

1. aorta: largest artery in the body; branches off to the head, neck, arms, chest, abdomen, and legs to supply them all with oxygenated blood
2. superior vena cava: large vein that receives blood from the head, neck, arms and chest and delivers it to the right atrium
3. right pulmonary artery: the longer of the two vessels that carries deoxygenated blood from the body to the lungs
4. right pulmonary veins: the vessels that carry oxygenated blood from the right lung to the left atrium
5. right atrium: the right upper chamber of the heart; receives deoxygenated blood from the body and pumps it into the right ventricle which then sends it to the lungs to be oxygenated
6. tricuspid valve: valve on the right side of the heart, prevents back flow of blood into the right atrium
7. right ventricle: the lower right chamber of the heart that receives deoxygenated blood from the right atrium and pumps it into the lungs
8. inferior vena cava: large vein that receives blood from the lower extremities, pelvis and abdomen and delivers it to the right atrium
9. left pulmonary artery: the shorter of the two vessels that carries deoxygenated blood from the lungs to the left ventricle to be pumped out of the aorta to the body
10. left pulmonary veins: the vessels that carry oxygenated blood from the left lung to the left atrium
11. left atrium: the upper left chamber of the heart that receives oxygenated blood from the lungs and pumps it down into the left ventricle which delivers it to the body
12. mitral valve: valve between the left atrium and the left ventricle that allows blood to flow from the left atrium into the left ventricle
13. aortic valve: valve at exit of the left ventricle where the aorta begins; allows blood from the left ventricle be pumped up into the aorta
14. left ventricle: the left lower chamber of the heart that receives blood from the left atrium and pumps it out through the aorta to the body
14. septum: wall of tissue that separates the heart into two sides
15. aorta: largest artery in the body; branches off to the head, neck, arms, chest, abdomen, and legs to supply them all with oxygenated blood
16. septum: wall of tissue that separates the heart into two sides
17. pulmonary valve: valve between the pulmonary artery and the right ventricle that prevents the blood from flowing back into the right ventricle.
- 18 pacemaker: group of cells located in the right atrium that sends out signals that make the muscles contract and regulates heart beat rate