

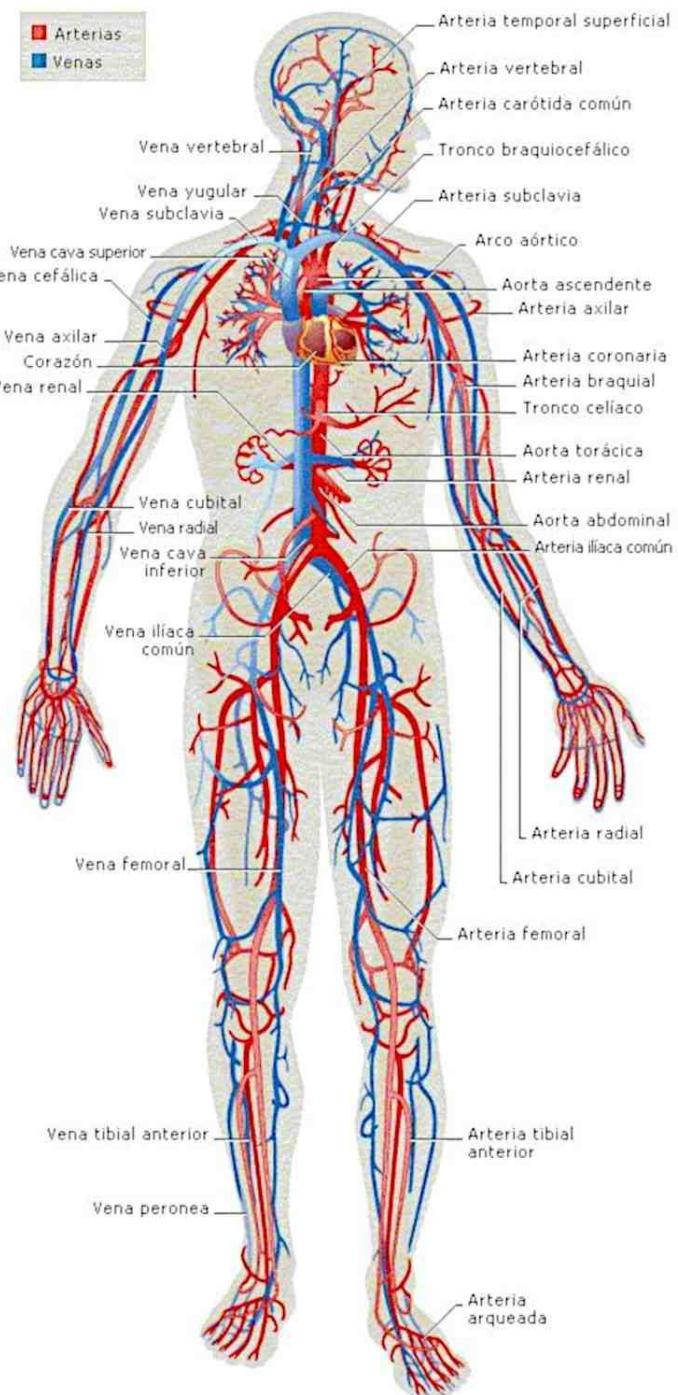
ESCUELA CHILENA DE ACUPUNTURA
Curso de Medicina Occidental
Módulo II: Anatomía y Fisiología



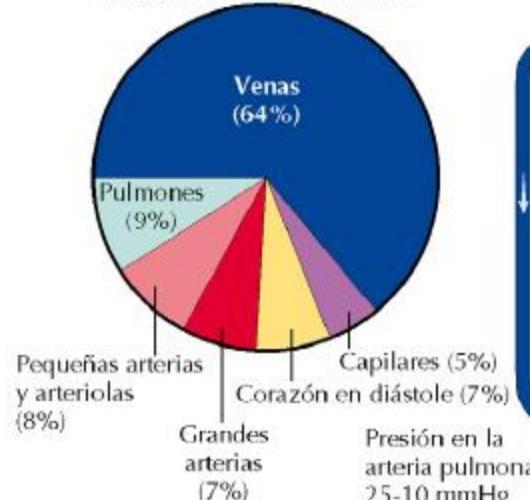
Sistema Cardiovascular

DRA. VALENTINA QUINTANA S.

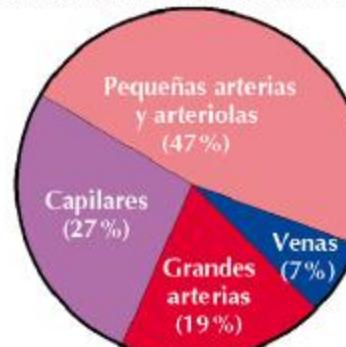
Función



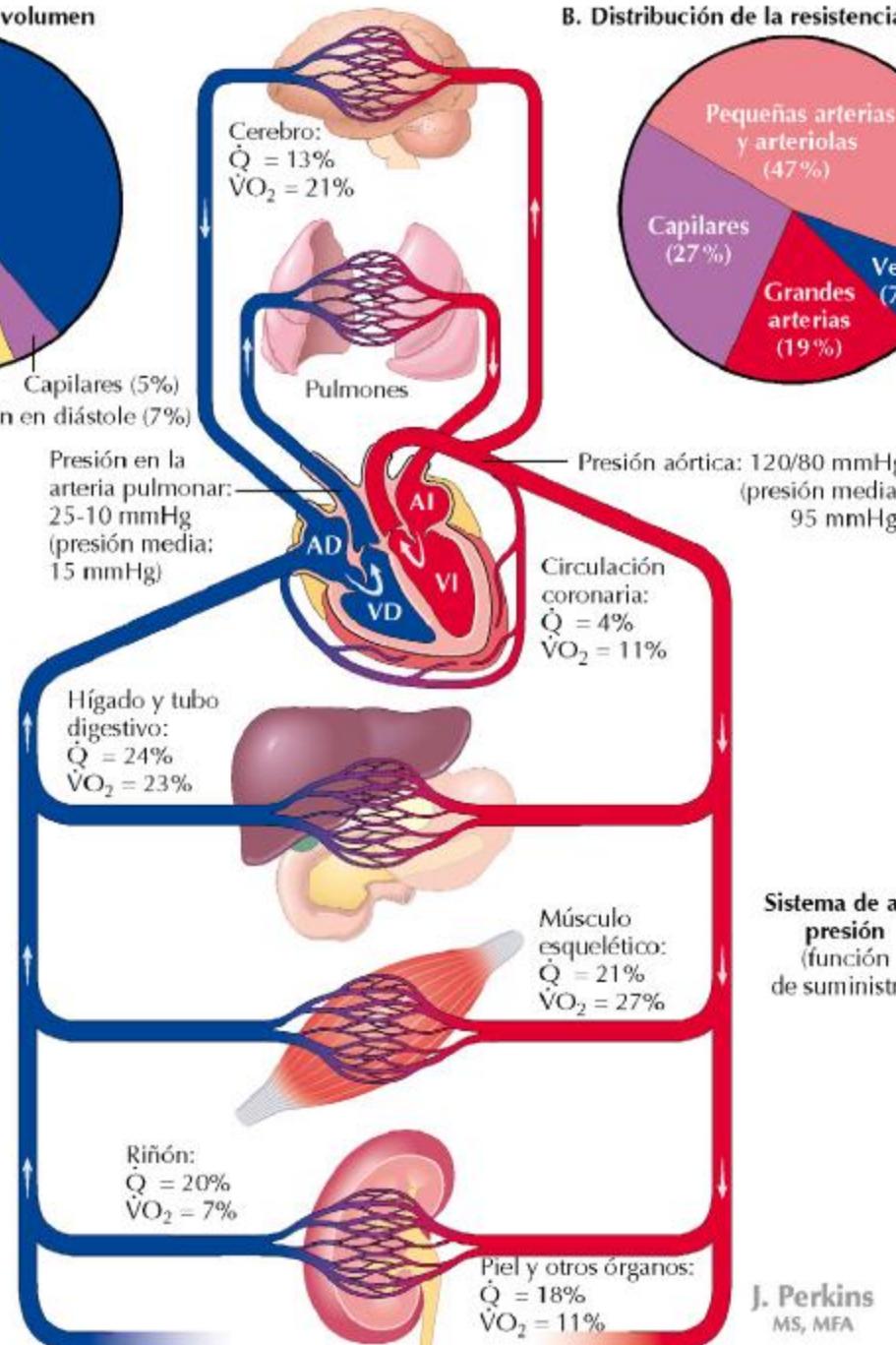
A. Distribución del volumen



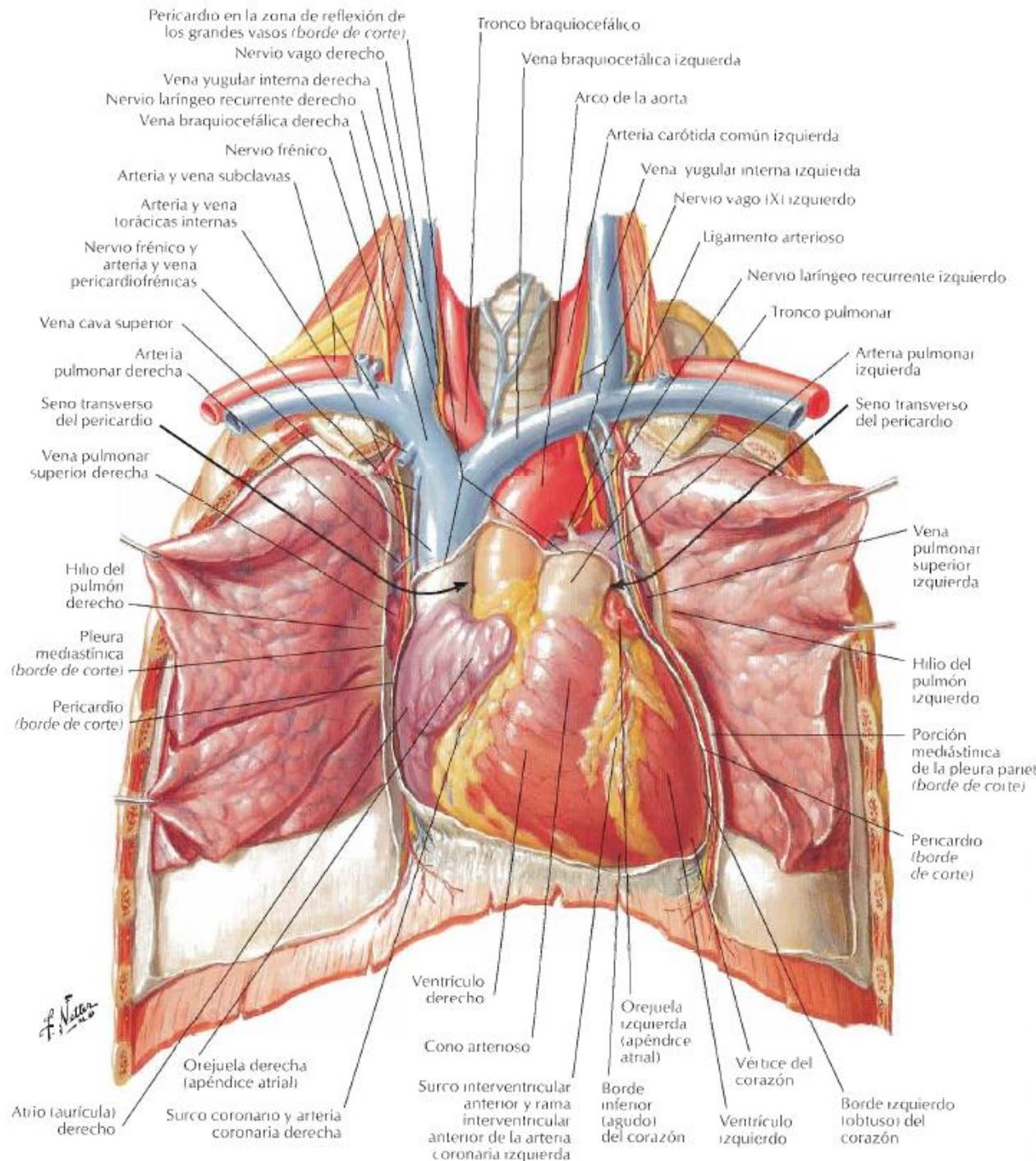
B. Distribución de la resistencia vascular



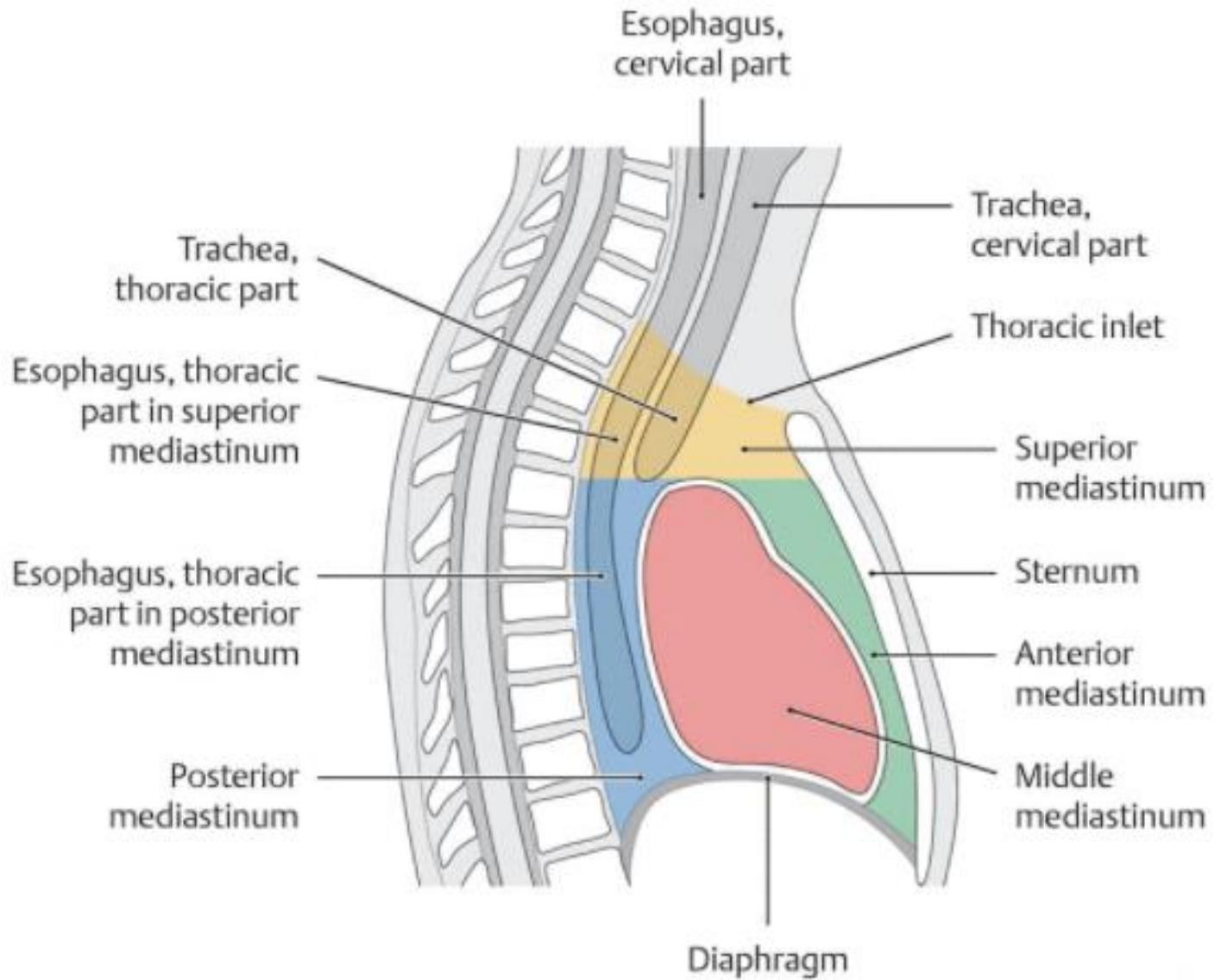
Sistema de baja presión (función de reservorio)

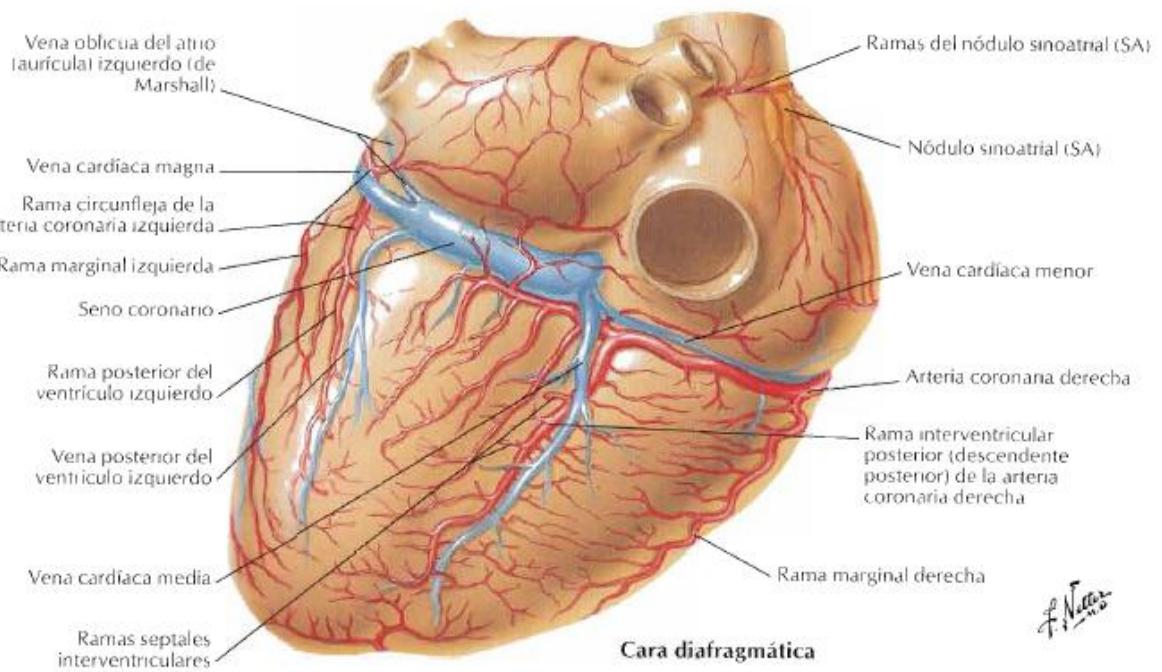
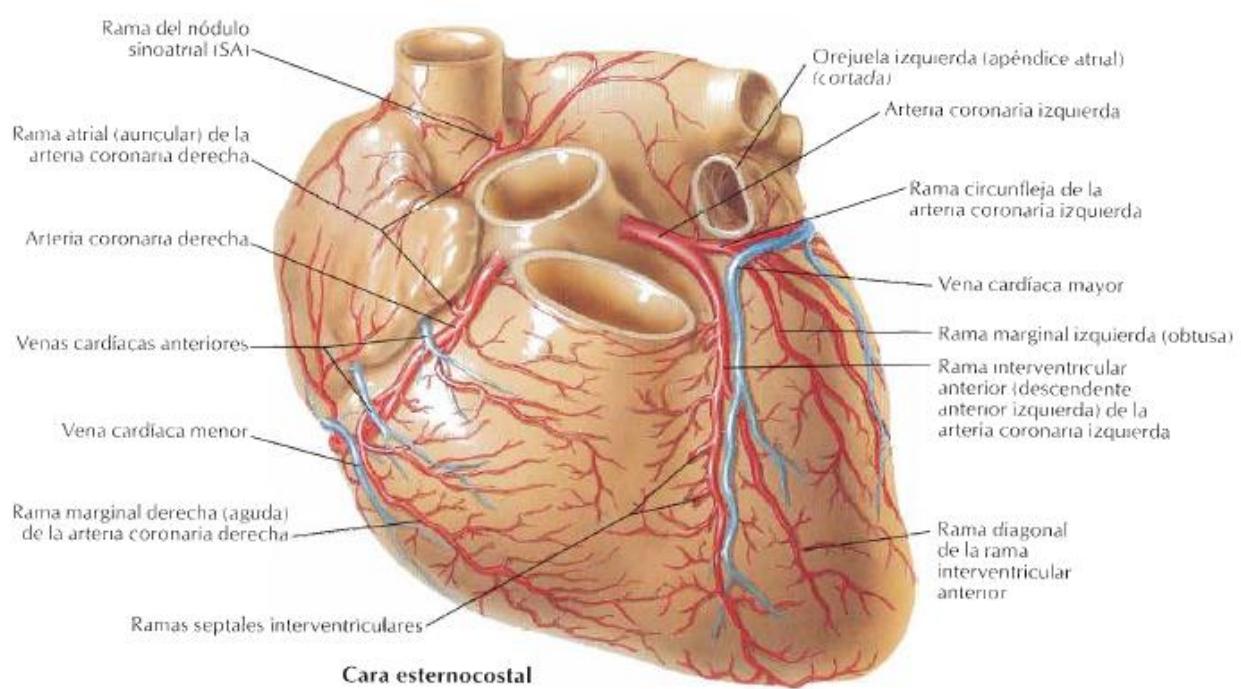
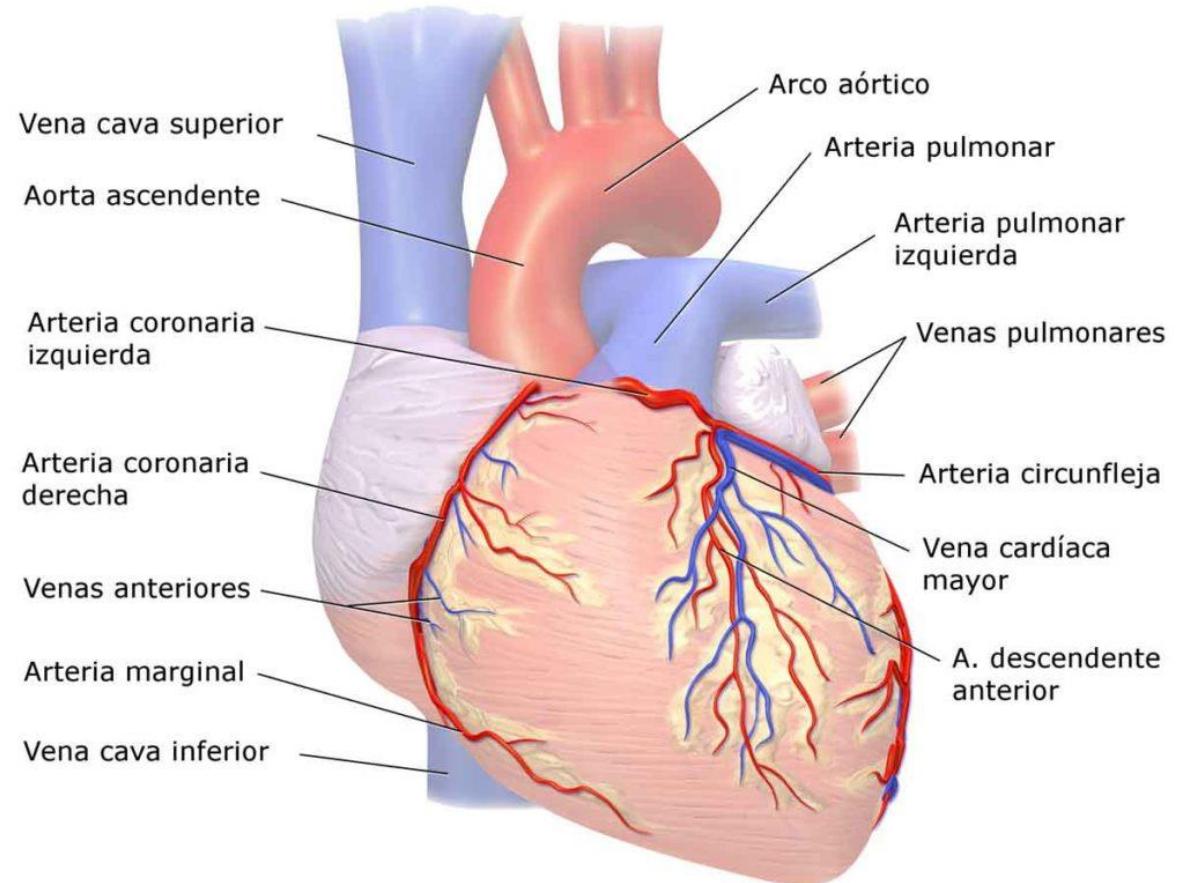


J. Perkins
MS, MFA

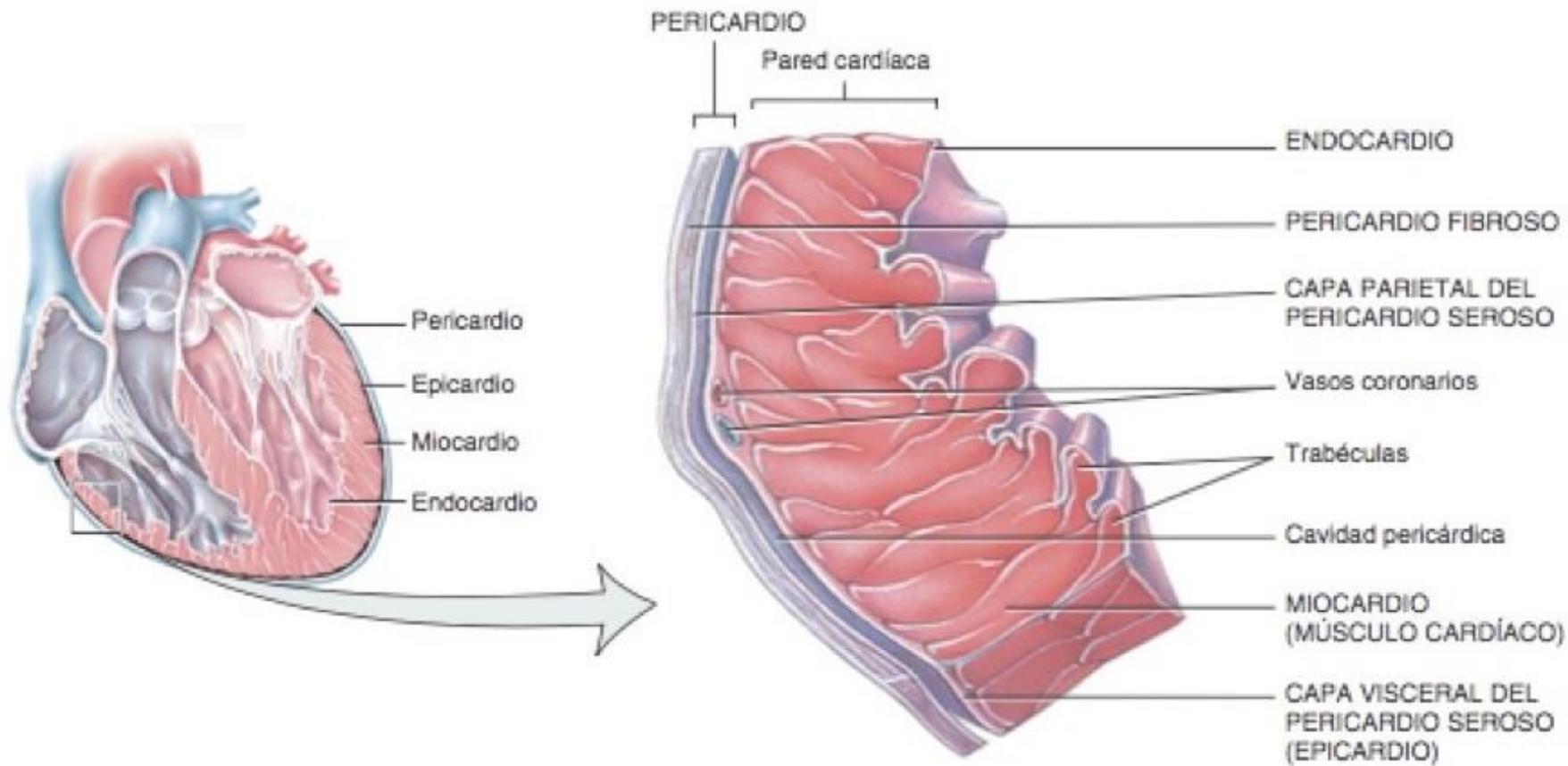


Mediastino



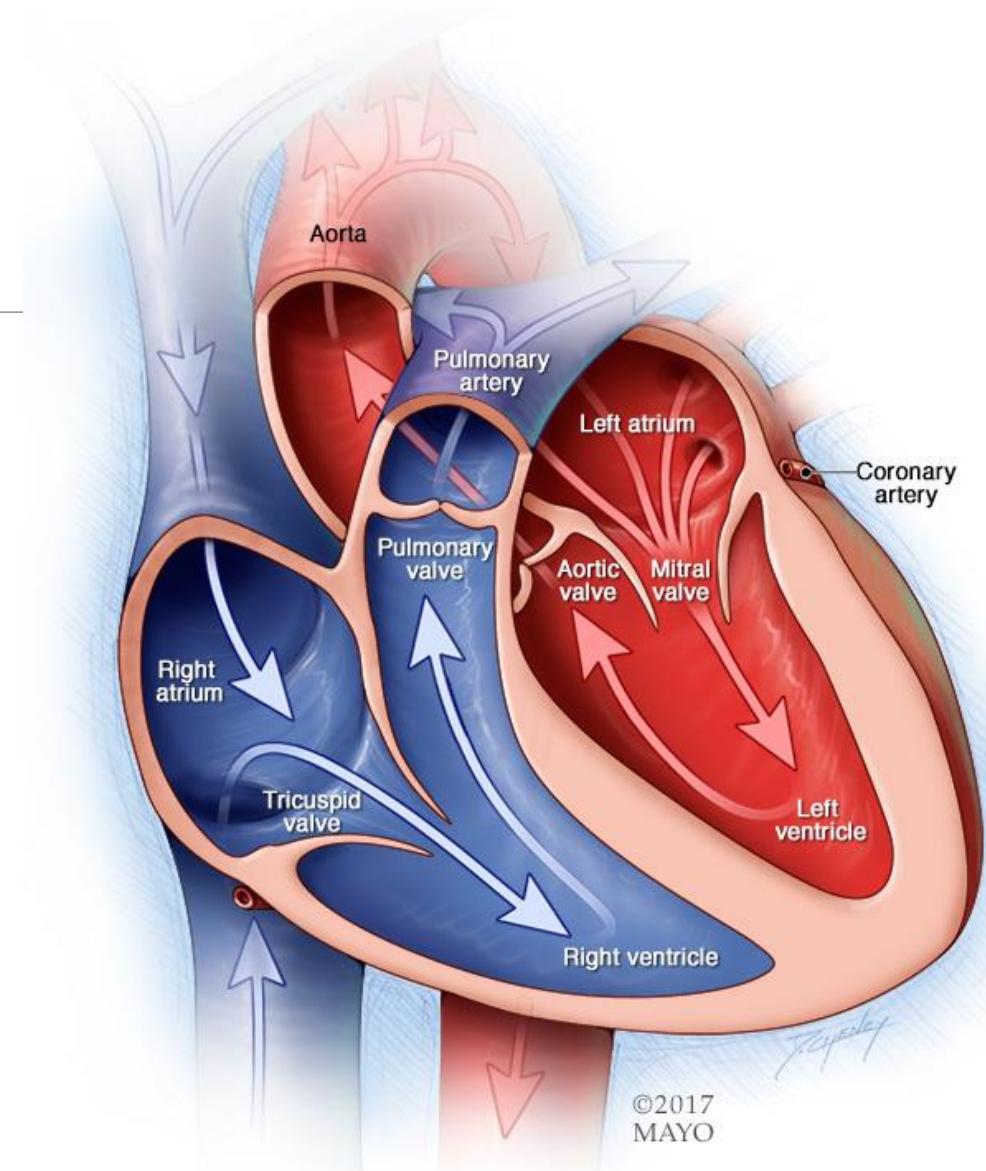


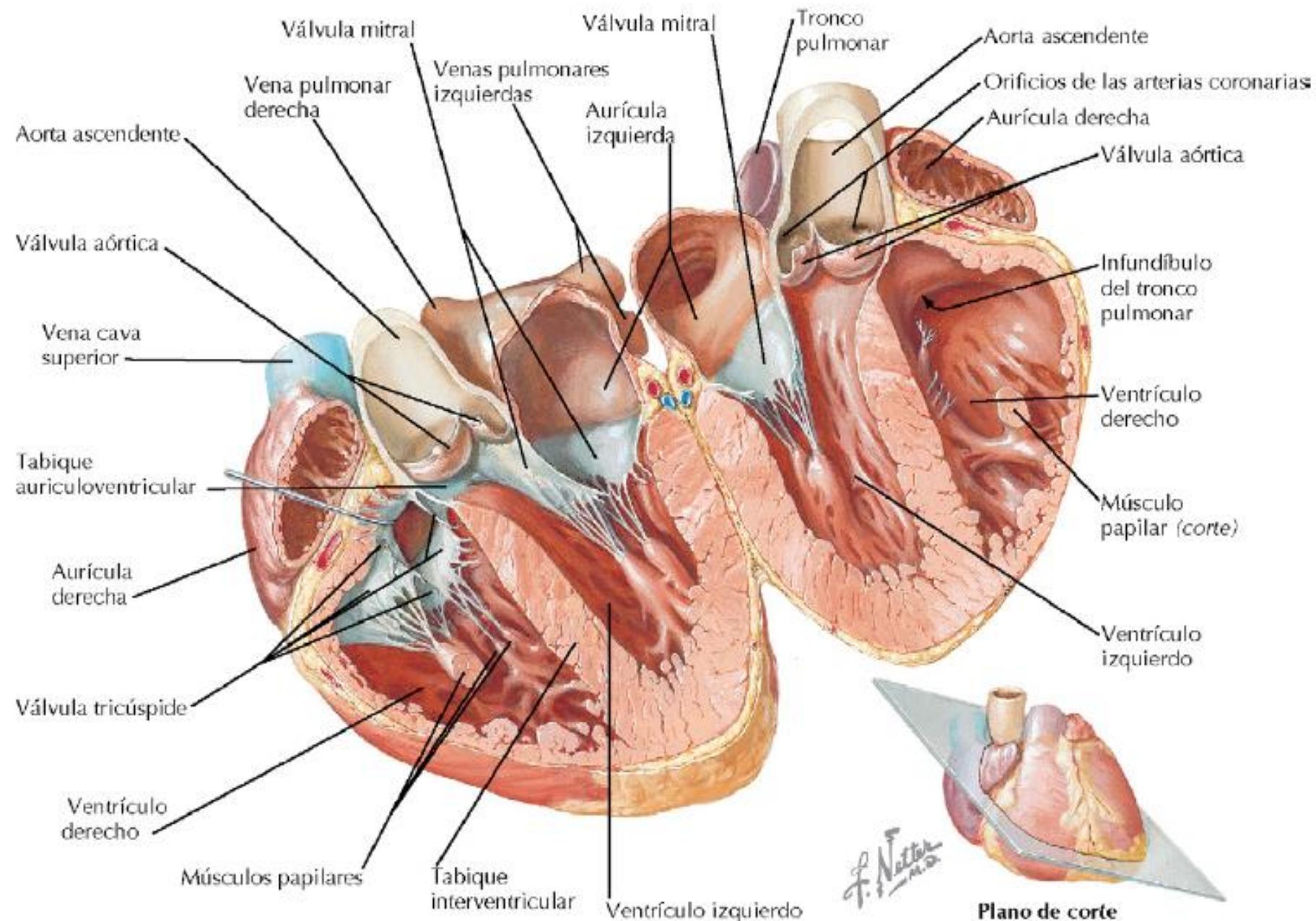
Pared del corazón



Cavidades o cámaras

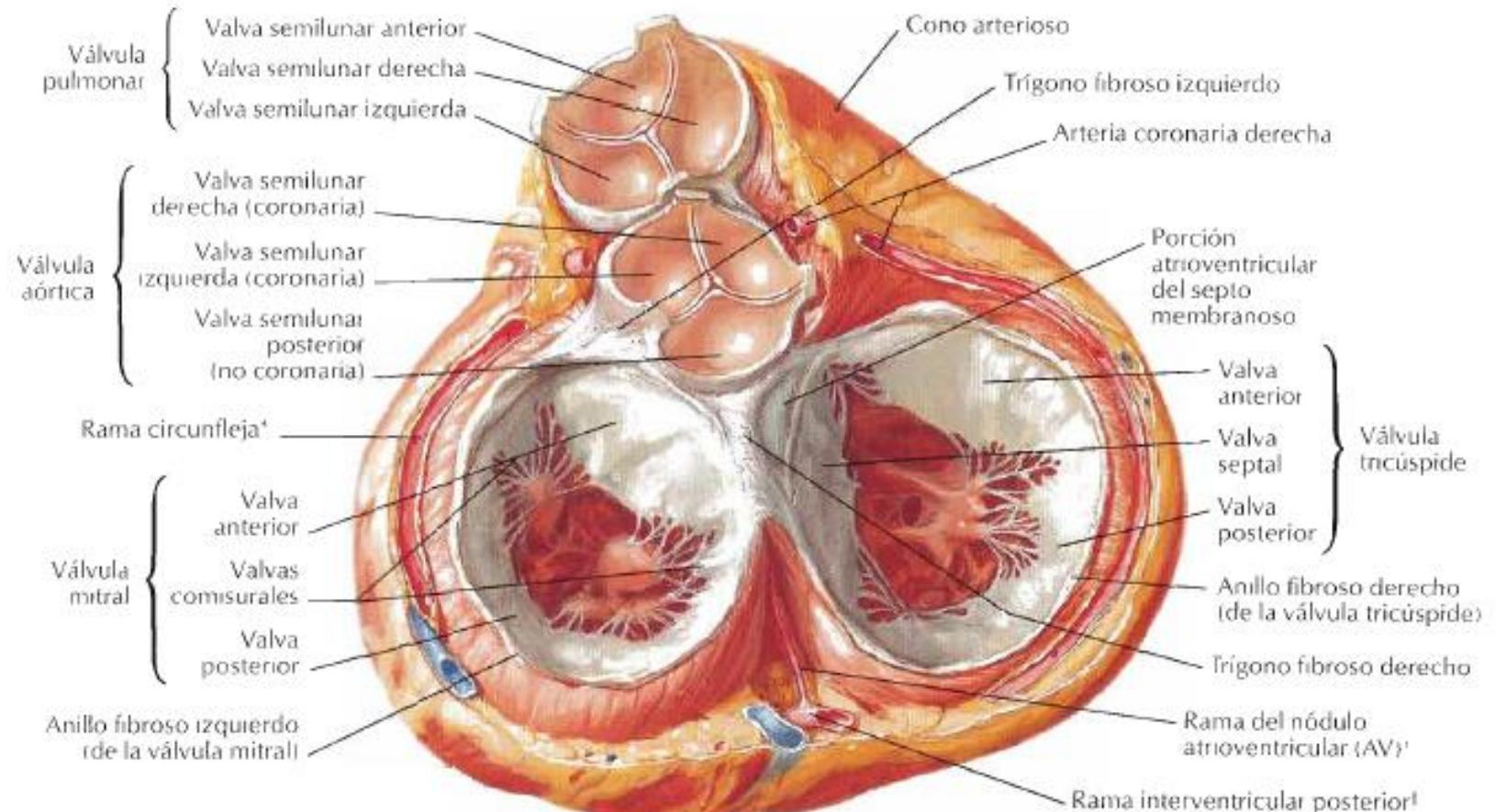
- Aurícula derecha
- Ventrículo derecho
- Aurícula izquierda
- Ventrículo izquierdo



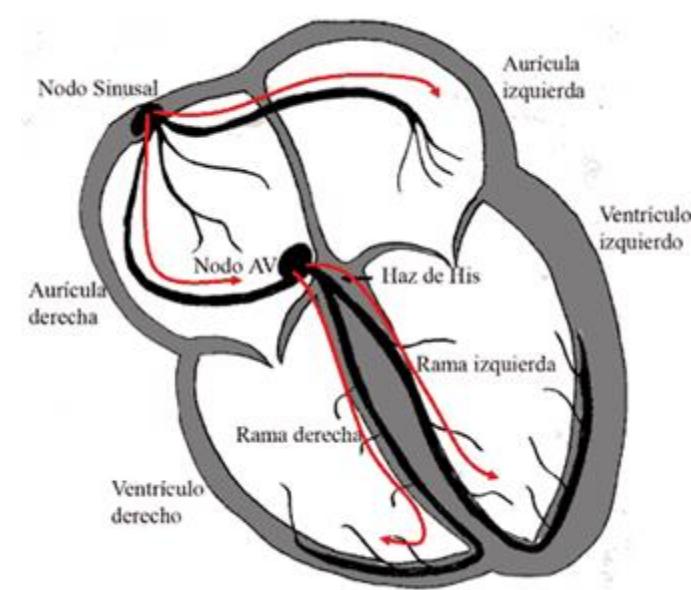


Válvulas cardíacas

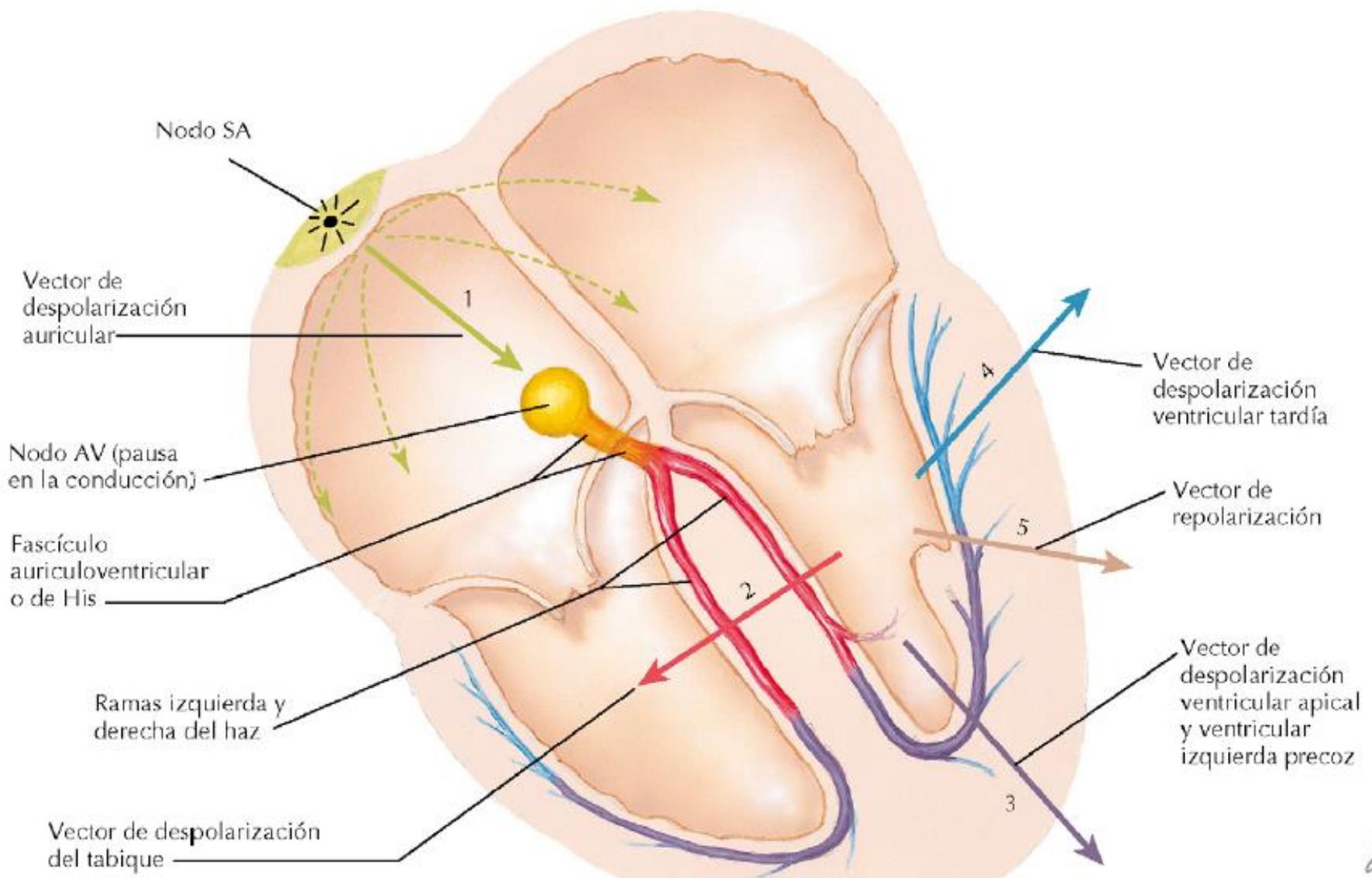
- Mitral
- Tricúspide
- Aórtica
- Pulmonar

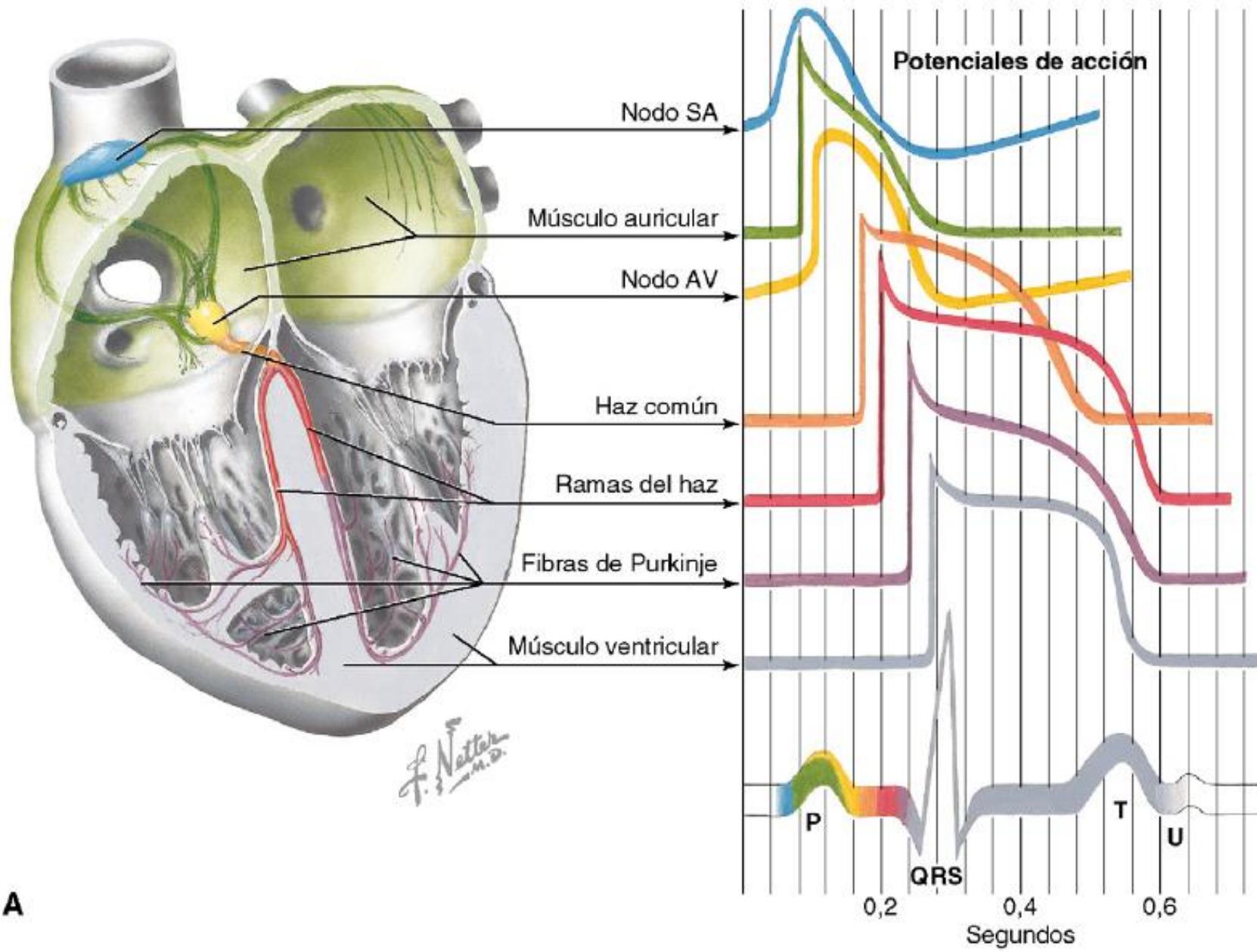


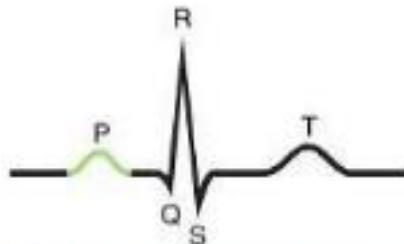
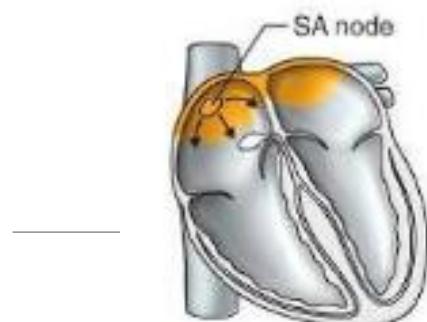
Corazón en diástole: visto desde la base
con los atrios (aurículas) extirpados



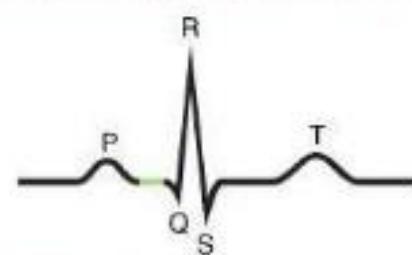
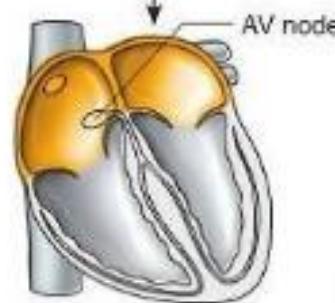
F. Resumen de la actividad eléctrica cardíaca



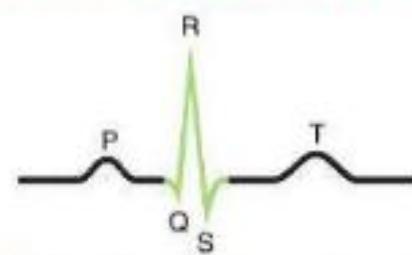
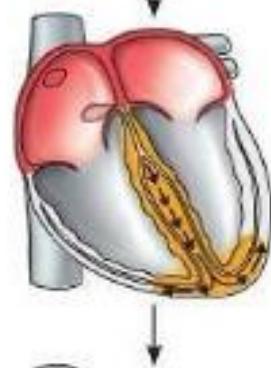




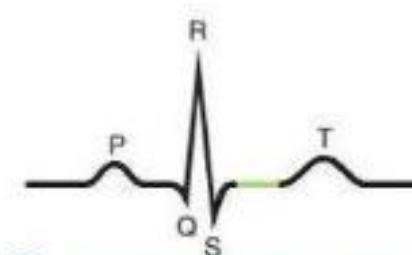
① Atrial depolarization, initiated by the SA node, causes the P wave.



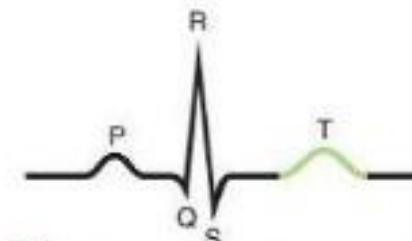
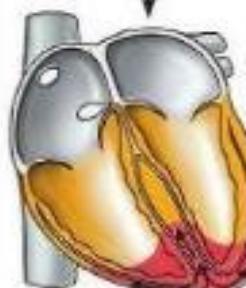
② With atrial depolarization complete, the impulse is delayed at the AV node.



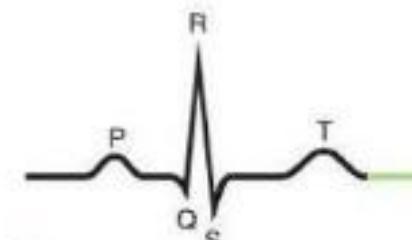
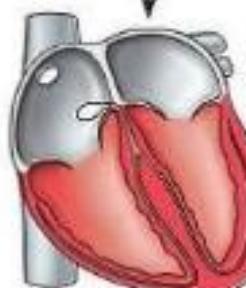
③ Ventricular depolarization begins at apex, causing the QRS complex. Atrial repolarization occurs.



④ Ventricular depolarization is complete.



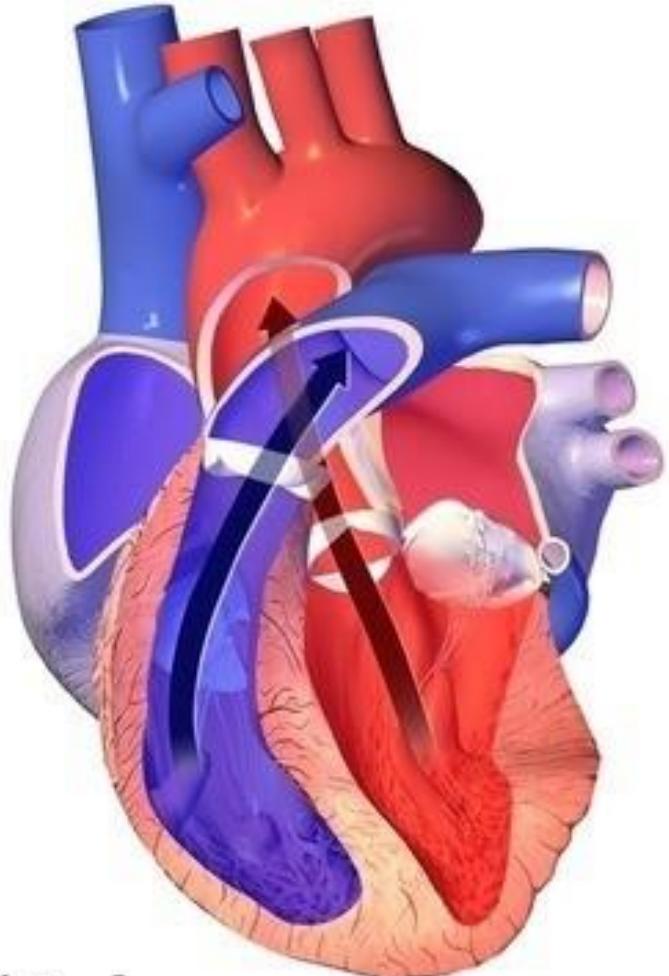
⑤ Ventricular repolarization begins at apex, causing the T wave.



⑥ Ventricular repolarization is complete.

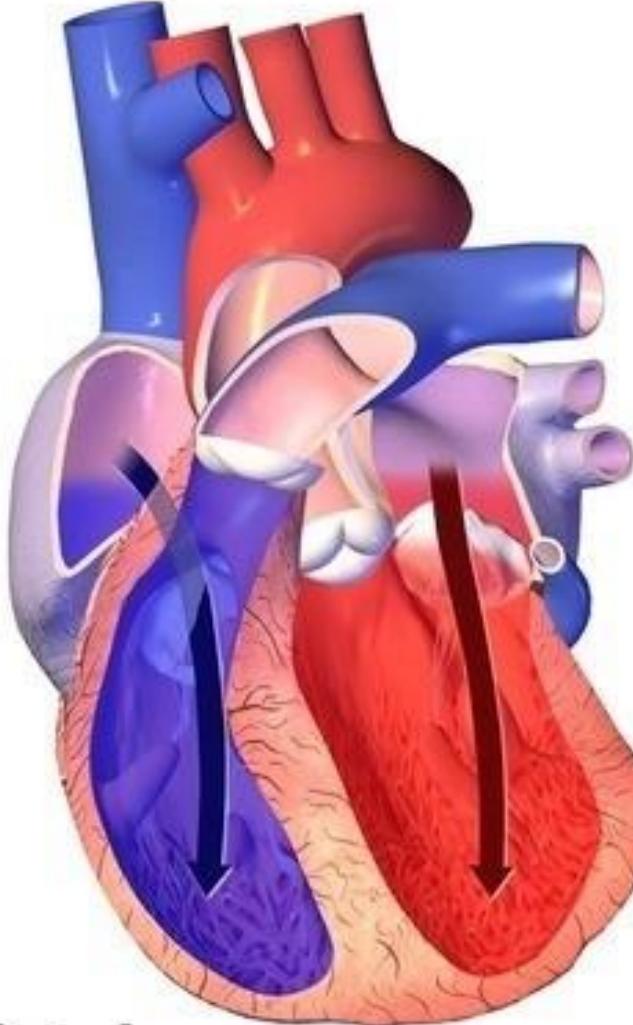
Yellow box: Depolarization

Red box: Repolarization



Sístole

- Contracción
- Salida de sangre para los vasos



Diástole

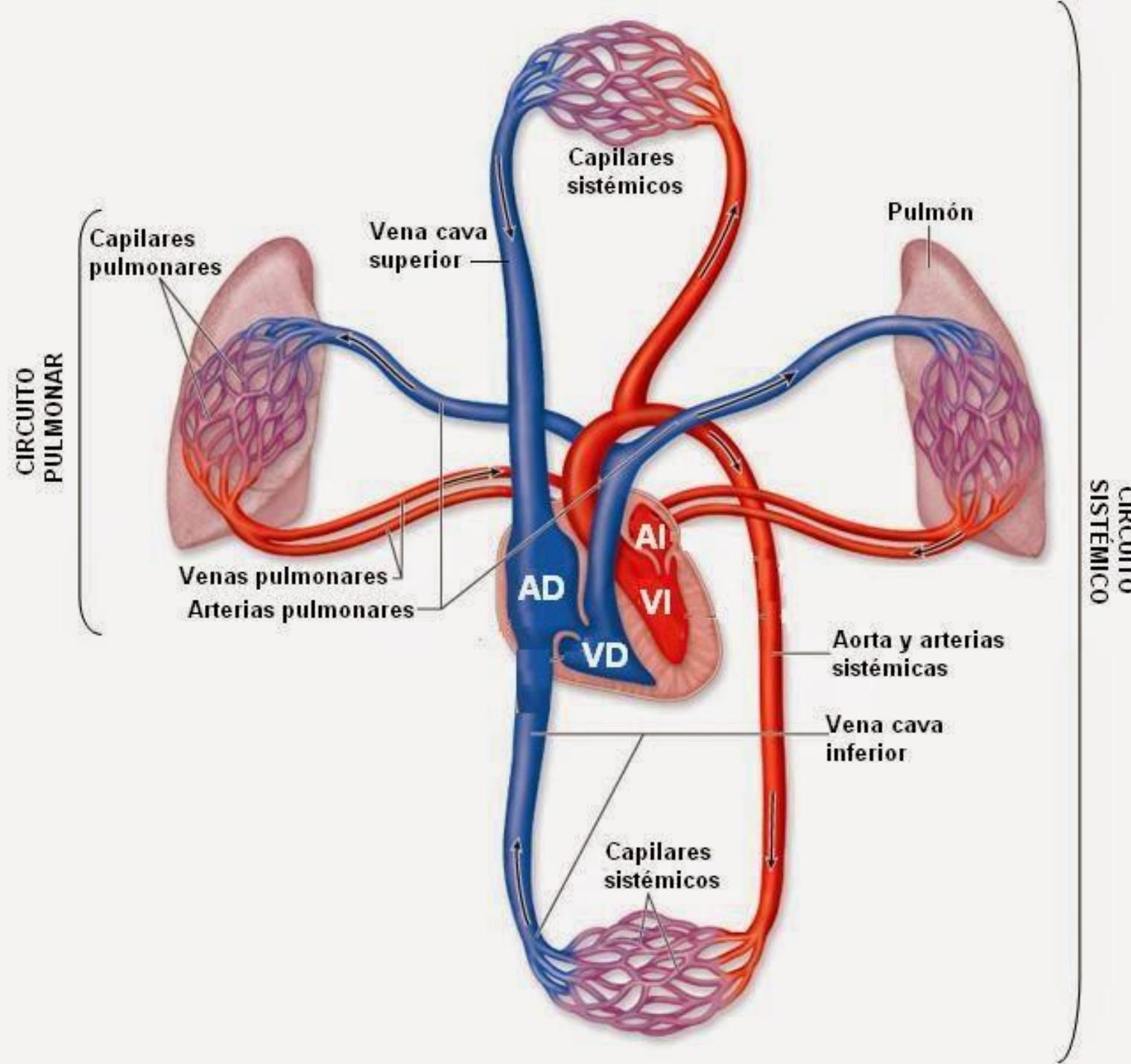
- Relajación
- Entrada de sangre en el corazón



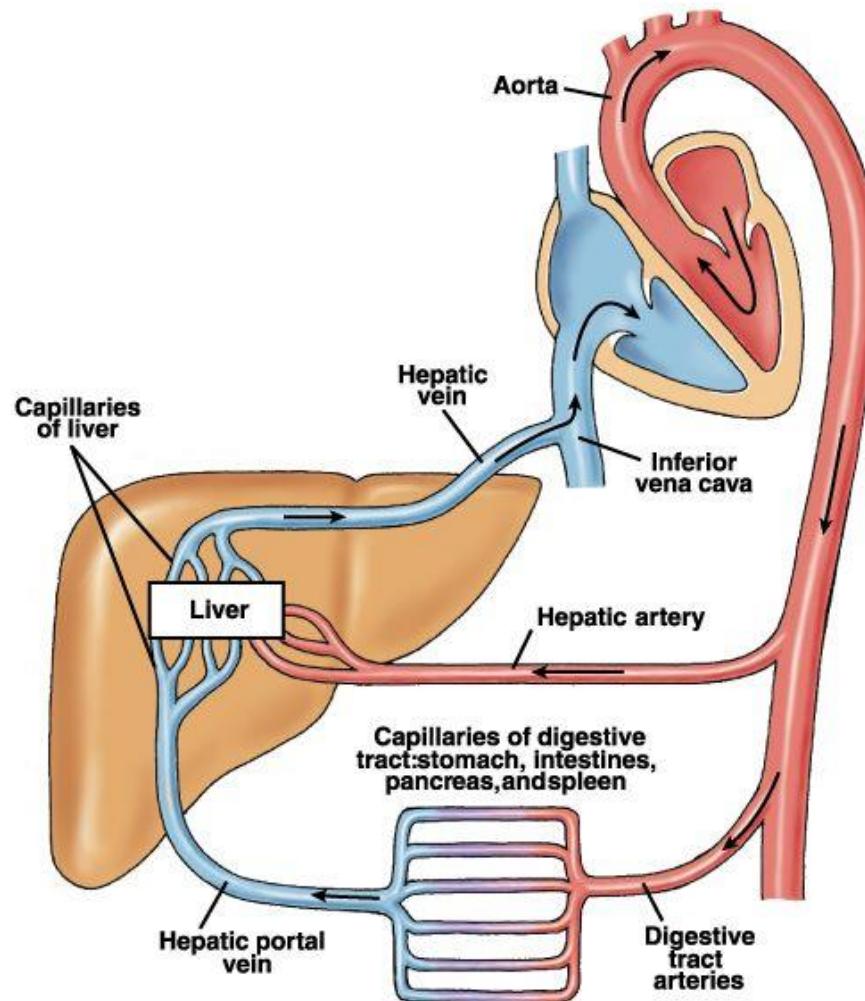
Ruidos cardíacos

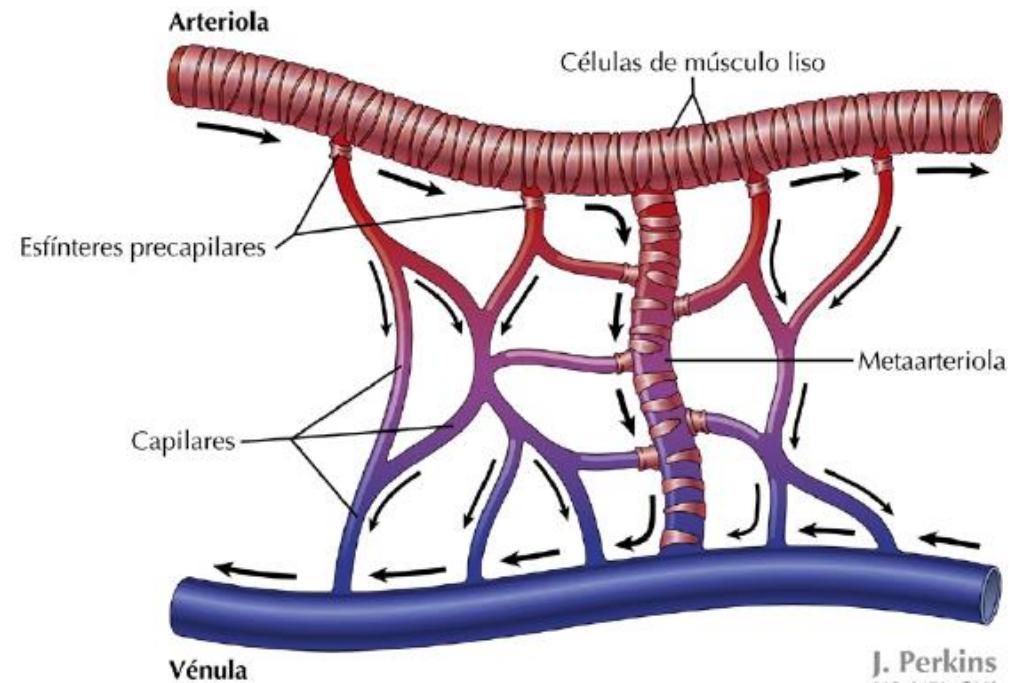
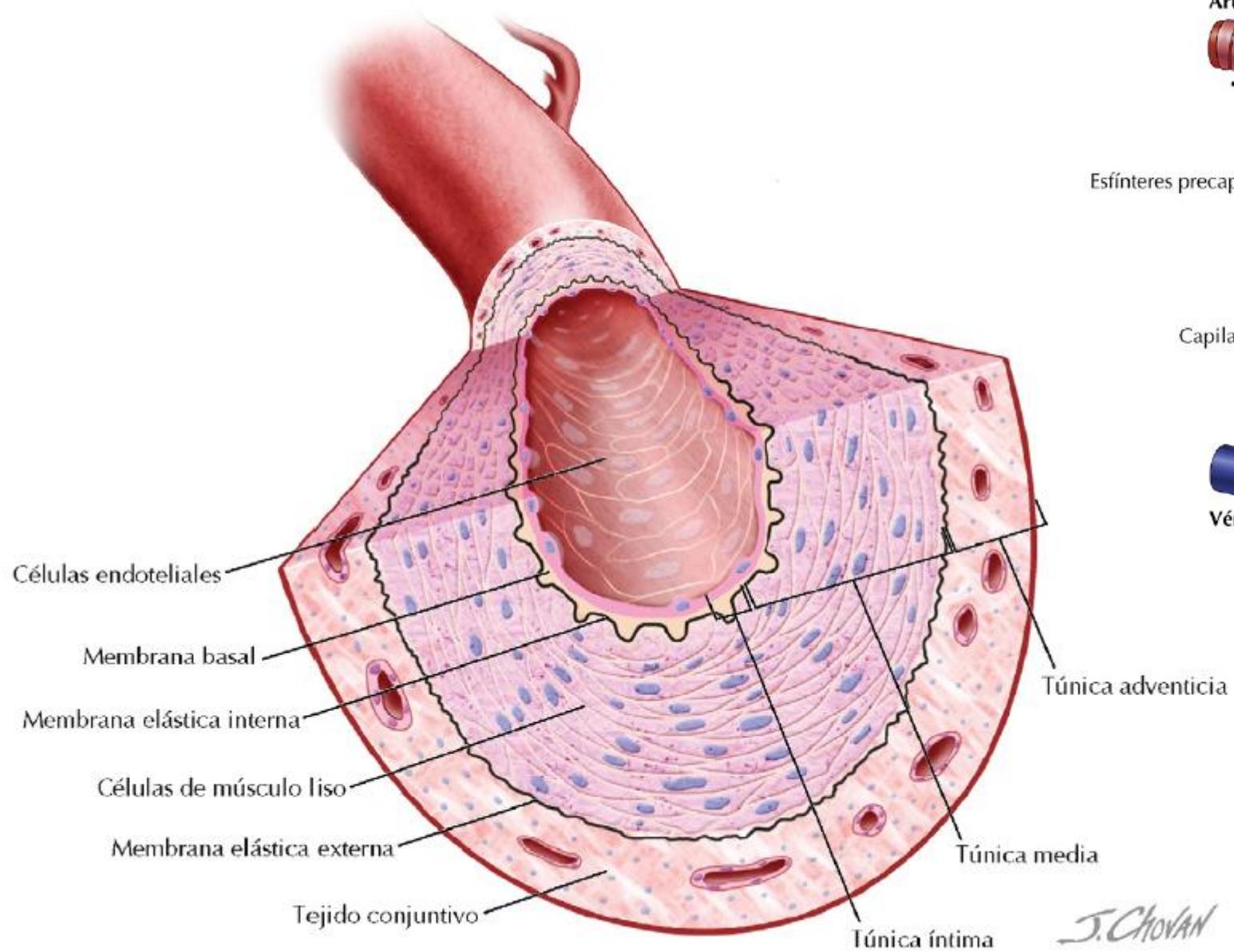
- R1: primer ruido, por cierre de válvulas mitral y tricúspide
- R2: segundo ruido, por cierre de válvulas aórtica y pulmonar

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=lsROH9I-2oQ>



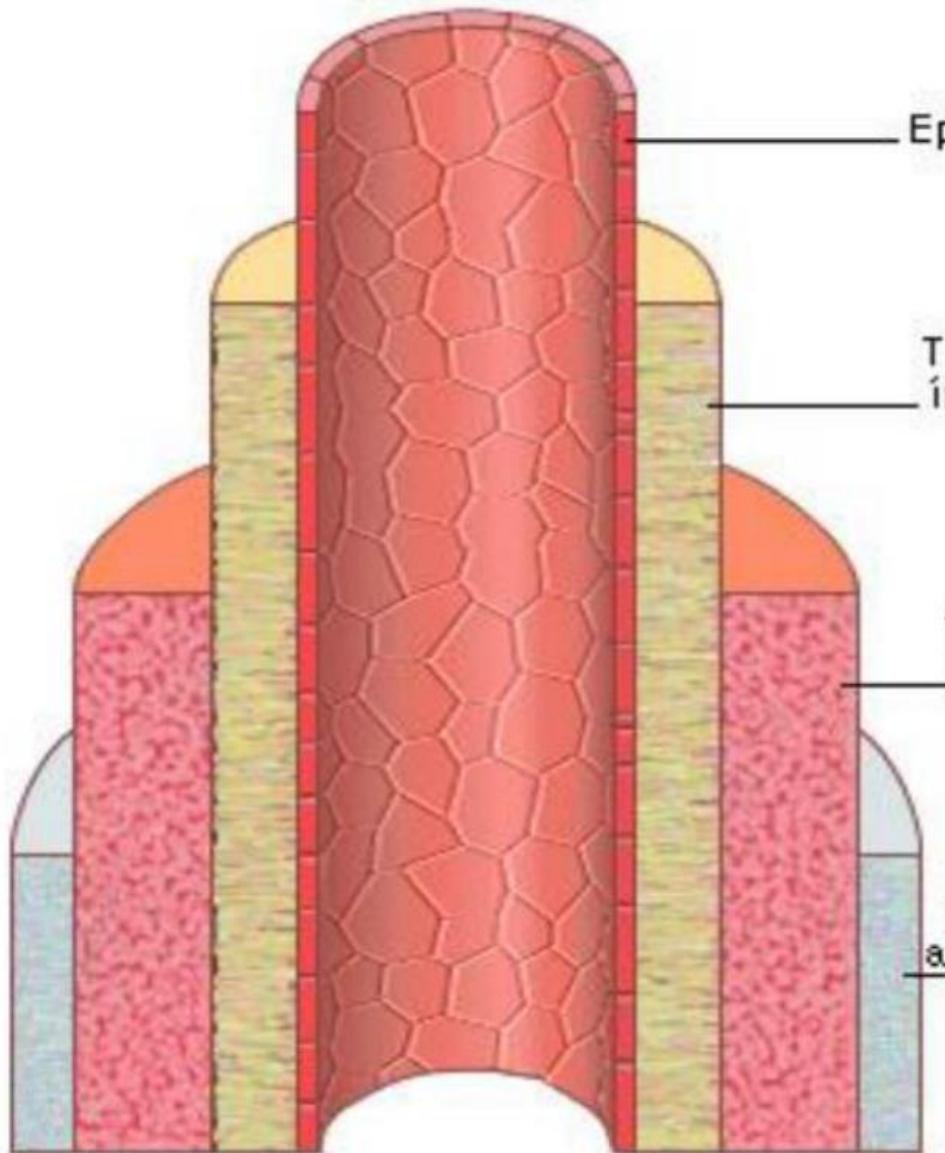
Circulación portal hepática



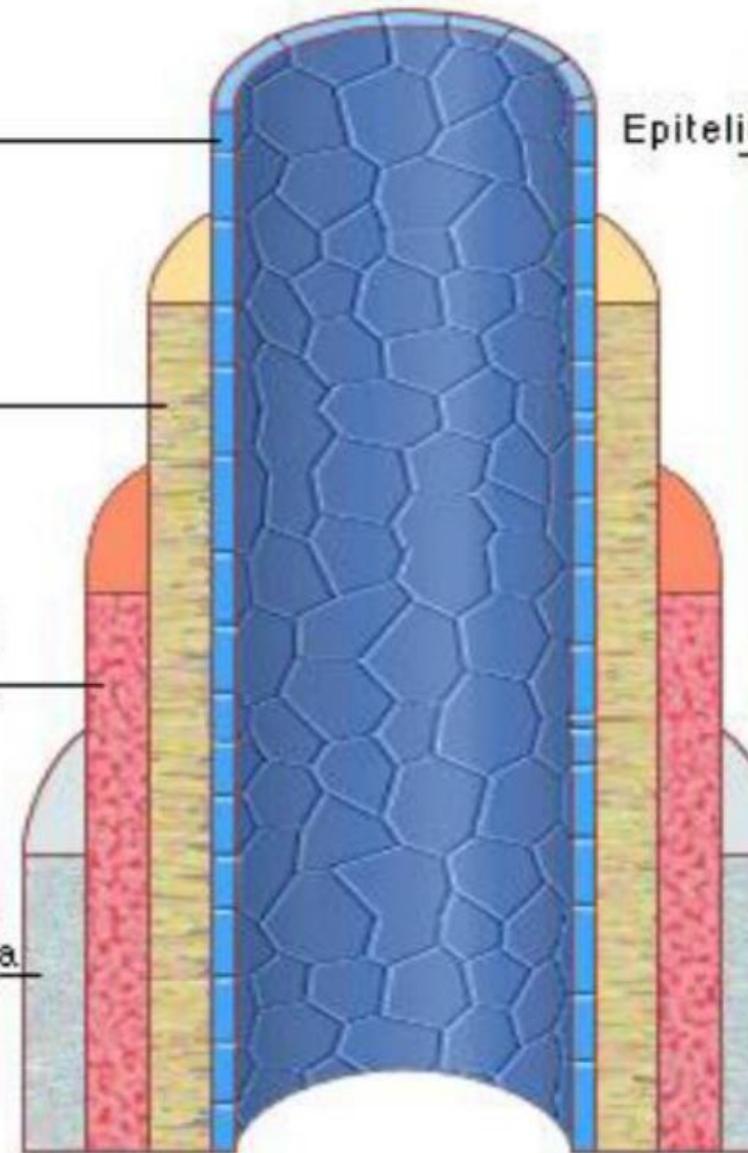


J. Perkins
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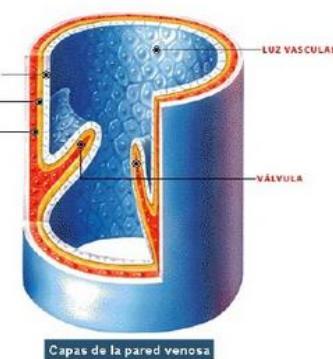
ARTERIA



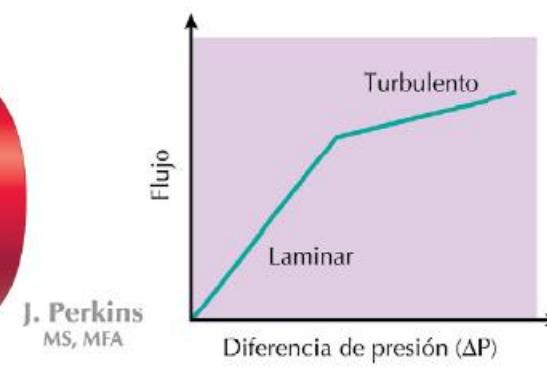
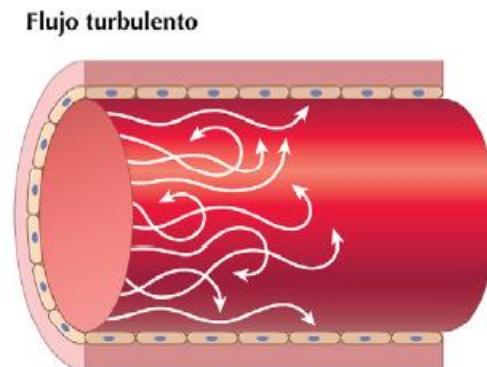
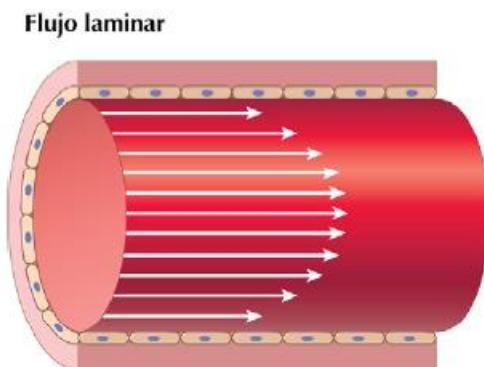
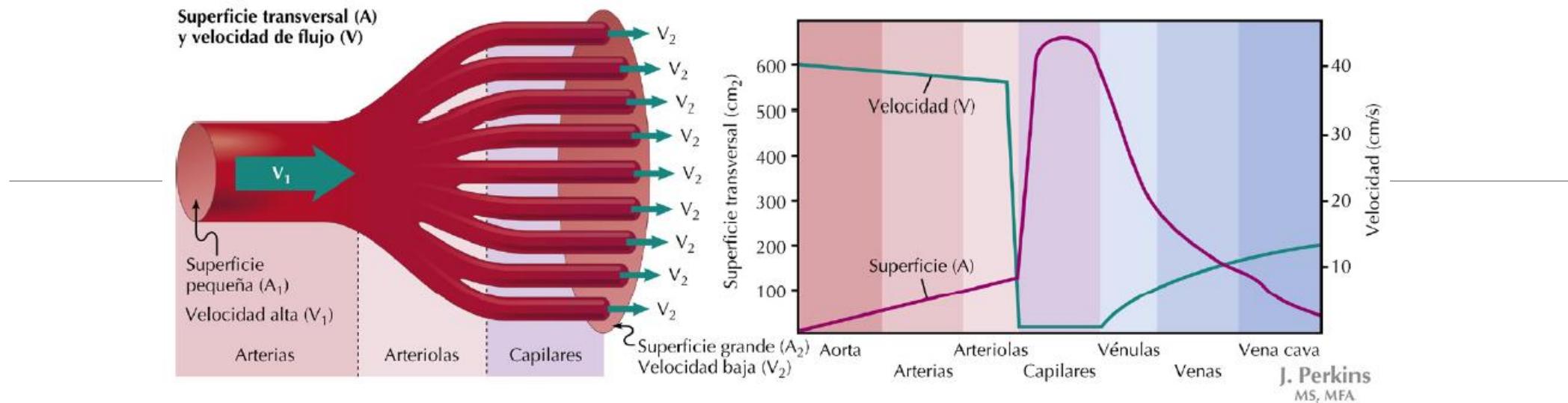
VENA



CAPILAR



Capas de la pared venosa

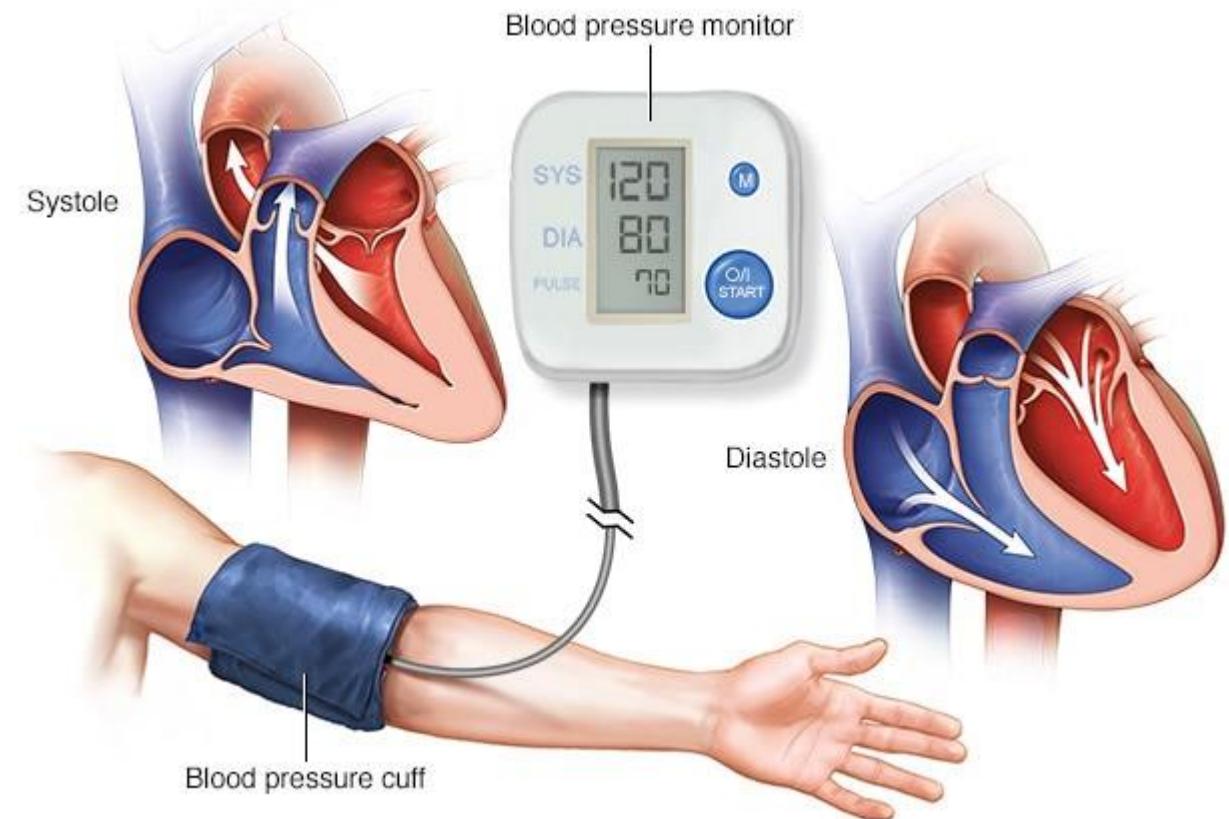


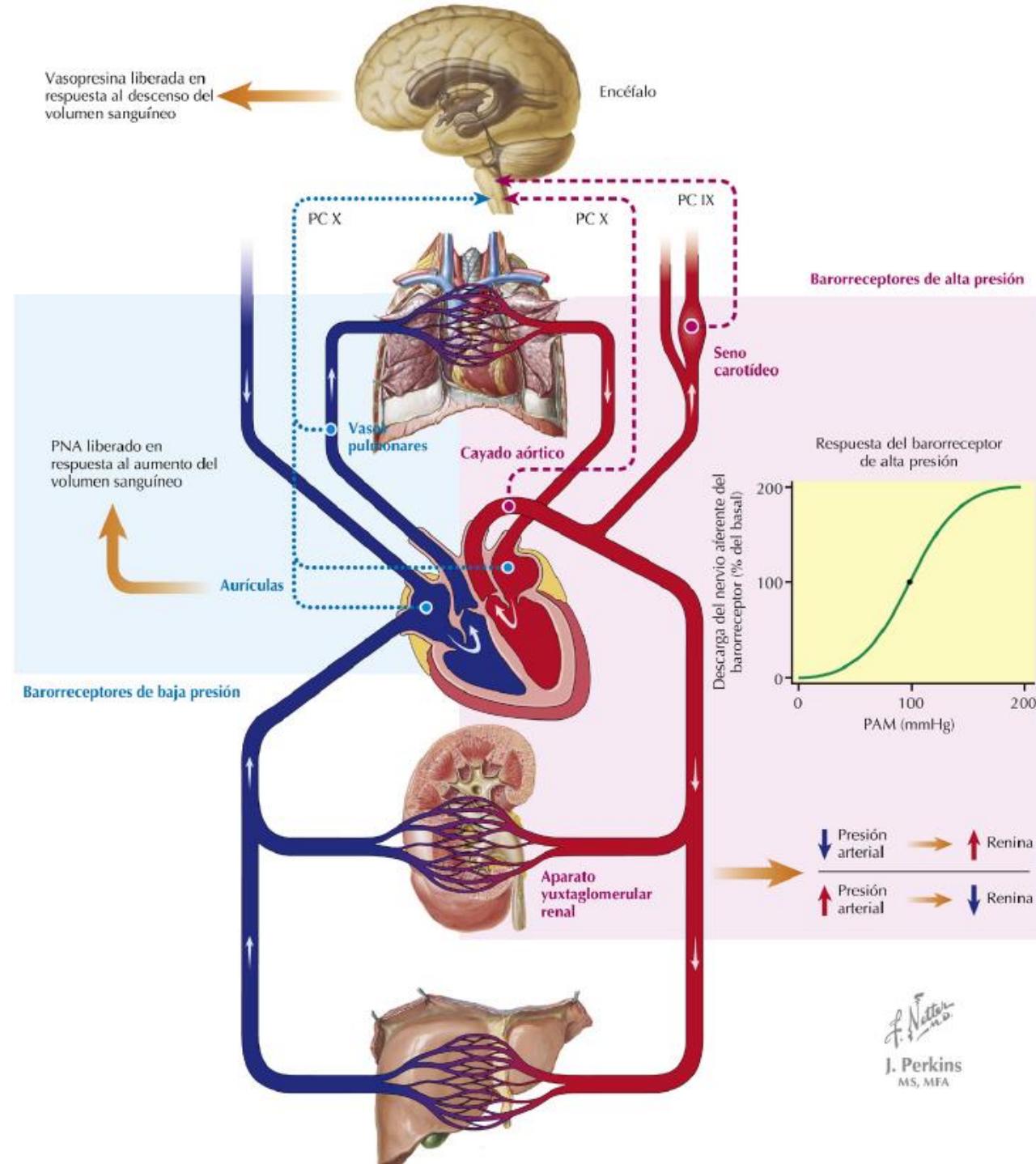
Presión arterial

- **Fuerza** que la sangre ejerce contra las paredes de los vasos sanguíneos

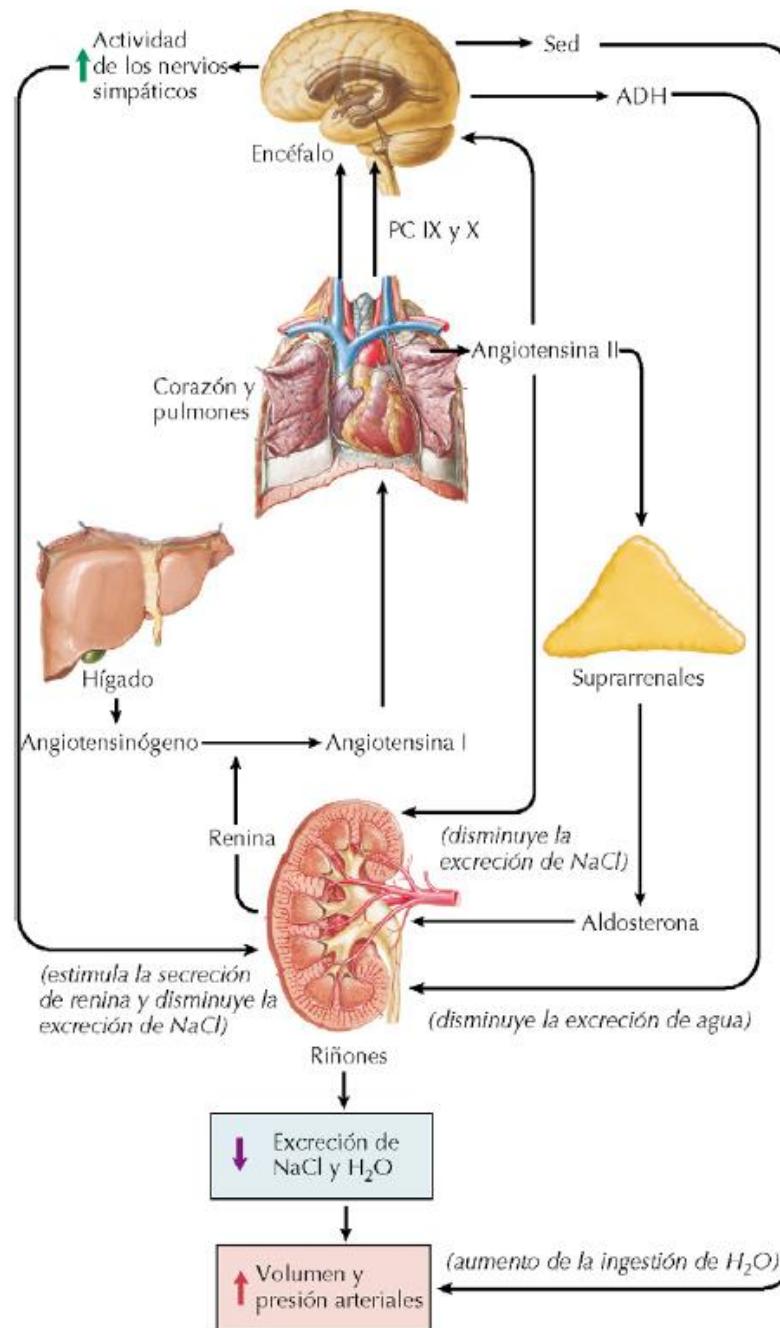
Depende de la **contracción del músculo cardiaco**, del **volumen sanguíneo** y de la **resistencia** ejercida por el sistema circulatorio

La presión alcanza sus cifras menores en las venas cava, debiéndose mantener este gradiente de presión para que la sangre circule en forma continua

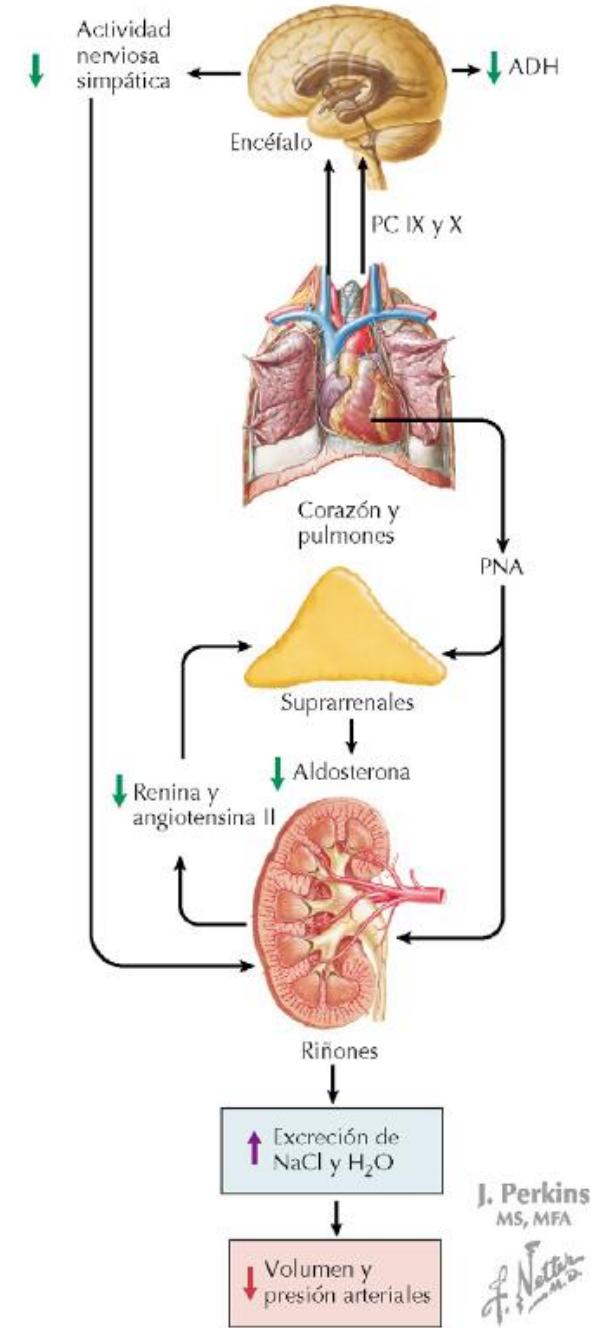




Respuesta al descenso del volumen y la presión arterial



Respuesta al aumento del volumen y presión arteriales



J. Perkins
MS, MFA

Gasto cardíaco

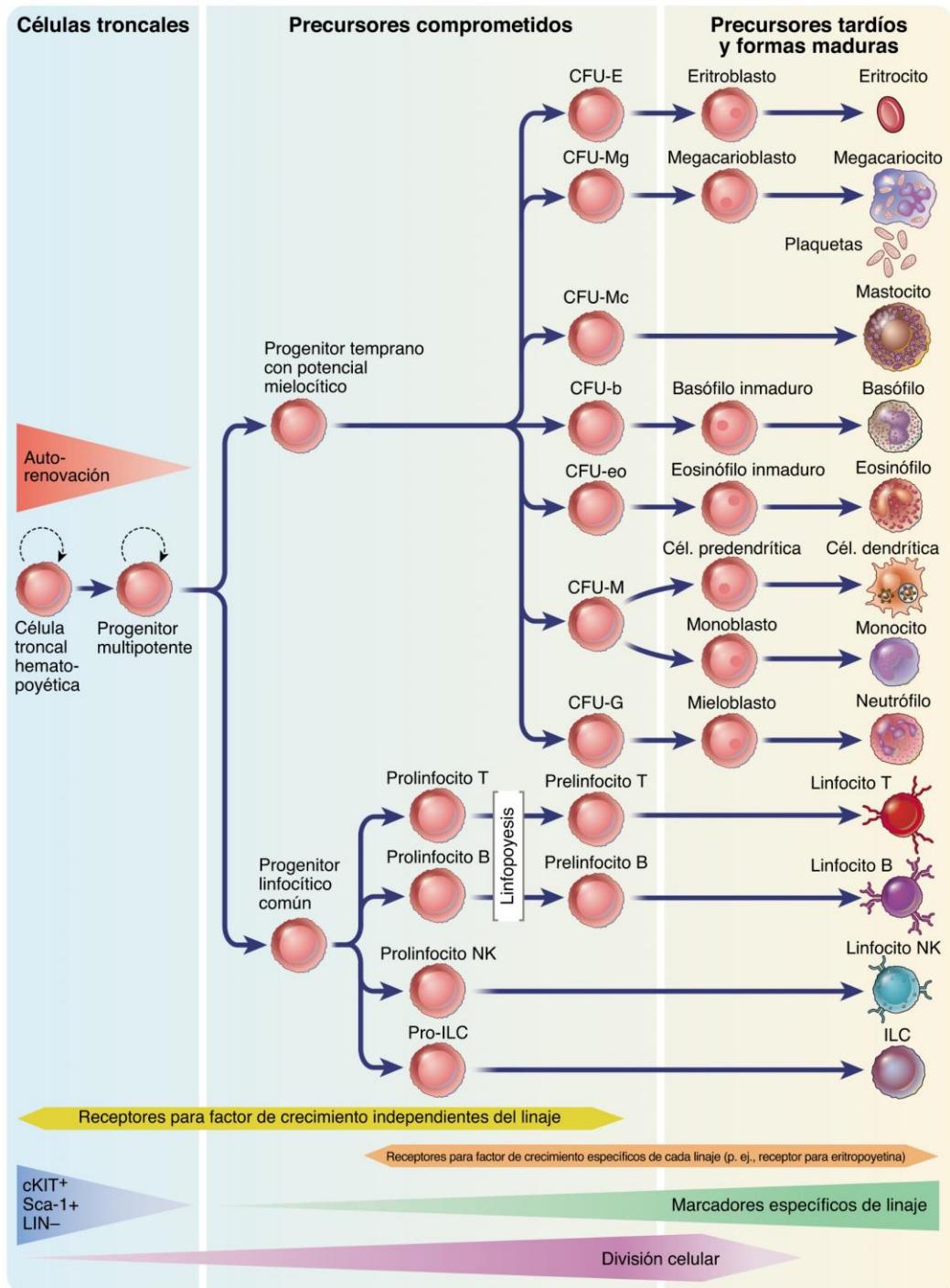
- Cantidad de sangre bombeada en una unidad de tiempo (ml/minuto)
- Volumen sistólico x frecuencia cardíaca
- Normal: aprox. 5L (70 ml x 70 latidos/minuto = 4.900 ml)
- Regulación:
 - SNA
 - Barorreceptores
 - Movimientos del tórax en la respiración



- Agua (91%) 
- Proteínas (7%)
 - Albúmina (57%)
 - Globulinas (38%)
 - Fibrinógeno (4%)
 - Protrombina (1%)
- Otros solutos (2%)
 - Iones
 - Nutrientes
 - Productos de desecho
 - Gases
 - Sustancias reguladoras
- Plaquetas (<1%)
- Leucocitos (<1%)
 - Neutrófilos (60-70%)
 - Linfocitos (20-25%)
 - Monocitos (3-8%)
 - Eosinófilos (2-4%)
 - Basófilos (0.5-1%)
- Eritrocitos (>99%)
 - 

La sangre depende de...

- Médula ósea
- Hígado
- Riñón
- Bazo
- Timo
- Ganglios linfáticos
- Intestino



Gracias