УДК 61:615.1(062)(476-25) ББК 52я73 А 43 ISBN 978-985-21-1258-1

## Amarasekera M.K. FEATURES OF THE STRUCTURE OF THE HUMAN HEART Tutor: DM, professor. Trushel N.A Department of Normal Anatomy Belarusian State Medical University, Minsk

In this study, the main aim is to study the structure of the heart and how these structures can provide us with efficient blood flow around the human organ systems.

Heart is a muscular organ that is located in the chest, behind the sternum. Heart has four chambers, upper chambers called atria and lower chambers called ventricles. These chambers are organized into two pumps that provide a blood flow to systemic and pulmonary circulations. The right atrium receives blood via the superior and inferior vena cava and it is also identified that coronary sinus also provides blood into the right atrium. Left atrium receives blood from the pulmonary veins.

The heart is formed by cardiomyocytes that require metabolic needs. Therefore, the heart also requires a blood supply in order to function. The right and left coronary arteries supply the heart muscles. The left coronary artery carries 80% of flow to the heart muscles.

Coronary veins drain the blood and coalesce into the coronary sinus that runs in the left posterior atrioventricular groove and opens to the right atrium.

In conclusion to my study, according to the structure of the heart, the heart plays a major role in the human system, as it provides the metabolic needs for the other vital organs and helps regulate the blood flow in the blood vessels. The structure of the heart provides the function of the heart and blood vessels and also provides the deliver of the oxygenated blood to the cells that require oxygen and deoxygenated blood to the lungs that excretes the carbon dioxide accumulated by the working cells.