

Muscle and Cardiovascular Tissues

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Muscle tissue



Cardiac muscle

- Striated
- Tubular, branched
- Uninucleated
 fibers
- Involuntary



Skeletal muscle

- Striated
- Tubular
- Multinucleated
 fibers
- Voluntary



Smooth muscle

- Non-striated
- Spindle-shaped
- Uninucleated fibers
- Voluntary

Skeletal Muscle



Cardiac Muscle

- Intercalated discs
- Sliding filament mechanisms
- Self-excitable or autorhythmic



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Electrical Conduction in the Heart



1) SA node

Generates electrical signal→Atria contracts

2) AV node (Atria→Ventricle)

Slows the electrical signal \rightarrow delay

- 3) Bundle of HIS
- 4) Bundle Branch
- 5) Purkinje Fibers

Acceleration through ventricles



ECG Signals



P: Atrial contractionQRS: Contraction of the ventriclesT: Relaxation of the ventricles

Blood Composition



Origin of the Blood Cells

Haematopoietic stem cell



Blood Circulation



 Arteries(O2-Rich): From heart→Body
 Veins(O2-Poor): From Body→Heart Exception: pulmonary artery



4 Stages of the Cardiac Cycle



- Diastole(=Filling phase)
- Systole(=Ejection phase)



Stroke volume, Ejection Fraction, Cardiac Output Stroke Volume: the vo

Stroke Volume: the volume of blood pumped from the left ventricle per beat.

Ejection Fraction: The percentage of blood that is pumped out of the ventricles with each contraction.

со	=	SV	x	HR
cardiac output	=	stroke volume	Х	heart rate
(ml/minute)		(ml/beat)		(beats/min)

Cardiac output: The volume of blood pumped from each ventricle per minute

- a. Average heart rate = 70 bpm
- b. Average stroke volume = 70-80 ml/beat
- c. Average cardiac output = 5,500 ml/minute