SNS COLLEGE OF ALLIED HEALTH SCIENCE





DEPARTMENT OF CARDIAC TECHNOLOGY

COURSE NAME: Applied Physiology

UNIT:1-Introduction and Individual circulation

TOPIC: Overview of Cardiovascular system

FACULTY NAME: Kavipriya S





Case Study Background

Case: A 45-year-old male, Mr. Raj, visits the clinic complaining of fatigue, shortness of breath, and mild chest pain.

The doctor suspects a cardiovascular issue and begins to assess the functioning of his heart and blood vessels.

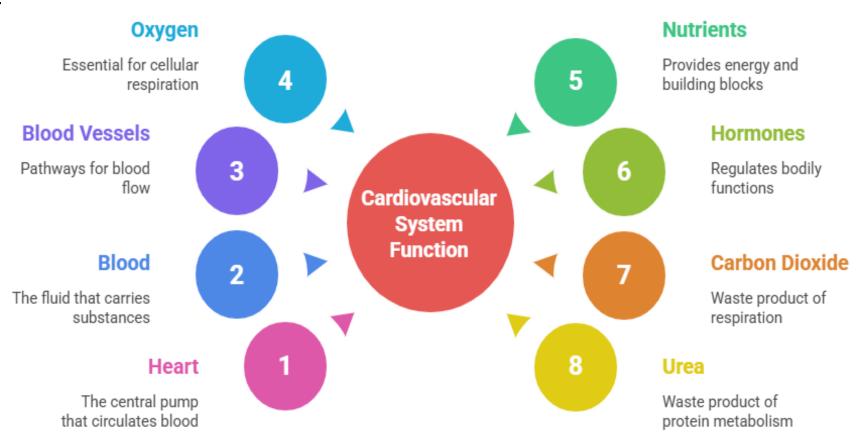


Empathize (Understanding the Patient and the System)



Components of the Cardiovascular System

- Cardiovascular system =
 heart + blood + blood
 vessels.
- Function: **Transport**essential substances
 (oxygen, nutrients,
 hormones) and **remove**wastes (CO₂, urea).



Empathy helps to realize:



–How circulation supports every

cell's survival.

- How heart rate and bloodpressure change with stress or disease.
- -Importance of **oxygen delivery** in fatigue cases.

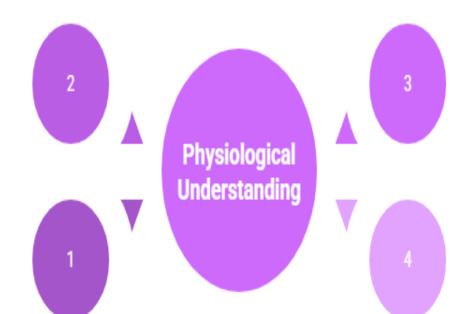
Understanding Physiological Processes

Heart Rate

Changes in heart rate due to stress or disease

Circulation

The process of blood flow supporting cell survival



Blood Pressure

Variations in blood pressure under different conditions

Oxygen Delivery

The role of oxygen in combating fatigue

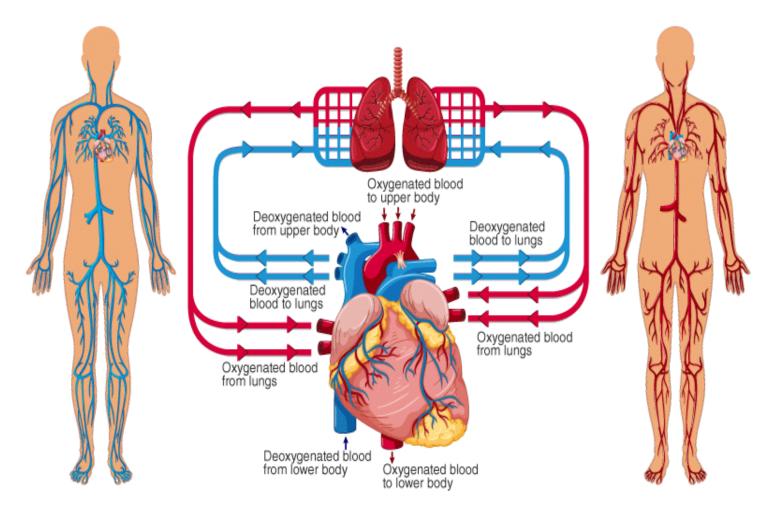
Define (Identify Core Problems and Components)



Heart: muscular pump with 4 chambers – right & left atria, right & left ventricles.

Blood vessels:

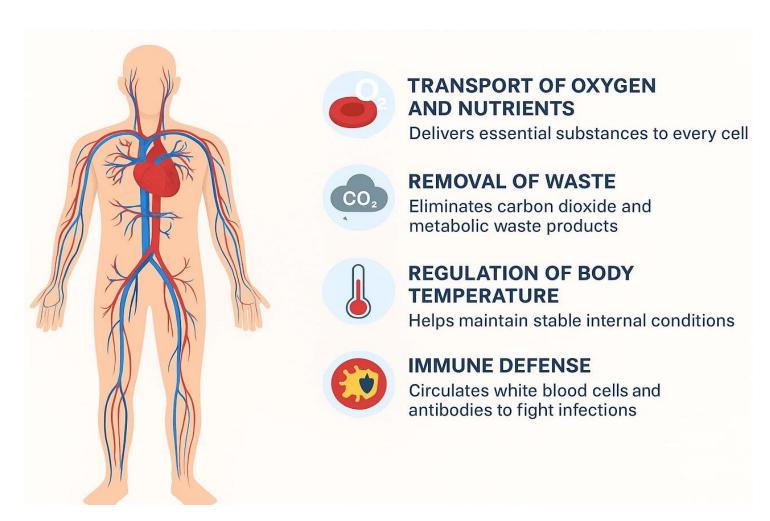
- -Arteries: carry oxygenated blood away from the heart.
- **-Veins:** carry deoxygenated blood *to* the heart.
- Capillaries: exchange of gases and nutrients at tissue level.



Define



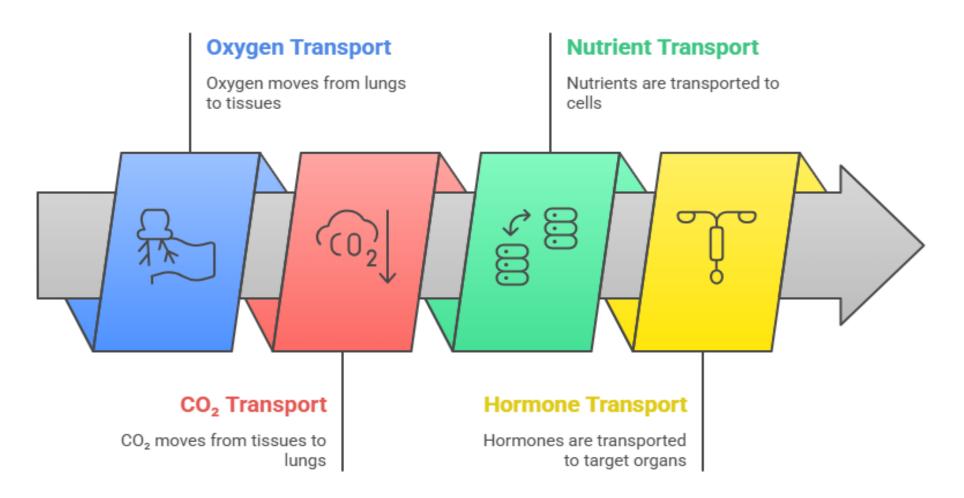
- ➤ **Blood:** carries oxygen, nutrients, hormones, and waste.
- ➤ Problem (in case): Poor oxygen delivery due to possible reduced cardiac output.



Ideate (Think of Possible Functions and Solutions)



Cardiovascular Transport Functions



Functions of the Cardiovascular System:



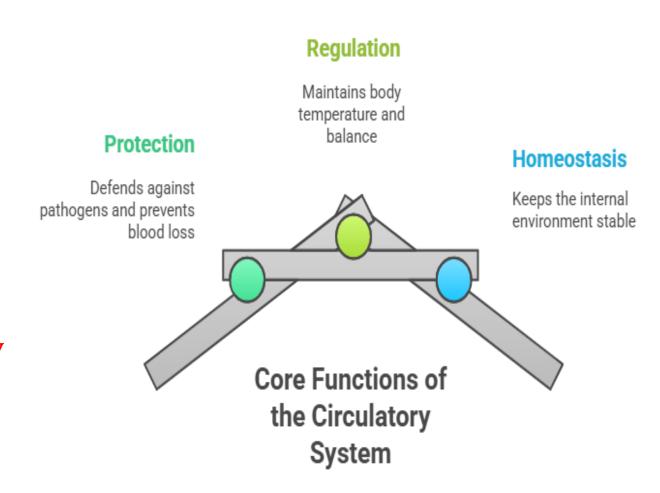
• Protection:

- White blood cells defend against pathogens.
- Platelets prevent blood loss by clotting.

• Regulation:

- Body temperature (through blood flow).
- pH and water balance maintained.
- **Homeostasis:** Keeps the internal environment stable.

In the case, these functions help explain why poor circulation → fatigue and breathlessness.

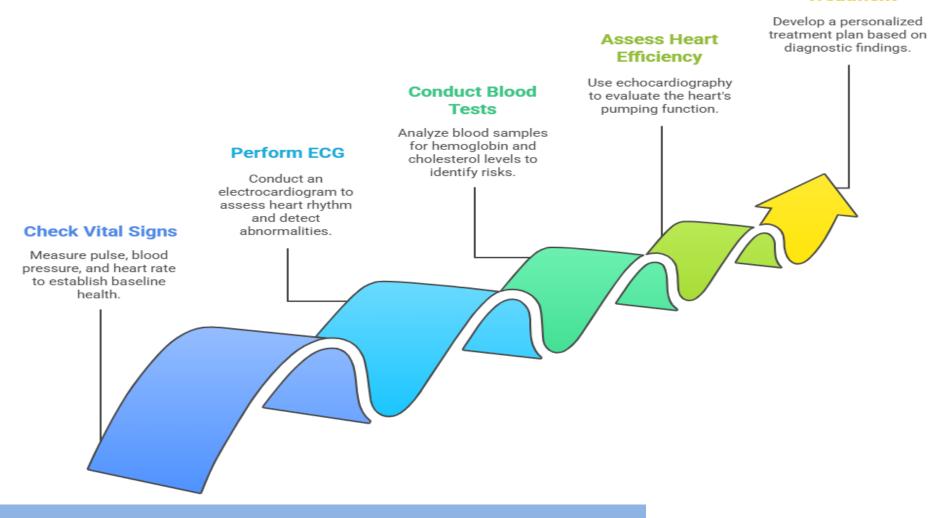


Prototype (Apply Knowledge Clinically)





Treatment



Testing-Patient Health Evaluation Process



Assess patient's condition postintervention



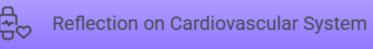
Monitor changes in patient's energy





Check for stability in blood pressure

Evaluate the heart's performance Observe Heart Efficiency



Understand the system's role in health

Summary



Cardiovascular System's Impact on Health

RegulationThe system's control

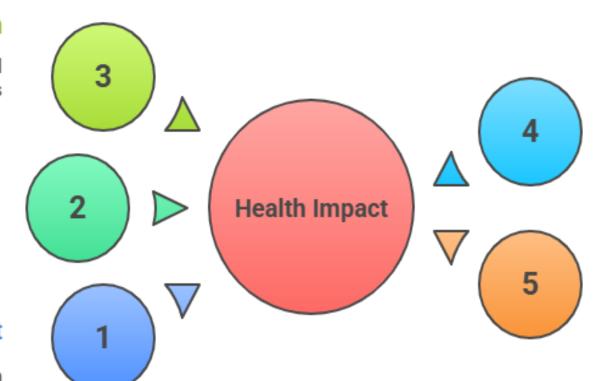
over bodily functions

Protection

The system's defense against threats

Transport

The system's role in moving essential substances



Oxygen Delivery

The system's provision of oxygen to organs

Organ Performance

The system's influence on organ functionality

Reference:



Title	Author(s) / Editor(s)	Why Useful / Highlights
Cardiovascular Physiology (Mosby Physiology Series, 11th Edition)	Achilles J. Pappano, Withrow Wier	Covers fundamentals of cardiovascular function, links structure to pathophysiology. (Elsevier Shop)
Cardiovascular Physiology, Ninth Edition	David Mohrman & Lois Heller	Well-structured for students; strong on "big picture" plus mechanisms and clinical links. (McGraw Hill)
Cardiovascular Physiology Concepts	Richard E. Klabunde	Emphasizes core concepts, integrates cases, good for reinforcing foundations. (cvphysiology.com)
Cardiovascular Physiology (Elsevier / ScienceDirect edition)	Journal of the American Heart Association (JAHA)	Comprehensive coverage of how the cardiovascular system works in health and disease. (ScienceDirect)