As we know the HEART’s features are:

1. It has cone shape
2. It has five surfaces (Right surface, left surface, anterior surface, base (posterior surface), diaphragmatic (inferior surface))
3. It has four chambers (Right & left atria and Right & left ventricles)
   - Left atrium is the base of the heart or the posterior surface of it

The right ATRIUM’s features:

1. It contains the opening of the inferior & superior vena cava
2. It contains the right atrioventricular orifice (the communication between the right atrium and left ventricle and guides us to the tricuspid valve)
3. It contains the fossa ovalis (on the junction between the two atria)
   **it's foramina ovalis in the embryo but after birth the closure happens**
4. It contains the limbus of fossa ovalis and coronary sinus
5. It contains the right auricle (is a muscle that increases the surface area of the Rt atrium so increases the blood volume inside it)
6. It contains the crista terminalis (junction between the anterior wall<rough wall> of the atrium and the posterior wall<smooth wall>)
7. The auricle of the right atrium overlap with the ascending Aorta
8. It contains the musculi pectinati (the rough aspect of the anterior wall of the Rt atrium)

The deoxygenated blood from the upper part of the body enters from SVC & and from the lower part it enters through the IVC. Then the deoxygenated blood flows from the Rt atrium to the Rt ventricle through the atrioventricular orifice (tricuspid valve)

What does tricuspid mean?!
The valve that contains three cusps (anterior, posterior and septal) and each cusp attaches to the chordae tendineae that is held by the papillary muscles (on the wall of the ventricle) so the chordae tendineae thus stabilizing the valve
The right VENTRICLE’s features:
1. It forms mainly the anterior surface of the heart
2. It contains the pulmonary valve (is a semilunar cup shape valve which through it the deoxygenated blood flows to the pulmonary trunk (left and right arteries) then to the lungs)

**The mechanism of action of semilunar valve?**
The blood pushes the cups and leaves the ventricle going toward pulmonary trunk so the cups are filled and closed ;by this prevent the reverse blood flow and the same thing happens in the left side

The left ventricle:
It has the aortic valve and the area below it has a smooth surface called vestibule or conus
The Aorta composed of 3 parts: ascending (branches into Rt & Lt coronary arteries), arch (branches into Rt brachiocephalic, Lt common carotid & Lt subclavian) and descending

The differences between Rt& Lt ventricles:
1. Lt thickness = 3 Rt thickness (so Lt is thicker because it’s going to pump the blood to the whole body parts) 
2. Lt is behind the Rt 
3. Cross section:
   Left: circular
   Right: semilunar

**In the coming lab will be more talk about blood vessels**

Layers:

Pericardium

- outer Fibrous
- inner serous
- outer parietal
1) inner visceral (epicardium)
2) myocardium
3) endocardium

Good luck