



SNS COLLEGE OF ALLIED HEALTH SCIENCES
SNS Kalvi Nagar, Coimbatore - 35
Affiliated to Dr MGR Medical University, Chennai



**DEPARTMENT : CARDIO PULMONARY PERFUSION
CARE TECHNOLOGY**

COURSE NAME : ANATOMY

UNIT : HEART

TOPIC : SURFACE ANATOMY OF HEART



SURFACE OF THE HEART



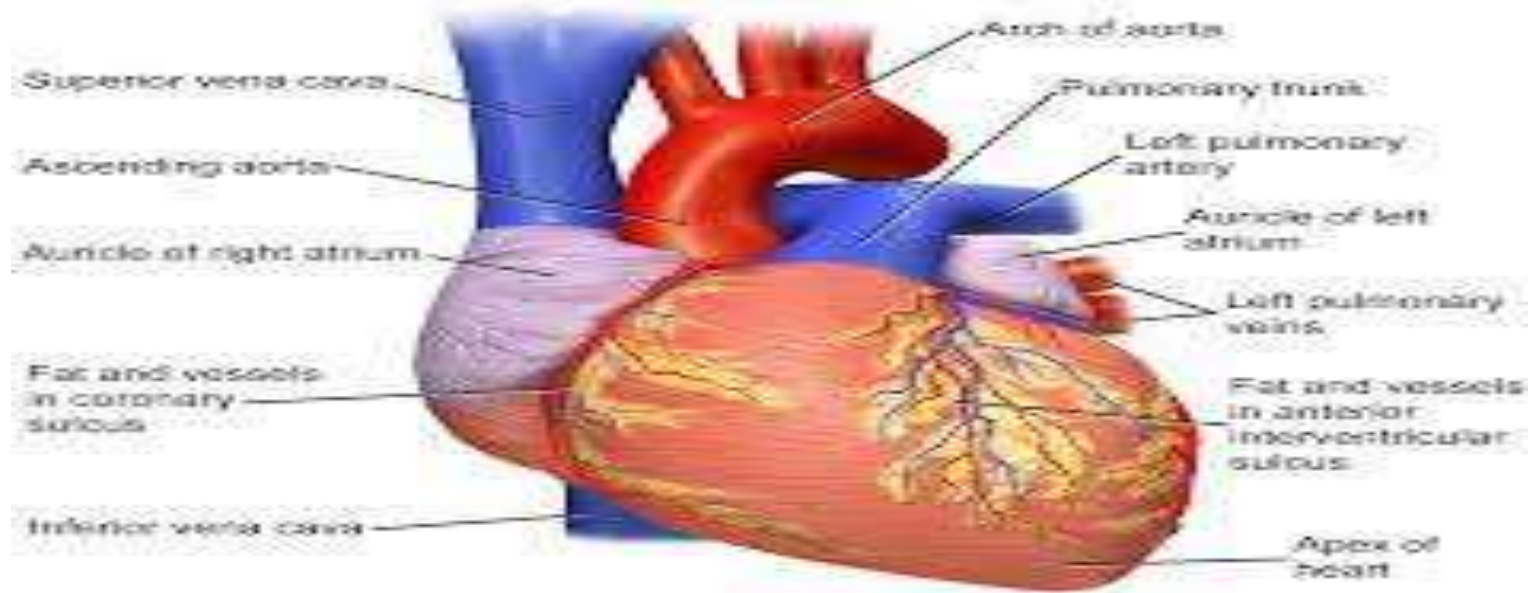
Anterior (Sternocostal) Surface:

Right Atrium:

- Forms the right and upper part of the anterior surface.
- Receives deoxygenated blood from the superior and inferior vena cava.

Right Auricle:

- Small, ear-shaped extension of the right atrium.
- Increases the capacity of the right atrium.



Superficial Heart Anatomy (Anterior)



Coronary Sulcus (Atrioventricular Groove):

- Marks the boundary between the atria and ventricles.
- Contains the right coronary artery.

Right Ventricle:

- Occupies a significant portion of the lower anterior surface.
- Pumps deoxygenated blood to the pulmonary artery.

Tricuspid Valve:

- Located between the right atrium and right ventricle.
- Three cusps prevent backflow into the right atrium.



Pulmonary Valve:

- Positioned at the base of the pulmonary trunk.
- Prevents backflow into the right ventricle.

Pulmonary Trunk:

- Arises from the right ventricle.
- Divides into right and left pulmonary arteries, carrying deoxygenated blood to the lungs.

Left Auricle:

- Small, ear-shaped extension of the left atrium.
- Increases the capacity of the left atrium.



Left Atrium:

- Forms the left and upper part of the anterior surface.
- Receives oxygenated blood from the pulmonary veins.

Bicuspid (Mitral) Valve:

- Located between the left atrium and left ventricle.
- Two cusps prevent backflow into the left atrium.

Aortic Valve:

- Positioned at the base of the ascending aorta.
- Prevents backflow into the left ventricle.



Ascending Aorta:

- Originates from the left ventricle.
- Carries oxygenated blood to the systemic circulation.

Superior Vena Cava:

- Large vein bringing deoxygenated blood from the upper body into the right atrium.

Inferior Vena Cava:

- Large vein bringing deoxygenated blood from the lower body into the right atrium.



Posterior (Base) Surface:

Left Atrium:

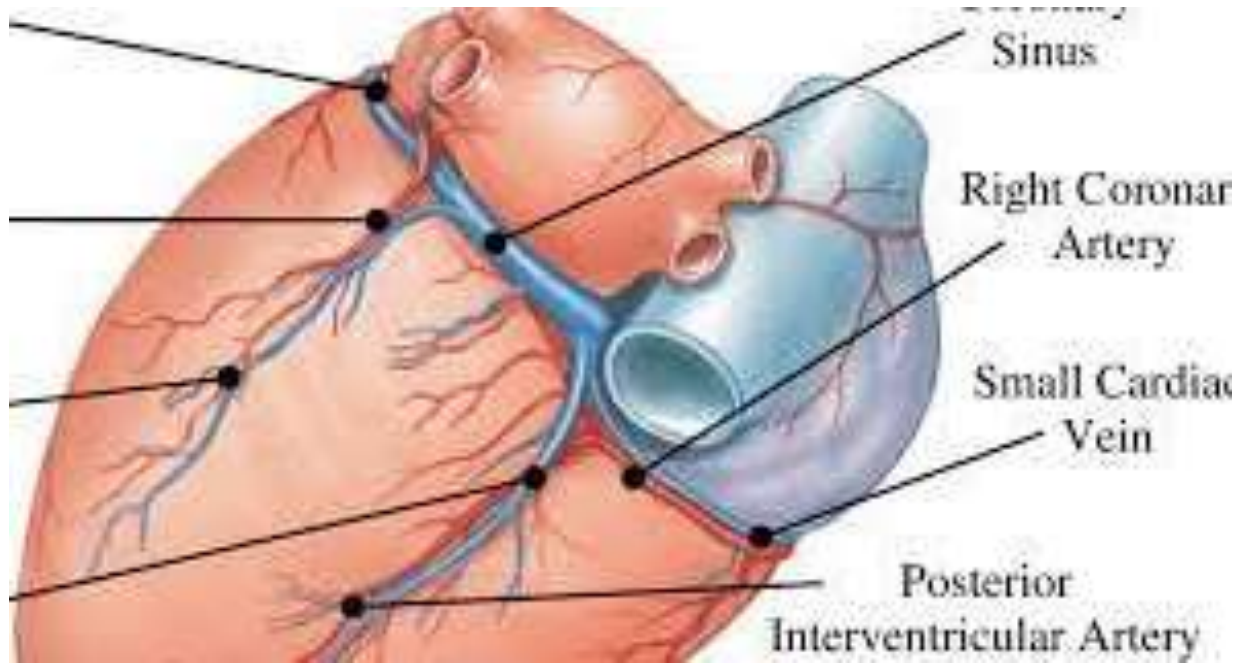
Forms the majority of the base, with the openings of the pulmonary veins.

Left Auricle:

Visible on the left side of the base.

Pulmonary Veins:

Four veins (two from each lung) carrying oxygenated blood into the left atrium.





Inferior (Diaphragmatic) Surface:

Left Ventricle:

- Dominates this surface, resting on the diaphragm.

Coronary Sinus:

- Collects deoxygenated blood from the heart muscle.
- Empties into the right atrium.

Right and Left Lateral Surfaces:

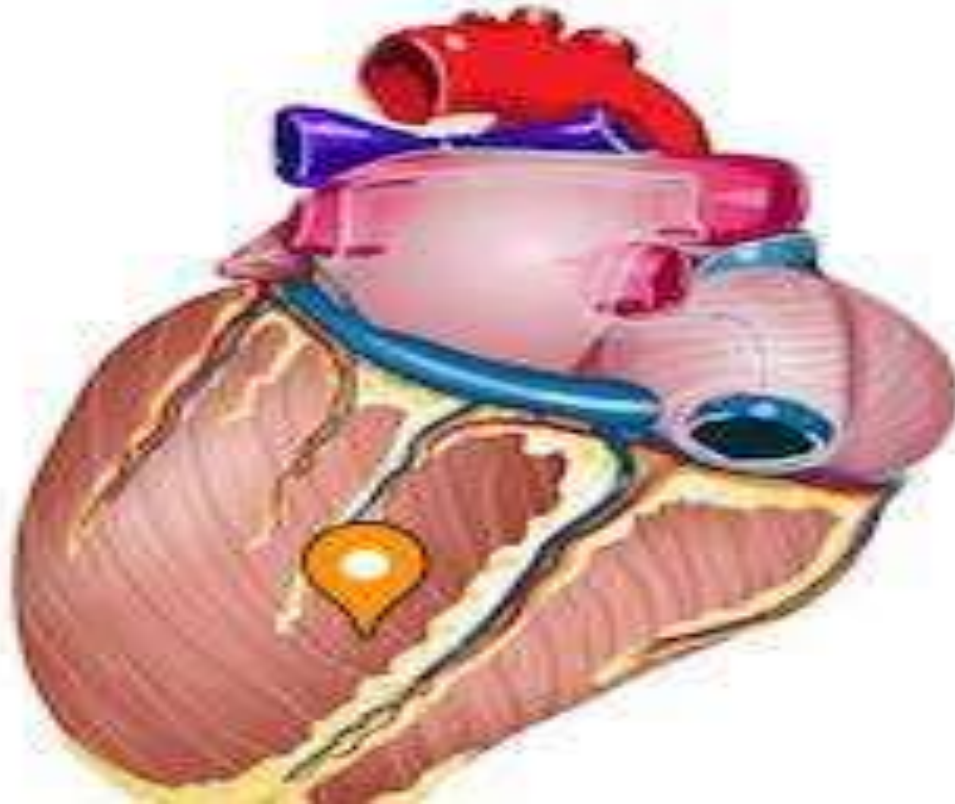
Right Atrium and Right Ventricle:

- Form the right lateral surface.

Left Ventricle:

- Forms the left lateral surface.







ASSESSMENT



- What all are the Anterior surfaces ?
- What all are the Posterior surfaces ?