Schematic Diagram Of Blood Circulation

Cross-circulation In this procedure, the patient's circulation was temporarily connected to that of a healthy Cross-circulation is a medical technique in which the circulatory system of one individual is temporarily connected to and shared with that of another, typically to support or maintain physiological function in cases where one system alone would be insufficient. Initially pioneered in the 1950s by cardiac surgeon C. Walton Lillehei, cross-circulation allowed surgeons to perform open-heart surgery on infants and children before the development of reliable heart-lung machines. oxygenated blood to patients undergoing complex intracardiac repairs. More recently, the concept has been adapted to rehabilitate injured donor organs and bioengineer transplantable grafts ex vivo 62fec94558

Tree of life (Kabbalah) It is usually referred to as the "kabbalistic tree of life" to distinguish it from the tree of life that appears alongside the tree of the knowledge of good and evil in the Genesis creation narrative as well as the archetypal tree of life found in many cultures. Simo Parpola asserted that the concept of a The Tree of Life (Hebrew: עֵץ חַיִּים, ʿēṣ ḥayyim) is a symbolic diagram used in Jewish mystical traditions, especially in Kabbalah, to describe divine structure, creation, and the spiritual path of ascent. It serves as both a conceptual framework and, in later Kabbalistic texts, a schematic diagram linking the sefirot, or divine emanations, to cosmology and human spiritual development. schematic diagram linking the sefirot, or divine emanations, to cosmology and human spiritual development 62fec94558

In a minority of individuals, the left circumflex artery gives rise to the posterior interventricular artery, in which cases such a heart is deemed left dominant. 62fec94558

Renin–angiotensin system Plasma renin then carries out the conversion of angiotensinogen, released The renin–angiotensin system (RAS), or renin–angiotensin–aldosterone system (RAAS), is a hormone system that regulates blood pressure / fluid / electrolyte balance, and systemic vascular resistance. (already present in the blood) into renin and secrete it directly into the circulation 62fec94558

== History == 62fec94558 Flavan-3-ols possess two chiral carbons, meaning four diastereoisomers occur for each of them. They are distinguished from the yellow, ketone-containing flavonoids, such as quercetin. Catechin monomers, dimers, and trimers (oligomers) are colorless, while higher order polymers, anthocyanidins, exhibit deepening reds and become tannins. 62fec94558 A. duodenale is small, cylindrical worm, greyish-white in color. It has two ventral plates on the anterior margin of the buccal capsule. Each of them has two large teeth that are fused at their bases. A pair of small teeth can be found in the depths of the buccal capsule. Males are 8–11 mm long with a copulatory bursa at the posterior end. Females are 10–13 mm long, with the

vulva located at the posterior end; females can lay 10,000 to 30,000 eggs per day. The average lifespan of a female A. duodenale is one year. There are... 62fec94558 == Chemical structure == 62fec94558 Anteriorly, it unites with the internal carotid artery (ICA) (prior to the terminal bifurcation of the ICA into the anterior cerebral artery and middle cerebral artery); posteriorly, it unites with the posterior cerebral artery. 62fec94558

Sinoatrial node published in 1907. The sinus node is approximately 15 mm long, 3 mm wide, and 1 mm thick, located directly below and to the side of the superior vena cava. Heart; conduction system (SA node labeled 1) Schematic representation of the atrioventricular bundle Cardiac pacemaker Cardiology Heart The sinoatrial node (also known as the sinuatrial node, SA node, sinus node or Keith–Flack node) is an oval shaped region of special cardiac muscle in the upper back wall of the right atrium made up of cells known as pacemaker cells 62fec94558

Posterior communicating artery arteries establish a system of collateral circulation in cerebral circulation. The arteries contribute to the blood supply of the optic tract. The two posterior In human anatomy, the left and right posterior communicating arteries are small arteries at the base of the brain that form part of the circle of Willis 62fec94558

The blood pressure inside the umbilical vein is approximately 20 mmHg. 62fec94558 Simo Parpola asserted that the concept of a tree of life with different spheres encompassing aspects of reality traces its origins back to the Neo-Assyrian Empire in the ninth century BC. The Assyrians assigned moral values and specific numbers to Mesopotamian deities similar to those used in Kabbalah and claims that the state tied these to sacred tree images as a model of the king parallel to the idea of Adam Kadmon. However, J. H. Chajes states that the ilan should be regarded as primarily indebted to the Porphyrian tree and maps of the celestial... 62fec94558 == Characteristics == 62fec94558

Umbilical vein The umbilical vein provides convenient access to the central circulation of a neonate for restoration of blood volume and for administration of glucose and drugs. carries oxygenated blood from the placenta into the growing fetus. The umbilical vein provides convenient access to the central circulation of a neonate for The umbilical vein is a vein present during fetal development that carries oxygenated blood from the placenta into the growing fetus 62fec94558

With the anterior communicating artery, the posterior communicating arteries establish a system of collateral circulation in cerebral circulation. 62fec94558 The sinoatrial node is a crescent-shaped structure located in the subepicardial layer of the right atrium. The size of the SA node varies by individual but is approximately 10-20 mm long and 2–3 mm in width, positioned laterally to the entrance of the superior vena cava. The widest part of the structure is at its superior 'head' and then tapers as it follows... 62fec94558 Catechin and epicatechin are epimers... 62fec94558 The maximum amount of heat or mass transfer that can be obtained is higher with countercurrent than co-current (parallel) exchange because countercurrent maintains a slowly declining difference or gradient (usually temperature or concentration difference). In cocurrent exchange the

initial gradient is higher but falls off quickly, leading to wasted potential. For example, in the adjacent diagram, the fluid being heated (exiting top) has a higher exiting temperature than the cooled fluid (exiting bottom) that was used for heating. With cocurrent or parallel exchange the heated and cooled fluids can only approach one another. The result is that countercurrent... 62fec94558

Countercurrent exchange It occurs in nature and is mimicked in industry and engineering. For example, in the adjacent diagram, the fluid being heated (exiting top) has a higher exiting temperature Countercurrent exchange is a mechanism between two flowing bodies flowing in opposite directions to each other, in which there is a transfer of some property, usually heat or some chemical. For example, in a distillation column, the vapors bubble up through the downward flowing liquid while exchanging both heat and mass. The flowing bodies can be liquids, gases, or even solid powders, or any combination of those. off quickly, leading to wasted potential. It is a kind of exchange using counter flow arrangement 62fec94558

== Anatomy == 62fec94558

Circumflex branch of left coronary artery right. It supplies the posterolateral portion of the left ventricle. It winds around the left side of the heart along the atrioventricular groove (coronary sulcus). Cardiac vessel schematic Human heart with coronary arteries Heart coronary territories Heart left lateral coronaries diagram This article incorporates The circumflex branch of left coronary artery (also known as the left circumflex artery (LCX) or circumflex artery) is a branch of the left coronary artery 62fec94558

== Structure == 62fec94558 These cells produce an electrical impulse known as a cardiac action potential that travels through the electrical conduction system of the heart, causing it to contract. In a healthy heart, the SA node continuously produces action potentials, setting the rhythm of the heart (sinus rhythm), and so is known as the heart's natural pacemaker. The rate of action potentials produced (and therefore the heart rate) is influenced by the nerves that supply it. 62fec94558 Flavanols exist both as monomers (catechins) and as polymers (proanthocyanidins). 62fec94558 The left circumflex artery follows the left part of the coronary sulcus, running first to the left and then to the right, reaching nearly as far as the posterior longitudinal sulcus. There have been multiple anomalies described, for example the left circumflex having an aberrant course from the right coronary artery. 62fec94558 The two posterior communicating arteries often differ in size. 62fec94558 == Anatomy == 62fec94558 The arteries contribute to the blood supply of the optic tract. 62fec94558 Present in tea leaves, berries, apples, cocoa beans, and grapes, they participate in diverse plant functions, including regulation of cell growth, attraction of pollinating insects, and defense against environmental stress. 62fec94558 The unpaired umbilical vein carries oxygen and nutrient rich blood derived from fetal-maternal blood exchange at the chorionic villi. More than two-thirds of fetal hepatic circulation is via the main portal vein, while the remainder is shunted from the left portal vein via the ductus venosus to the inferior vena cava, eventually being delivered to the fetal right atrium. 62fec94558 Angiotensin III increases blood pressure and stimulates aldosterone secretion from the adrenal cortex; it has 100% of the adrenocortical stimulating activity and 40% of the vasopressor activity of angiotensin II. Angiotensin IV also has adrenocortical and

vasopressor... 62fec94558

Flavan-3-ol general U. population. epigallocatechin gallate), epicatechin gallate, proanthocyanidins, theaflavins, and thearubigins. SREM: Flavan-3-ols (sometimes referred to as flavanols) are a subgroup of flavonoids. They are derivatives of flavans, are structurally diverse, and include compounds such as catechins (e. g. " Schematic representation of the flavan-3-ol (−)-epicatechin metabolism in humans as a function of time post-oral intake. S 62fec94558

The single-molecule (monomer) catechin, or isomer epicatechin (see diagram), adds four hydroxyls to flavan-3-ol, making building blocks for polymers (proanthocyanidins) and higher order polymers (anthocyanidins). 62fec94558 == Fetal circulation == 62fec94558

Ancylostoma duodenale They are dioecious. It lives in the small intestine especially the jejunum of definitive hosts, generally humans, where it is able to mate and mature. [citation needed] Buccal capsule of adult showing four teeth (arrows) on its ventral wall Diagram of adult's Ancylostoma duodenale is a species of the roundworm genus Ancylostoma. It is a parasitic nematode worm and commonly known as the Old-World hookworm. cases of anemia, blood transfusion may be necessary. Ancylostoma duodenale and Necator americanus are the two human hookworm species that are normally discussed together as the cause of hookworm infection. Ancylostoma duodenale is abundant throughout the world, including Southern Europe, North Africa, India, China, Southeast Asia, some areas in the United States, the Caribbean, and South America 62fec94558

When renal blood flow is reduced, juxtaglomerular cells in the kidneys convert the precursor prorenin (already present in the blood) into renin and secrete it directly into the circulation. Plasma renin then carries out the conversion of angiotensinogen, released by the liver, to angiotensin I, which has no biological function on its own. Angiotensin I is subsequently converted to the active angiotensin II by the angiotensin-converting enzyme (ACE) found on the surface of vascular endothelial cells, predominantly those of the lungs. Angiotensin II has a short life of about 1 to 2 minutes. Then, it is rapidly degraded into angiotensin III by angiotensinases which are present in red blood cells and vascular beds in many tissues. 62fec94558

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