

This week in 206

I. Physiology of the Crayfish

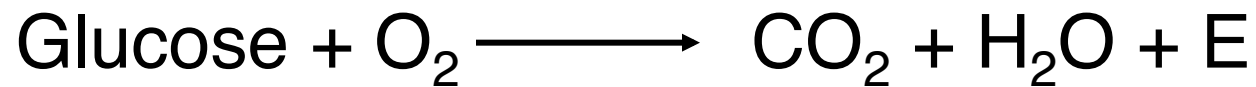
II. Human cardiovascular physiology

Animal respiration and circulation.

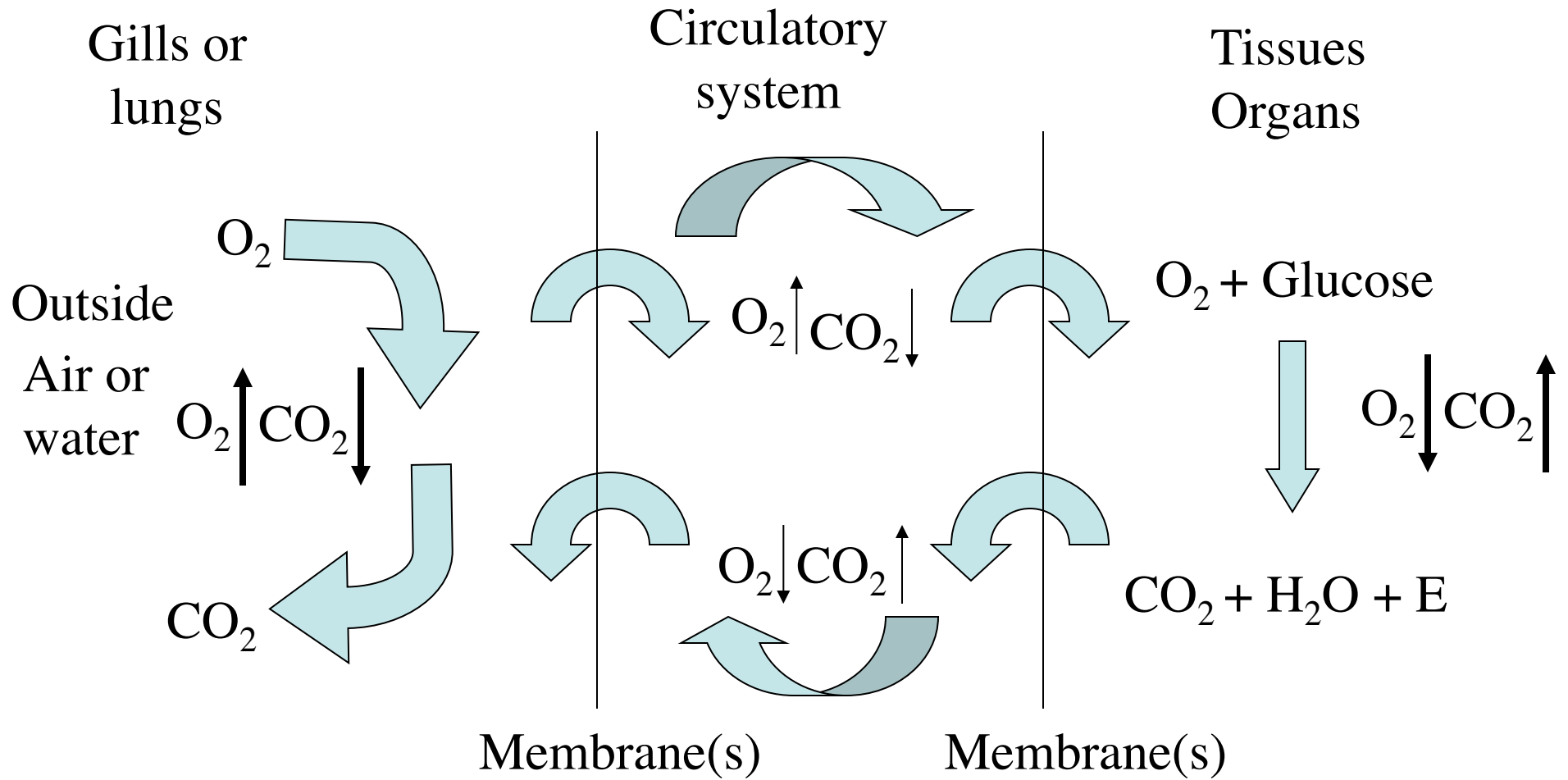
What is respiration?

Animal respiration and circulation.

What is respiration?



Breathing.



O_2 21%
 CO_2 <1%

Circulatory systems

Open

vs.

Closed

Arthropods/crustacea

Crayfish

Blood pumped out to
tissues, dumped in sinuses

Tissues ~bathed

Comes back to heart

Through sinuses and

Reenters through ostia

Low pressure-low resistance

High volume

Vertebrates human

Blood pumped in pipes and
Never touches tissues-arteries/veins

Trend is to separate oxygenated

From non-oxygenated blood

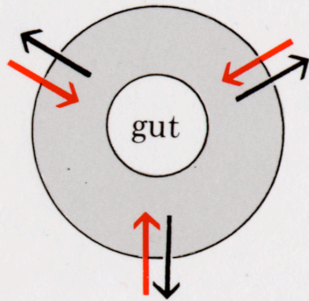
High pressure-high resistance

Low volume

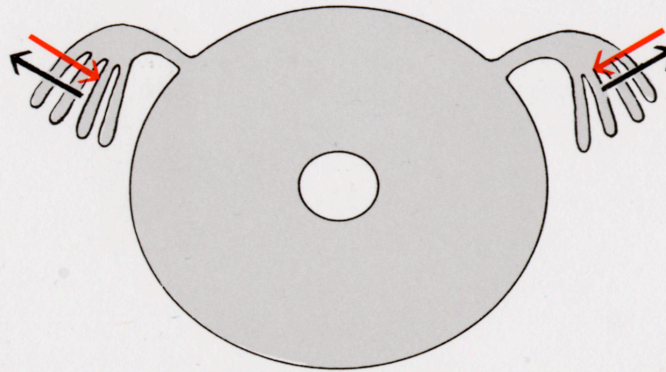
Transparency 114
Figure 35-8, page 737
Respiratory systems

Respiratory systems

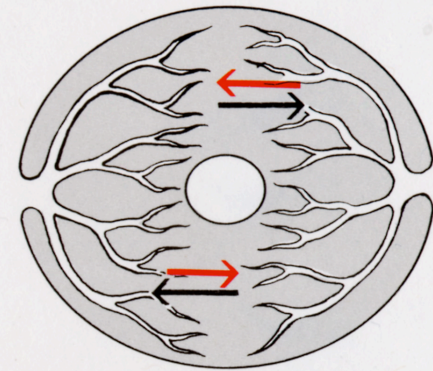
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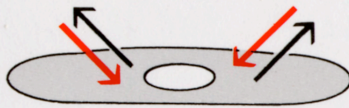
skin
(a)



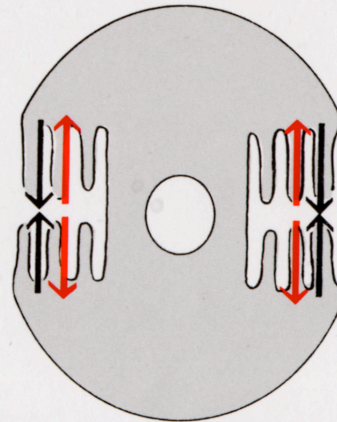
external gills
(c)



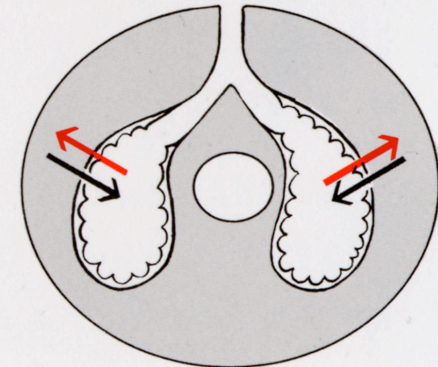
tracheae
(e)



(b)



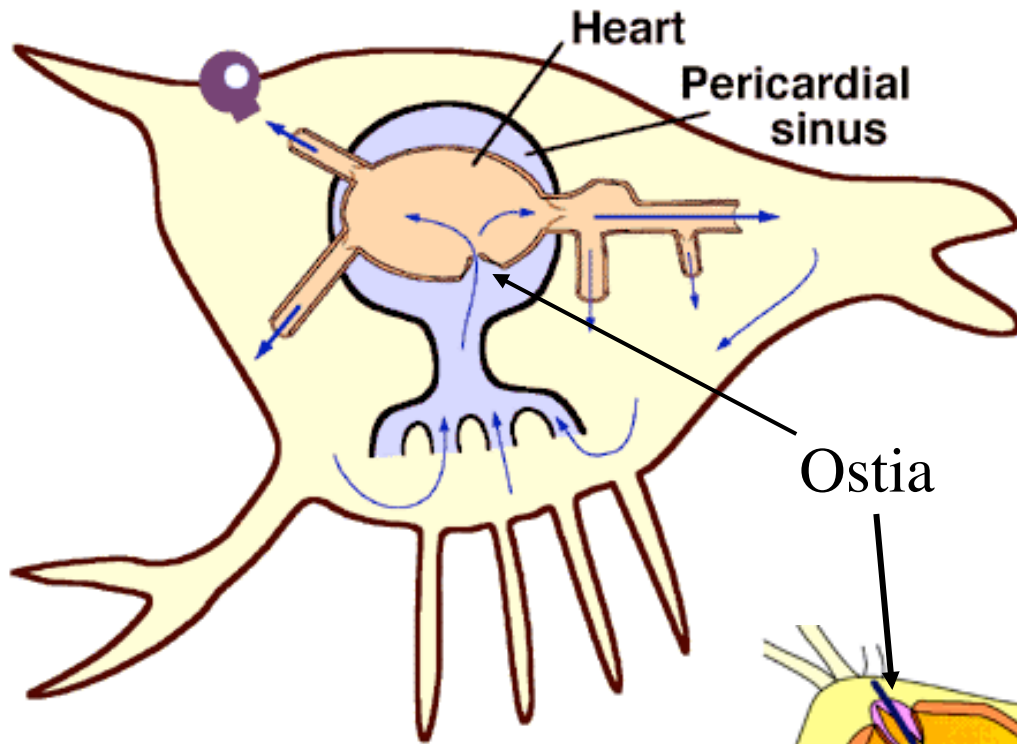
internal gills
(d)



lungs
(f)

→ O₂
← CO₂

Open circulatory system



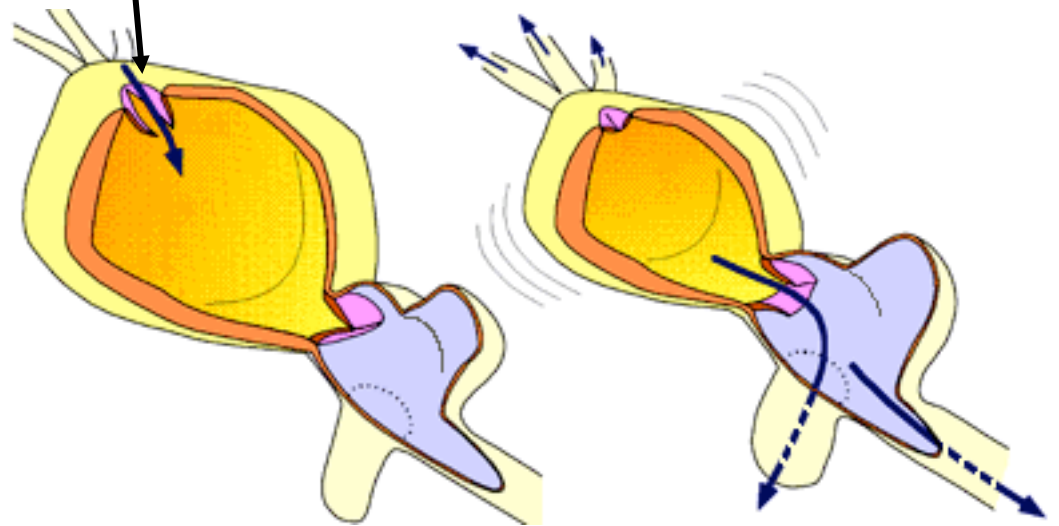
Arteries

Antennal- antennae, antennules,
green glands

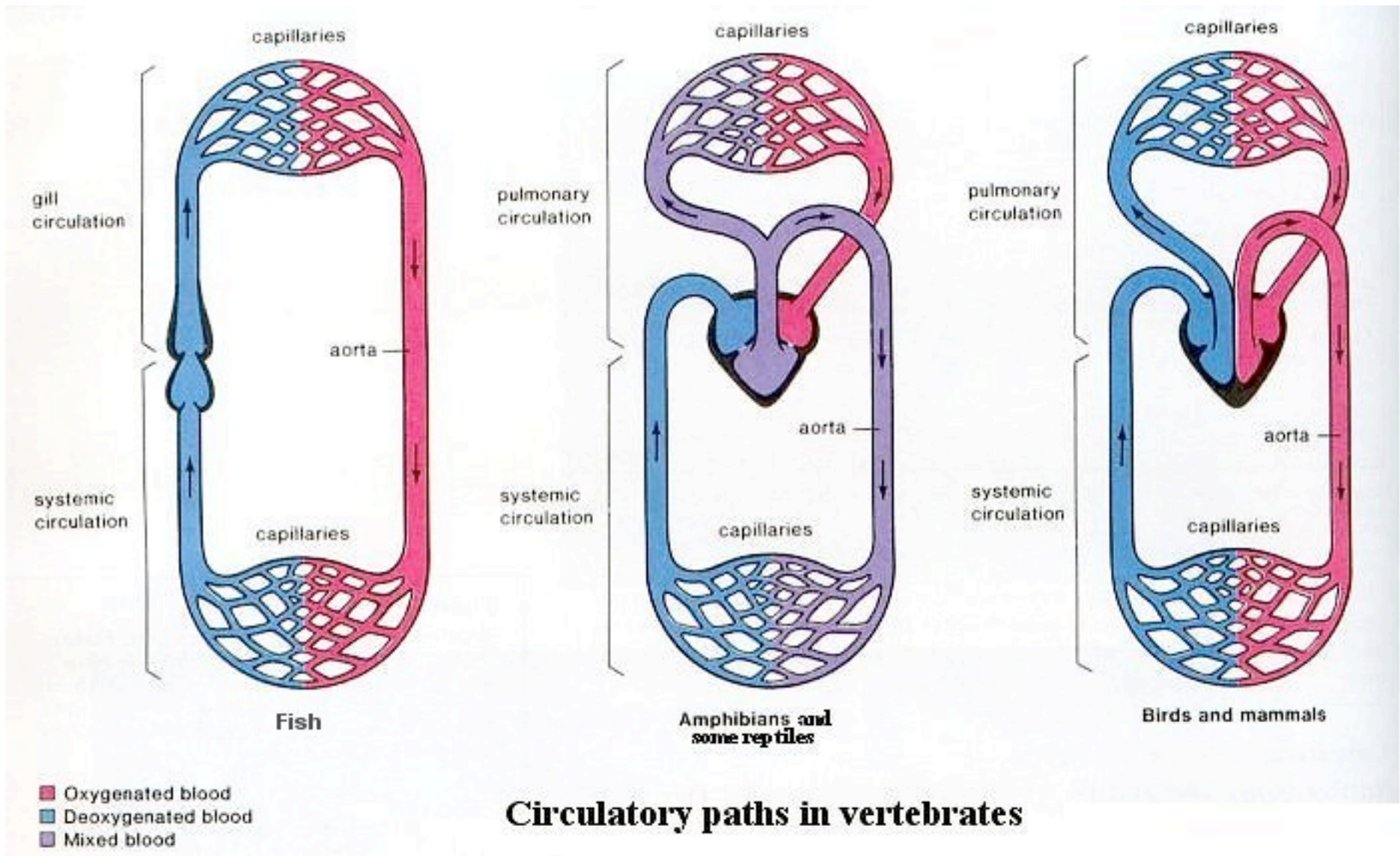
Hepatic- digestive gland

Ophthalmic- eyes

Ostia

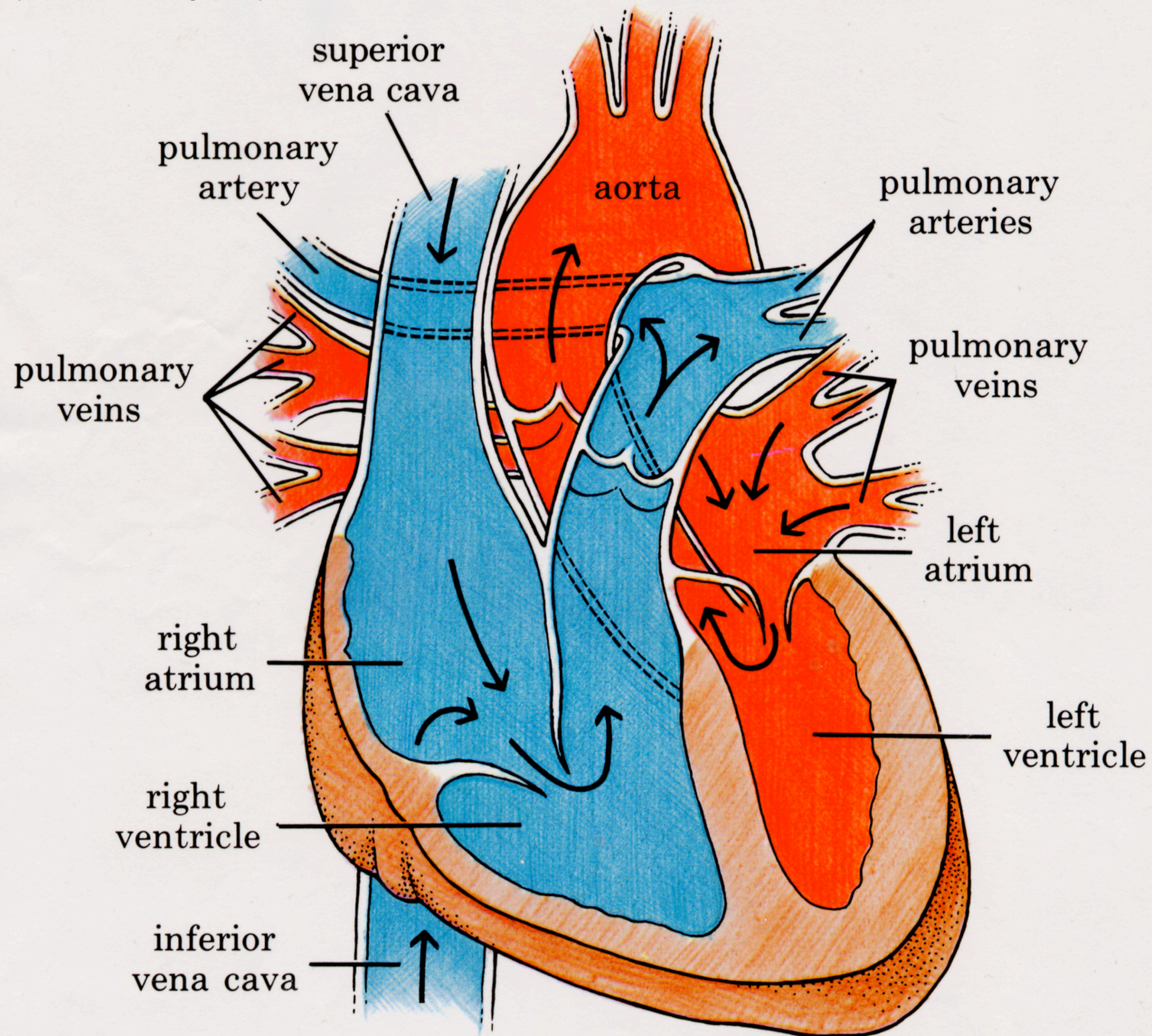


Heart → Sinuses → Heart
arteries ostia



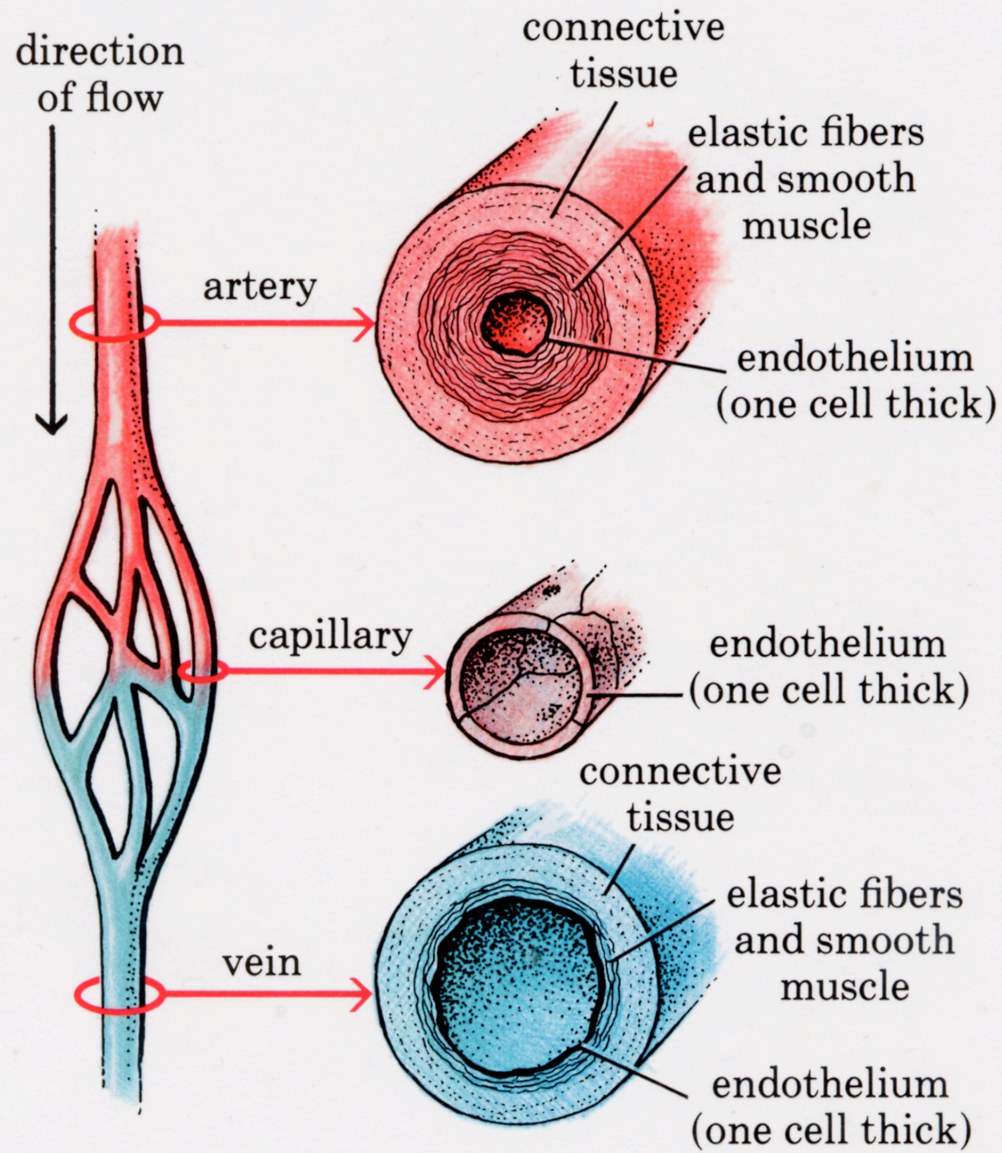
Circulatory paths in vertebrates

Human heart



2 systems- pulmonary and systemic.

Structure of blood vessels



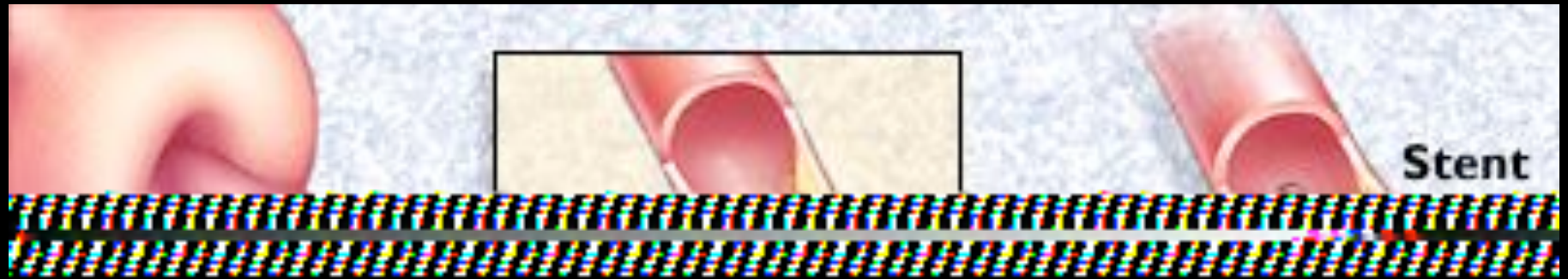
Human respiratory system

Human respiratory system



PHARYNX

Angioplasty



Coronary bypass

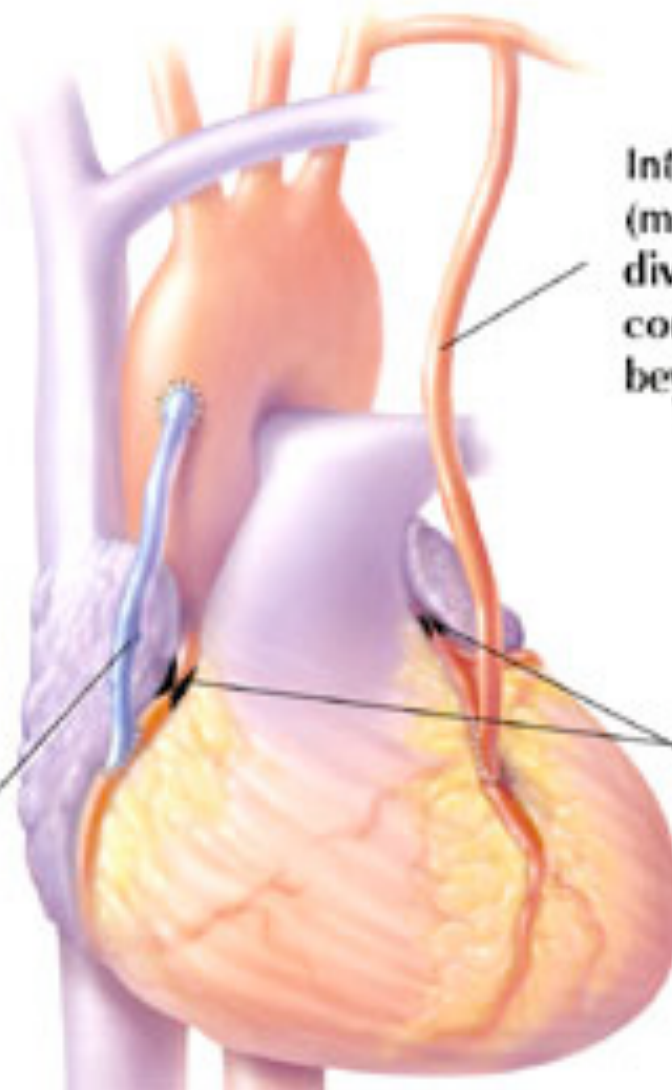
Coronary bypass

When arteries that serve the heart (coronary arteries) become blocked, the flow of oxygen-rich blood to heart muscle is impaired. A heart attack can result. Bypass surgery uses arteries or veins diverted or taken from other locations to bypass obstructions and improve blood supply to heart muscle beyond the blockages. Often, several arteries at a time must be bypassed.

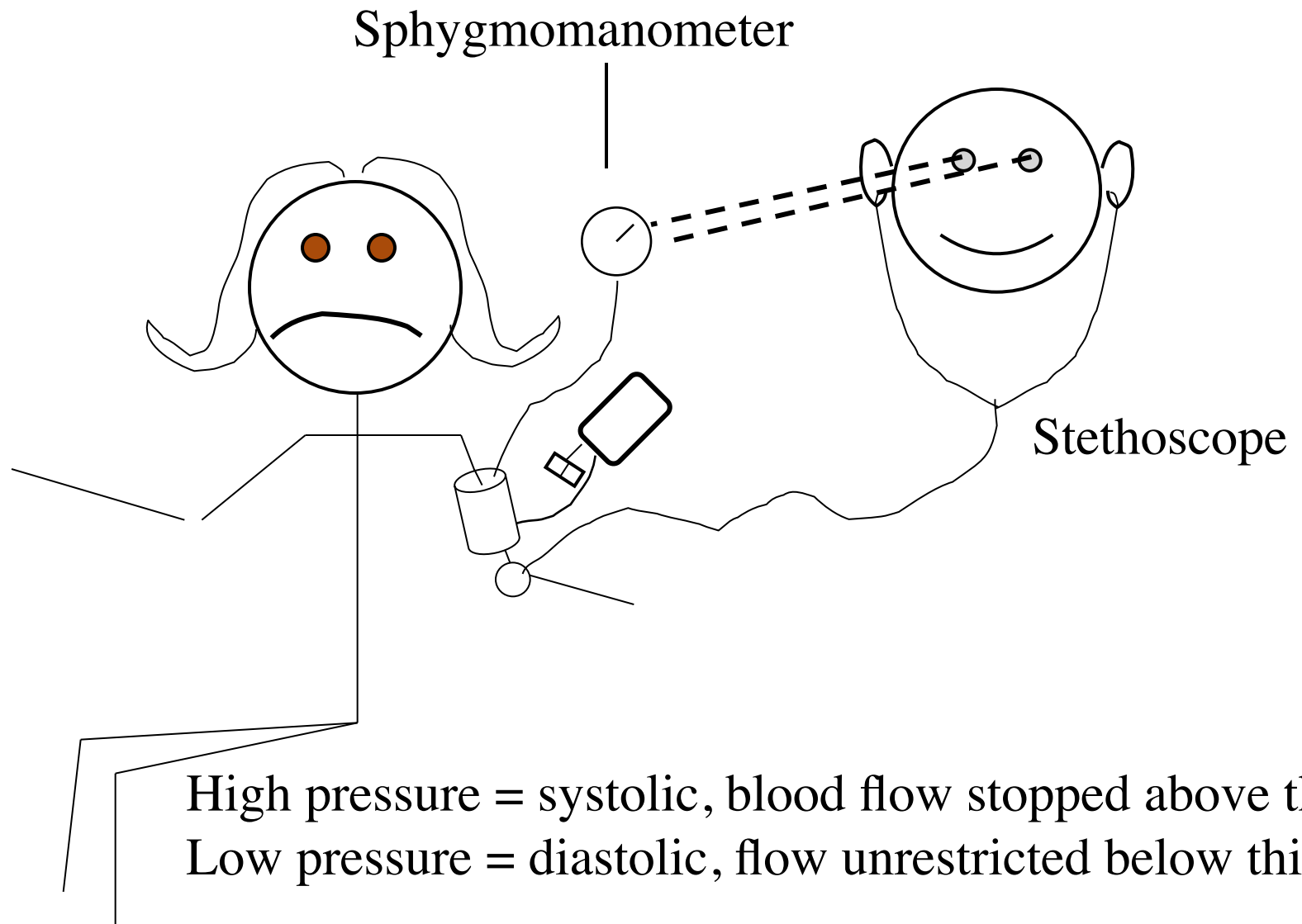
Leg vein grafted from the aorta to coronary artery beyond blockage

Internal thoracic (mammary) artery diverted to coronary artery beyond blockage

Blockages



Measuring Blood Pressure



High pressure = systolic, blood flow stopped above this
Low pressure = diastolic, flow unrestricted below this

120 mm Hg
80 mm Hg

Crayfish respiration

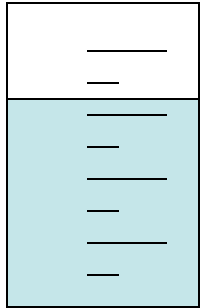
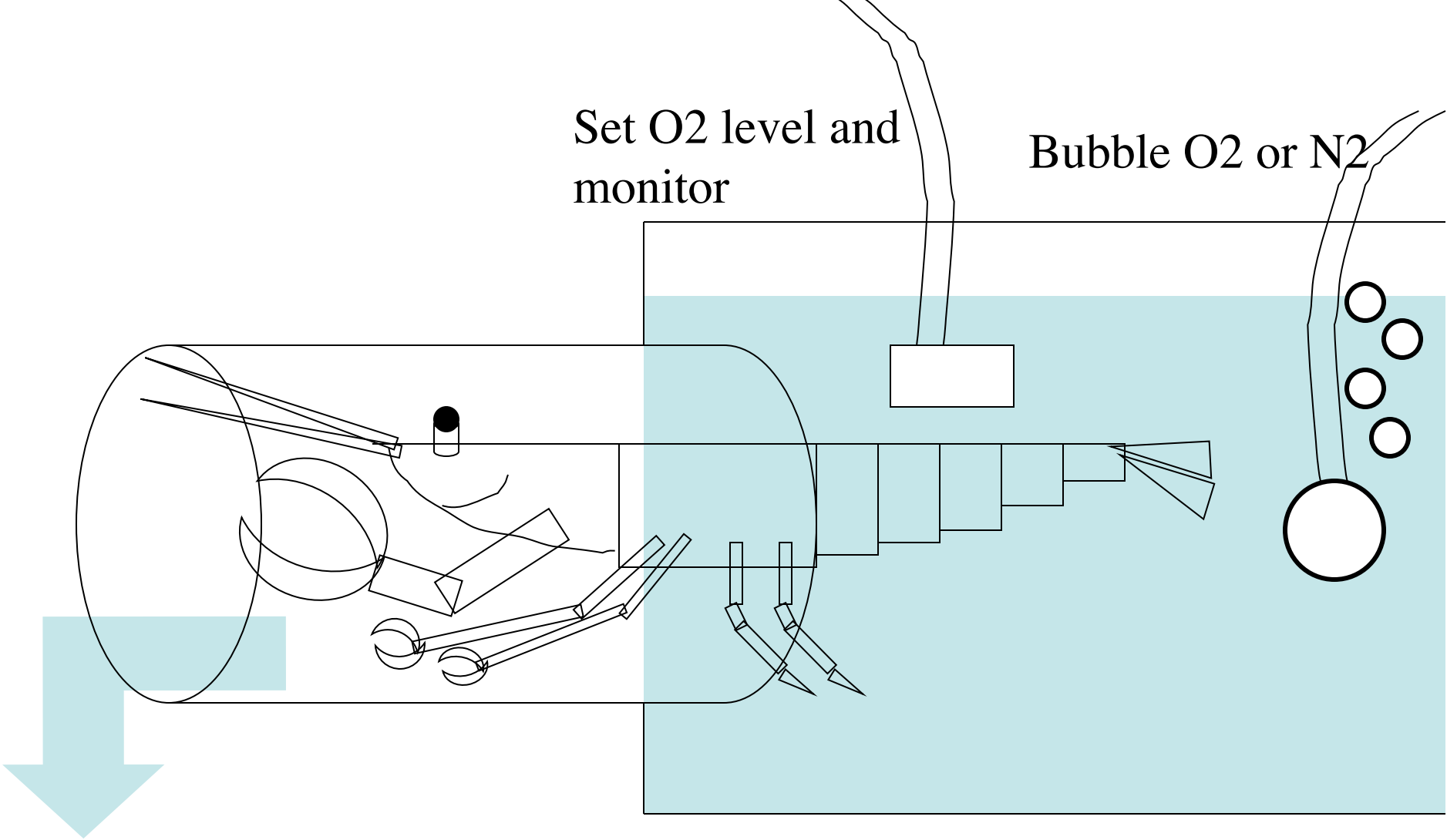




Dr. James L. Larimer
UT-Austin professor 1959 - 2005
Zoology / Neurobiology

Set O2 level and monitor

Bubble O2 or N2



Measure ventilation rate

