-chamber slice with apical displacement of TV septal leaflet compared with MV septal leaflet Transverse section at level of cardiac chambers

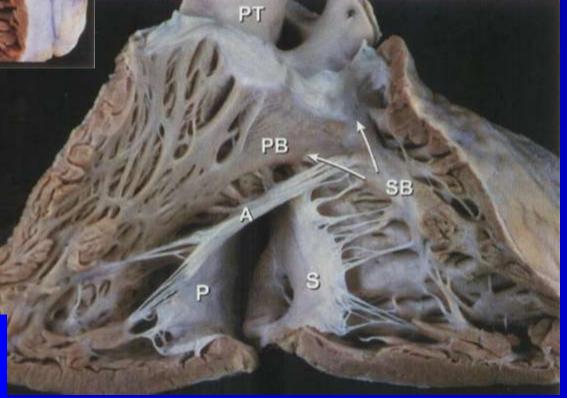




Right Ventricle

Crista supraventricularis has 3 bands

- PB parietal band
- IS infundibular septum
- SB septal band
- Moderator band
- M medial papillary muscle



Bilobed LA appendage

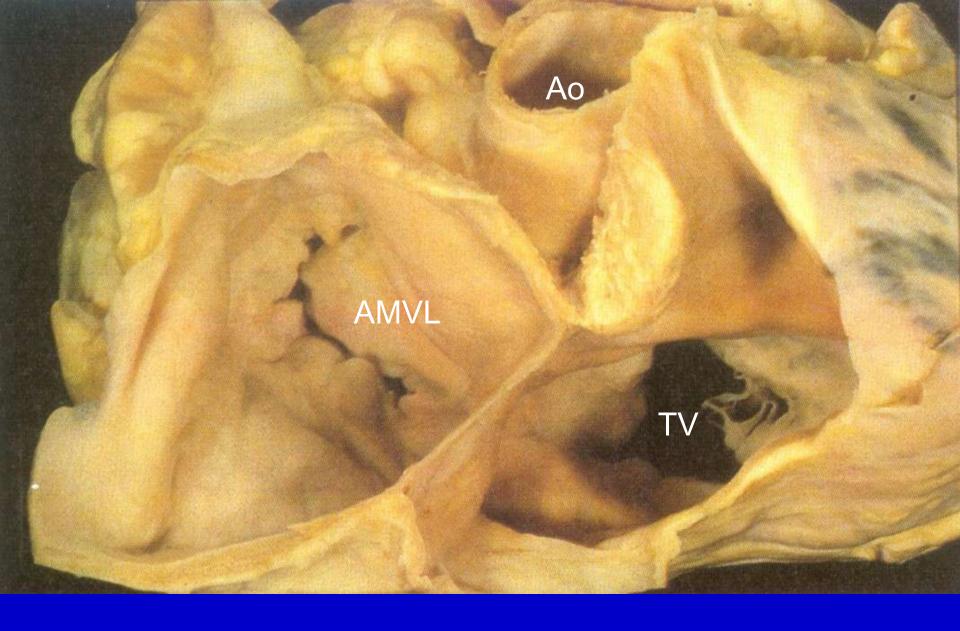
RA

4-lobed LA appendage

Malouf JF et al. Ch. 3, "Functional Anatomy of the Heart" in Hurst's <u>The Heart</u> 12th ed. 2008

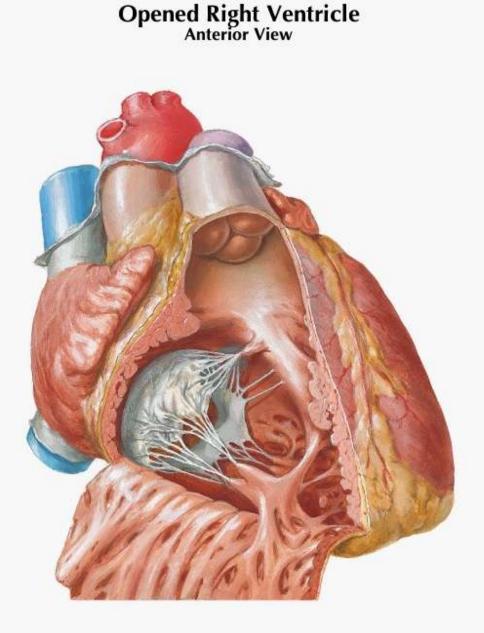
RLPV

RUPV



Interatrial septum: Waterston's groove







Malouf JF et al. Ch. 3, "Functional Anatomy of the Heart" in Hurst's <u>The Heart</u> 12th ed. 2008

IVC

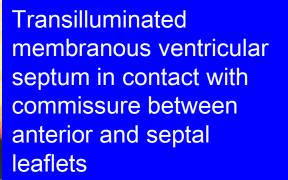
Malouf JF et al. Ch. 3, "Functional Anatomy of the Heart" in Hurst's <u>The Heart</u> 12th ed. 2008

AU

4

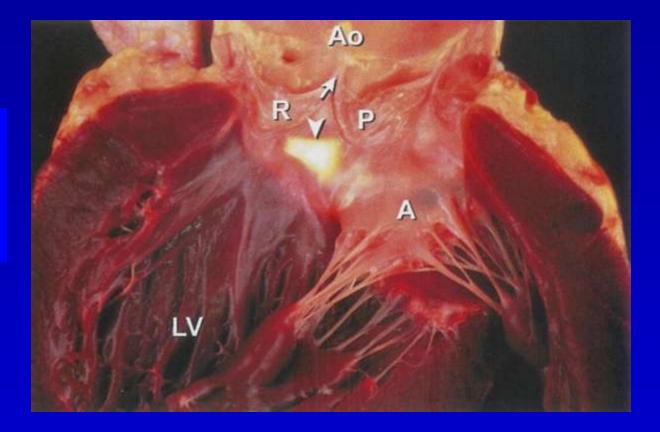
PM

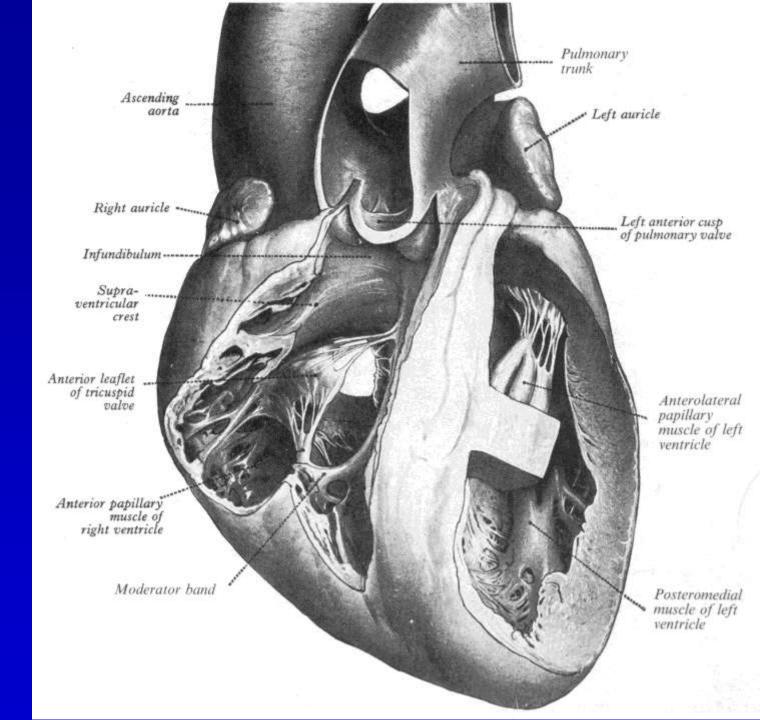
Membranous Ventricular Septum

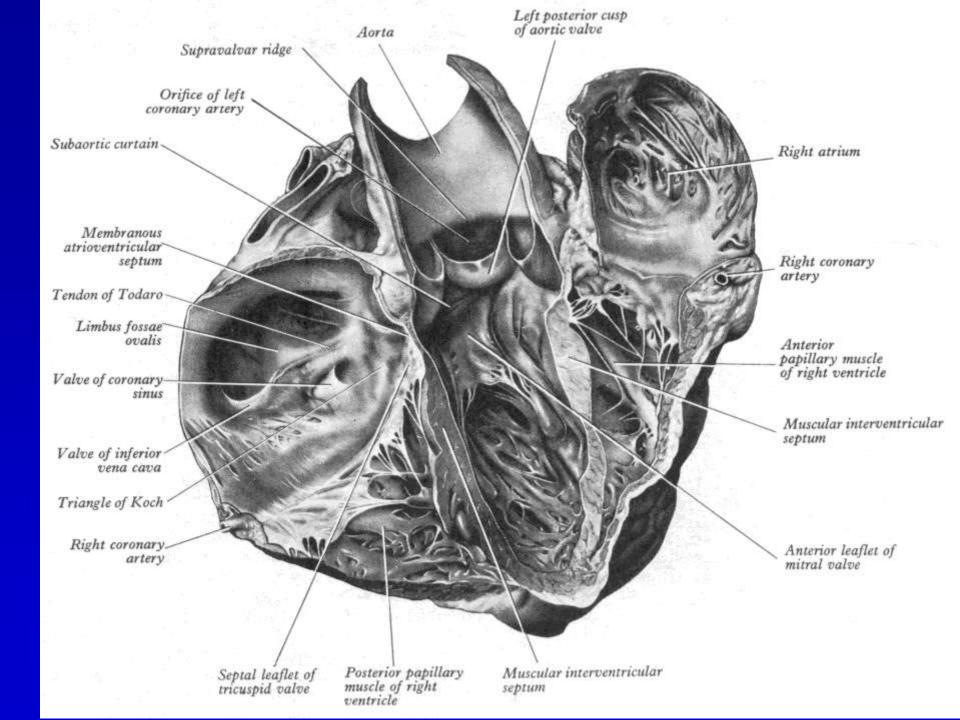


Membranous Ventricular Septum

Transilluminated membranous ventricular septum near junction of right and posterior leaflets







Frontal section: TV anterior, septal and posterior leaflets

RAA



LV

Ao

PT

RVO

RN

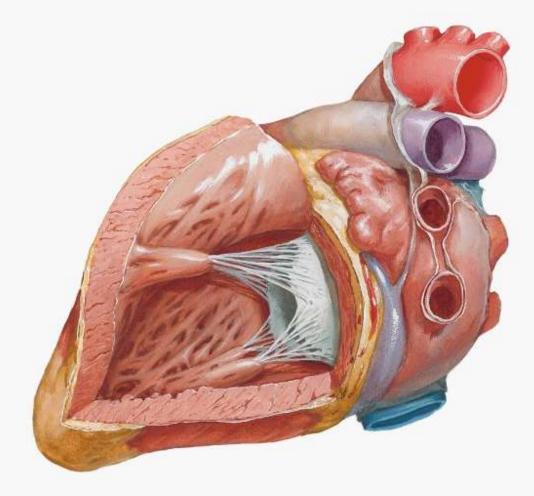
SVC

TV

RA

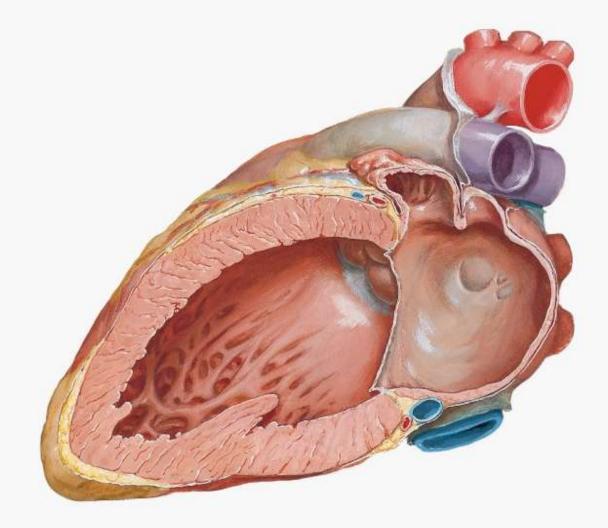
Malouf JF et al. Ch. 3, "Functional Anatomy of the Heart" in Hurst's <u>The Heart</u> 12th ed. 2008 Calcified LV false tendon seen in short-axis view

Left Ventricle Flap Opened in Posterolateral Wall

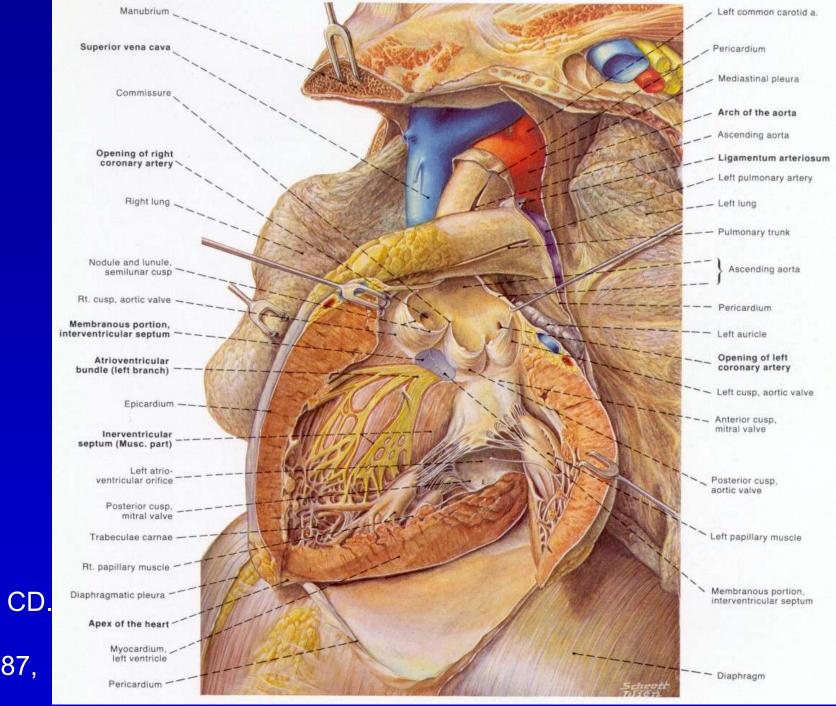




Left Atrium and Ventricle Sectioned with Mitral Valve Cut Away

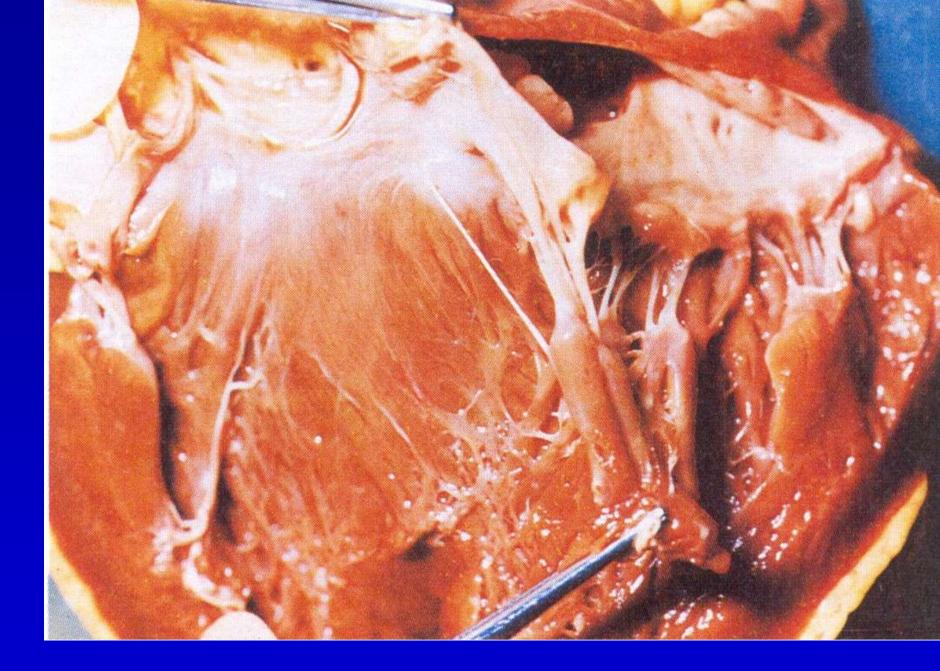


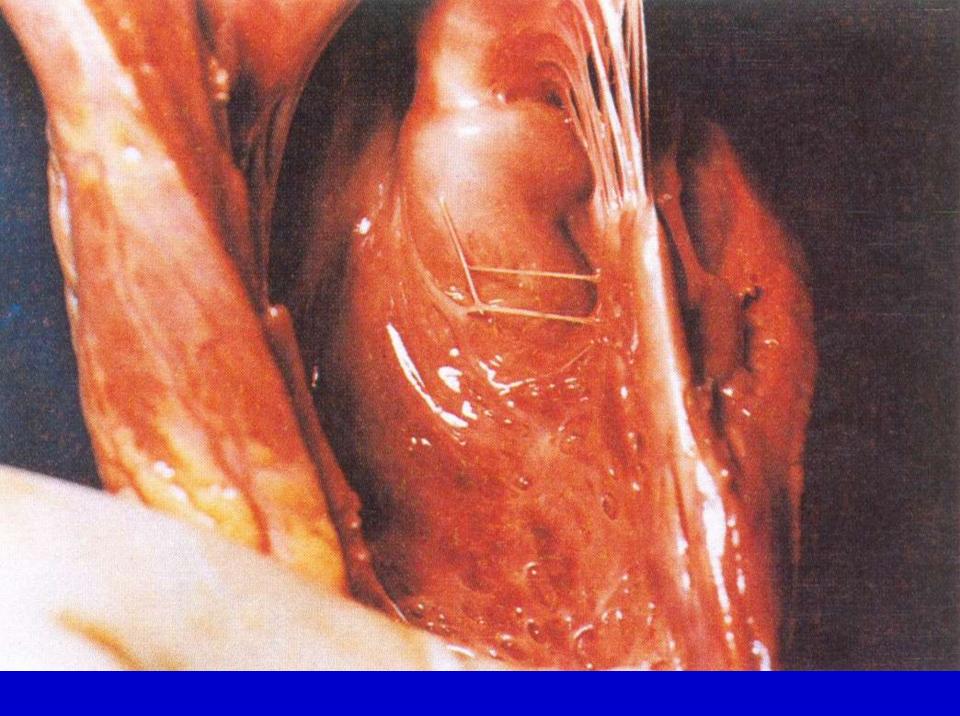


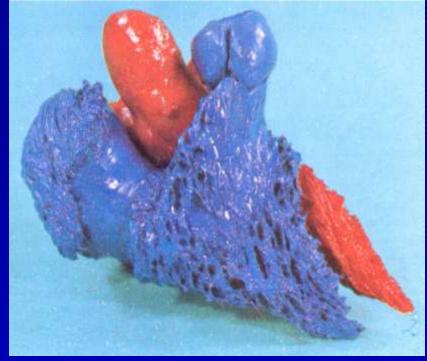


Clemente CD. Anatomy 3rd Ed, 1987, fig 212.



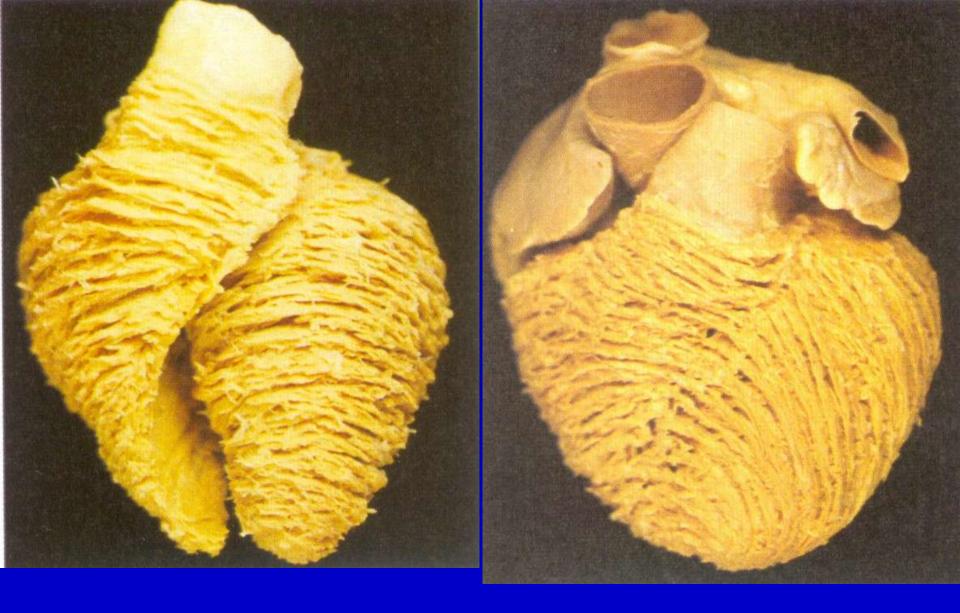


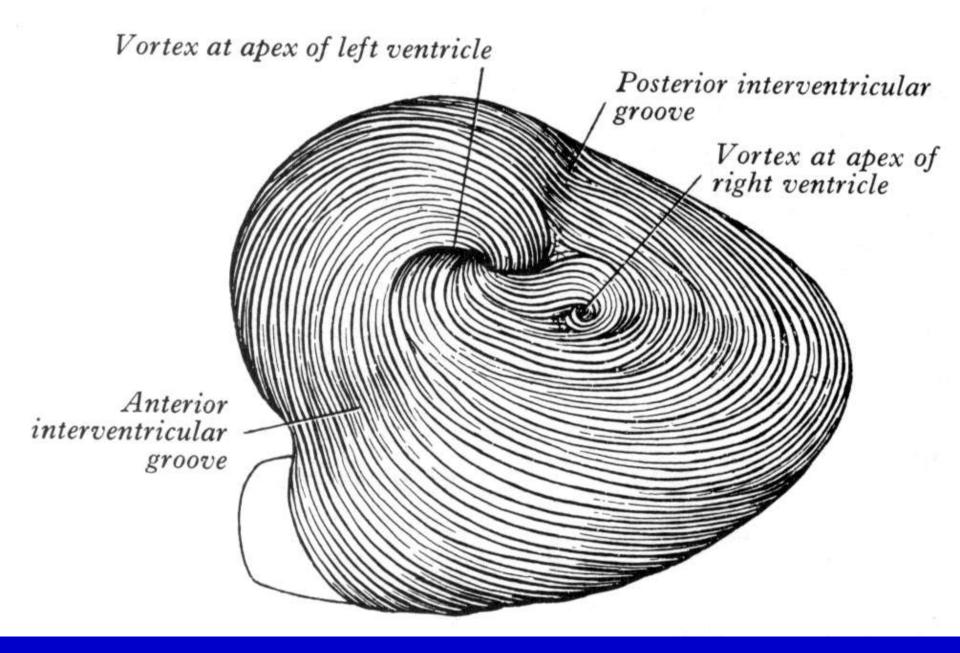


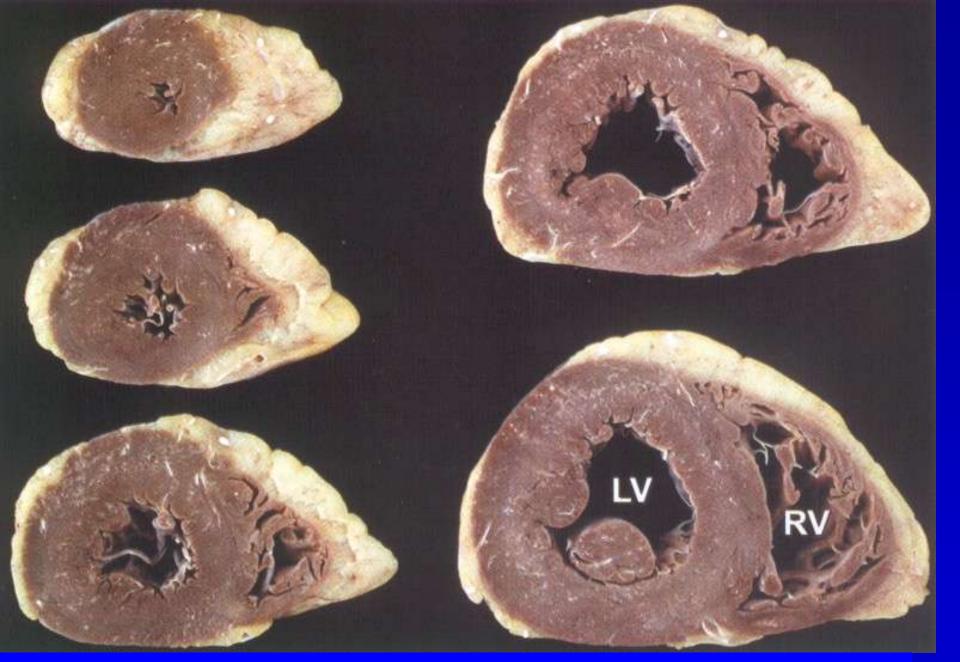




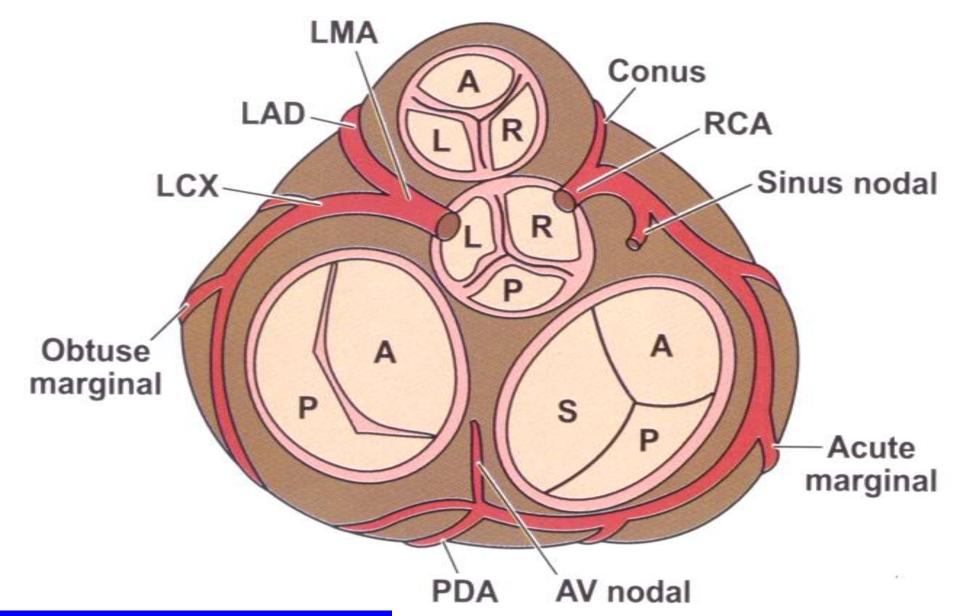


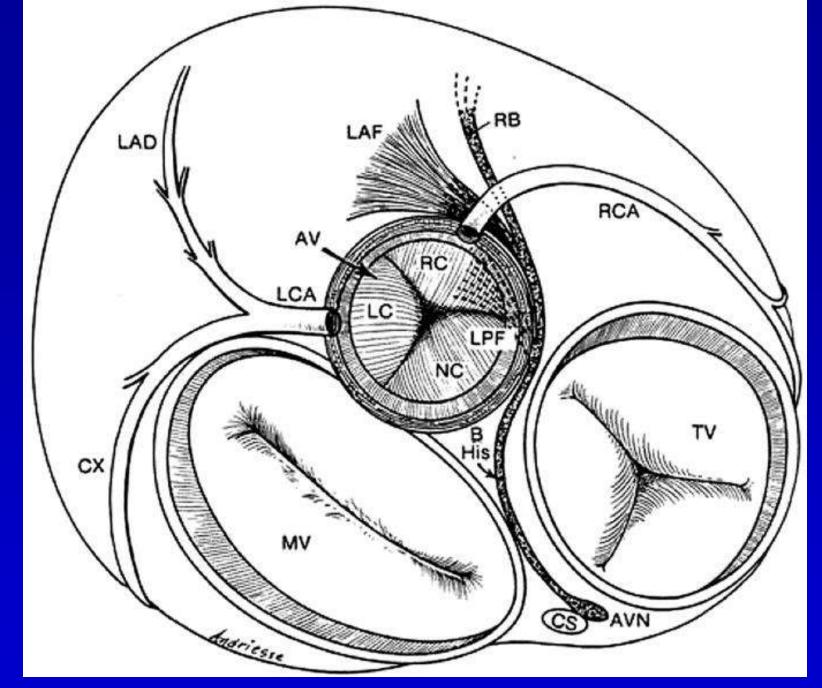






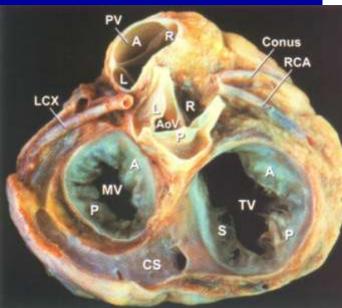


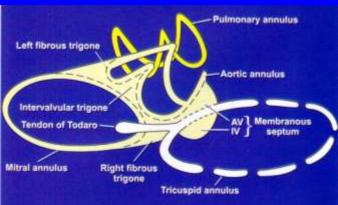


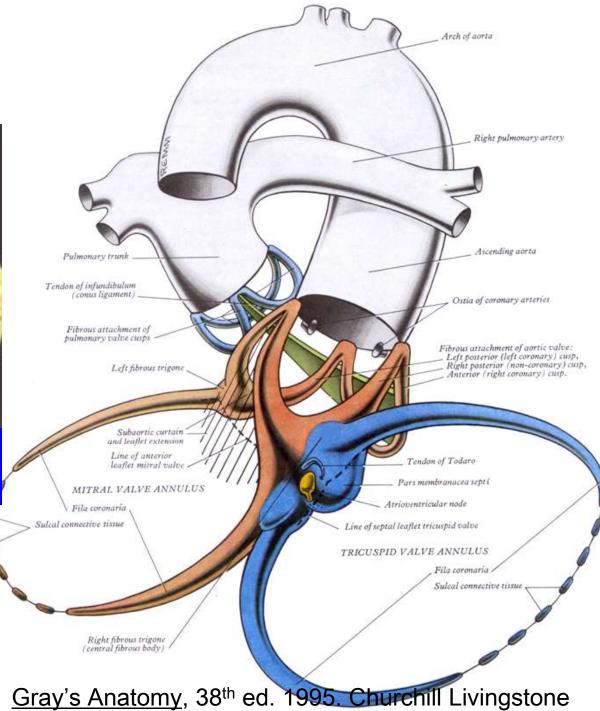


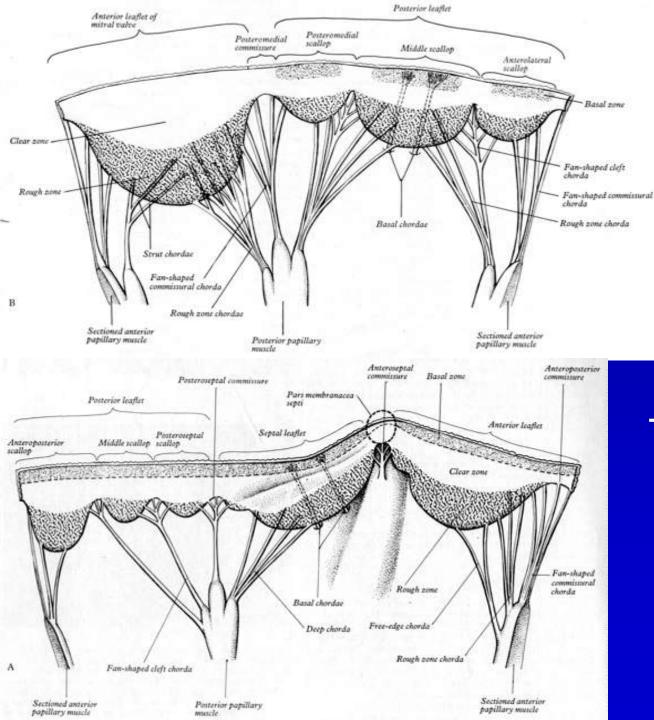
Coats W et al. Cardiology in Review. 2006;14:158.

Fibrous Skeleton of the Heart









Mitral and Tricuspid Comparison

Mitral Valve

Tricuspid Valve

Mitral Valve Chordae Tendinae

- <u>First-order</u> (primary or "marginal") insert on leaflet free edges
- <u>Second-order</u> ("strut") insert on the ventricular surface of the leaflets, usually near the junction between the rough and smooth zones
- <u>Third-order</u> arise directly from the LV wall

Nielsen SL et al. Circulation 2003;108:486

Mitral Valve Apparatus

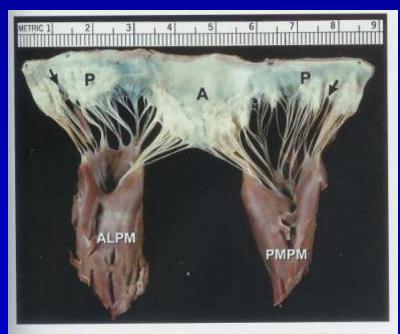
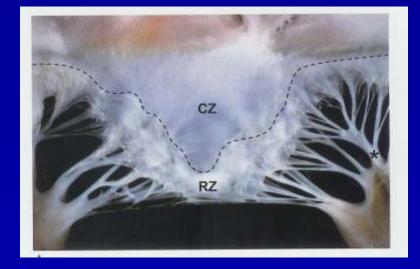


FIGURE 3–25. Gross anatomy of the mitral valve and papillary muscles-chordal apparatus, as demonstrated in an excised and unfolded valve. Each commissure overlies a papillary muscle. Arrows point to minor commissures. A, anterior leaflet; ALPM, anterolateral papillary muscle; P, posterior leaflet; PMPM, posteromedial papillary muscle.

Malouf JF et al. Ch. 3, "Functional Anatomy of the Heart" in Hurst's <u>The Heart</u> 12th ed. 2008



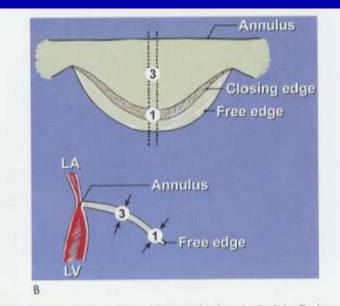
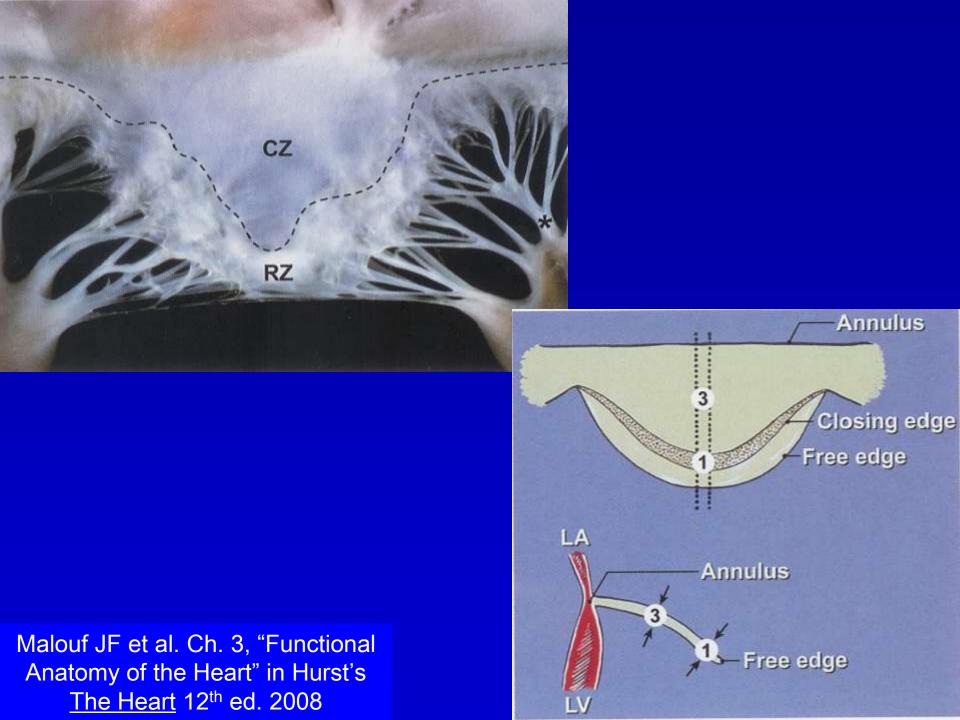
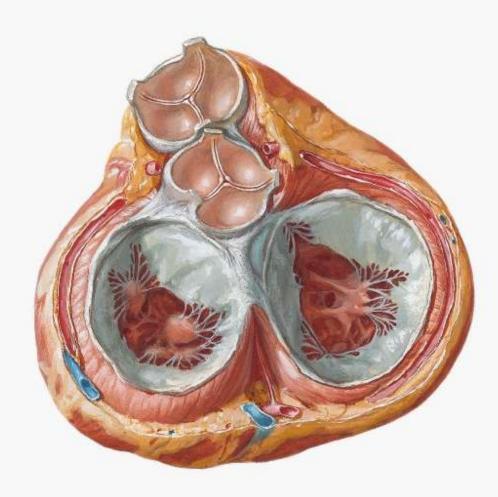


FIGURE 3-26. Components of the mitral valve. A. Each leaflet has a large clear zone (CZ) and a smaller rough zone (RZ) between its free edge and closing edge (*dotted line*). A fanlike commissural chordae tendinea (*) connects the tip of the papillary muscle to the commissure. B. Schematic diagram of an open anterior mitral leaflet comparable to A. Section obtained along the *dotted lines* shows the relationship of the mitral annulus and free edge to the closing edge.

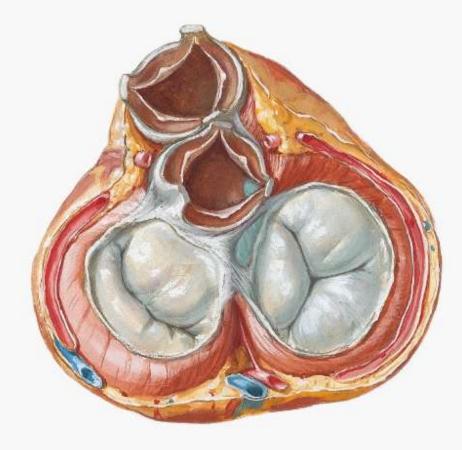


Valves of Heart in Diastole

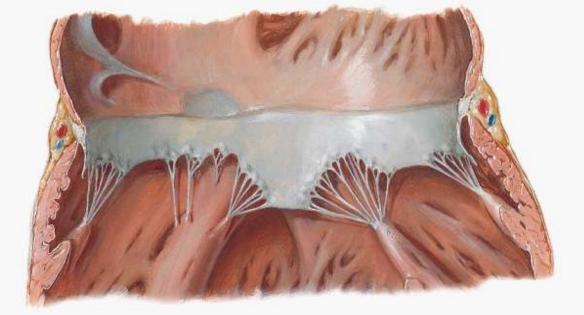


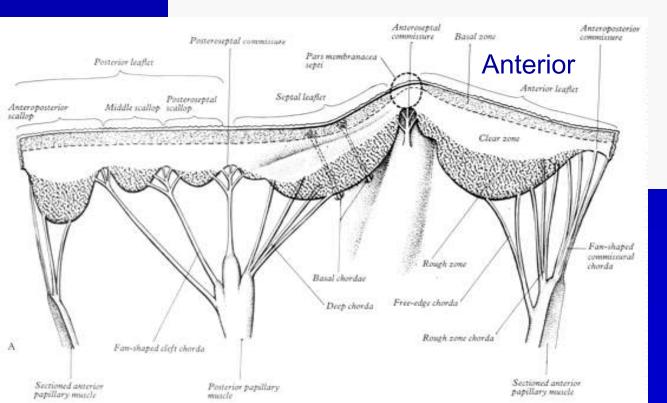


Valves of Heart in Systole



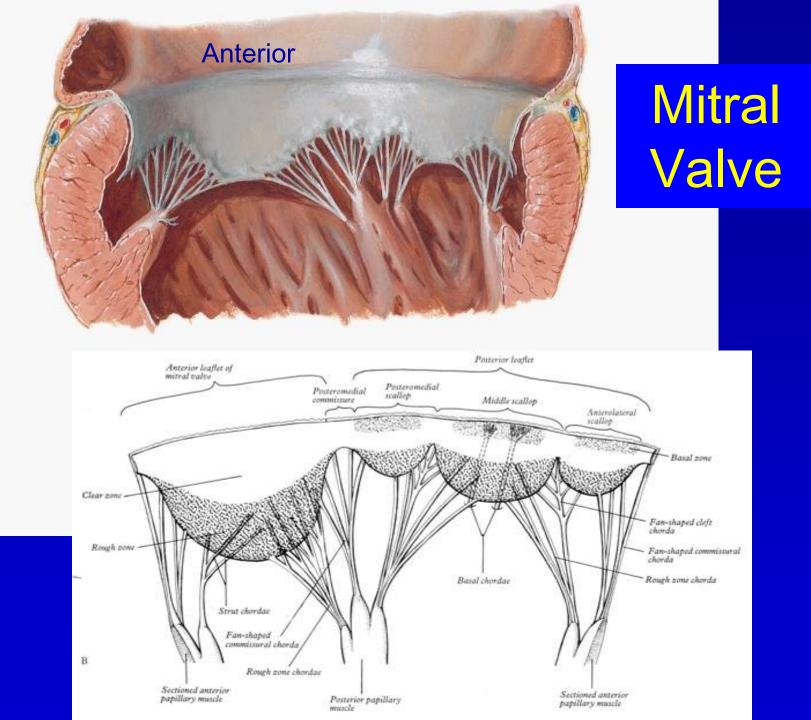


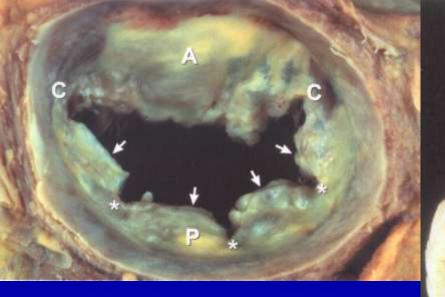




F. Netters

Tricuspid Valve

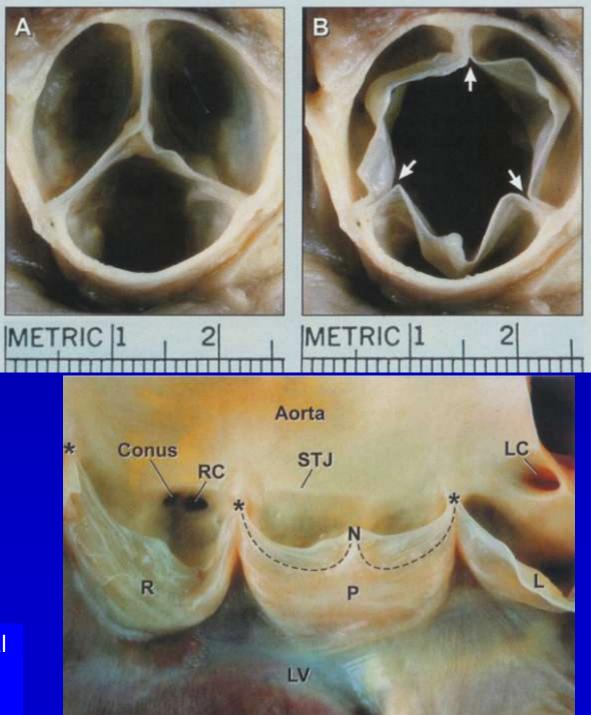








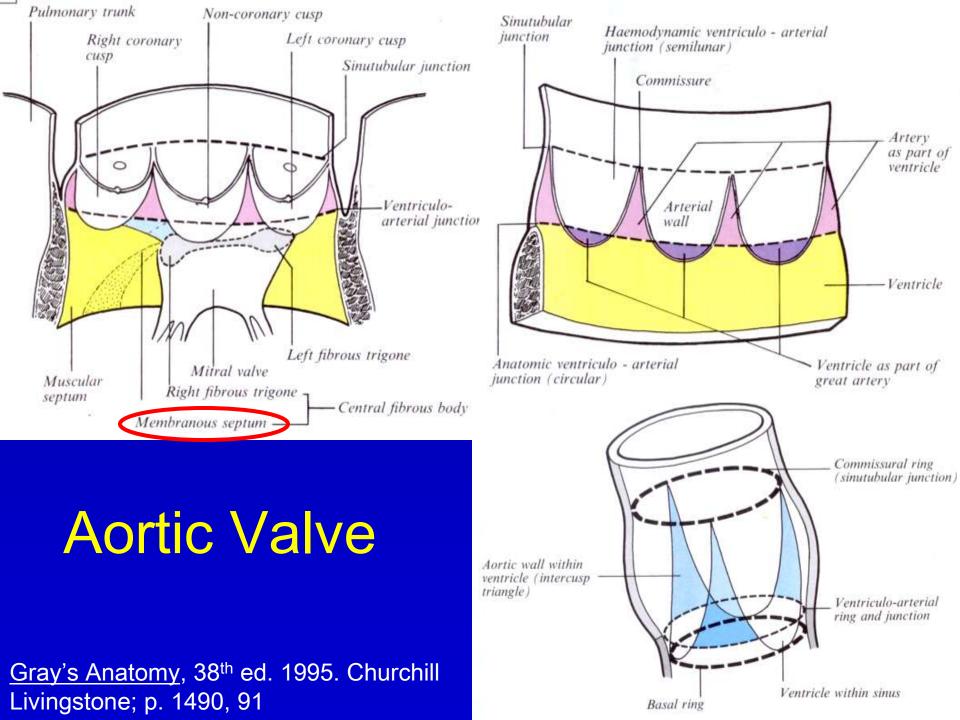
Aortic Valve

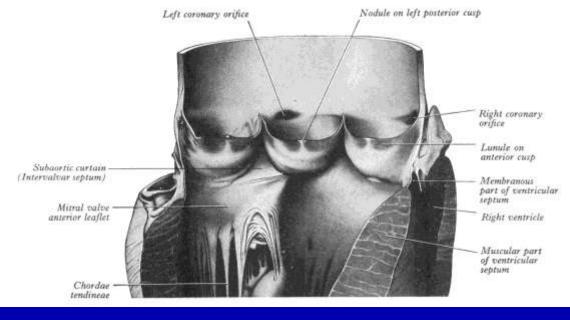


Aortic Valve



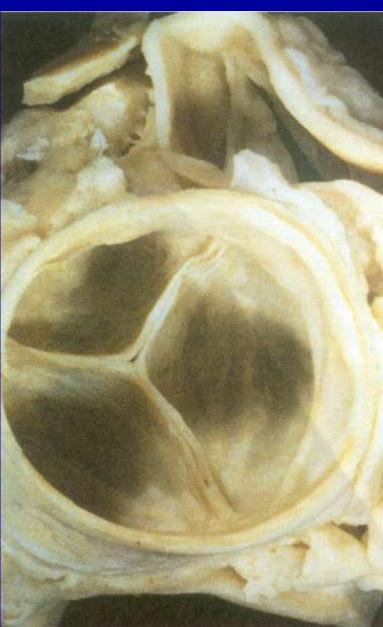
Age-related fenestrations in the lunulae; do not result in clinically significant regurgitation

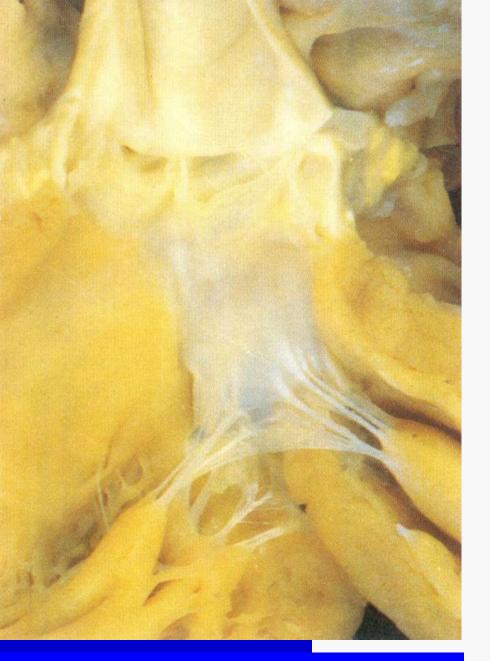




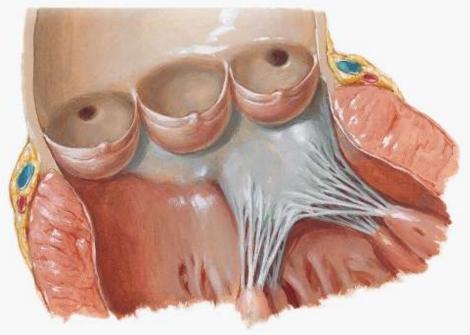
Aortic Valve

<u>Gray's Anatomy</u>, 38th ed. 1995. Churchill Livingstone; p. 1489





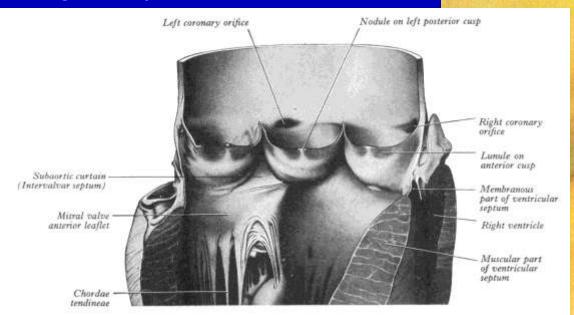
Aortic Valve

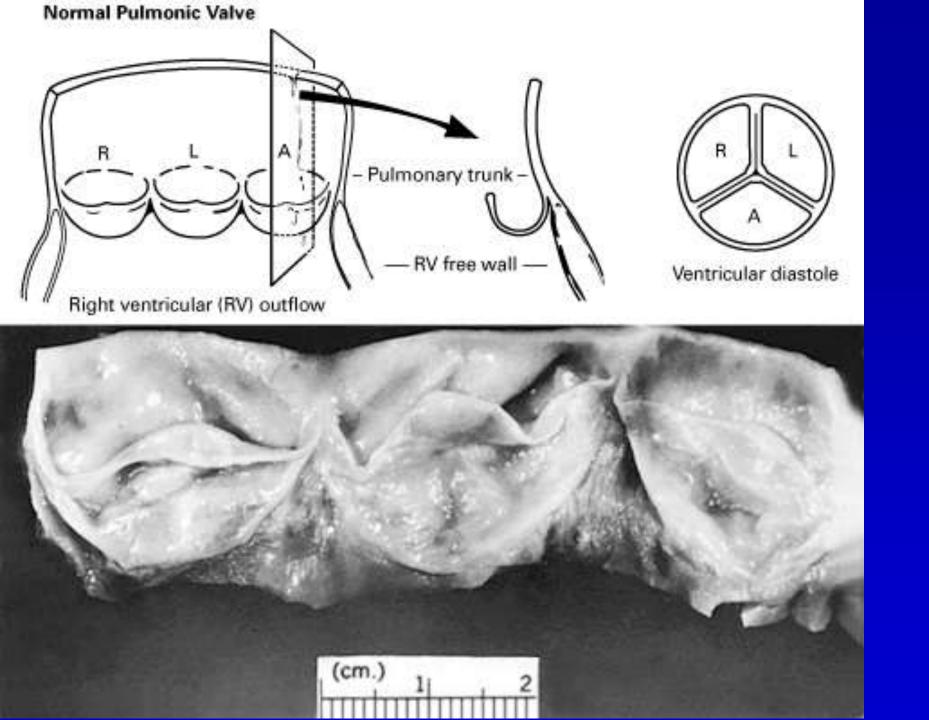


<u>Gray's Anatomy</u>, 38th ed. 1995. Churchill Livingstone; p. 1490

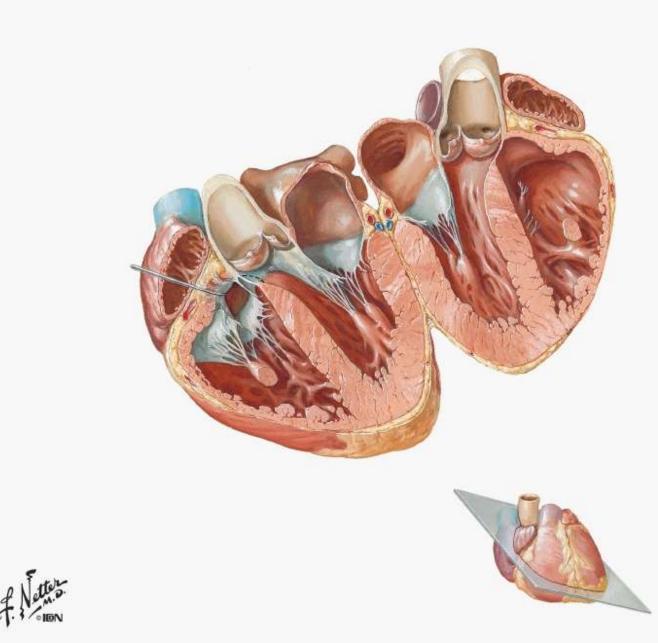
Aortic and Mitral Valve Relation

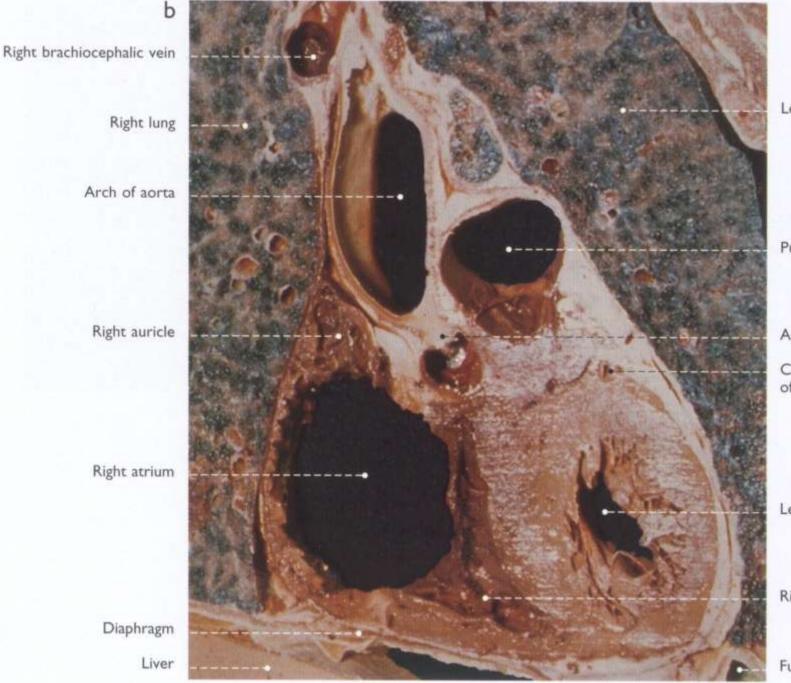
<u>Gray's Anatomy</u>, 38th ed. 1995. Churchill Livingstone; p. 1489, 90





Atria, Ventricles and Interventricular Septum





Left lung

Pulmonary trunk

Aortic valve

Circumflex branch of left coronary artery

Left ventricle

Right ventricle

Fundus of stomach

b

Right brachiocephalic vein

Right lung

(Atherosclerotic plaque)

Ascending aorta

Right auricle

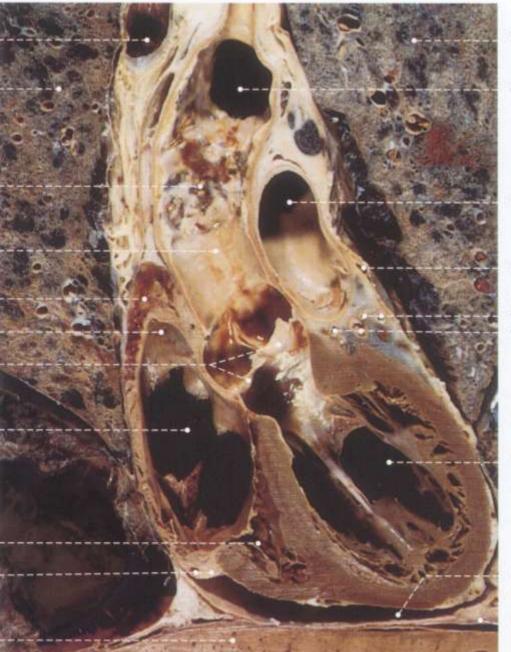
Superior vena cava

Semilunar cusps of aortic valve

Right atrium

Right ventricle

Right coronary artery, Small cardiac vein



Left lung

Arch of aorta

Pulmonary trunk

Left auricle

Left coronary artery, Great cardiac vein

- Circumflex branches
- Anterior interventricular branches

Left ventricle

Pericardial cavity (extended)

Diaphragm

Liver

Right brachiocephalic vein

Left subclavian artery

Transverse pericardial sinus

Azygos vein (opening into superior vena cava)

Superior vena cava

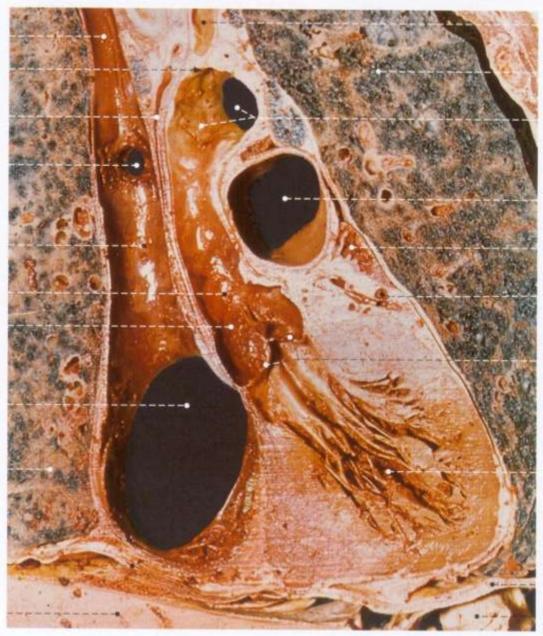
Ascending aorta • Aortic bulb

Right atrium

Right lung

Diaphragm

Liver



Left common carotid artery

Left lung

Arch of aorta

Pulmonary trunk

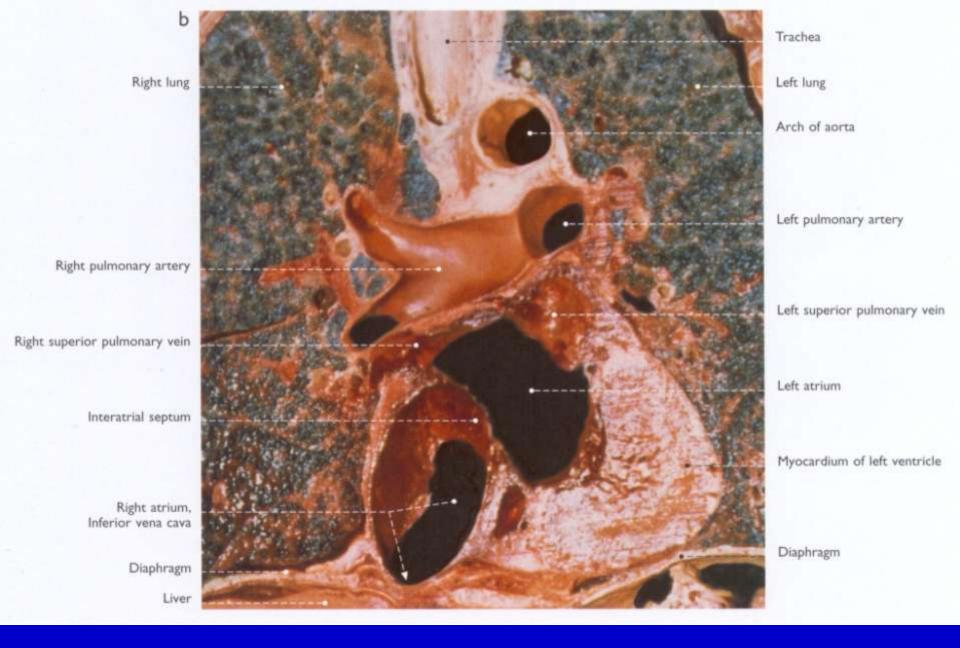
Left auricle

Circumflex branch of left coronary artery, Great cardiac vein

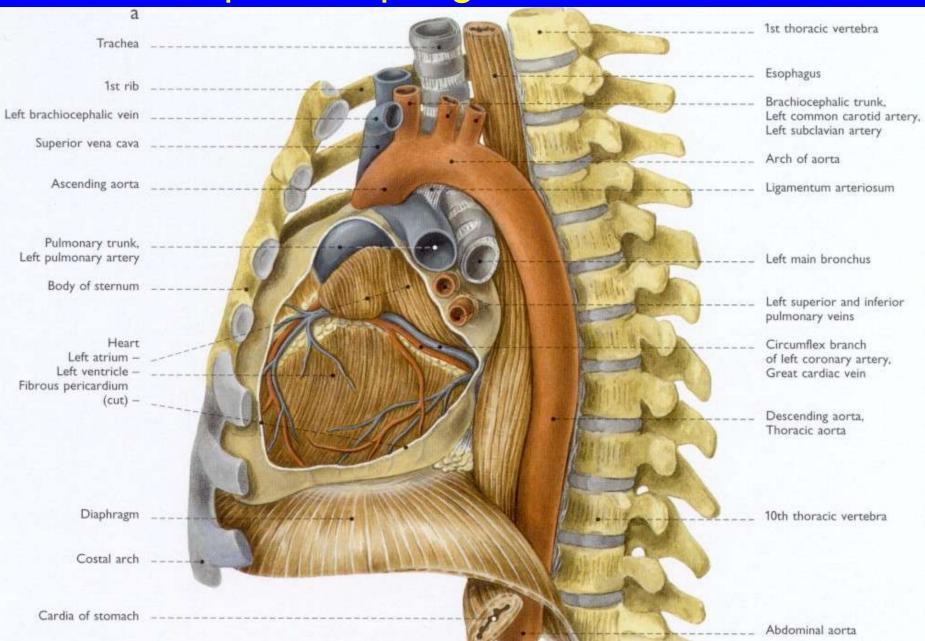
Semilunar cusps of aortic valve

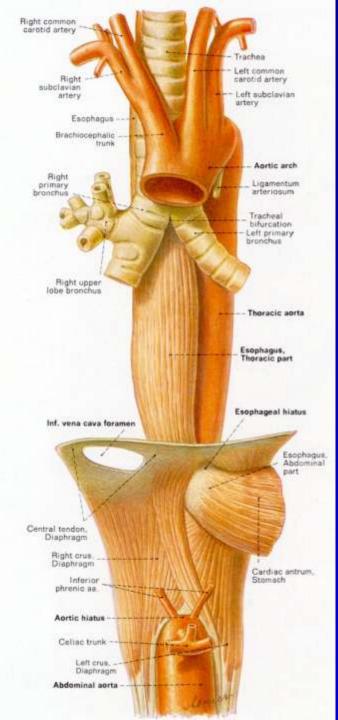
Left ventricle

Diaphragm Fundus of stomach



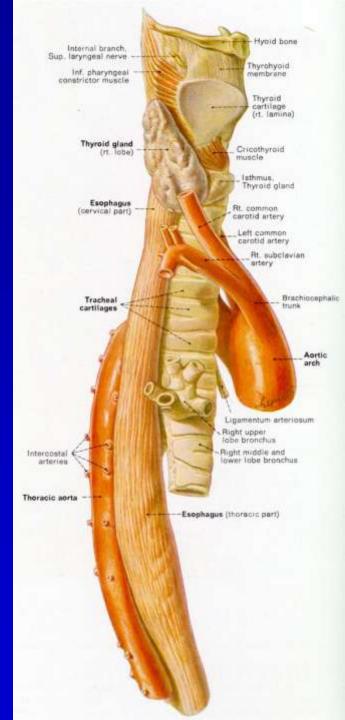
Relationship of Esophagus to Heart and Aorta

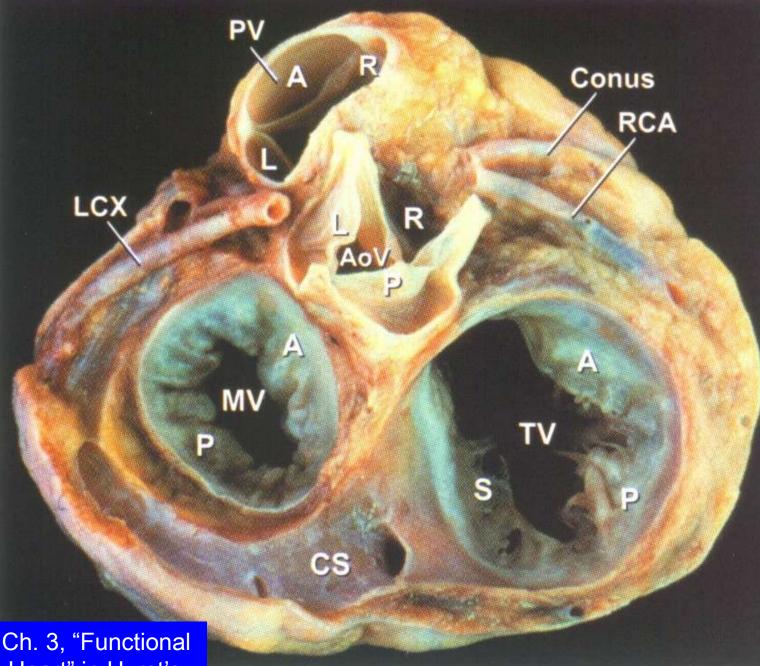




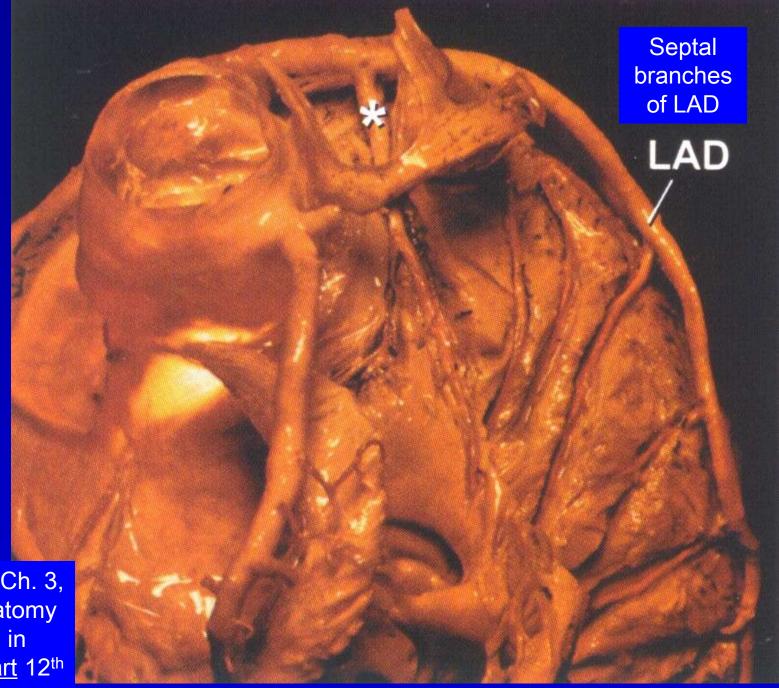
Relationship of Esophagus to Aorta

Clemente CD. Anatomy 3rd Ed, 1987, fig 216, 7.

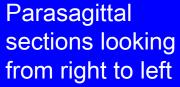


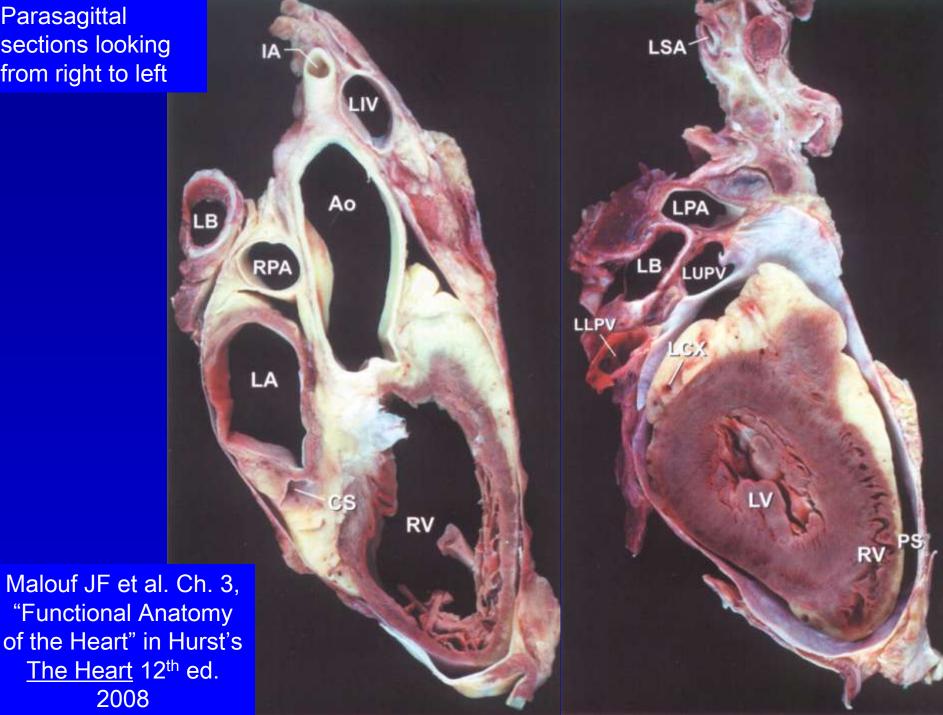


Malouf JF et al. Ch. 3, "Functional Anatomy of the Heart" in Hurst's <u>The Heart</u> 12th ed. 2008

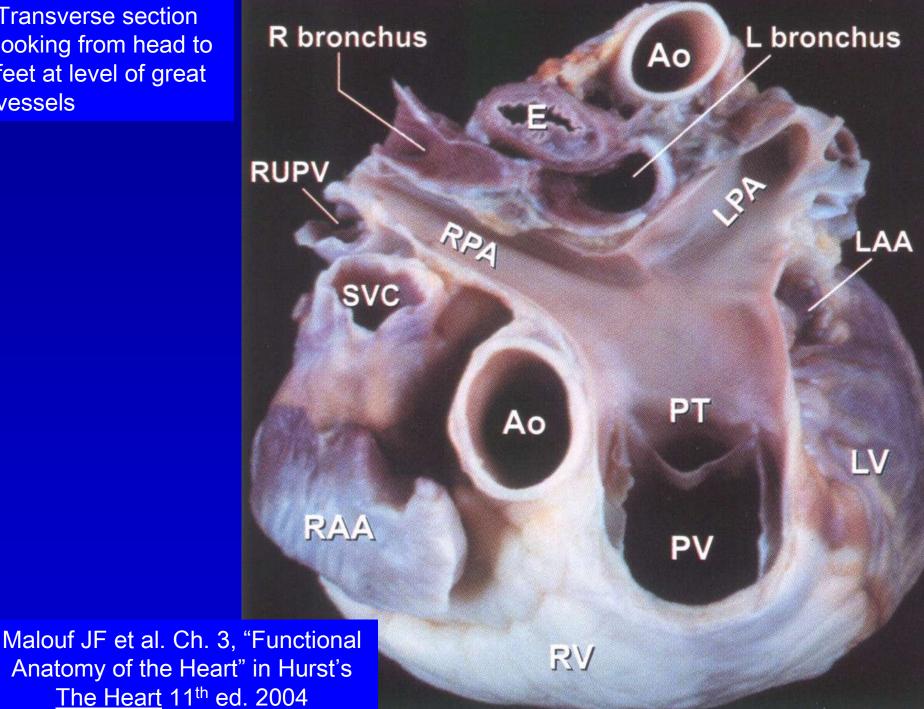


Malouf JF et al. Ch. 3, "Functional Anatomy of the Heart" in Hurst's <u>The Heart</u> 12th ed. 2008

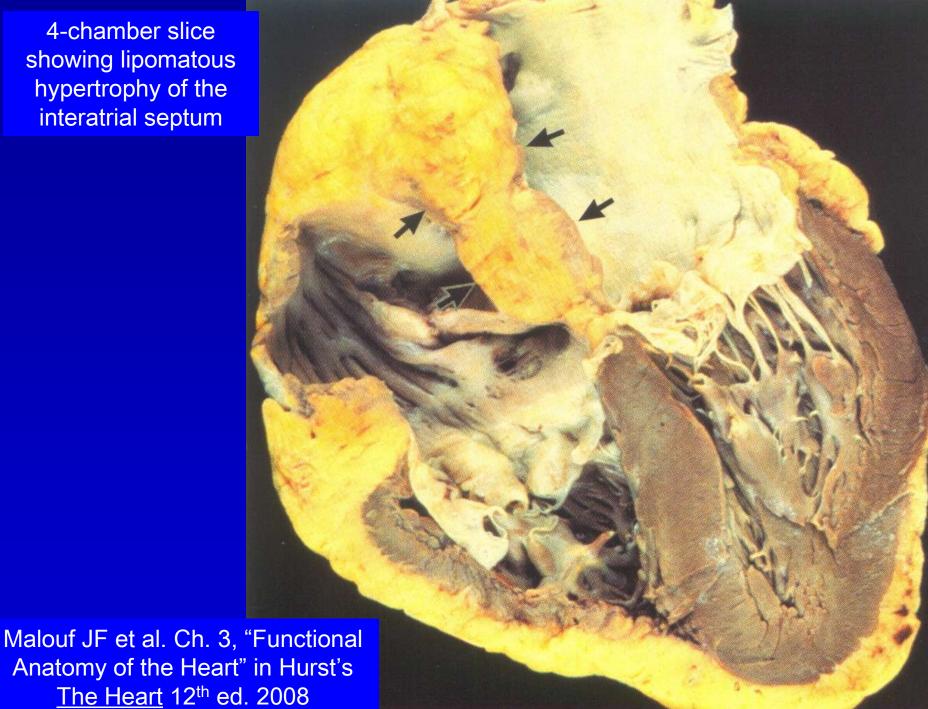




Transverse section looking from head to feet at level of great vessels



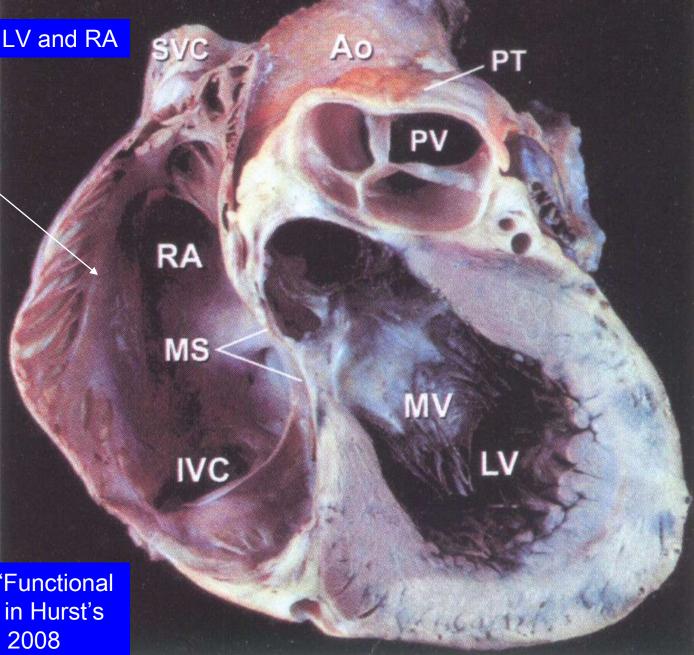
4-chamber slice showing lipomatous hypertrophy of the interatrial septum



Frontal section through LV and RA

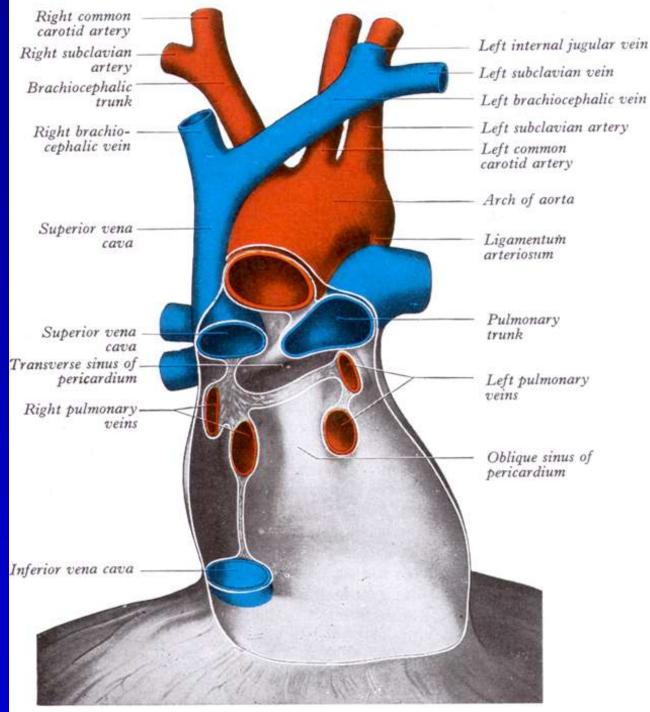
Crista terminalis of Wilhelm His, Jr. (December 29, 1863 – November 10, 1934, Swiss anatomist)

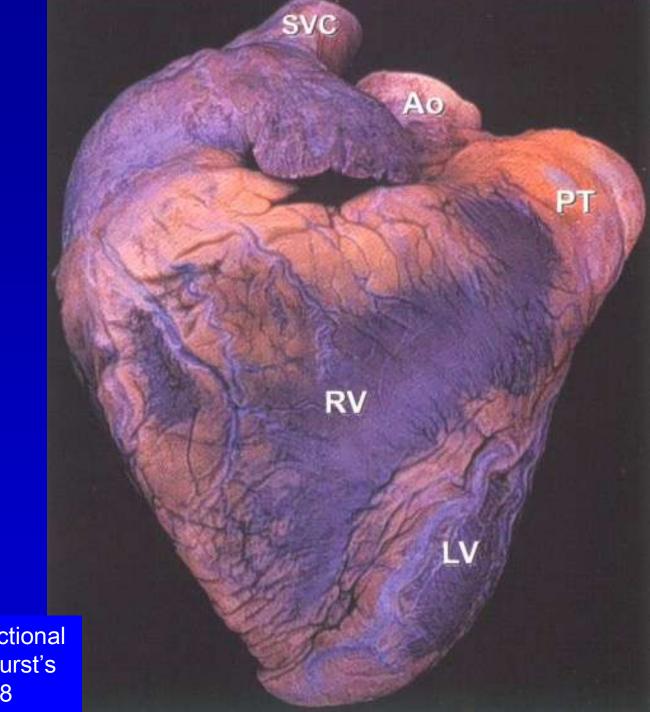
MS = membranous septum



Malouf JF et al. Ch. 3, "Functional Anatomy of the Heart" in Hurst's <u>The Heart</u> 12th ed. 2008 "Venous Cross" Horizontal – pulmonary veins Vertical – systemic veins

Westberg's space: the space between the parietal pericardium and the beginning of the aorta (Dorland's Medical Dictionary); Friedrich Westberg, 19th century German physician





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