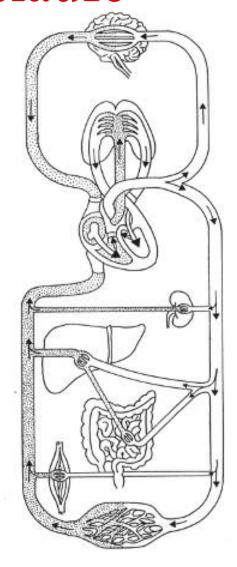


Herz Herzkreislaufsystem

Kreisläufe





- Großer (Körper-)Kreislauf
- Kleiner (Lungen-)Kreislauf
- Pfortaderkreislauf

Großer (Körper-)Kreislauf



- Atrium sinistrum/Linker Vorhof
- Ventriculus sinister/Linke Kammer
- Aorta
- Arterien, Kapillaren, Venen
- Venae cavae
- Atrium dextrum/Rechter Vorhof

Kleiner (Lungen-)Kreislauf



- Atrium dextrum/Rechter Vorhof
- Ventriculus dexter/Rechte Kammer
- Truncus pulmonalis
- Aa. pulmonales, Kapillaren, Vv. pulmonales
- Atrium sinistrum/Linker Vorhof

Pfortaderkreislauf

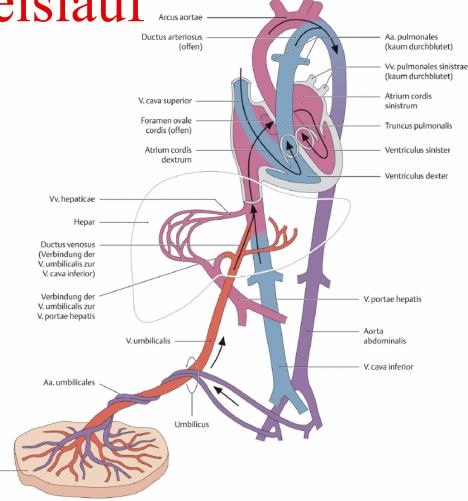


- Truncus coeliacus, Aa. mesentericae
- Aa. intestinales, Kapillaren, Vv. intestinales
- V. portae
- Lebersinusoide
- Vv. hepaticae
- V. cava inferior/Untere Hohlvene

Fetaler Kreislauf

Ventriculus sinister

- Aorta
- Aa. iliacae comm.
- Aa. iliacae externae
- Aa. umbilicales
- Placenta
- V. umbilicalis
- V. portae, ramus sin.
- Ductus venosus
- V. cava inferior
- Atrium dextrum
- Foramen ovale
- Atrium sinistrum







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Vergleich fetaler – endgültiger Kreislauf



INNSBRUCK

Blutdruck

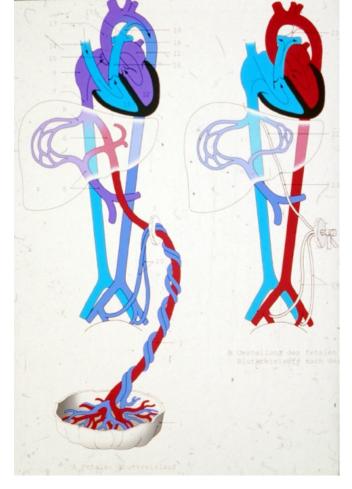
Neugeborenes 60/35mmHg

Säugling 85/40mmHg

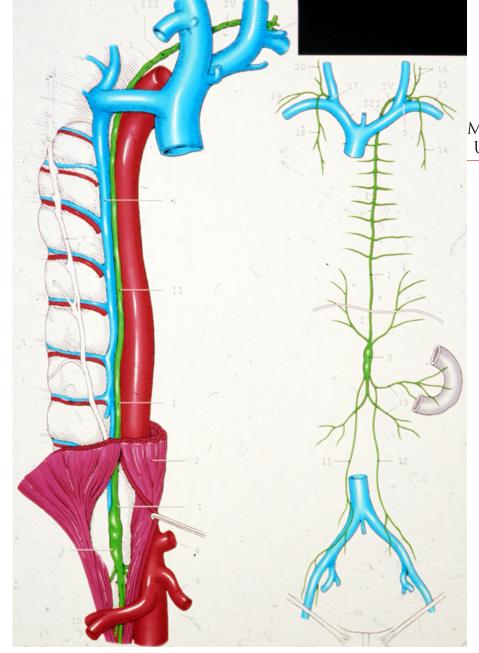
Kleinkind 90/50mmHg

Jugendlicher 100/60mmHg

Erwachsener 120/80mmHg

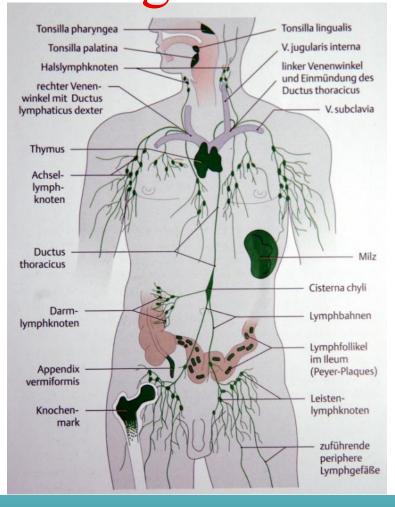


Ductus thoracicus

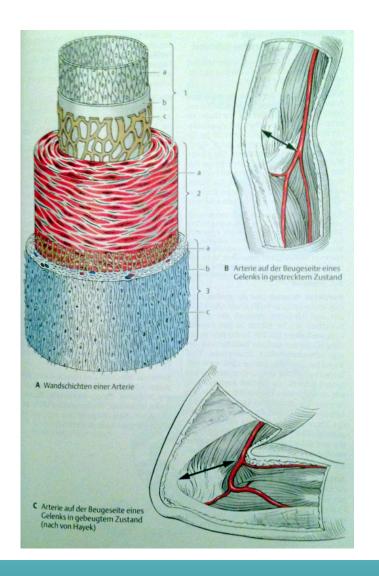


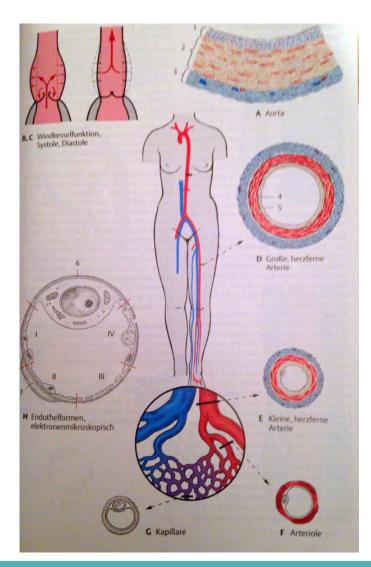
Lymphstämme – Lymphatische Organe





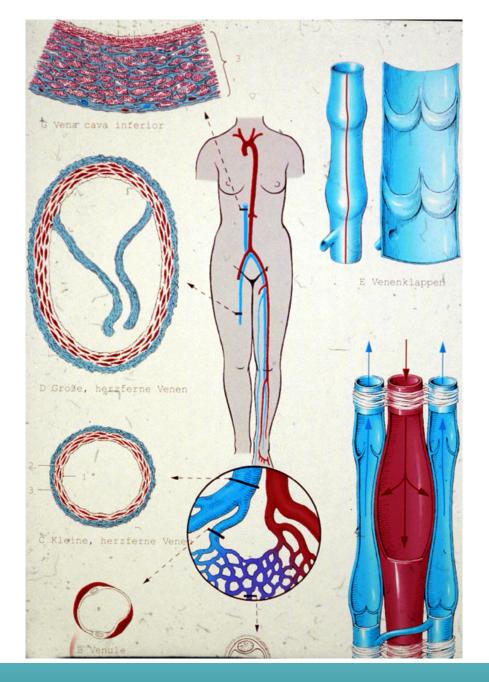
Arterien





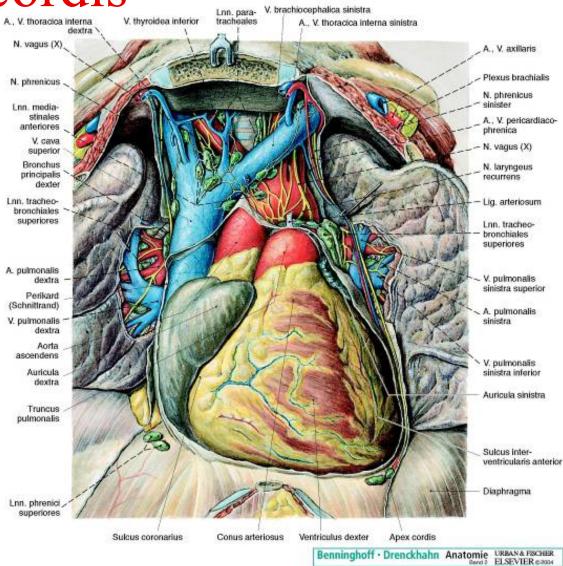


Venen



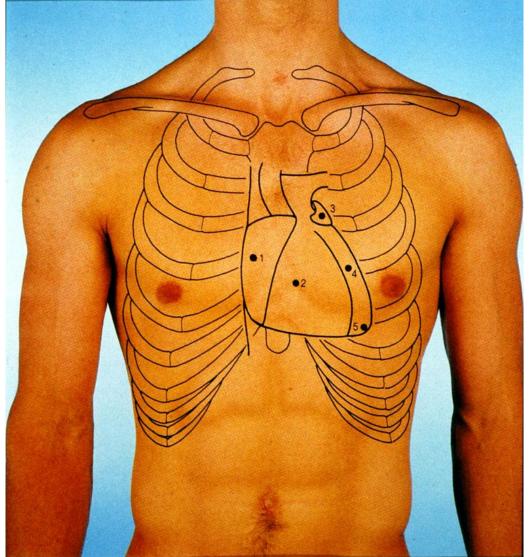


Situs cordis





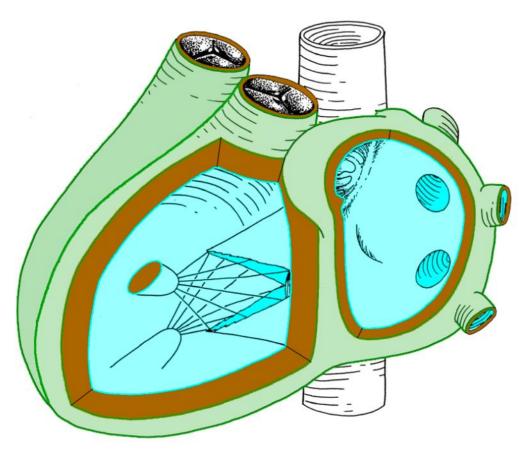
Projektion des Herzens





Wandbau

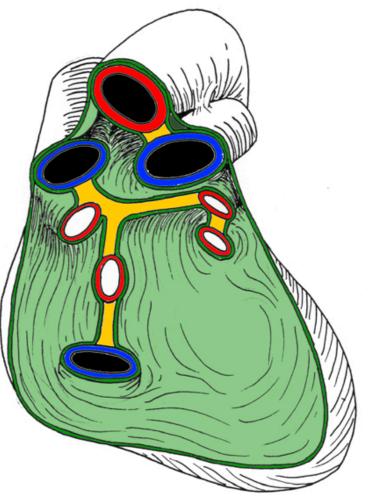




- Pericard
 - Membrana fibrosa
 - Membrana serosa
- Epicard (grün)
- Myocard (braun)
- Endocard (blau)

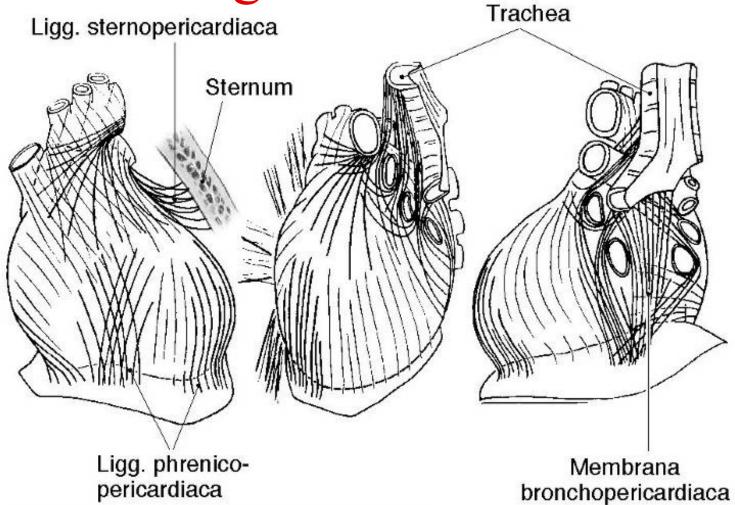
Pericard & Epicard





Anheftung des Pericards



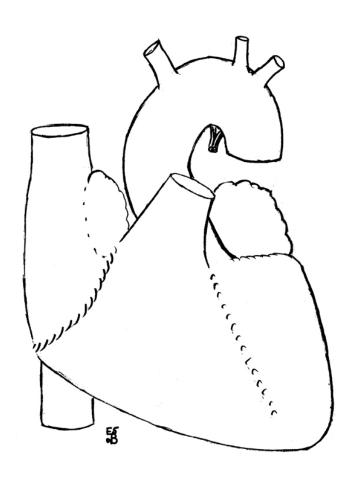


Benninghoff • Drenckhahn Anatomie Band 2 URBAN & FISCHER © 2004

nach Debrunner (1956)

Facies sternocostalis

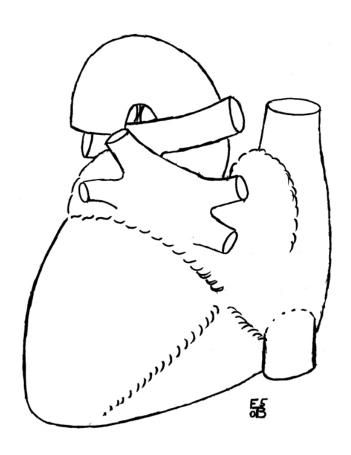




- Atrium dextrum/Rechter Vorhof
 - Sinus venosus
 - Auricula dextra/Herzohr
- Ventriculus dexter/Rechte Kammer
 - Conus arteriosus
- Ventriculus sinister/Linke Kammwer
- Atrium sinistrum/Linker Vorhof
 - Auricula sinistra/Herzohr

Facies diaphragmatica





- Atrium dextrum/Rechter Vorhof
 - Sinus venosus
 - Auricula dextra
- Ventriculus dexter/Rechte Kammer
- Ventriculus sinister/Linke Kammer
- Atrium sinistrum/Rechter Vorhof

Rechtes Herz

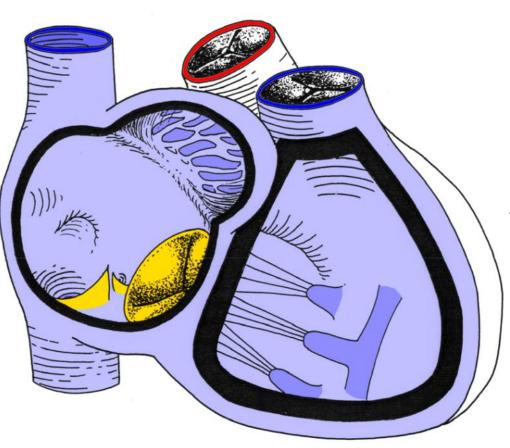






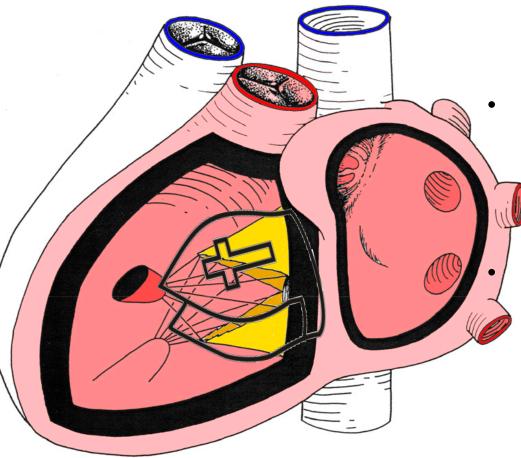


- Crista terminalis
- Mm. pectinati
- Fossa ovalis
 - Limbus fossae ovalis
- Tuberculum intervenosum
- Valvula venae cavae inferioris
- Valvula sinus coronarii
- Ventriculus dexter/Rechte Kammer
 - Valva atrioventricularis dextra = Valva tricuspidalis
 - Trikuspidalklappe
 - Mm. papillares
 - Trabecula septomarginalis
 - Crista supraventricularis
 - Conus arteriosus
 - Valva pulmonalis/Aortenklappe



Linkes Herz





Atrium sinistrum/Linker Vorhof

- Auricula sinistra
 - · Crista terminalis
 - Mm. pectinati
- Falx septi

Ventriculus sinister/Linke Kammer

- Valva atrioventricularis sinistra
- = Valva bicuspidalis
- = Bicuspidalklappe
- Mitralklappe
- Mm. papillares
- Valva aortae

Myocard-Architektur

außere Längs- u.

Schrägfaserschicht

li Ventr.

mittlere Zirkulär-

faserschicht

innere Längs-

faserschicht

b

äußere Längsu. Schrägfasern

li Ventrikel-

mittlere

Zirkulärfasem

Vortex

cordis

Valva 💮

Valva trunci

pulmonalis

au Bere

Zirkulär-

re Ventr.

Sulcus inter-

ventr. ant.

Sulcus inter-

ventr. post.

faserschicht

Valva

Sulcus inter-

ventr. post.

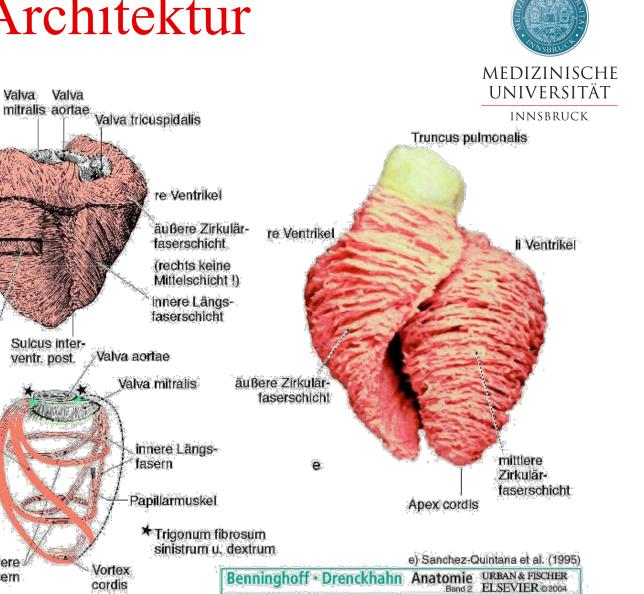
Valva aortae

Valva mitralis

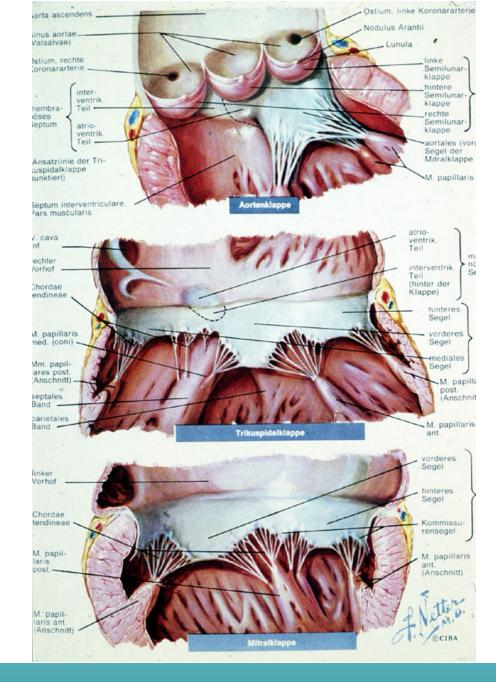
fasern

Vortex

cordis



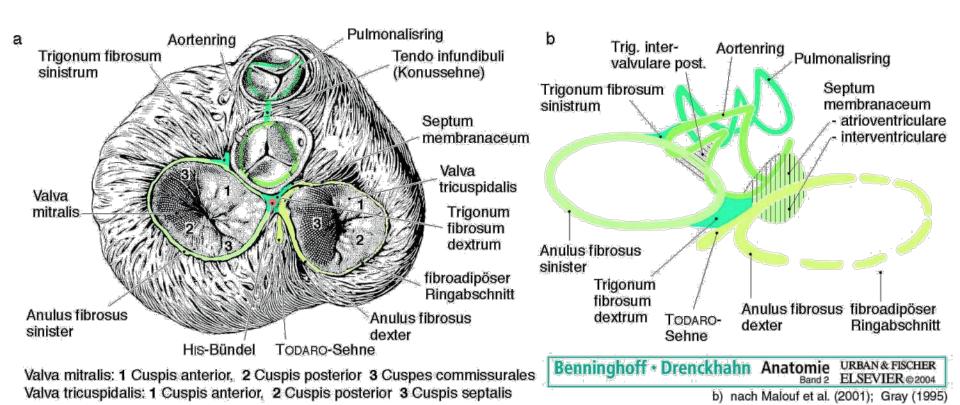
Herzklappen





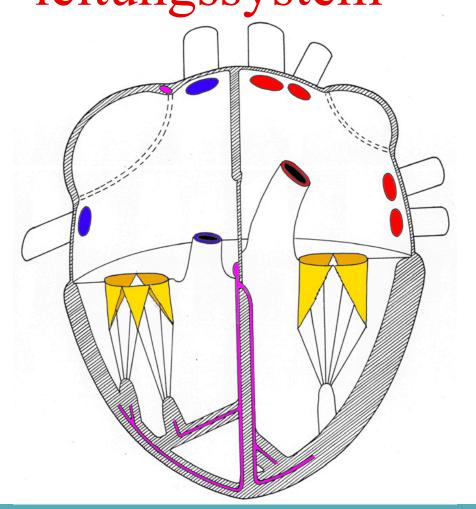
Herzskelett





Erregungsbildungs- und leitungssystem





- Nodus sinuatrialis (Sinusknoten, Keith-Flack-Knoten)
- Nodus atrioventricularis (AV-Knoten, Aschoff-Tawara-Knoten)
- Fasciculus atrioventricularis (His-Bündel)
 - Truncus fasciculi atrioventricularis
 - Crus dextrum (rechter Tawara-Schenkel)
 - Trabecula septomarginalis
 - Trabeculae carneae
 - Chordae tendineae falsae (Purkinje-Fasern)
 - Crus sinistrum (linker Tawara-Schenkel)
 - Trabeculae carneae
 - Chordae tendineae falsae (Purkinje-Fasern)

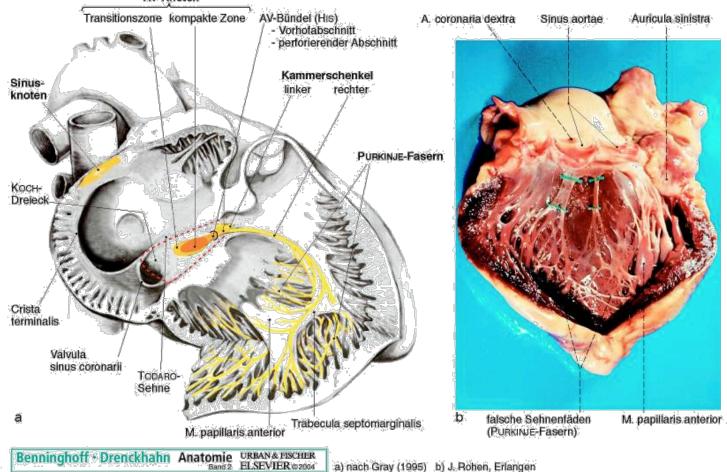
Systematik



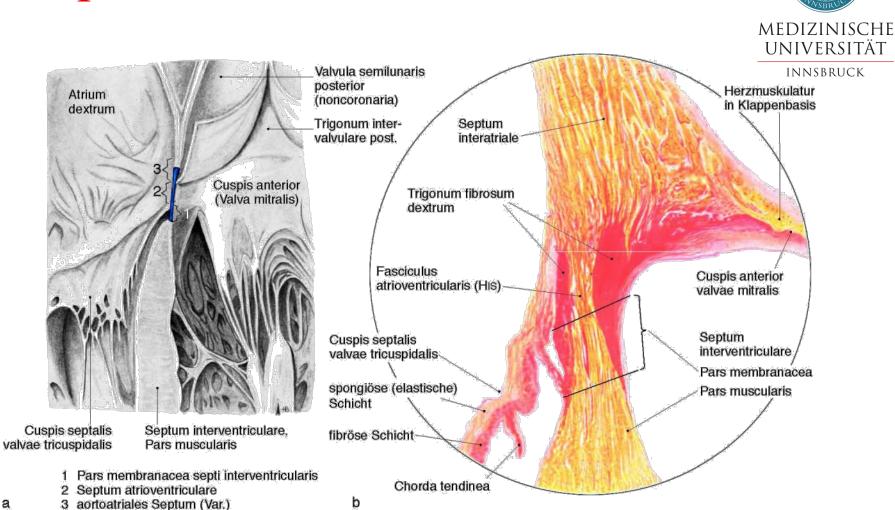
- Nodus sinuatrialis (Sinusknoten, Keith-Flack-Knoten)
- Nodus atrioventricularis (AV-Knoten, Aschoff-Tawara-Knoten)
- Fasciculus atrioventricularis (His-Bündel)
 - Truncus fasciculi atrioventricularis
 - Crus dextrum (rechter Tawara-Schenkel)
 - Trabecula septomarginalis
 - Trabeculae carneae
 - Chordae tendineae falsae (Purkinje-Fasern)
 - Crus sinistrum (linker Tawara-Schenkel)
 - Trabeculae carneae
 - Chordae tendineae falsae (Purkinje-Fasern)

Erregungsbildungs- und -leitungssystem





Septum atrioventriculare



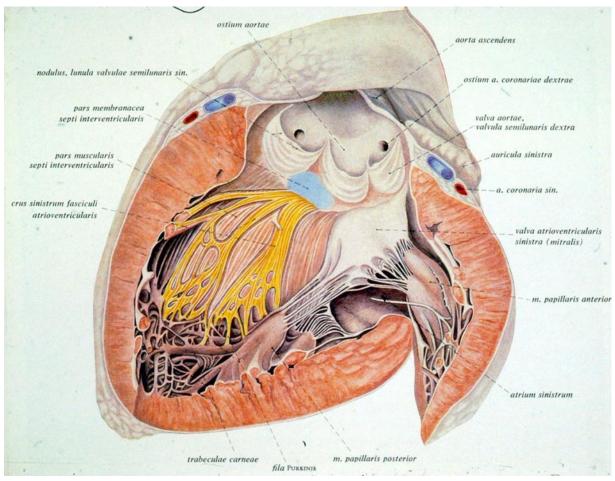
Benninghoff • Drenckhahn Anatomie URBAN & FISCHER ELSEVIER © 2004

а

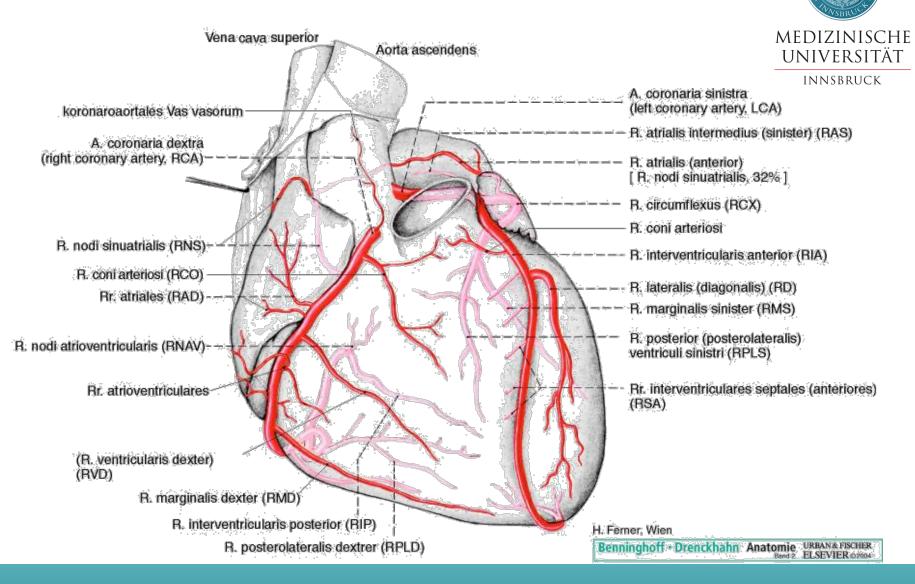
nach a) Tandler (1913) b) Mönckeberg (1924)

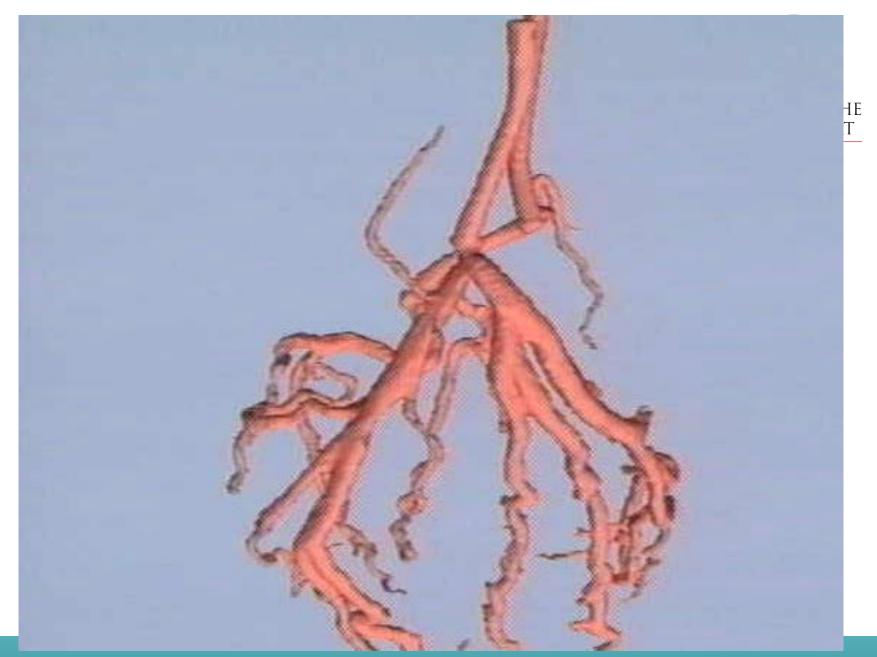
Crus sinistrum (linker Tawara-Schenkel)





Aa. coronariae

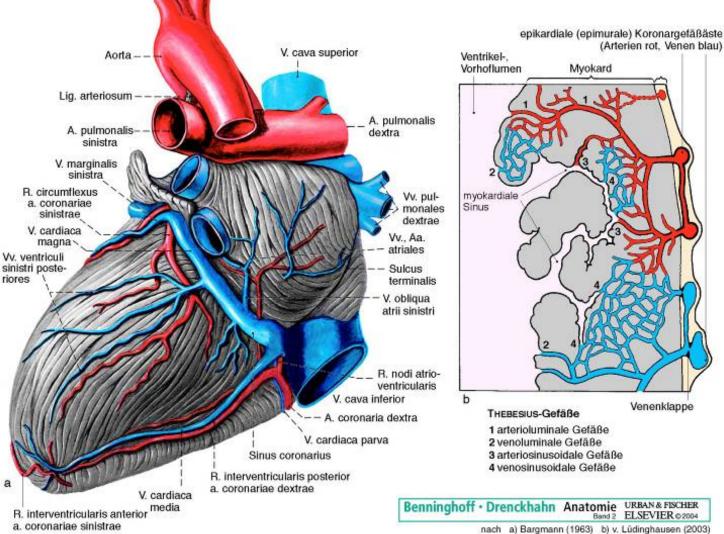




Medizinische Universität Innsbruck

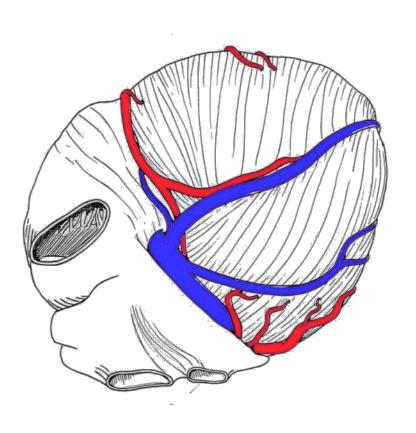
Wanddurchblutung





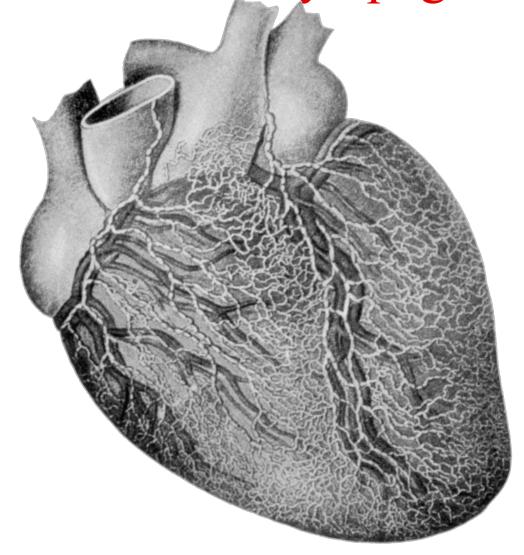
V. cordis





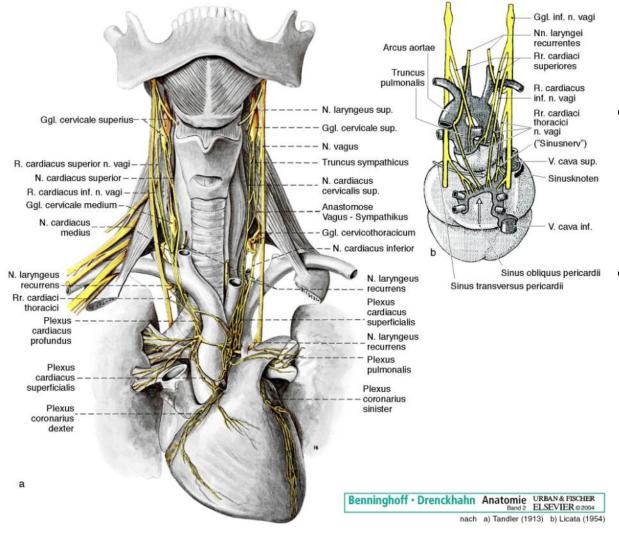
- Sinus coronarius
 - V. cardiaca magna
 - V. interventricularis anterior
 - V. cardiaca media (=interventricularis posterior)
 - V. cardiaca parva
- Vv. ventriculi dextri
- Vv. cardiacae minimae

Oberflächliche Lymphgefäße





Herznerven



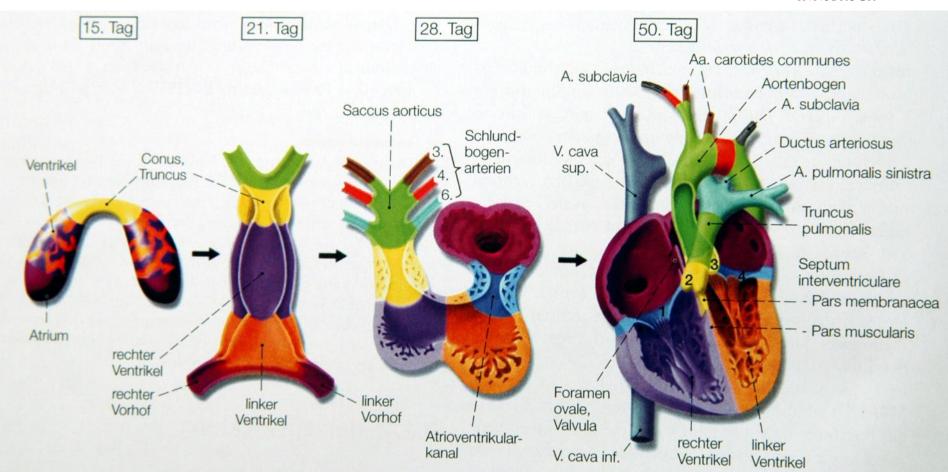


Sympathicus:

- + chronotrop → HF ↑
- + inotrop → Kraft ↑
- + dromotrop → EL ↑
- Parasympathicus:
 - - chronotrop → HF ↓
 - - inotrop → Kraft ↓

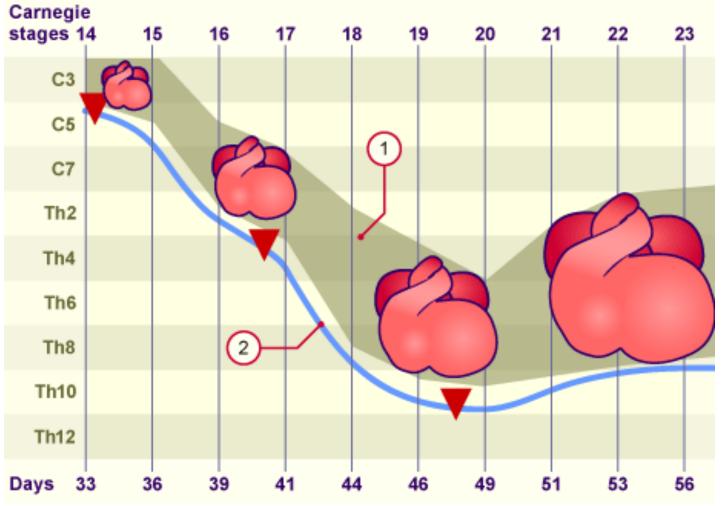
Herzentwicklung





Descensus cordis





Blutfluss durch das Herz



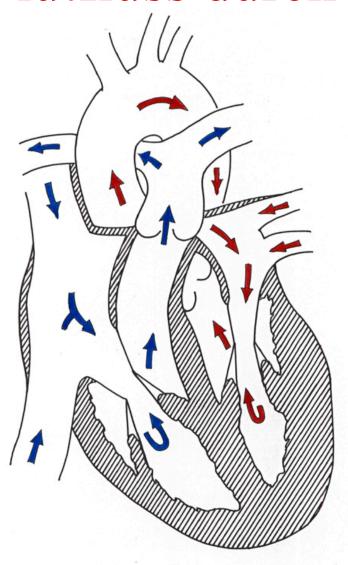


Venöses Blut:

- Vv. cavae sup. & inf.
- Atrium dextrum
- Valva tricuspidalis
- Ventriculus dexter
- Conus arteriosus
- Valva pulmonalis

Blutfluss durch das Herz



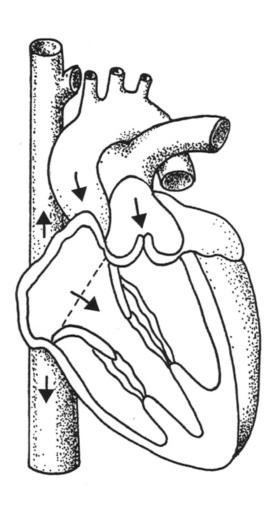


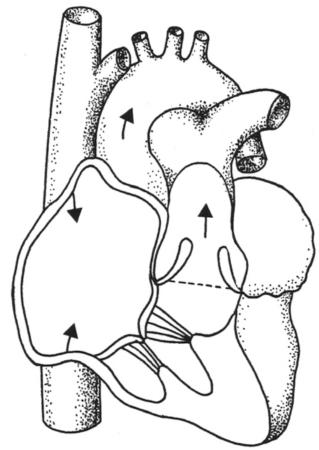
Arterielles Blut:

- Vv. pulmonales
- Atrium sinistrum
- Valva mitralis
- Ventriculus sinster
- Valva aortae

Diastole – Systole

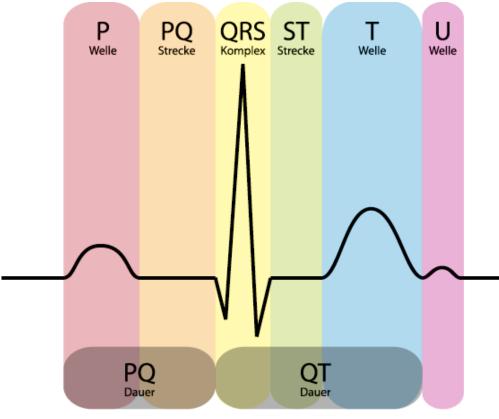






Elektro-Kardio-Gramm

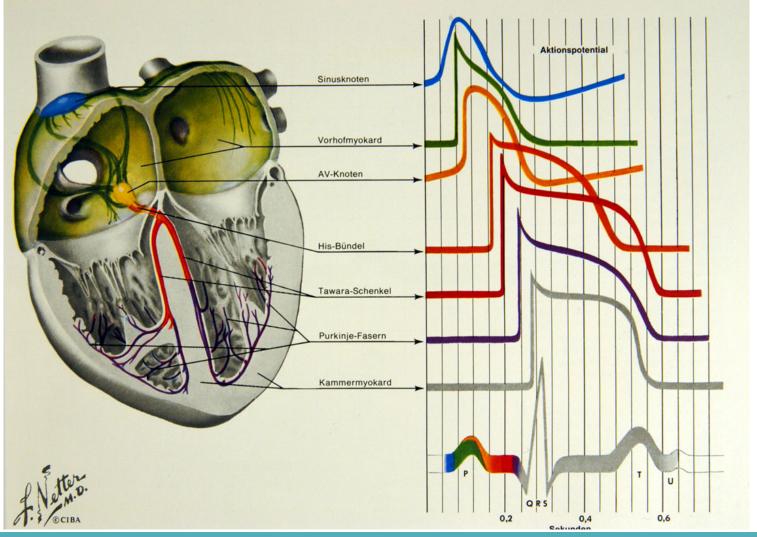




- P-Welle:
 - Vorhofdepolarisation
- QRS-Komplex:
 - Kammerdepolarisation
- T-Welle:
 - Kammerrepolarisation
- U-Welle:
 - Inkonstant, "Nachdepolarisation" der Kammern

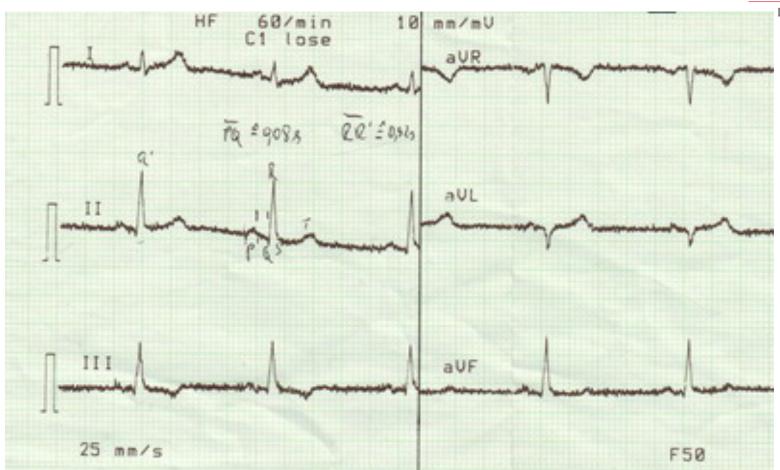
EKG





Standard-EKG

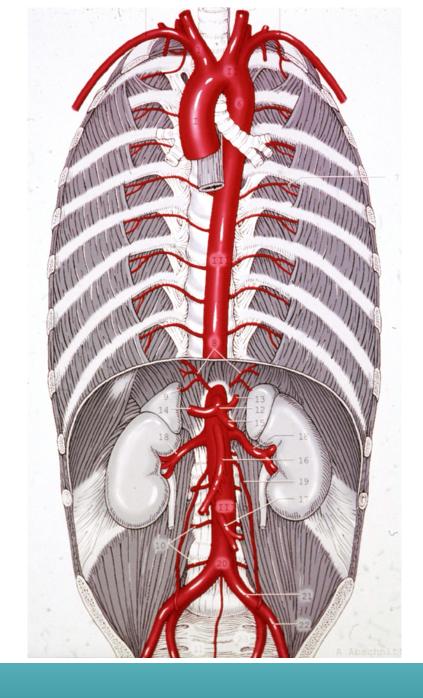




Einige Parameter



- Herzschlagvolumen ≈ 70 ml
- Herzfrequenz_{Ruhe} ≈ 70 Schläge/min
- Herzfrequenz_{Max} ≈ 180 Schläge/min
- Herzminutenvolumen ≈ 4.900 ml
- Herztagesvolumen ≈ 7.000 l



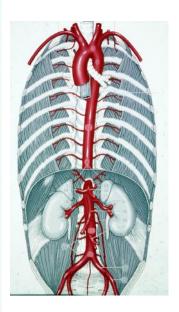
Aorta



- Aorta ascendens
 - A. coronaria dext.
 - A. coronaria sin.
- Arcus aortae
 - Truncus brachiocephalicus
 - A. carotis communis sin.
 - A. subclavia sin.
- Aorta descendens
 - Pars thoracica
 - Pars abdominalis ("Aorta abdominalis")

Pars thoracica aortae desc





Pars thoracica aortae desc.



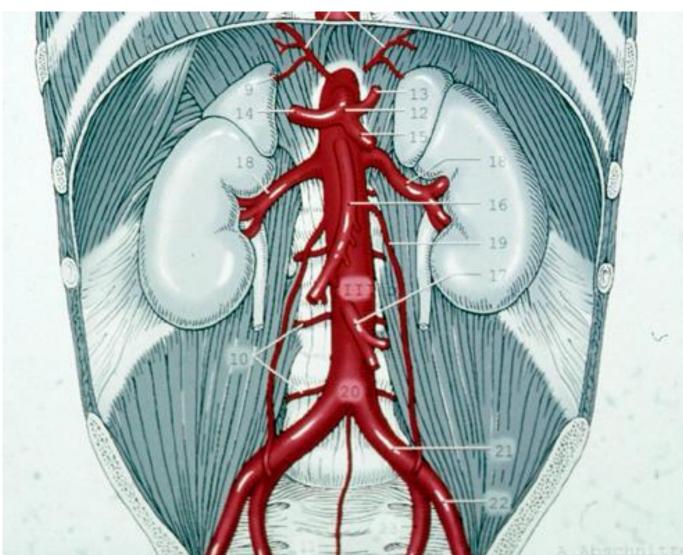
Parietale Äste:

- Aa. intercostales post.
- A. subcostalis

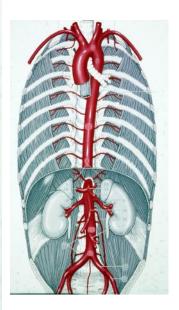
Viszerale Äste:

- Rr. bronchiales
- Rr. oesophageales
- Rr. mediastinales
- Rr. pericardiaci
- Aa. phrenicae sup.

Pars abdominalis aortae desc.







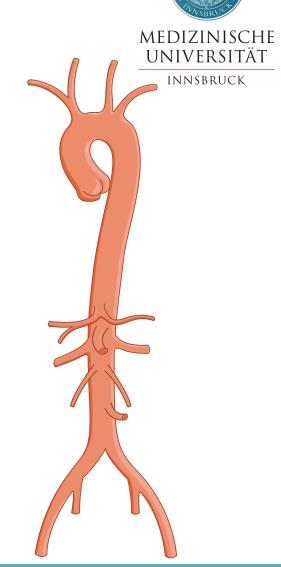
Pars abdominalis aortae desc.

Parietale Äste - paarig:

- Aa. phrenicae inf.
 - A. suprarenalis sup.
- Aa. lumbales (4)
 - A. radicularis magna
- Aa. iliacae comm.

Parietaler Ast – unpaar:

A. sacralis mediana



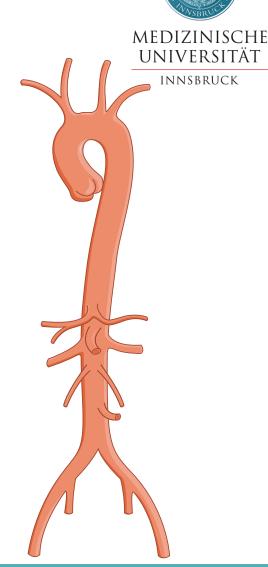
Pars abdominalis aortae desc.

Viszerale Äste – paarig:

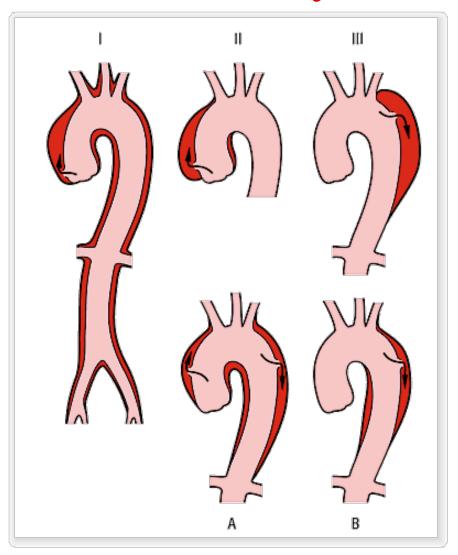
- Aa. suprarenales med.
- Aa. renales
 - A. suprarenalis inf.
- Aa. ovaricae sive testiculares

Viszerale Äste – unpaar:

- Truncus coeliacus
- A. mesenterica sup.
- A. mesenterica inf.



Aortenaneurysma





Typeneinteilung nach DeBakey

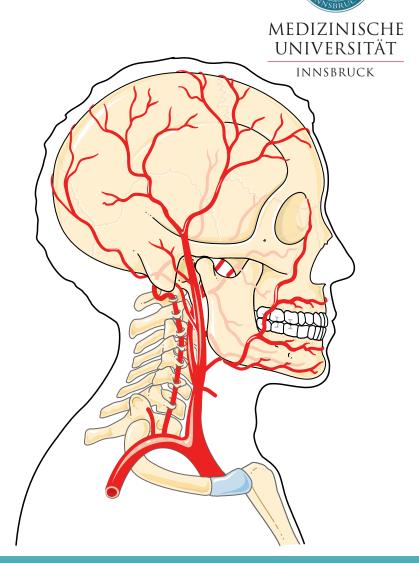
- Typ I:
 Dissektion in Aorta ascendens,
 Dissektion bis Abschnitt V
- Typ II: Dissektion der Aorta ascendens
- Typ III:
 Dissektion distal des Abgangs der
 A. subclavia, ohne (Typ IIIa) oder
 mit (Typ IIIb) Ausdehnung auf die
 Aorta abdominalis

Klassifikation nach Stanford

- Typ A:
 Dissektion mit Beteiligung der
 Aorta ascendens (DeBakey I + II)
- Typ B:
 Dissektion ohne Beteiligung der Aorta ascendens (DeBakey III)

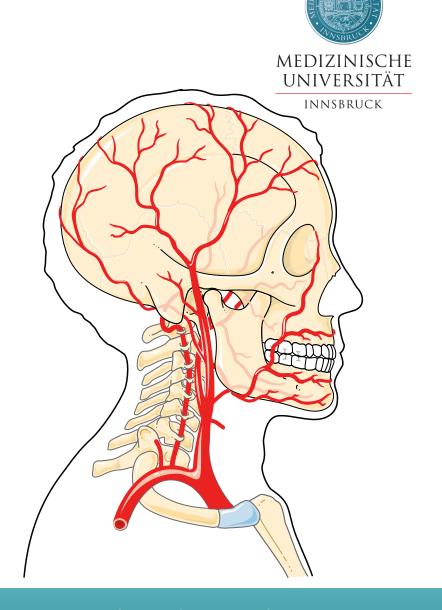
Truncus brachiocephalicus

- (A. thyroidea ima)
- A. carotis communis dext.
 - A. carotis int. dext.
 - A. carotis ext. dext.
- A. subclavia dext.

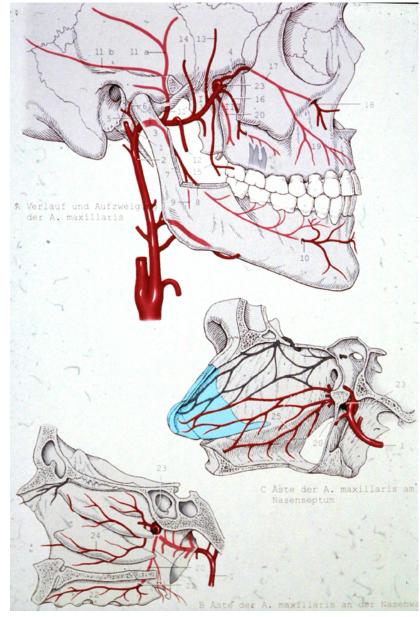


A. carotis externa

- A. thyroidea sup.
- A. pharyngea ascendens
- A. lingualis
- A. facialis
- A. occipitalis
- A. auricularis post.
- A. temporalis superficialis
- A. maxillaris



A. maxillaris

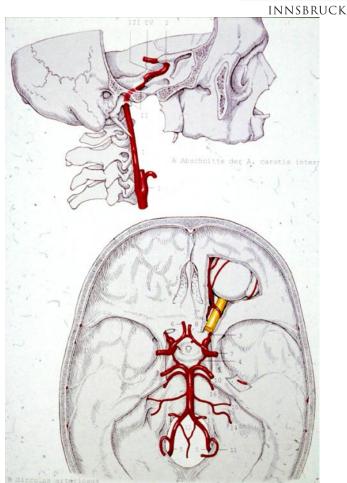




A. carotis interna

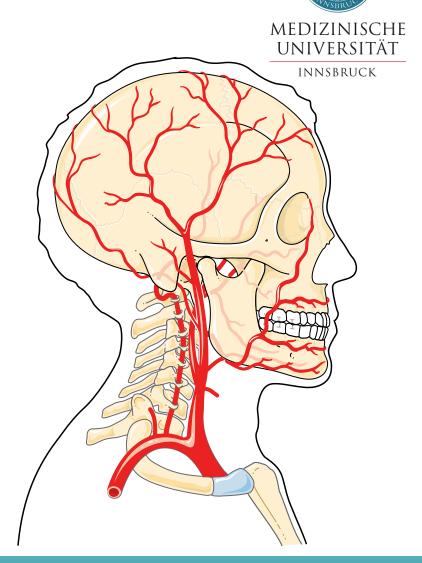
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- Pars cervicalis: astlos
- Pars petrosa:
 - Rr. caroticotympanicae
- Pars cavernosa:
 - Rr. menigeae
 - R. ganglionaris nervi trigemini
 - A. hypophysealis inf.
- Pars cerebralis:
 - A. ophthalmica
 - A. communicans post.
 - A. choroidea ant.
 - A. cerebri ant.
 - A. cerebri media



Truncus brachiocephalicus

- (A. thyroidea ima)
- A. carotis communis dext.
 - A. carotis int. dext.
 - A. carotis ext. dext.
- A. subclavia dext.



A. subclavia



- A. vertebralis
- A. thoracica int.
- Truncus thyrocervicalis
 - A. thyroidea inf.
 - (A. transversa colli: gemeinsamer Stamm für
 - A. cervicalis superficialis und
 - A. dorsalis scapulae)
 - A. suprascapularis
- A. dorsalis scapulae
- Truncus costocervialis
 - A. cervicalis prof.
 - A. intercostalis suprema

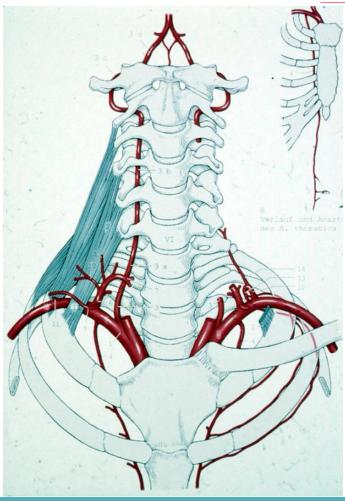
A. vertebralis

Pars praevertebralis: astlos Pars transversaria: astlos Pars atlantica: astlos Pars intracranialis:

- A. spinalis post.
- A. spinalis ant.
- A. cerebelli inf. post.
- A. basilaris
 - A. cerebelli inf. ant.
 - Aa. pontines
 - A. labyrinthi
 - A. cerebelli sup.
 - A. cerebri post.

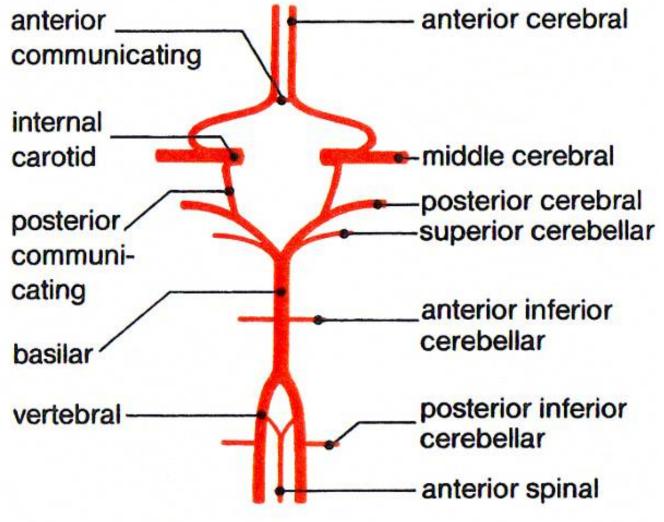






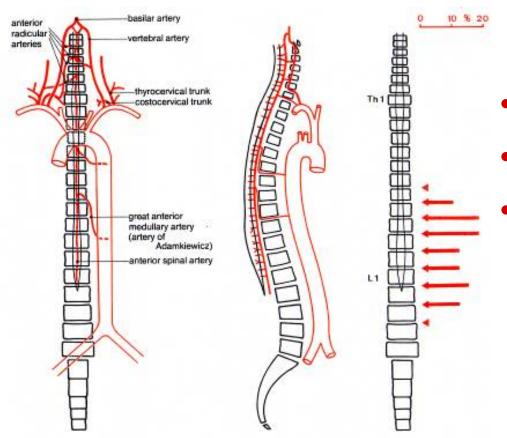
Circulus arteriosus





Blutversorgung Rückenmark

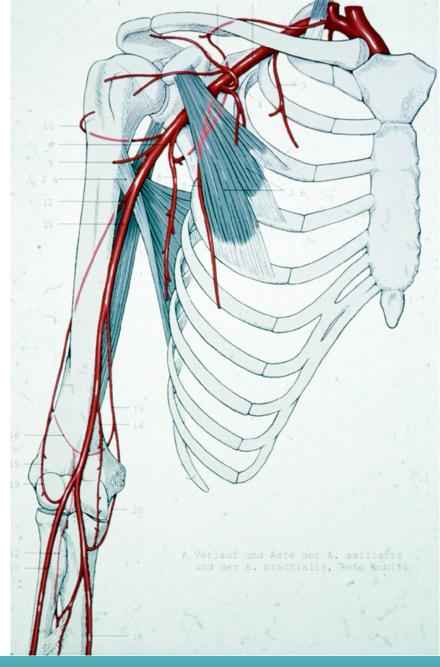




- A. spinalis ant.
- Aa. spinales post.
- A. radicularis magna

Arterien Arm

- A. axillaris
- A. brachialis
 - A. radialis
 - A. ulnaris
 - A. interossea comm.

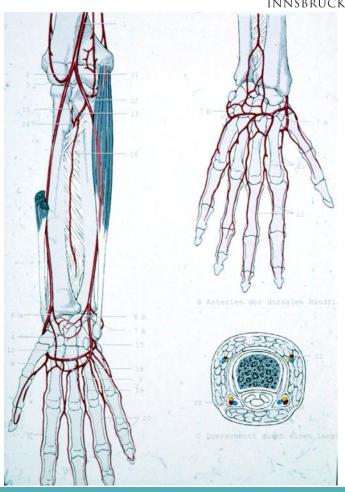




A. radialis



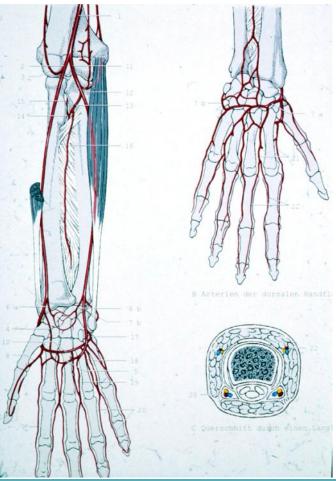
- A. recurrens radialis
- R. carpeus palmaris
- R. palmaris superf.
- R. carpeus dors.
- A. principalis pollicis
- Arcus palmaris profundus



A. ulnaris

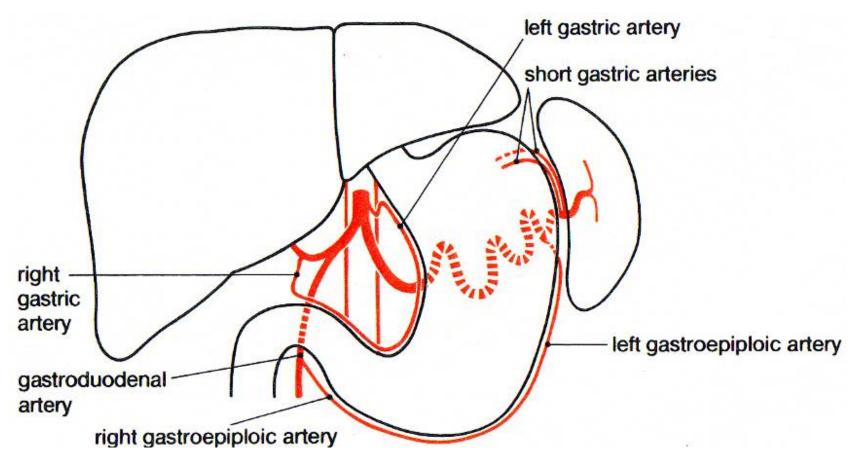


- Rete articulare cubiti
- R. carpeus palmaris
- R. carpeus dorsalis
- R. palmaris prof.
- Arcus palmaris superficialis



Magenarterien

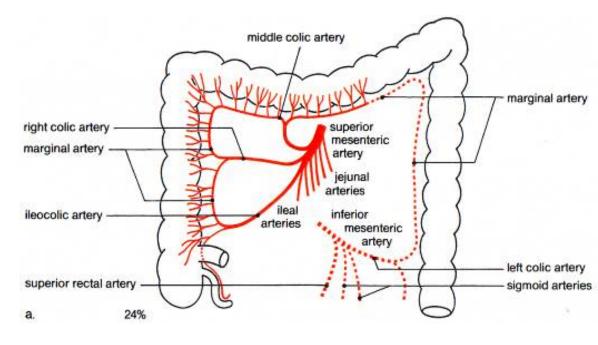




A. mesenterica superior



- Aa. pancreaticoduodenales inf.
- Aa. jejunales
- A. colica media
- A. colica dext.
- Aa. ilei
- A. ileocolica
 - A. ascendens
 - A. caecalis ant.
 - A. caecalis post.
 - A. appendicularis



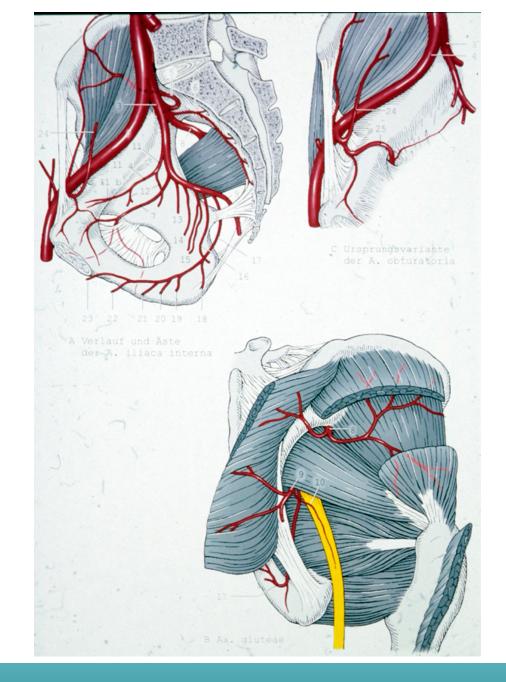
A. mesenterica inferior



A. colica sin.

 Aa. sigmoideae A. rectalis sup. middle colic superior mesenteric right colic inferior mesenteric left colic ileocolic superior rectal sigmoid arteries critical point of Sudeck a.

Aa. iliacae





A. iliaca interna



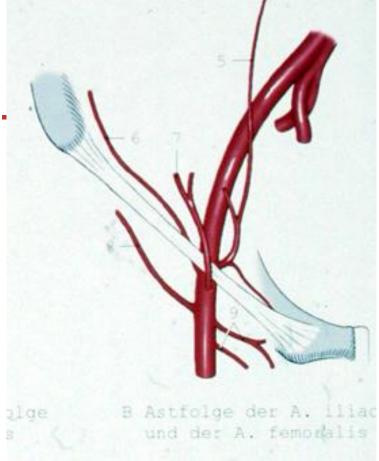
- A. iliolumbalis
- Aa. sacrales lat.
- A. obturatoria
- A. glutaea sup.
- A. glutaea inf.
- A. umbilicalis
 - A. vesicalis sup.
- A. vesicalis inf.

- A. uterina
 - A. vaginalis
 - R. ovaricus
 - R. tubarius
- A. rectalis media
- A. pudenda int.
 - A. rectalis inf.

A. iliaca externa

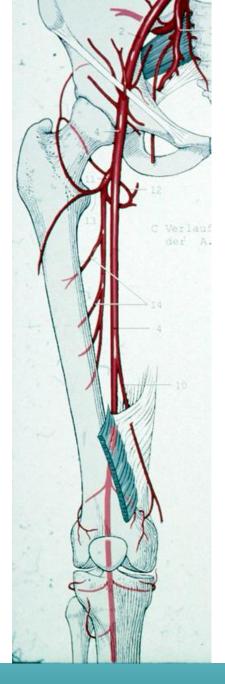


- A. epigastrica inf.
- A. circumflexa ilium prof.
- A. femoralis



A. femoralis

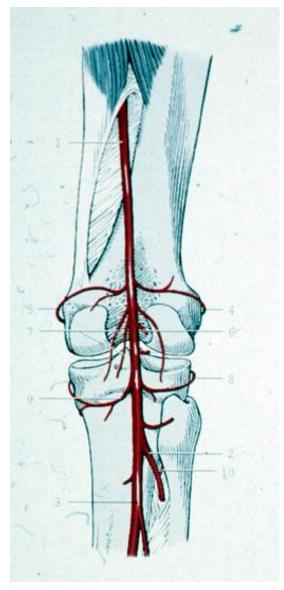
- A. epigastrica superf.
- A. circumflexa ilium superf.
- A. pudenda ext.
- A. profunda femoris
 - A. circumflexa femoris med.
 - A. circumflexa femoris lat.
- Aa. perforantes
- A. genus descendens





A. poplitea

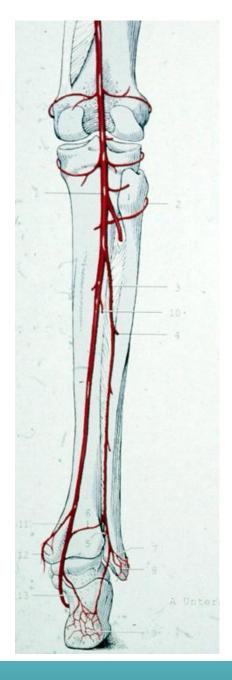
- A. genus sup. lat.
- A. genus sup. med.
- A. genus media
- A. genus inf. lat.
- A. genus inf. med.
- A. tibialis ant.
- A. tibialis post.





A. tibialis ant.

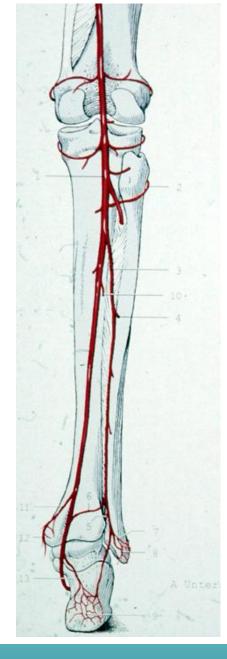
- A. recurrens tibialis ant.
- A. malleolaris ant. lat.
- A. malleolaris ant. med.
- A. dorsalis pedis
 - A. tarsalis lat.
 - Aa. tarsales med.
 - A. arcuata



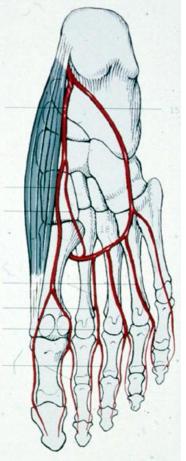


A. tibialis post.

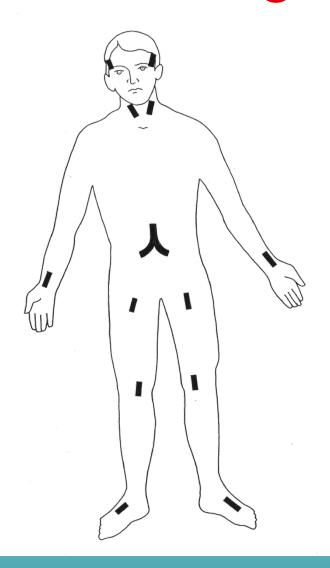
- A. fibularis
 - Rr. malleolares lat.
 - Rr. calcanei
- A. plantaris med.
- A. plantaris lat.
 - Arcus plantaris







Pulsmessung

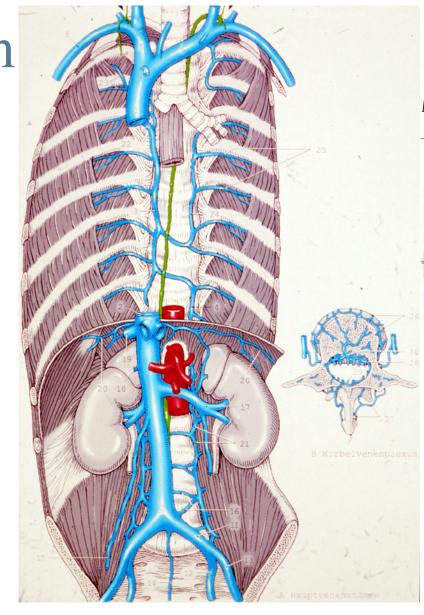




- A. temporalis superf.
- A. carotis (communis)
- A. radialis
- Aorta abdominalis / Aa. ilicae comm.
- A. femoralis
- A. poplitea
- A. dorsalis pedis

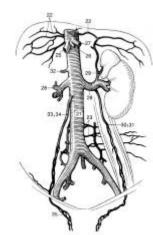
Venen Stamm

- V. cava superior
 - Vv. brachiocephalicae
 - V. azygos
 - V. hemiazygos
- V. cava inferior
 - Vv. hepaticae
 - Vv. renales
 - Vv. ovarica sive testicularis sin.
 - Vv. ovarica sive testicularis dext.
 - (Vv. lumbales)
 - Vv. iliacae communes



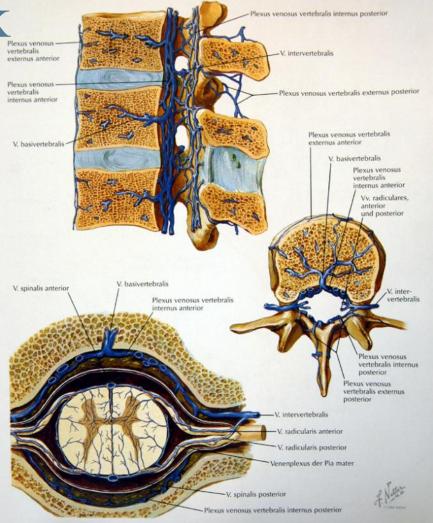






Venen Wirbelsäule und

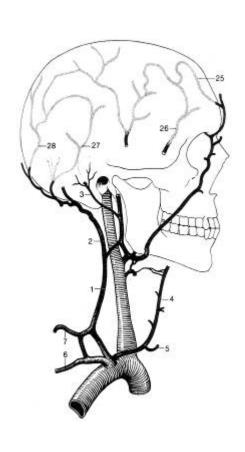
Rückenmark





Venen Hals und Kopf

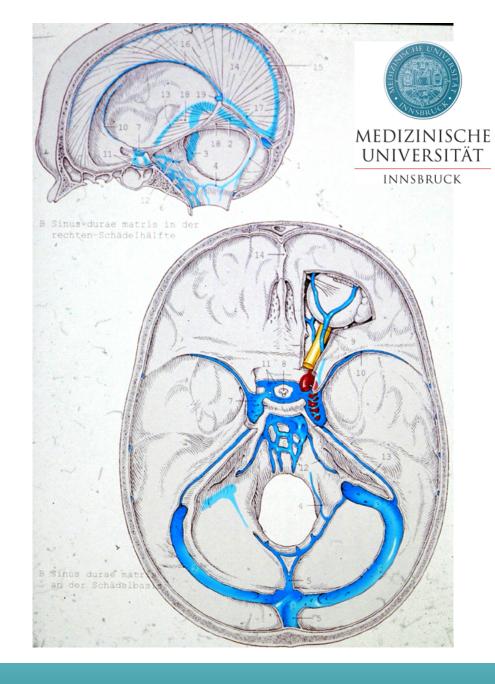




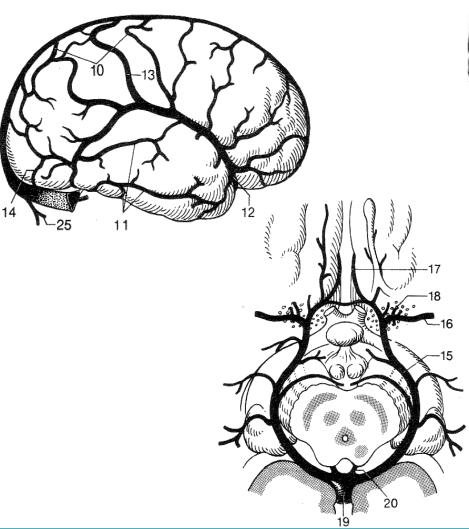
- V. jugularis interna
 - Sinus sigmoideus
 - Sinus petrosus inf.
 - V. facialis
 - V. lingualis
 - V. retromandibularis
- V. jugularis externa

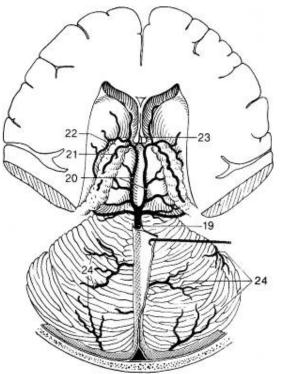
Sinus durae matris

- Venöse Blutleiter≠ Venen!
- · Wandbau:
 - Endothel
 - Dura mater
- → V. jugularis int.



Venae cerebri



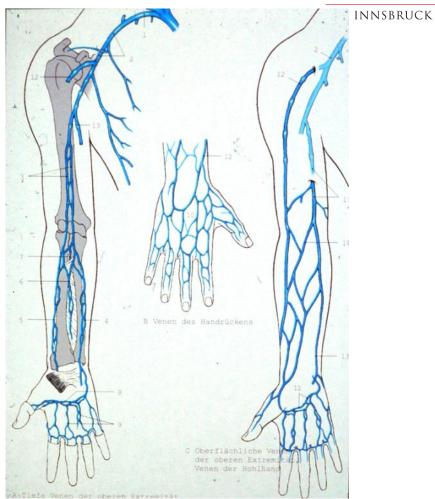




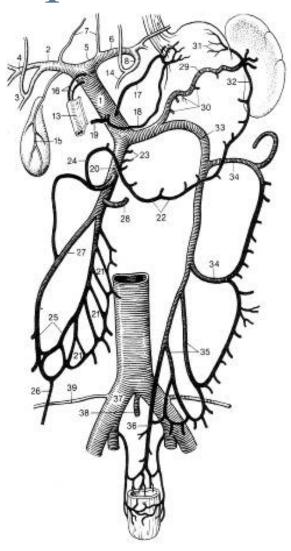
Venen Arm

MEDIZINISCHE UNIVERSITÄT

- V. subclavia
- V. axillaris
 - V. cephalica
- V. brachialis
 - V. basilica



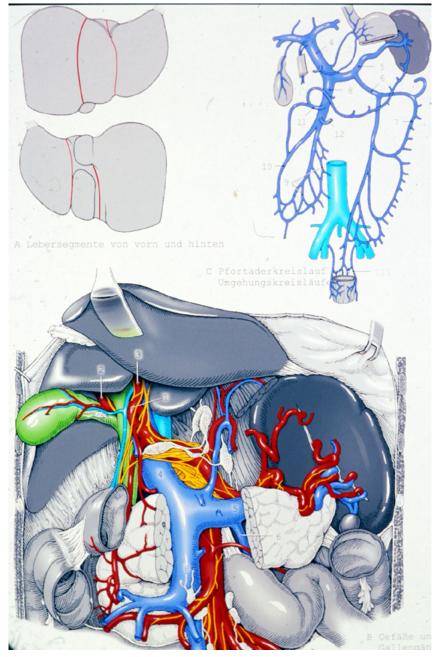
Vena portae





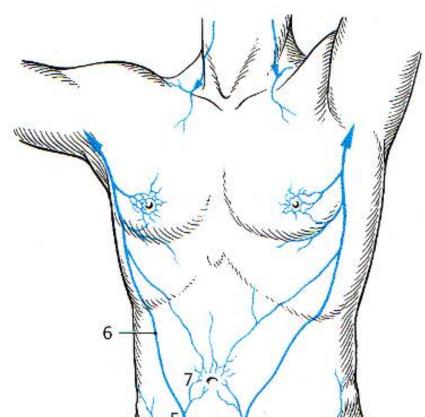
- V. splenica
 - Vv. gastricae
 - V. mesenterica inf.
- V. mesenterica sup.

Vena portae





Oberflächliche Stammvenen





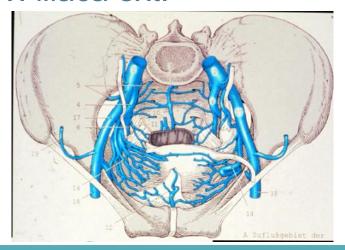
- V. thoracoepigastrica
- Vv. paraumbilicales
- V. epigastica superficialis

Venen Becken

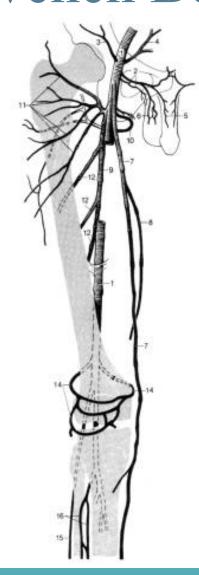


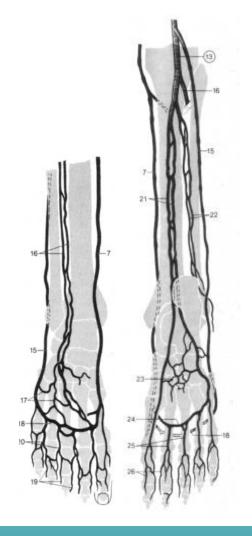


- V. iliaca communis
 - V. iliaca int.
 - Vv. gluteae
 - Vv. rectales inf.
 - V. iliaca ext.



Venen Bein







- V. femoralis
 - V. saphena magna
 - V. epigastrica superf.
 - Vv. pudendae ext.
 - V. circumflexa ilium superf.
- V. poplitea
 - V. saphena parva