

the heart and other viscera

The Heart and Other Viscera: Exploring the Vital Organs Within

the heart and other viscera are central to understanding the intricate workings of the human body. When we talk about viscera, we're referring to the internal organs housed within the thoracic and abdominal cavities, each playing a crucial role in maintaining life and health. Among these, the heart stands out as a powerful and tireless muscle, pumping blood and supplying oxygen to every cell. But it's just one part of a complex system that includes the lungs, liver, stomach, intestines, and more, all working in harmony.

Understanding the heart and other viscera not only provides insight into human anatomy but also helps us appreciate the delicate balance required to keep us functioning day after day. Let's take a closer look at these vital organs, their functions, and why they matter so much to your overall well-being.

The Heart: The Body's Relentless Pump

At the core of the thoracic cavity lies the heart, a muscular organ roughly the size of a clenched fist. It's responsible for circulating blood throughout the body, delivering oxygen and nutrients while removing waste products like carbon dioxide.

Anatomy and Function of the Heart

The heart consists of four chambers: two atria on the top and two ventricles below. Blood flows through these chambers in a precise sequence, regulated by valves that prevent backflow. The right side of the heart receives deoxygenated blood from the body and pumps it to the lungs for oxygenation, while the left side sends oxygen-rich blood back out to nourish tissues.

This continuous cycle depends on the heart's electrical system, which controls heartbeat rhythm. When this system works properly, the heart beats steadily, usually between 60 to 100 times per minute at rest. Any irregularities may lead to arrhythmias or other cardiac conditions.

Common Conditions Affecting the Heart

Numerous factors can influence heart health, including lifestyle choices, genetics, and environmental aspects. Some common heart-related conditions include:

- **Coronary artery disease:** Blockages in the arteries that supply blood to the heart muscle.
- **Heart failure:** When the heart cannot pump efficiently, leading to fluid buildup and fatigue.

- **Arrhythmias:** Irregular heart rhythms that can range from harmless to life-threatening.
- **Hypertension:** High blood pressure that strains the heart and blood vessels.

Maintaining a healthy heart through balanced nutrition, regular exercise, stress management, and avoiding smoking is essential to preventing these issues.

Other Viscera: Vital Organs Supporting Life

Beyond the heart, the term viscera encompasses a variety of organs within the chest and abdomen, each with specialized roles. Let's explore some of the key players.

The Lungs: Breathing Life In

Situated on either side of the heart, the lungs are responsible for gas exchange. When you inhale, oxygen travels into the alveoli, tiny air sacs where it passes into the bloodstream. Simultaneously, carbon dioxide, a waste product from metabolism, exits the blood to be exhaled.

Healthy lungs are crucial for supplying oxygen necessary for cellular respiration—the process that generates energy. Lung diseases such as chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD), asthma, or infections like pneumonia can severely impact this vital function.

The Liver: The Body's Chemical Factory

Located beneath the diaphragm on the right side of the abdomen, the liver is a powerhouse organ involved in diverse metabolic processes. It detoxifies harmful substances, produces bile to aid digestion, stores vitamins and minerals, and regulates blood sugar levels.

Because of its central role in processing nutrients and filtering toxins, liver health is paramount. Conditions like hepatitis, fatty liver disease, or cirrhosis can impair its function and lead to systemic issues.

The Stomach and Intestines: Digesting and Absorbing Nutrients

The stomach initiates digestion by breaking down food with acids and enzymes. From there, the partially digested food moves into the intestines, where most nutrient absorption occurs.

The small intestine is particularly vital for absorbing vitamins, minerals, proteins, fats, and carbohydrates. The large intestine then reabsorbs water

and compacts waste into feces.

A healthy digestive system depends on balanced diet, hydration, and maintaining a good microbiome. Disorders such as irritable bowel syndrome (IBS), gastritis, or inflammatory bowel disease (IBD) can disrupt nutrient absorption and overall health.

How the Heart and Other Viscera Work Together

While each organ has unique functions, the heart and other viscera don't operate in isolation. Their interactions ensure survival and homeostasis.

Circulatory and Respiratory Coordination

The heart and lungs form a close partnership: the heart pumps blood to the lungs for oxygenation, and the lungs supply oxygen back to the heart to be circulated. This cardiopulmonary system's efficiency determines how well oxygen reaches tissues and how effectively carbon dioxide is removed.

Digestive and Circulatory Integration

After the intestines absorb nutrients, these substances enter the bloodstream and travel via the portal vein to the liver for detoxification and processing. The liver then releases nutrients back into circulation, making them available to cells throughout the body.

Maintaining Homeostasis

The viscera collectively help maintain internal stability—whether it's regulating blood glucose, balancing electrolytes, or managing waste removal. The autonomic nervous system and endocrine signals coordinate these processes without conscious effort.

Caring for the Heart and Other Viscera

Understanding the importance of the heart and other viscera is the first step in caring for these vital organs. Here are some practical tips to support their health:

- **Adopt a balanced diet:** Emphasize fruits, vegetables, whole grains, lean proteins, and healthy fats to nourish your viscera.
- **Stay hydrated:** Water supports digestion, circulation, and detoxification.
- **Engage in regular exercise:** Cardiovascular activity strengthens the heart and improves lung capacity.

- **Avoid harmful substances:** Limit alcohol, avoid smoking, and reduce exposure to toxins.
- **Manage stress:** Chronic stress can negatively impact heart rhythm and digestive health.
- **Schedule regular check-ups:** Early detection of issues like hypertension or liver dysfunction can prevent complications.

Incorporating these habits into your lifestyle can promote longevity and enhance quality of life by supporting the heart and other viscera.

The intricate dance between the heart and other viscera illustrates the marvel of human biology. Each organ's specialized function contributes to a finely tuned system that sustains life. By appreciating their roles and nurturing them with good habits, you empower your body to thrive in its remarkable complexity.

Frequently Asked Questions

What are the primary functions of the heart and other viscera in the human body?

The heart functions as a muscular pump that circulates blood throughout the body, delivering oxygen and nutrients to tissues and removing waste products. Other viscera, such as the lungs, liver, stomach, and intestines, perform vital roles including respiration, metabolism, digestion, and absorption of nutrients.

How does the anatomy of the heart support its role in circulation?

The heart has four chambers—two atria and two ventricles—that coordinate to receive deoxygenated blood and pump oxygenated blood. Valves between chambers prevent backflow, and the muscular walls, especially the left ventricle, generate the force needed to circulate blood through systemic and pulmonary circuits.

What are common diseases affecting the heart and other viscera?

Common diseases include coronary artery disease, heart failure, arrhythmias affecting the heart; and conditions such as hepatitis (liver), gastritis (stomach), chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (lungs), and inflammatory bowel disease (intestines) affecting other viscera.

How do lifestyle factors influence the health of the heart and other viscera?

Lifestyle factors such as diet, physical activity, smoking, and alcohol consumption significantly impact the health of the heart and other viscera. A

balanced diet, regular exercise, avoiding tobacco, and moderating alcohol intake can reduce the risk of cardiovascular disease and improve the function of organs like the liver and lungs.

What advancements in medical imaging have improved the diagnosis of heart and visceral organ conditions?

Advancements such as echocardiography, cardiac MRI, CT scans, and endoscopic ultrasound have greatly enhanced the ability to visualize the heart and other viscera. These technologies provide detailed images that aid in early diagnosis, treatment planning, and monitoring of diseases affecting these organs.

Additional Resources

The Heart and Other Viscera: An In-Depth Exploration of Vital Internal Organs

the heart and other viscera constitute the core components of the human body's internal architecture, orchestrating essential physiological functions necessary for survival. These internal organs, located within the thoracic and abdominal cavities, perform complex tasks ranging from circulation and digestion to respiration and waste elimination. Understanding their anatomy, function, and interrelationship offers critical insights into human health and disease management.

The Central Role of the Heart Among the Viscera

The heart, often regarded as the body's engine, is a muscular organ responsible for pumping blood throughout the entire circulatory system. Situated in the mediastinum between the lungs, its structure comprises four chambers: two atria and two ventricles. The coordinated contraction of these chambers ensures the efficient delivery of oxygenated blood to tissues and the removal of carbon dioxide and metabolic waste.

Compared to other viscera, the heart's incessant activity—beating approximately 100,000 times per day—highlights its indispensable role. The myocardium, the thick muscular middle layer of the heart wall, facilitates this continuous pump action, supported by an intricate network of coronary arteries supplying oxygen and nutrients. Its electrical conduction system, including the sinoatrial node and atrioventricular node, regulates heartbeat rhythm, underscoring the heart's complex physiology.

Cardiovascular Health and Common Pathologies

Diseases affecting the heart, such as coronary artery disease, arrhythmias, and heart failure, remain leading causes of morbidity and mortality worldwide. Risk factors include hypertension, hyperlipidemia, diabetes, and lifestyle choices like smoking and physical inactivity. Early detection through diagnostic tools such as echocardiography and electrocardiograms enhances treatment outcomes.

In contrast to other viscera, the heart's limited regenerative capacity means

damage often results in permanent impairment. This distinction emphasizes why cardiac health maintenance is pivotal in preventive medicine.

Exploring the Other Viscera: Liver, Lungs, Kidneys, and Digestive Organs

Beyond the heart, the term “viscera” encompasses a range of internal organs essential for sustaining life. These organs are housed primarily within the thoracic and abdominal cavities and perform diverse yet interconnected functions.

The Liver: Metabolic Powerhouse

The liver, the largest internal organ, plays a central role in metabolism, detoxification, and bile production. Located in the right upper quadrant of the abdomen, it processes nutrients absorbed from the digestive tract, synthesizes plasma proteins, and regulates blood clotting factors. Its ability to regenerate distinguishes it from many other viscera, allowing recovery even after significant injury.

Chronic liver diseases such as hepatitis, cirrhosis, and fatty liver disease pose substantial health challenges. Monitoring liver enzymes and imaging modalities such as ultrasound aid in early diagnosis and management.

Lungs: The Breath of Life

Encased within the thoracic cavity, the lungs are essential respiratory viscera responsible for gas exchange. Their alveolar structure maximizes surface area to facilitate oxygen uptake and carbon dioxide expulsion. The lungs' proximity to the heart underscores the integrated nature of the cardiopulmonary system.

Pulmonary diseases like chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD), asthma, and pneumonia significantly impact global health. Advances in pulmonary function testing and imaging have improved disease characterization and treatment.

Kidneys: Filtration and Homeostasis

Paired organs residing retroperitoneally, the kidneys regulate fluid balance, electrolyte levels, and blood pressure through the renin-angiotensin-aldosterone system. Their filtration units, nephrons, remove metabolic waste and excess substances to form urine.

Renal diseases, including chronic kidney disease and acute kidney injury, affect millions and can lead to systemic complications. Dialysis and transplantation remain vital treatment modalities for end-stage renal failure.

The Digestive Viscera: Stomach, Intestines, and Accessory Organs

The stomach and intestines are central to nutrient breakdown and absorption. The stomach uses acid and enzymes to initiate digestion, while the small and large intestines complete nutrient absorption and water reclamation. Accessory organs such as the pancreas and gallbladder aid digestion through enzyme production and bile storage.

Disorders of the digestive viscera—ranging from gastroesophageal reflux disease (GERD) to inflammatory bowel disease (IBD)—can profoundly affect quality of life. Endoscopic techniques and imaging are invaluable for diagnosis and therapeutic interventions.

Interconnections and Clinical Implications

Understanding the heart and other viscera requires appreciation of their interdependence. For instance, congestive heart failure can lead to hepatic congestion and renal impairment, illustrating the systemic nature of disease. Similarly, lung diseases may strain cardiac function through mechanisms such as pulmonary hypertension.

Advances in imaging technologies, including MRI and CT scans, have revolutionized the visualization of these internal organs, facilitating accurate diagnosis and targeted treatment. Moreover, minimally invasive surgical techniques now enable interventions with reduced patient morbidity.

Viscera in Surgical and Diagnostic Contexts

Surgical procedures involving the heart and other viscera demand precise anatomical knowledge. Cardiac surgeries, liver resections, nephrectomies, and bowel resections exemplify complex interventions requiring multidisciplinary expertise.

Diagnostic approaches encompass laboratory tests, imaging, and biopsies, providing comprehensive assessments of organ function and pathology. Biomarkers such as cardiac troponins for myocardial injury and liver function tests exemplify this diagnostic arsenal.

Future Directions in Viscera Research and Medicine

Research into regenerative medicine, including stem cell therapy and tissue engineering, offers hope for restoring function to damaged viscera, particularly the heart and kidneys. Innovations in artificial organ development and telemedicine integration further enhance patient care.

Moreover, personalized medicine—tailoring treatments based on genetic and molecular profiling—promises to refine therapeutic strategies for visceral diseases, improving outcomes and reducing adverse effects.

The heart and other viscera embody the complexity and resilience of the human body. Their study continues to evolve, driven by technological advances and clinical insights, reinforcing their centrality to health and disease.

The Heart And Other Viscera

Find other PDF articles:

<http://142.93.153.27/archive-th-035/pdf?dataid=oWr16-6136&title=jason-martin-problem-wife.pdf>

the heart and other viscera: The Heart and Other Viscera Félix J. Palma, 2019-09-17 The New York Times bestselling author of the “supernatural tour de force” (M.J. Rose, bestselling author) *The Map of Time* crafts an enchanting collection of twelve evocative and macabre stories delving into the magical, ordinary, and darker aspects of love in all its powerful forms. A young girl receives letters from her lost doll; a cat madly in love with her human neighbor; a bored office worker escapes his monotonous life by traveling on his grandfather’s model train; a man gives all of himself to the woman he loves, piece by piece. These are just a few of the unforgettable characters that inhabit Félix J. Palma’s gorgeously wrought short story collection, by turns mesmerizing, morbid, and melancholy. This collection contains selections from three previously published anthologies, bringing together in one volume some of Palma’s most celebrated stories. Available for the first time in English and with his signature “lyrical storytelling and a rich attention to detail” (Library Journal), *The Heart and Other Viscera* explores the wonder, madness, and heartbreak of love, and the lengths to which some are willing to go to protect, honor, and cherish the ones they love.

the heart and other viscera: Viscera, including the heart Johannes Sobotta, 1957

the heart and other viscera: A General Introduction to Traditional Chinese Medicine Men Jiuzhang, Guo Lei, 2009-11-12 Established by the Western Han dynasty more than 2,000 years ago, Traditional Chinese Medicine (TCM) is currently finding increased acceptance. *A General Introduction to Traditional Chinese Medicine* explores the thinking behind TCM, its philosophy-based theory, and its cutting-edge uses in today’s clinical practice. The book covers: Establishment an

the heart and other viscera: The Heart and Its Diseases, with Their Treatment John Milner Fothergill, 1879

the heart and other viscera: The Medical and Surgical History of the War of the Rebellion Anonymous, 2024-03-19 Reprint of the original, first published in 1888.

the heart and other viscera: London Medical Gazette , 1838

the heart and other viscera: A Dictionary of Practical Medicine James Copland, 1866

the heart and other viscera: The Complete Works of Aristotle: On plants Aristotle, 1995 The Oxford Translation of Aristotle was originally published in 12 volumes between 1912 and 1954. It is universally recognized as the standard English version of Aristotle. This revised edition contains the substance of the original Translation, slightly emended in light of recent scholarship three of the original versions have been replaced by new translations and a new and enlarged selection of Fragments has been added. The aim of the translation remains the same: to make the surviving works of Aristotle readily accessible to English speaking readers.

the heart and other viscera: Congenital Heart Disease, a Review of Research Grants Supported by the National Heart Institutes, 1946-1966 United States. Public Health Service, 1967

the heart and other viscera: Congenital Heart Disease May Sherman, 1967

the heart and other viscera: The Lancet , 1884

the heart and other viscera: **The Lancet London** , 1837

the heart and other viscera: *krishna's Chordata* ,

the heart and other viscera: *30 Human Science Masterpieces You Must Read Before You Die*

Sigmund Freud, Musashi Miyamoto, Sun Tzu, Voltaire, H. G. Wells, Vatsyayana, 2024-02-22

Contents: Flatland: A Romance of Many Dimensions [Edwin Abbott Abbott] The Complete Aristotle

[Aristotle] The Art of Public Speaking [Dale Breckenridge Carnegie] Eugenics and Other Evils

[Gilbert Keith Chesterton] Discourse on the Method [René Descartes] The Golden Sayings of

Epictetus [Epictetus] Dream Psychology [Sigmund Freud] Siddhartha [Hermann Hesse] Dialogues

Concerning Natural Religion [David Hume] Tao Te Ching [Laozi] Fantasia of the Unconscious [David

Herbert Lawrence] The Art of War [Niccolò Machiavelli] The Prince [Niccolò Machiavelli] On Liberty

[John Stuart Mill] Utilitarianism [John Stuart Mill] The Book of Five Rings [Musashi Miyamoto]

Utopia [Thomas More] Thoughts are Things [Prentice Mulford] Thus Spake Zarathustra [Friedrich

Wilhelm Nietzsche] Beyond Good and Evil [Friedrich Wilhelm Nietzsche] The Antichrist par

Friedrich Wilhelm Nietzsche] Pantheism Its Story and Significance [J. Allanson Picton] The Complete

Plato [Plato] Proposed Roads to Freedom [Bertrand Russell] The Problems of Philosophy [Bertrand

Russell] Mysticism and Logic and Other Essays [Bertrand Russell] The Art of War [Sun Tzu] The

Kama Sutra [Vatsyayana] Candide [Voltaire] A Modern Utopia [H. G. Wells]

the heart and other viscera: A Treatise on surgery by American authors v.2 Roswell Park, 1896

the heart and other viscera: A Treatise on Surgery by American Authors: Special or regional surgery Roswell Park, 1896

the heart and other viscera: DIVERSITY OF CHORDATES & COMPARATIVE ANATOMY

(Zoology Paper-II) English Edition Dr. Lalit Gupta, Dr. Ramesh Chandra , Dr. Akhilesh Kumar

Tripathi , 2023-07-01 Explore the English Edition e-book for B.Sc. 5th Semester, focusing on

'Diversity of Chordates and Comparative Anatomy' (Zoology Paper-II). This comprehensive e-book,

published by Thakur Publication Pvt. Ltd., is aligned with the NEP and follows the Common

Minimum Syllabus for all UP State Universities. Dive into the fascinating world of chordates and

comparative anatomy, enhancing your understanding of zoology. Access this valuable resource and

excel in your B.Sc. studies with Thakur Publication's e-book.

the heart and other viscera: A Treatise on Diseases of the Heart O'Bryen Bellingham, 1857

the heart and other viscera: **The London Lancet** , 1862

the heart and other viscera: *The Cincinnati Lancet and Clinic* , 1882

Related to the heart and other viscera

Heart disease - Symptoms and causes - Mayo Clinic Symptoms of heart disease in the blood vessels Coronary artery disease is a common heart condition that affects the major blood vessels that supply the heart muscle. A

How the Heart Works - How the Heart Beats | NHLBI, NIH Your heartbeat is the contraction of your heart to pump blood to your lungs and the rest of your body. Your heart's electrical system determines how fast your heart beats

Heart disease - Diagnosis and treatment - Mayo Clinic Learn about symptoms, causes and treatment of cardiovascular disease, a term describing a wide range of conditions that can affect the heart

How Blood Flows through the Heart - NHLBI, NIH Oxygen-poor blood from the body enters your heart through two large veins called the superior and inferior vena cava. The blood enters the heart's right atrium and is pumped to

Cardiomyopathy - Symptoms and causes - Mayo Clinic Overview Cardiomyopathy (kahr-dee-o-my-OP-uh-thee) is a disease of the heart muscle. It causes the heart to have a harder time pumping blood to the rest of the body, which

Coronary Heart Disease Risk Factors - NHLBI, NIH Your risk of coronary heart disease

increases based on the number of risk factors you have and how serious they are. Some risk factors — such as high blood pressure and

Cardiovascular Medicine in Phoenix - Mayo Clinic The cardiology and cardiovascular medicine team at Mayo Clinic in Phoenix, Arizona, specializes in treatment of complex heart and vascular conditions

Atrial fibrillation - Symptoms and causes - Mayo Clinic Atrial fibrillation (AFib) is an irregular and often very rapid heart rhythm. An irregular heart rhythm is called an arrhythmia. AFib can lead to blood clots in the heart. The condition also increases

Spotlight on UPFs: NIH explores link between ultra - NHLBI, NIH In addition to heart disease, studies have linked UPFs to weight gain, hypertension, type 2 diabetes, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease, cancer, and other problems. Studies

Heart arrhythmia - Symptoms and causes - Mayo Clinic Coronary artery disease, other heart problems and previous heart surgery. Narrowed heart arteries, a heart attack, heart valve disease, prior heart surgery, heart failure,

Heart disease - Symptoms and causes - Mayo Clinic Symptoms of heart disease in the blood vessels Coronary artery disease is a common heart condition that affects the major blood vessels that supply the heart muscle. A

How the Heart Works - How the Heart Beats | NHLBI, NIH Your heartbeat is the contraction of your heart to pump blood to your lungs and the rest of your body. Your heart's electrical system determines how fast your heart beats

Heart disease - Diagnosis and treatment - Mayo Clinic Learn about symptoms, causes and treatment of cardiovascular disease, a term describing a wide range of conditions that can affect the heart

How Blood Flows through the Heart - NHLBI, NIH Oxygen-poor blood from the body enters your heart through two large veins called the superior and inferior vena cava. The blood enters the heart's right atrium and is pumped to

Cardiomyopathy - Symptoms and causes - Mayo Clinic Overview Cardiomyopathy (kahr-dee-o-my-OP-uh-thee) is a disease of the heart muscle. It causes the heart to have a harder time pumping blood to the rest of the body, which

Coronary Heart Disease Risk Factors - NHLBI, NIH Your risk of coronary heart disease increases based on the number of risk factors you have and how serious they are. Some risk factors — such as high blood pressure and

Cardiovascular Medicine in Phoenix - Mayo Clinic The cardiology and cardiovascular medicine team at Mayo Clinic in Phoenix, Arizona, specializes in treatment of complex heart and vascular conditions

Atrial fibrillation - Symptoms and causes - Mayo Clinic Atrial fibrillation (AFib) is an irregular and often very rapid heart rhythm. An irregular heart rhythm is called an arrhythmia. AFib can lead to blood clots in the heart. The condition also increases

Spotlight on UPFs: NIH explores link between ultra - NHLBI, NIH In addition to heart disease, studies have linked UPFs to weight gain, hypertension, type 2 diabetes, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease, cancer, and other problems. Studies

Heart arrhythmia - Symptoms and causes - Mayo Clinic Coronary artery disease, other heart problems and previous heart surgery. Narrowed heart arteries, a heart attack, heart valve disease, prior heart surgery, heart failure,

Heart disease - Symptoms and causes - Mayo Clinic Symptoms of heart disease in the blood vessels Coronary artery disease is a common heart condition that affects the major blood vessels that supply the heart muscle. A

How the Heart Works - How the Heart Beats | NHLBI, NIH Your heartbeat is the contraction of your heart to pump blood to your lungs and the rest of your body. Your heart's electrical system determines how fast your heart beats

Heart disease - Diagnosis and treatment - Mayo Clinic Learn about symptoms, causes and

treatment of cardiovascular disease, a term describing a wide range of conditions that can affect the heart

How Blood Flows through the Heart - NHLBI, NIH Oxygen-poor blood from the body enters your heart through two large veins called the superior and inferior vena cava. The blood enters the heart's right atrium and is pumped to

Cardiomyopathy - Symptoms and causes - Mayo Clinic Overview Cardiomyopathy (kahr-dee-o-my-OP-uh-thee) is a disease of the heart muscle. It causes the heart to have a harder time pumping blood to the rest of the body, which

Coronary Heart Disease Risk Factors - NHLBI, NIH Your risk of coronary heart disease increases based on the number of risk factors you have and how serious they are. Some risk factors — such as high blood pressure and

Cardiovascular Medicine in Phoenix - Mayo Clinic The cardiology and cardiovascular medicine team at Mayo Clinic in Phoenix, Arizona, specializes in treatment of complex heart and vascular conditions

Atrial fibrillation - Symptoms and causes - Mayo Clinic Atrial fibrillation (AFib) is an irregular and often very rapid heart rhythm. An irregular heart rhythm is called an arrhythmia. AFib can lead to blood clots in the heart. The condition also increases

Spotlight on UPFs: NIH explores link between ultra - NHLBI, NIH In addition to heart disease, studies have linked UPFs to weight gain, hypertension, type 2 diabetes, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease, cancer, and other problems. Studies

Heart arrhythmia - Symptoms and causes - Mayo Clinic Coronary artery disease, other heart problems and previous heart surgery. Narrowed heart arteries, a heart attack, heart valve disease, prior heart surgery, heart failure,

Heart disease - Symptoms and causes - Mayo Clinic Symptoms of heart disease in the blood vessels Coronary artery disease is a common heart condition that affects the major blood vessels that supply the heart muscle. A

How the Heart Works - How the Heart Beats | NHLBI, NIH Your heartbeat is the contraction of your heart to pump blood to your lungs and the rest of your body. Your heart's electrical system determines how fast your heart beats

Heart disease - Diagnosis and treatment - Mayo Clinic Learn about symptoms, causes and treatment of cardiovascular disease, a term describing a wide range of conditions that can affect the heart

How Blood Flows through the Heart - NHLBI, NIH Oxygen-poor blood from the body enters your heart through two large veins called the superior and inferior vena cava. The blood enters the heart's right atrium and is pumped to

Cardiomyopathy - Symptoms and causes - Mayo Clinic Overview Cardiomyopathy (kahr-dee-o-my-OP-uh-thee) is a disease of the heart muscle. It causes the heart to have a harder time pumping blood to the rest of the body, which

Coronary Heart Disease Risk Factors - NHLBI, NIH Your risk of coronary heart disease increases based on the number of risk factors you have and how serious they are. Some risk factors — such as high blood pressure and

Cardiovascular Medicine in Phoenix - Mayo Clinic The cardiology and cardiovascular medicine team at Mayo Clinic in Phoenix, Arizona, specializes in treatment of complex heart and vascular conditions

Atrial fibrillation - Symptoms and causes - Mayo Clinic Atrial fibrillation (AFib) is an irregular and often very rapid heart rhythm. An irregular heart rhythm is called an arrhythmia. AFib can lead to blood clots in the heart. The condition also increases

Spotlight on UPFs: NIH explores link between ultra - NHLBI, NIH In addition to heart disease, studies have linked UPFs to weight gain, hypertension, type 2 diabetes, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease, cancer, and other problems. Studies

Heart arrhythmia - Symptoms and causes - Mayo Clinic Coronary artery disease, other heart

problems and previous heart surgery. Narrowed heart arteries, a heart attack, heart valve disease, prior heart surgery, heart failure,

Heart disease - Symptoms and causes - Mayo Clinic Symptoms of heart disease in the blood vessels Coronary artery disease is a common heart condition that affects the major blood vessels that supply the heart muscle. A

How the Heart Works - How the Heart Beats | NHLBI, NIH Your heartbeat is the contraction of your heart to pump blood to your lungs and the rest of your body. Your heart's electrical system determines how fast your heart beats

Heart disease - Diagnosis and treatment - Mayo Clinic Learn about symptoms, causes and treatment of cardiovascular disease, a term describing a wide range of conditions that can affect the heart

How Blood Flows through the Heart - NHLBI, NIH Oxygen-poor blood from the body enters your heart through two large veins called the superior and inferior vena cava. The blood enters the heart's right atrium and is pumped to

Cardiomyopathy - Symptoms and causes - Mayo Clinic Overview Cardiomyopathy (kahr-dee-o-my-OP-uh-thee) is a disease of the heart muscle. It causes the heart to have a harder time pumping blood to the rest of the body, which

Coronary Heart Disease Risk Factors - NHLBI, NIH Your risk of coronary heart disease increases based on the number of risk factors you have and how serious they are. Some risk factors — such as high blood pressure and

Cardiovascular Medicine in Phoenix - Mayo Clinic The cardiology and cardiovascular medicine team at Mayo Clinic in Phoenix, Arizona, specializes in treatment of complex heart and vascular conditions

Atrial fibrillation - Symptoms and causes - Mayo Clinic Atrial fibrillation (AFib) is an irregular and often very rapid heart rhythm. An irregular heart rhythm is called an arrhythmia. AFib can lead to blood clots in the heart. The condition also increases

Spotlight on UPFs: NIH explores link between ultra - NHLBI, NIH In addition to heart disease, studies have linked UPFs to weight gain, hypertension, type 2 diabetes, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease, cancer, and other problems. Studies

Heart arrhythmia - Symptoms and causes - Mayo Clinic Coronary artery disease, other heart problems and previous heart surgery. Narrowed heart arteries, a heart attack, heart valve disease, prior heart surgery, heart failure,

Back to Home: <http://142.93.153.27>