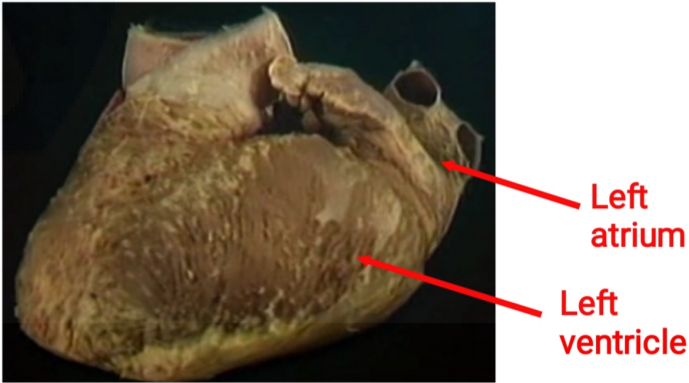
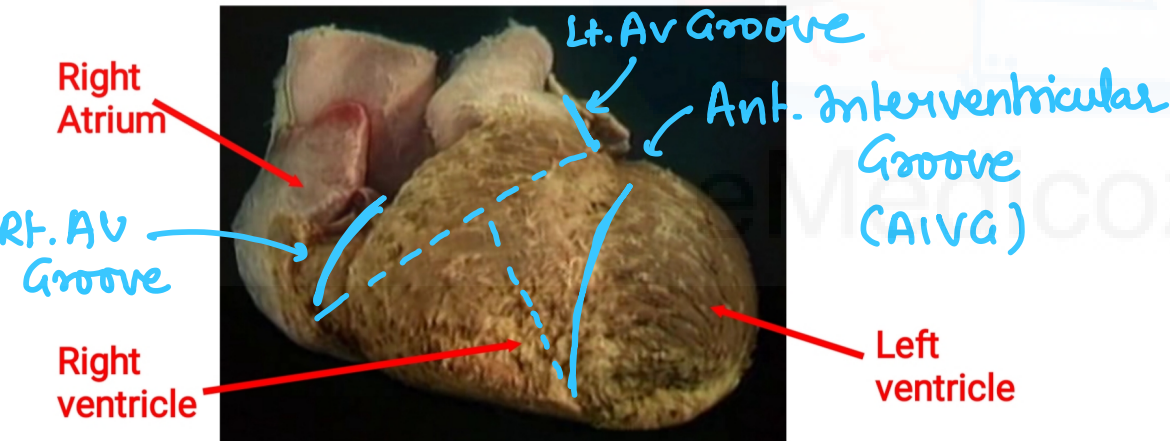
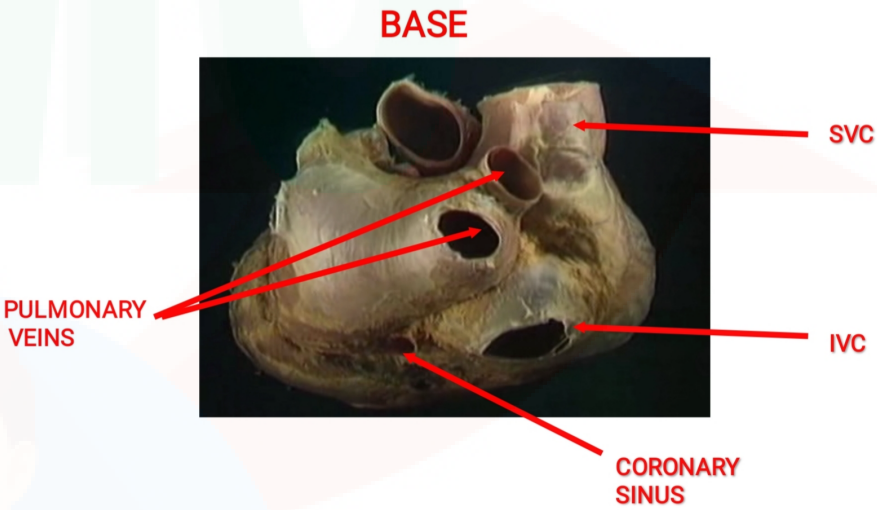
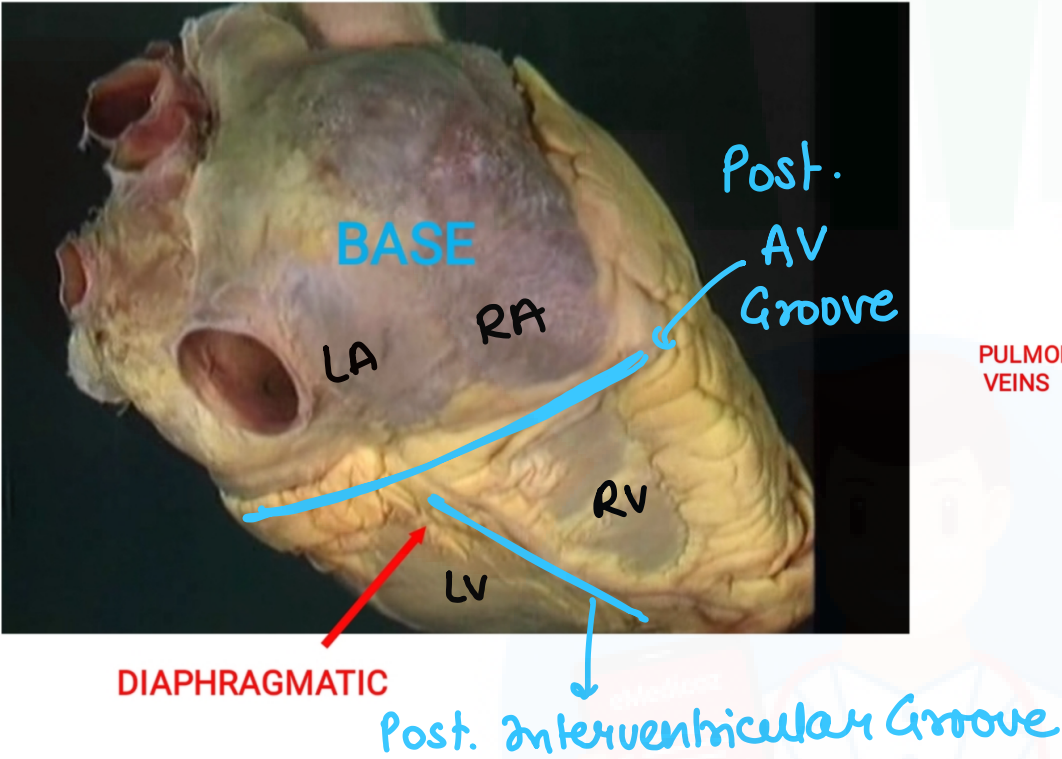
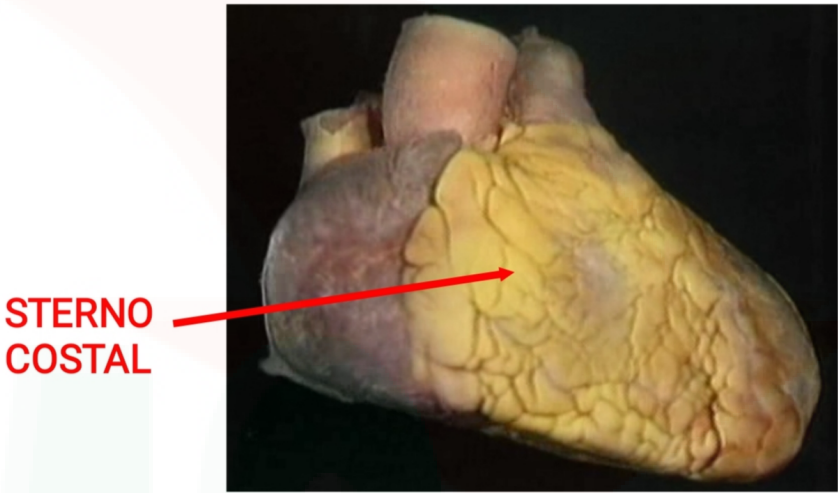
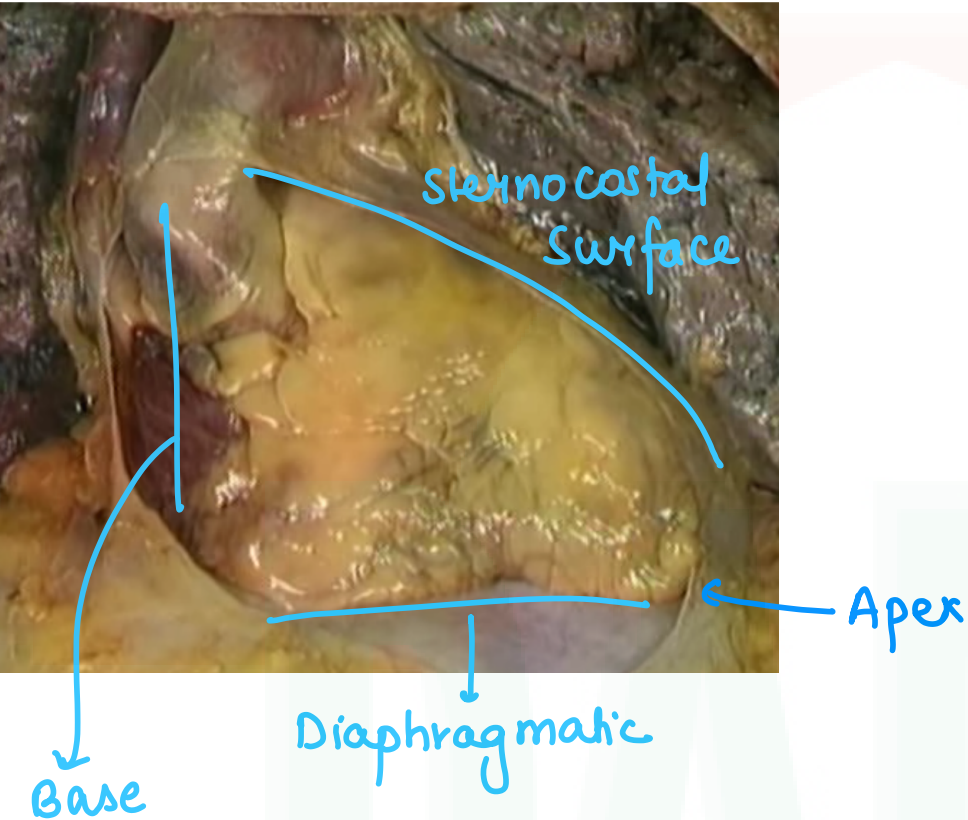


HEART

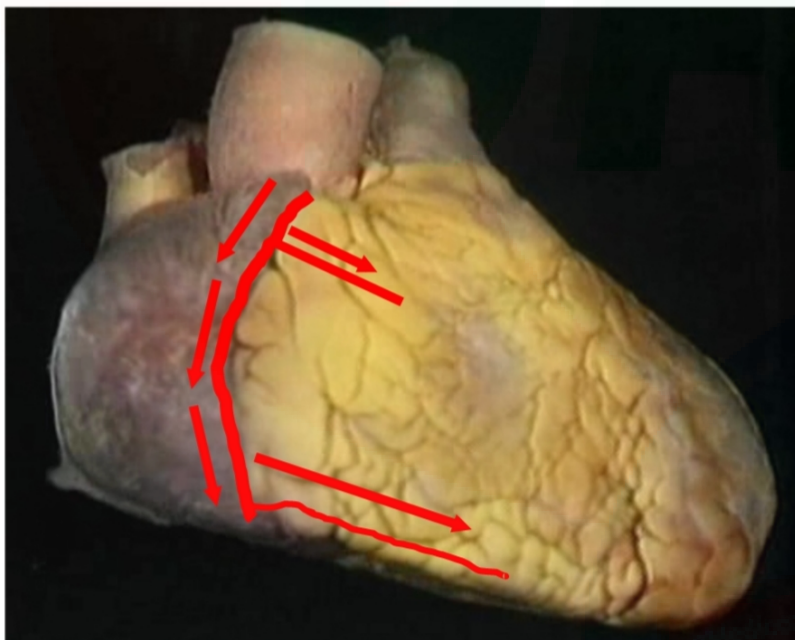
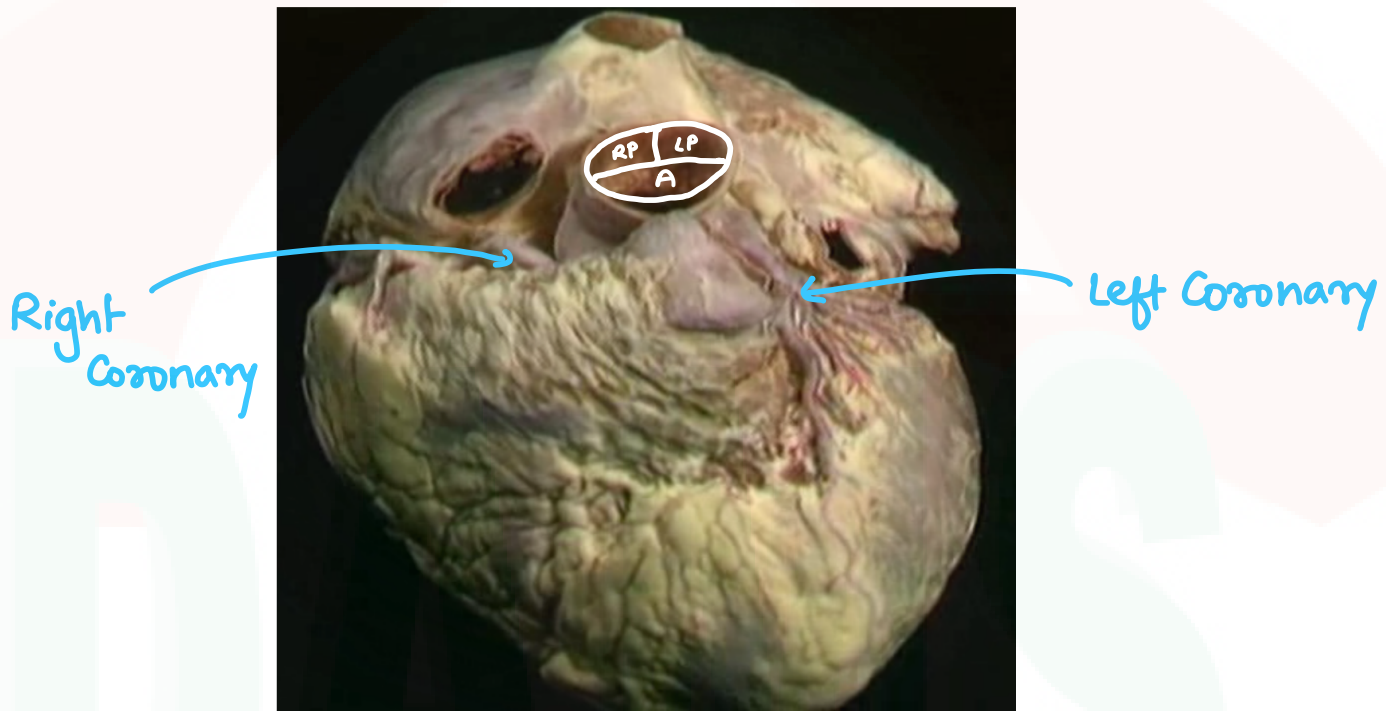


Q. Posterior to sternum is: (NEET Pattern)

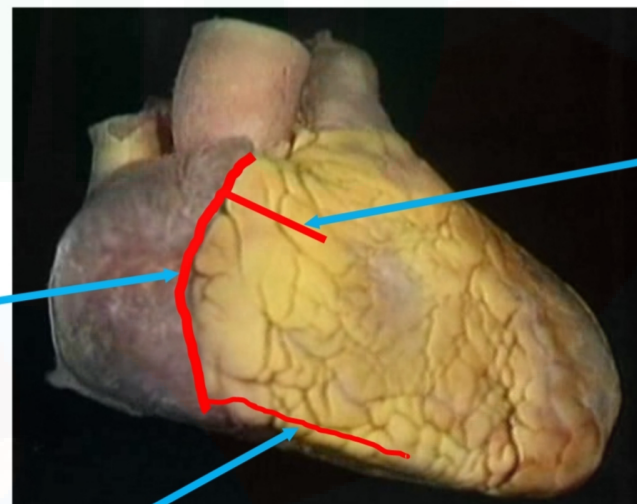
- a. Left atrium
- b. Left ventricle
- c. Right atrium
- ✓ d. Right ventricle

Q. Base of the heart is formed by: (NEET Pattern)

- ✓ a. Left atrium
- b. Right atrium
- c. Left ventricle
- d. Right ventricle

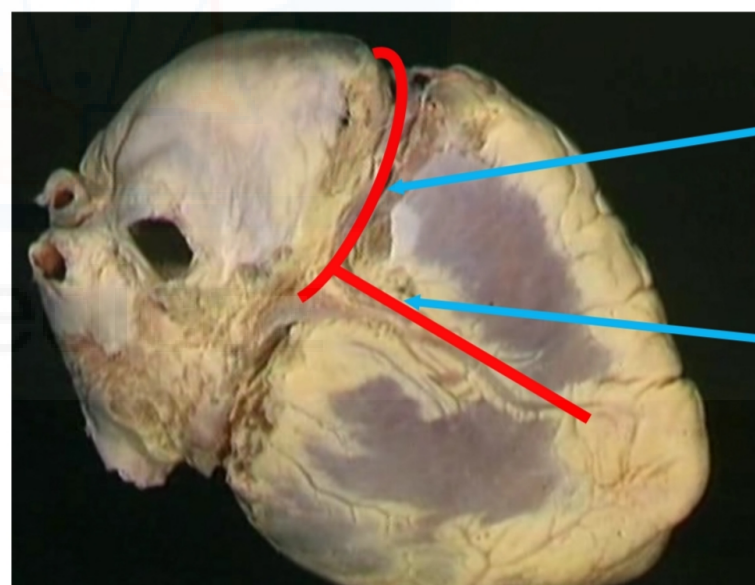
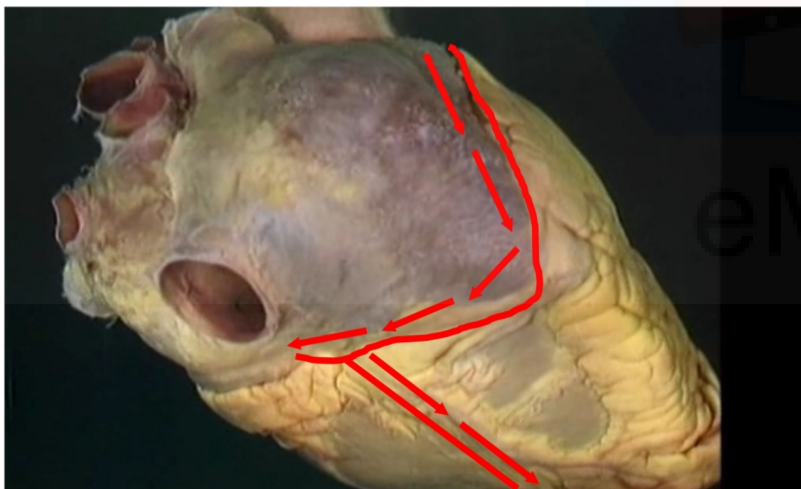


Right
Coronary



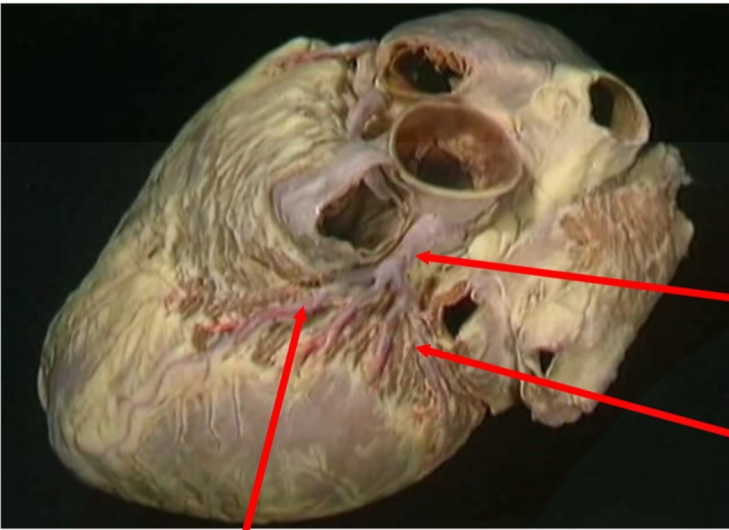
Right
conus

Right Marginal



Right
Coronary

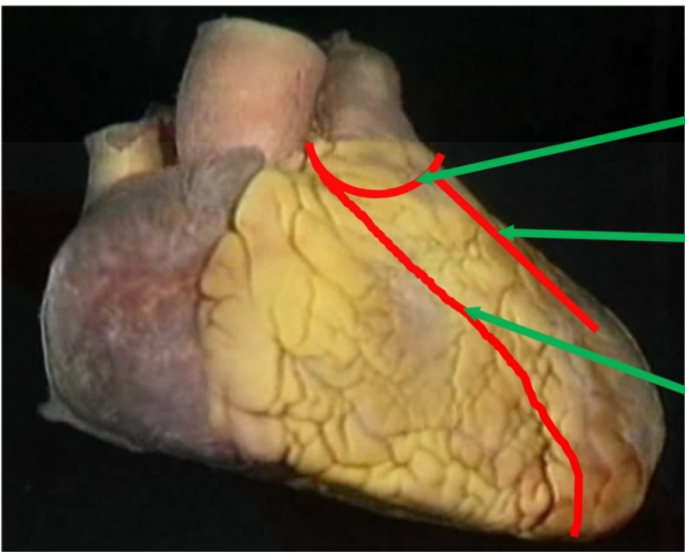
PIVA



LEFT ANTERIOR DESCENDING

LEFT CORONARY

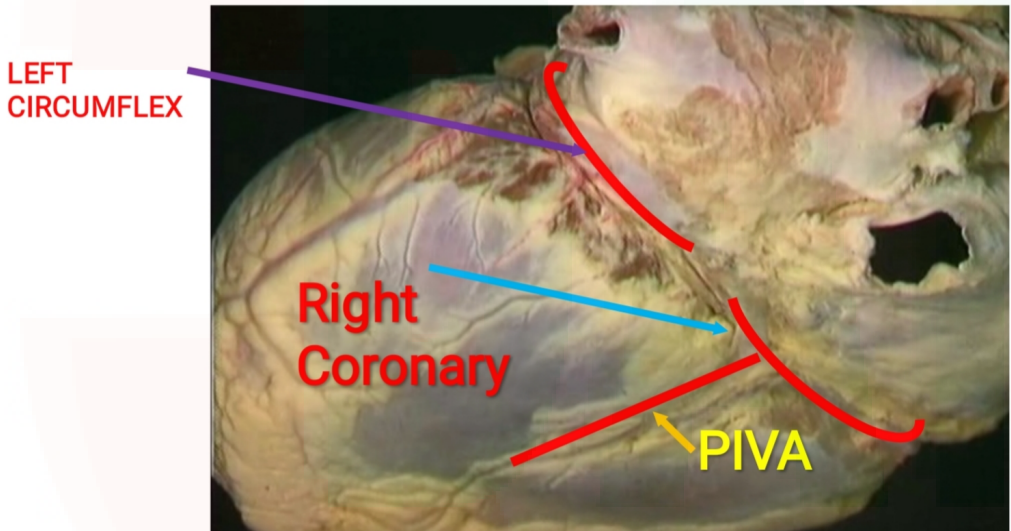
LEFT CIRCUMFLEX



LEFT CIRCUMFLEX

LEFT MARGINAL

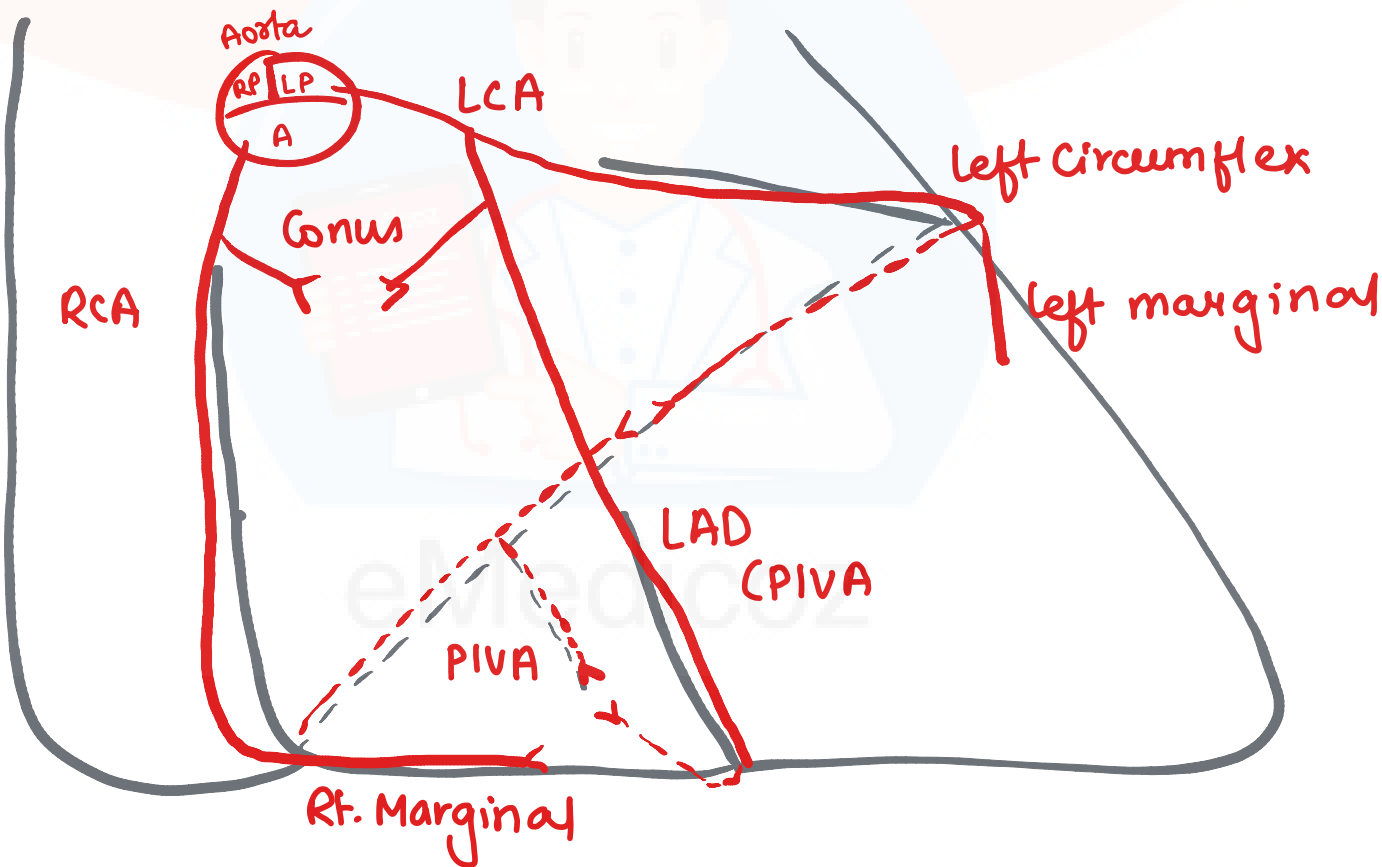
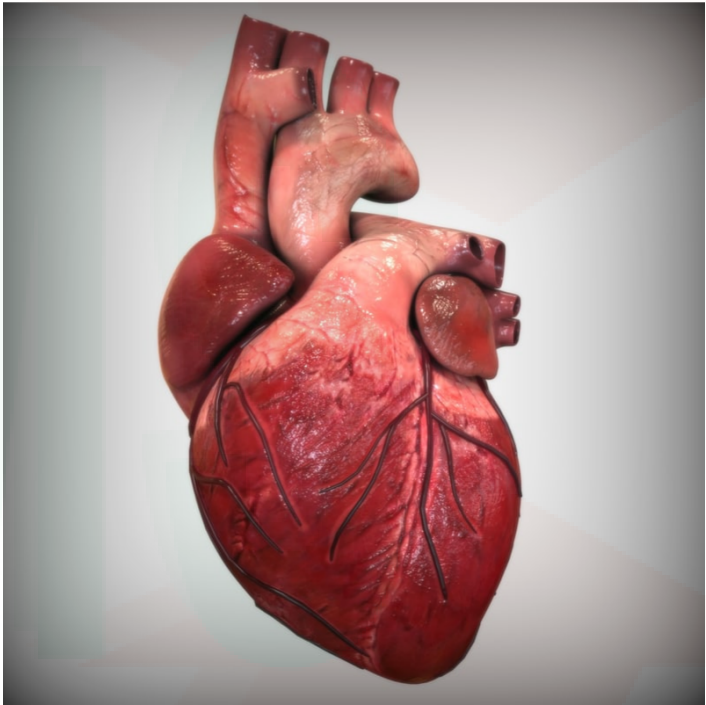
LEFT ANT. DESCENDING



LEFT CIRCUMFLEX

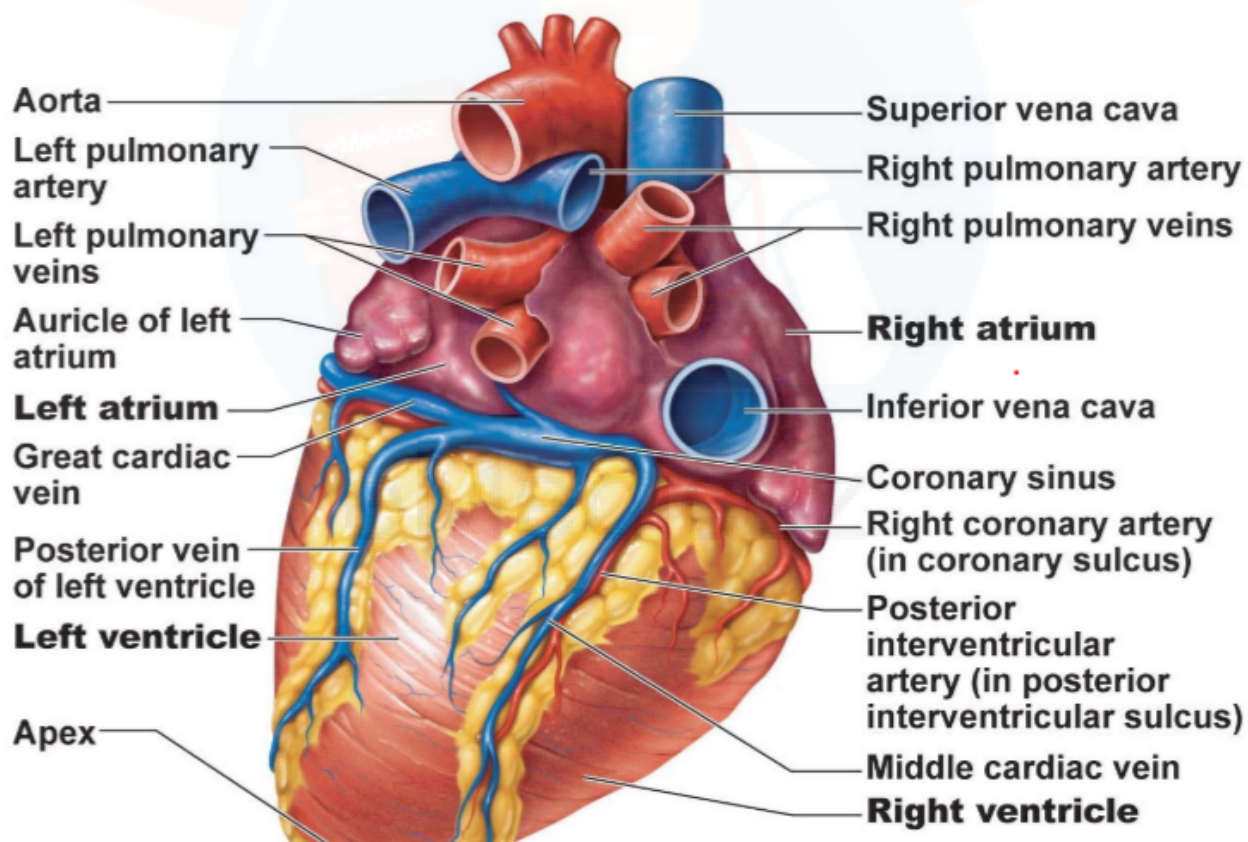
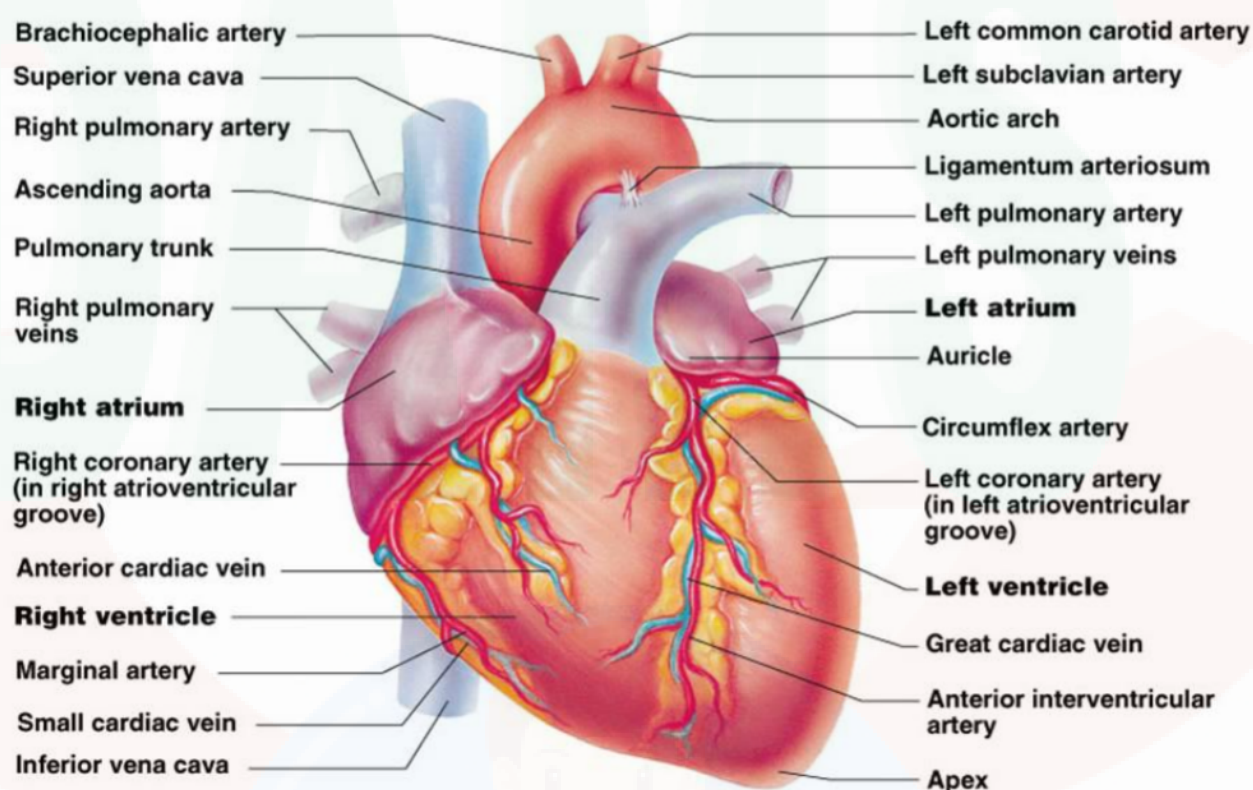
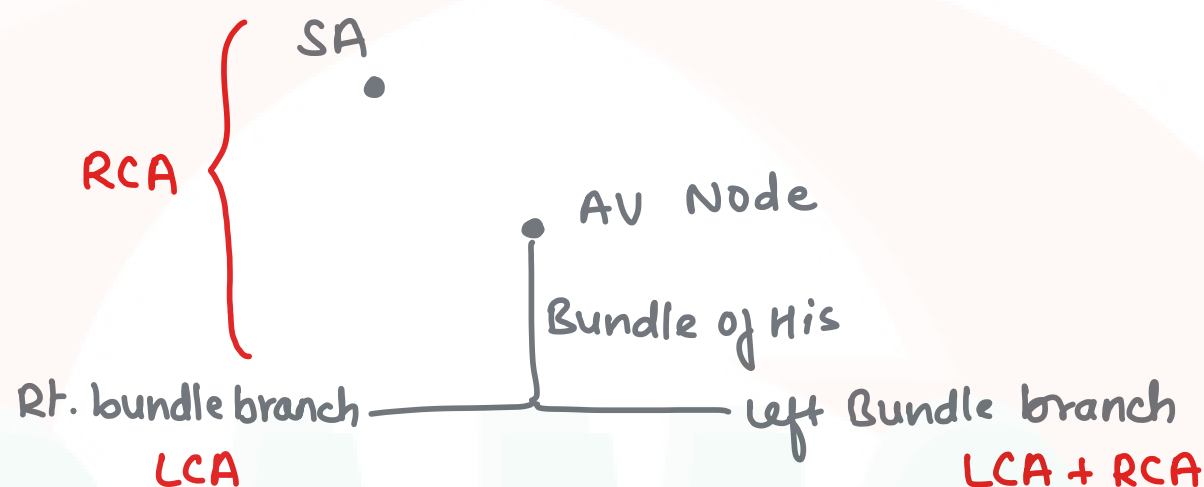
Right Coronary

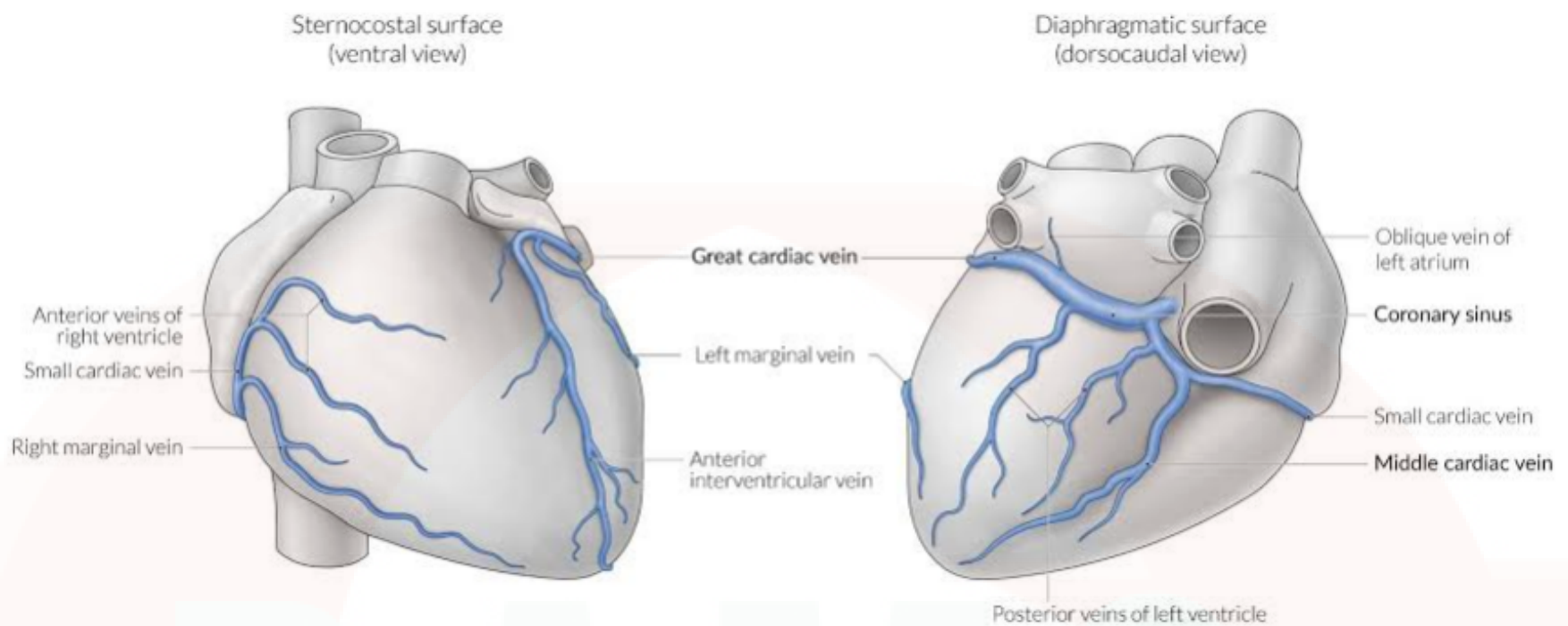
PIVA



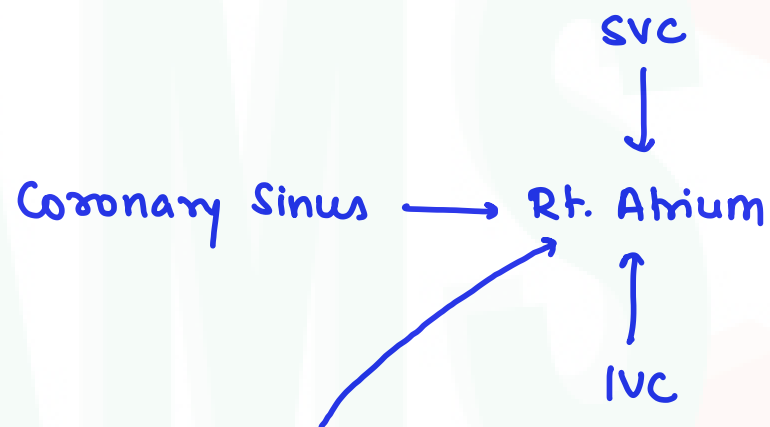
→ widow maker artery : **LAD** (high Association with MI)

→ Dominance : **PIVA** (Rt. >>> Lt = Co)





(LAD) Great Cardiac vein
 (PIVA) Middle Cardiac vein
 (RCA) Small Cardiac vein
 oblique vein of LA
 Post. vein of LV

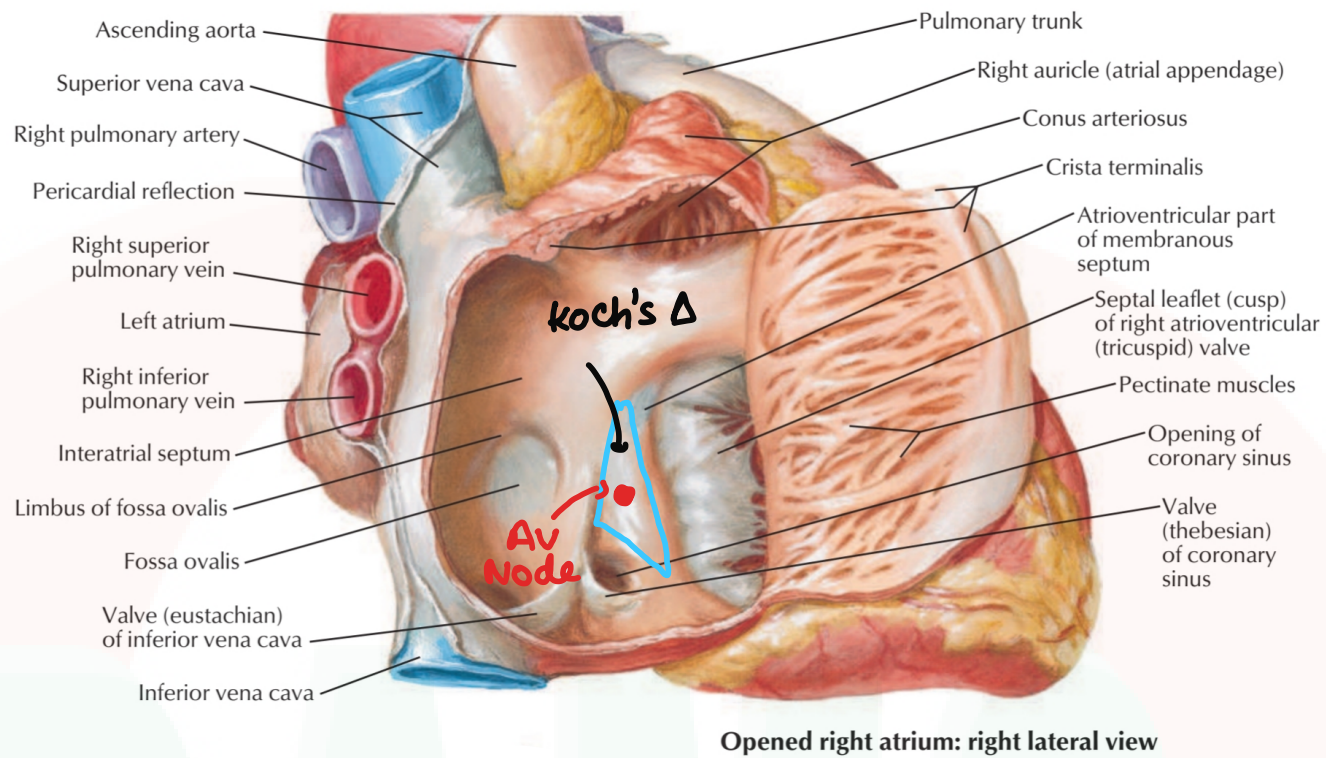


- Ant. cardiac vein
- Thebasian vein (venae cordis minimi)
- Rt. marginal vein (sometimes)

Q. A 55 years old male presents with complaints of periodic, burning substernal chest pain. A thallium stress test shows hypoperfusion of the cardiac muscle forming the diaphragmatic surface of the heart. Which of the following coronary arteries is most likely occluded in this patient?

PIVA

- Left anterior descending coronary artery
- Left circumflex coronary artery
- Left main coronary artery
- ☒ Right coronary artery
- Acute marginal branches



→ Rt. Atrium :-

- 1) SVC → no valve
- 2) IVC → Eustachian valve
- 3) Coronary Sinus → Thebasian valve.

- Fossa ovalis : Represents foramen ovale
- floor of fossa ovalis : formed from septum primum
- limbus fossa ovalis : formed from septum secundum

- Koch's Δ :

Coronary sinus	}	Boundaries
Septal leaflet of AV valve		
Tendon of Todaro		
- content = AV Node

→ Muscles :

→ Ridge



eg. Supraventricular Crest (crista Supraventricularis)

→ Bridge

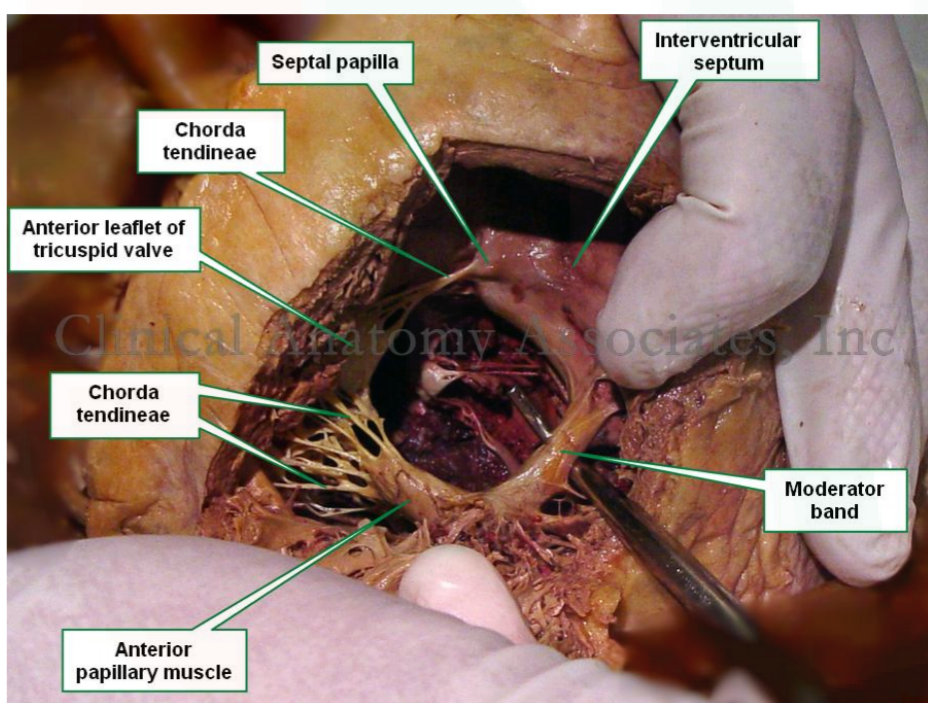
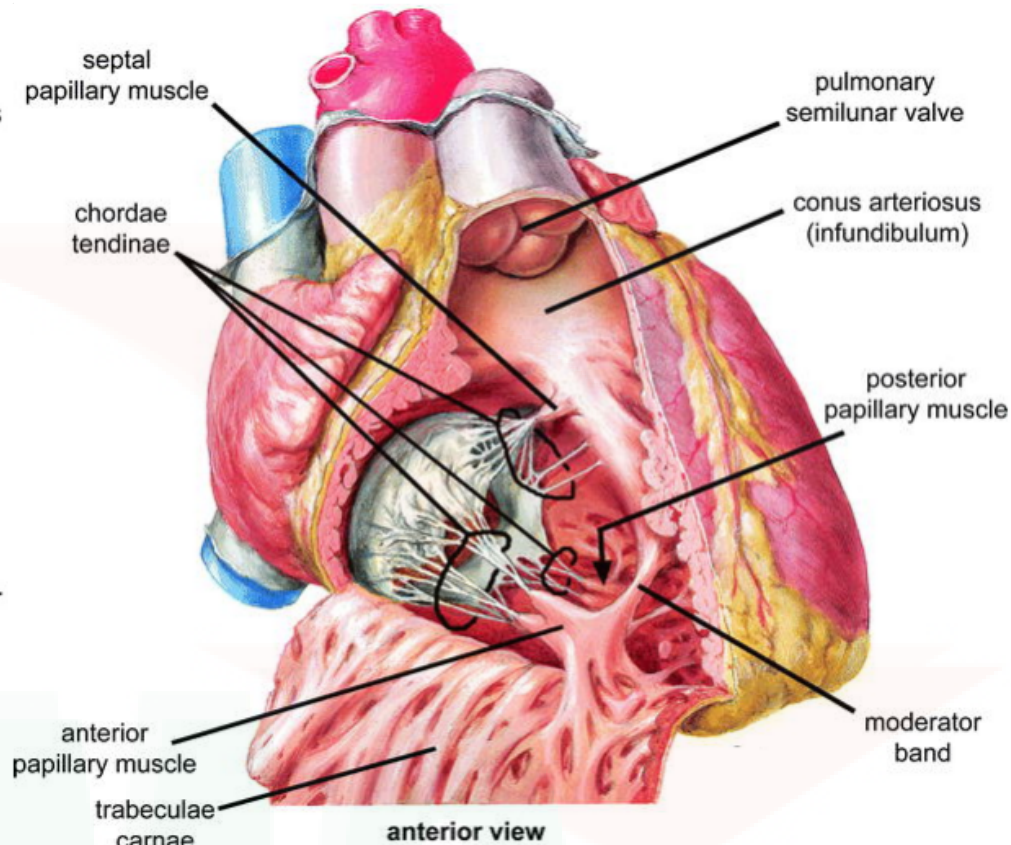
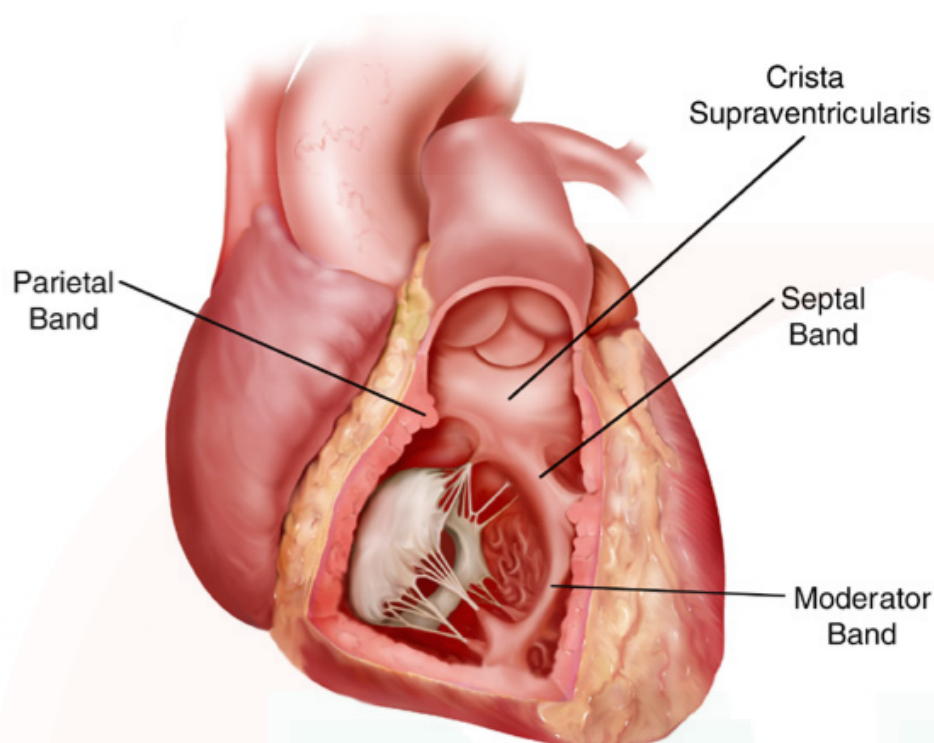


eg. moderator band

→ Pillar



eg. Papillary muscles



Q. Which of the following is situated in the upper part of crista terminalis? (NEET Pattern)

- a. AV node
- b. Bundle of His
- c. Right bundle branch
- ☒ d. SA node

Q. Occlusion of the LAD will lead to infarction of which area: (NEET pattern)

- a. Posterior part of the interventricular septum
- ☒ b. Anterior wall of the left ventricle
- c. Lateral part of the heart
- d. Inferior surface of right ventricle

Q. Coronary dominance is determined by:

- ☒ a. Posterior interventricular artery (PIVA)
- b. Anterior interventricular artery
- c. Circumflex artery
- d. Right coronary artery

Q. If the circumflex artery gives off the posterior interventricular artery, then the arterial supply is called:

- a. Right dominance
- ☒ b. Left dominance
- c. Balanced dominance
- d. Co-dominance

Q. Arterial supply of ventral 2/3rd of interventricular septum of heart is: (NEET pattern)

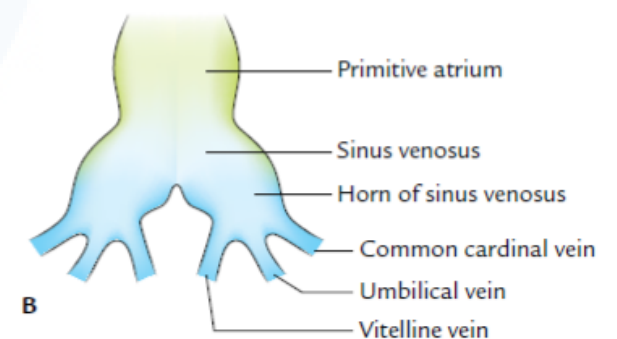
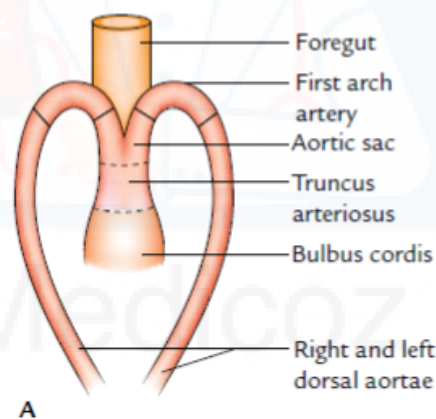
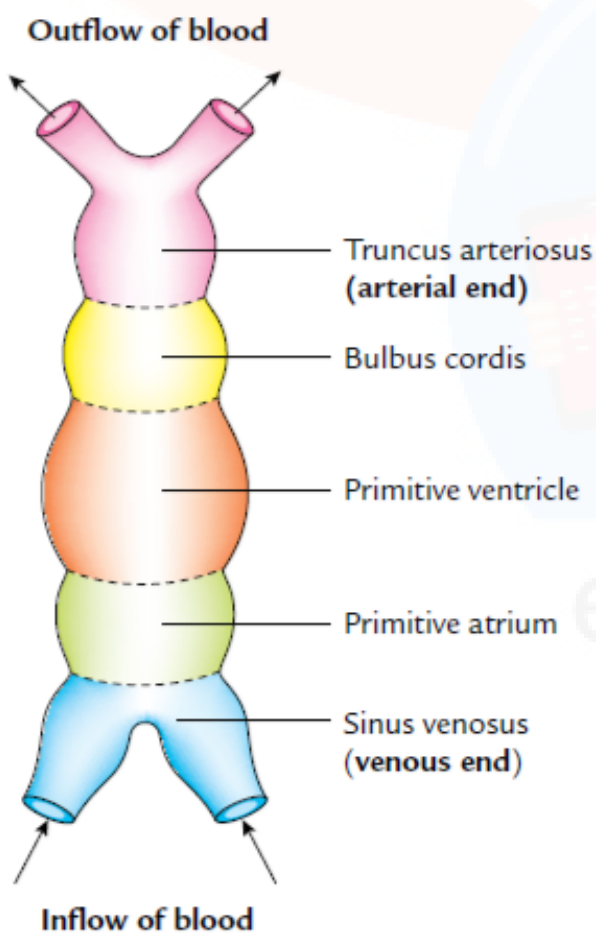
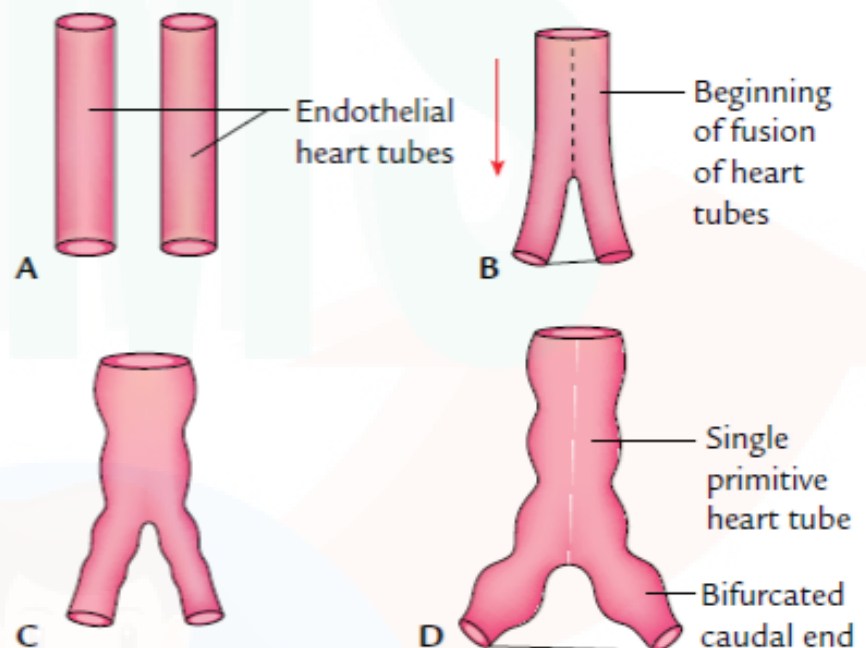
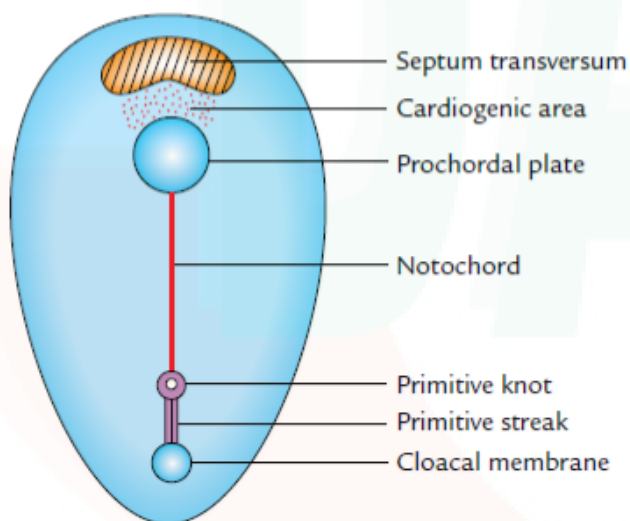
- a. Right coronary artery
- ☒ b. Left coronary artery
- c. Posterior interventricular artery
- d. Marginal artery

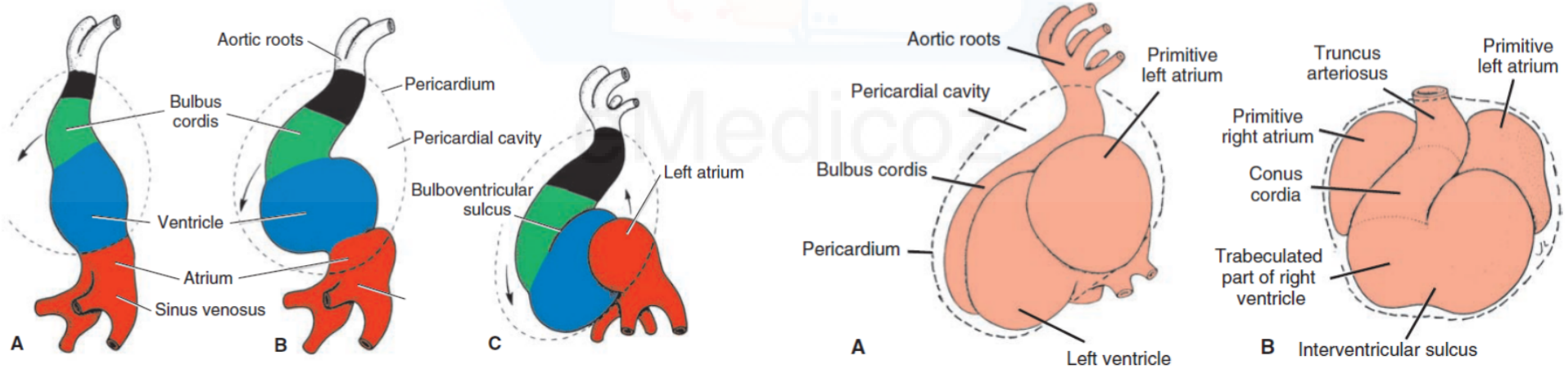
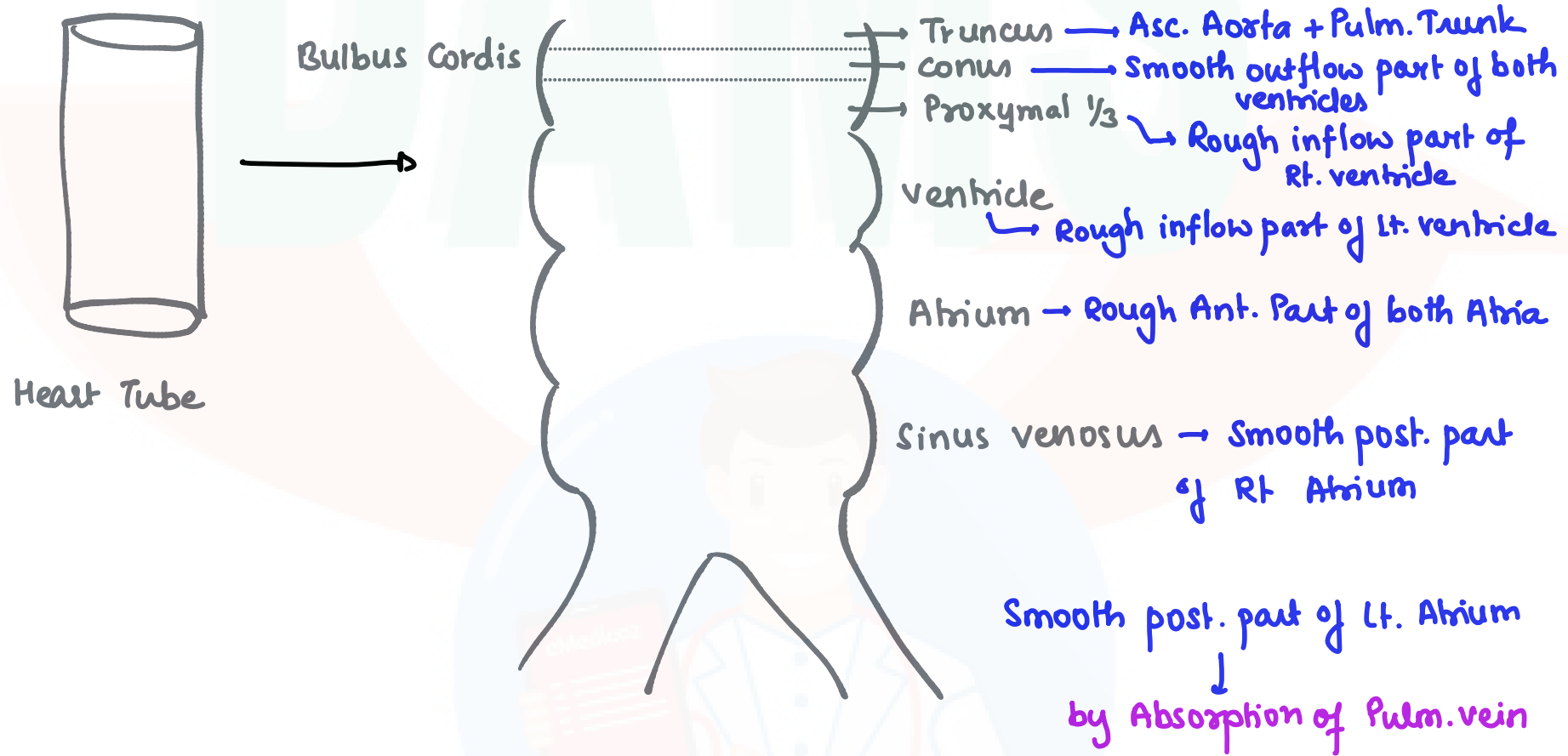
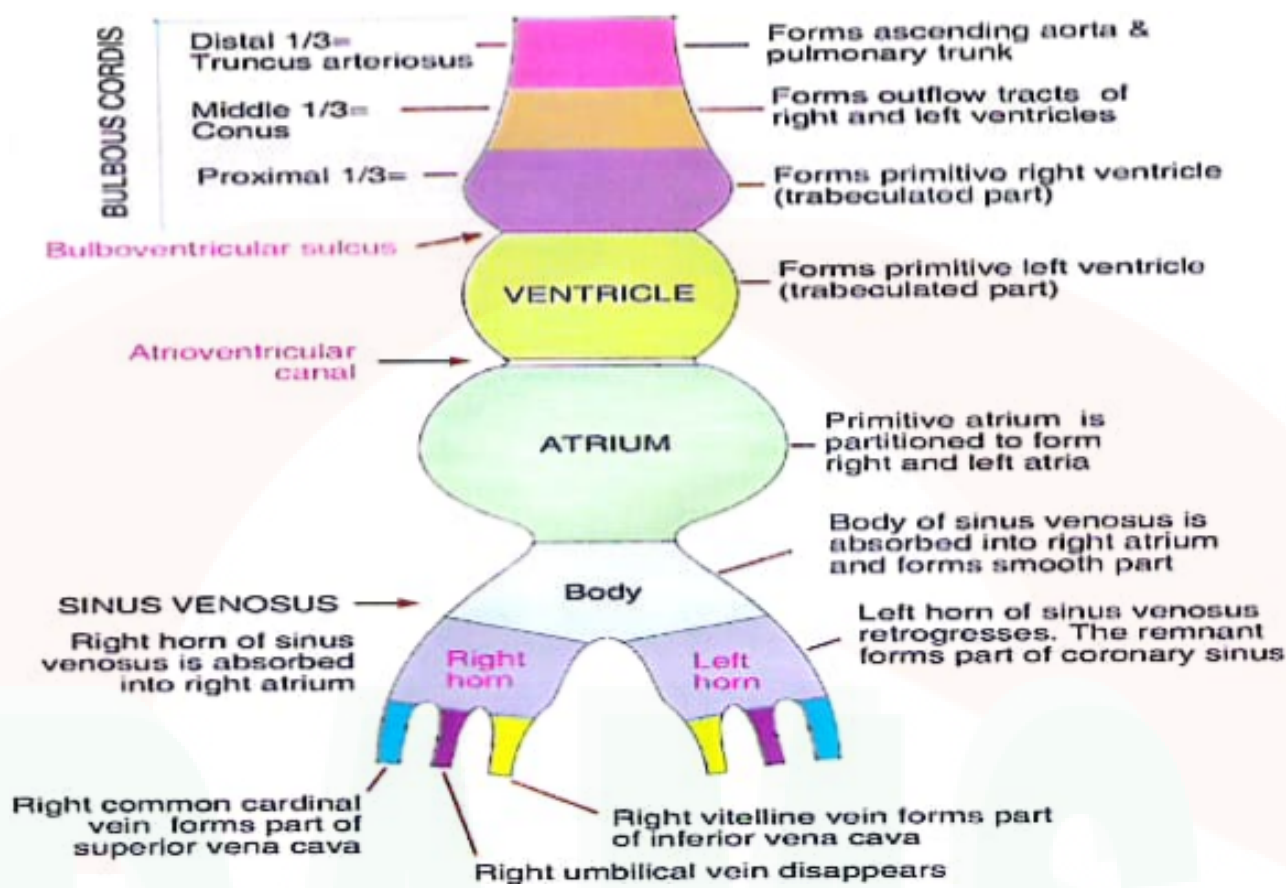
ventral 2/3 → AIVA (br. of LAD)
Post 1/3 → PIVA

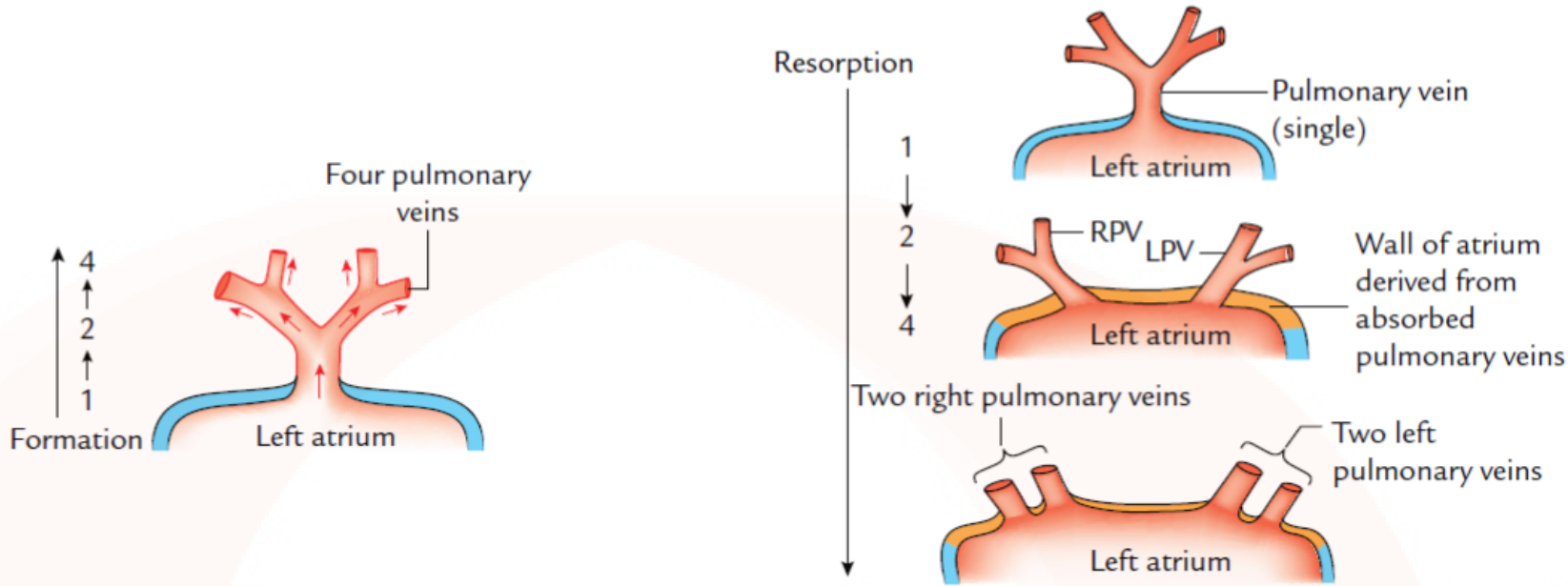
Q. All open into coronary sinus EXCEPT: (NEET Pattern)

- a. Middle cardiac vein
- b. Small cardiac vein
- ☒ c. Anterior cardiac vein
- d. Great cardiac vein

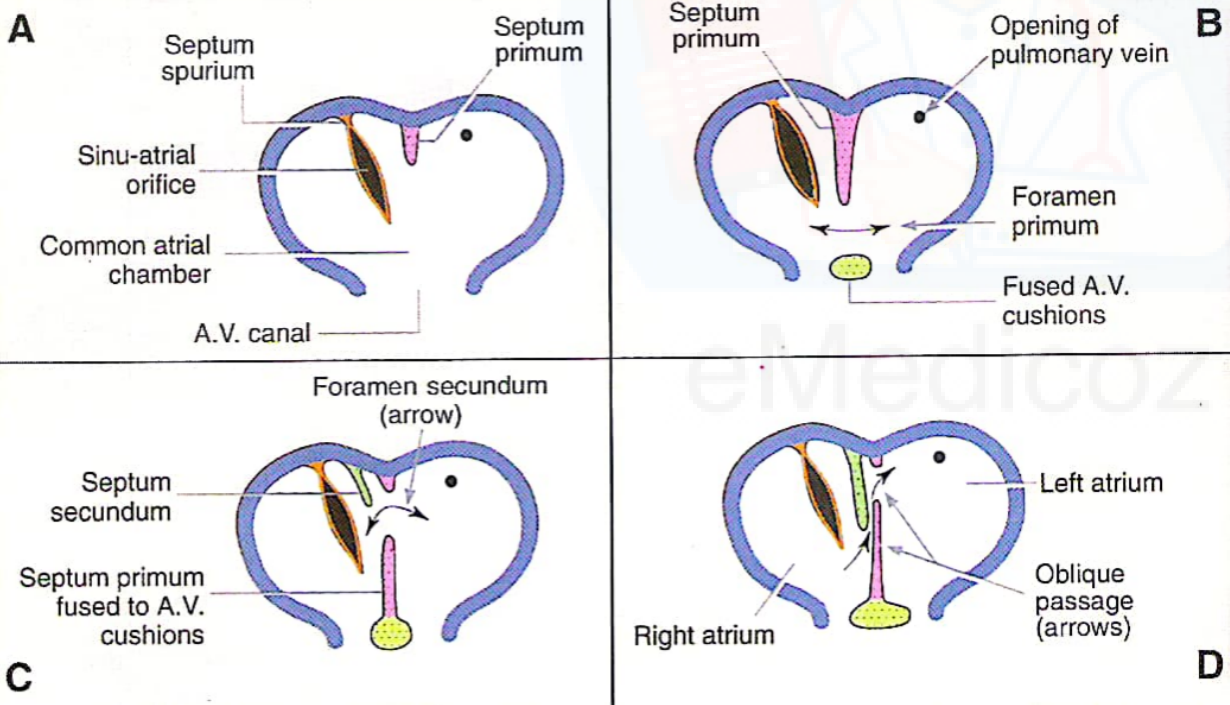
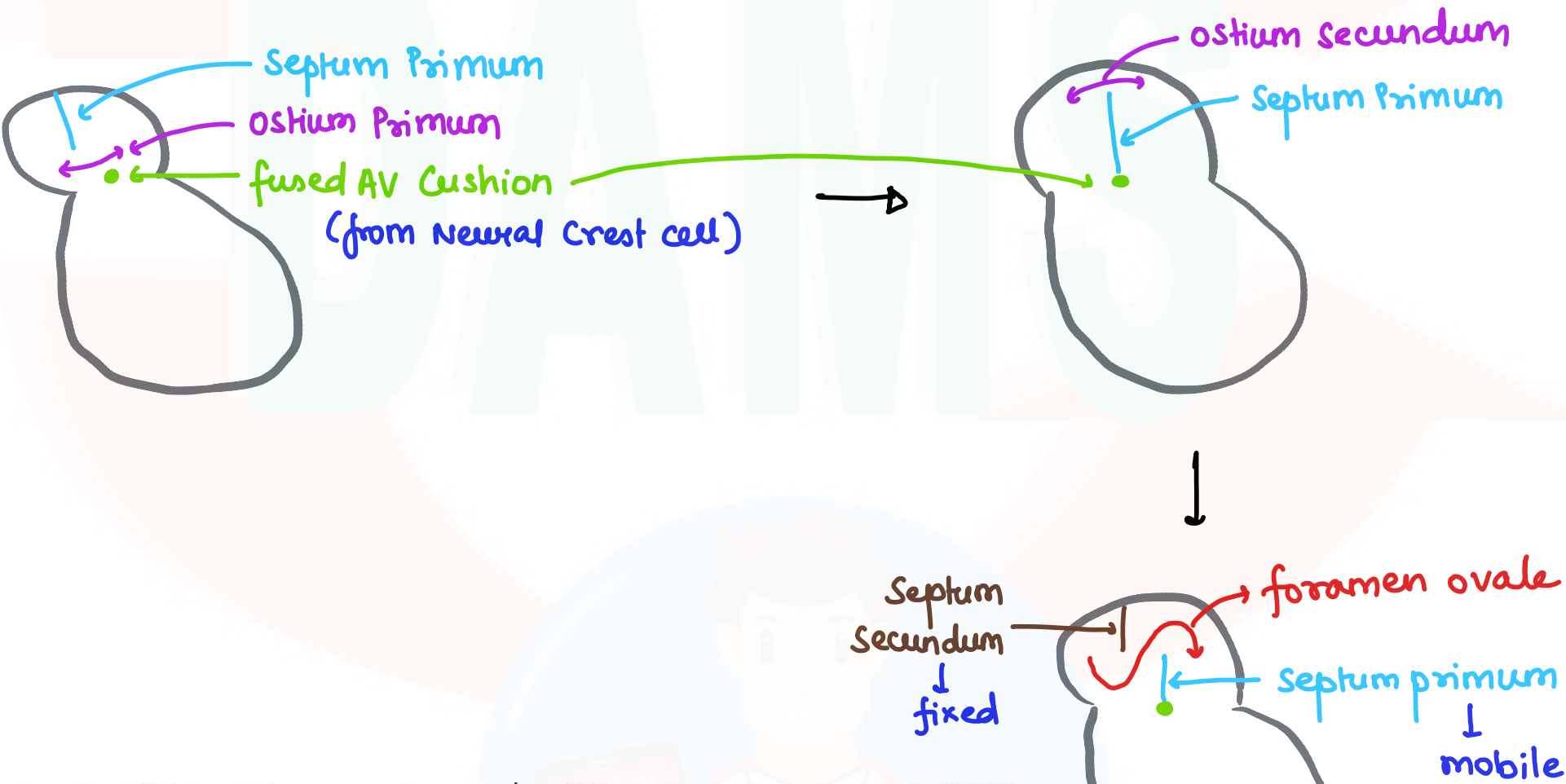
DEVELOPMENT OF CVS



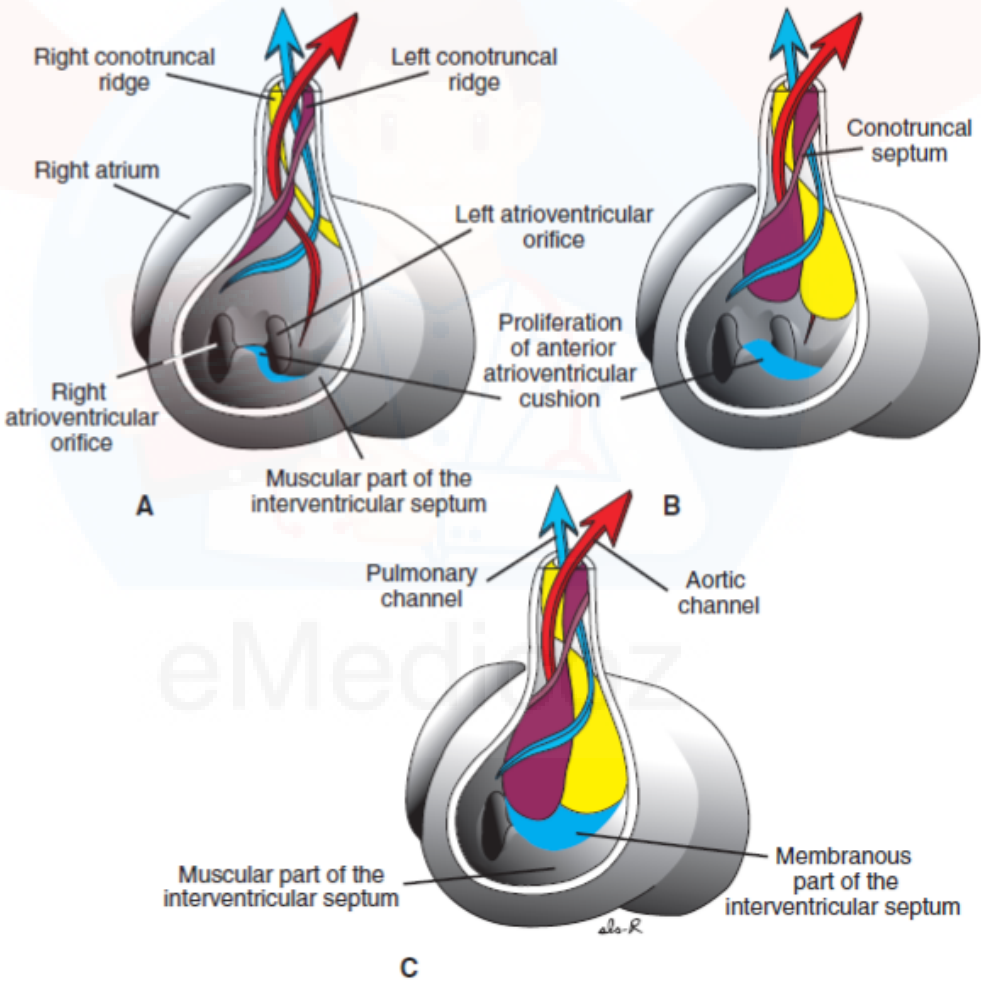
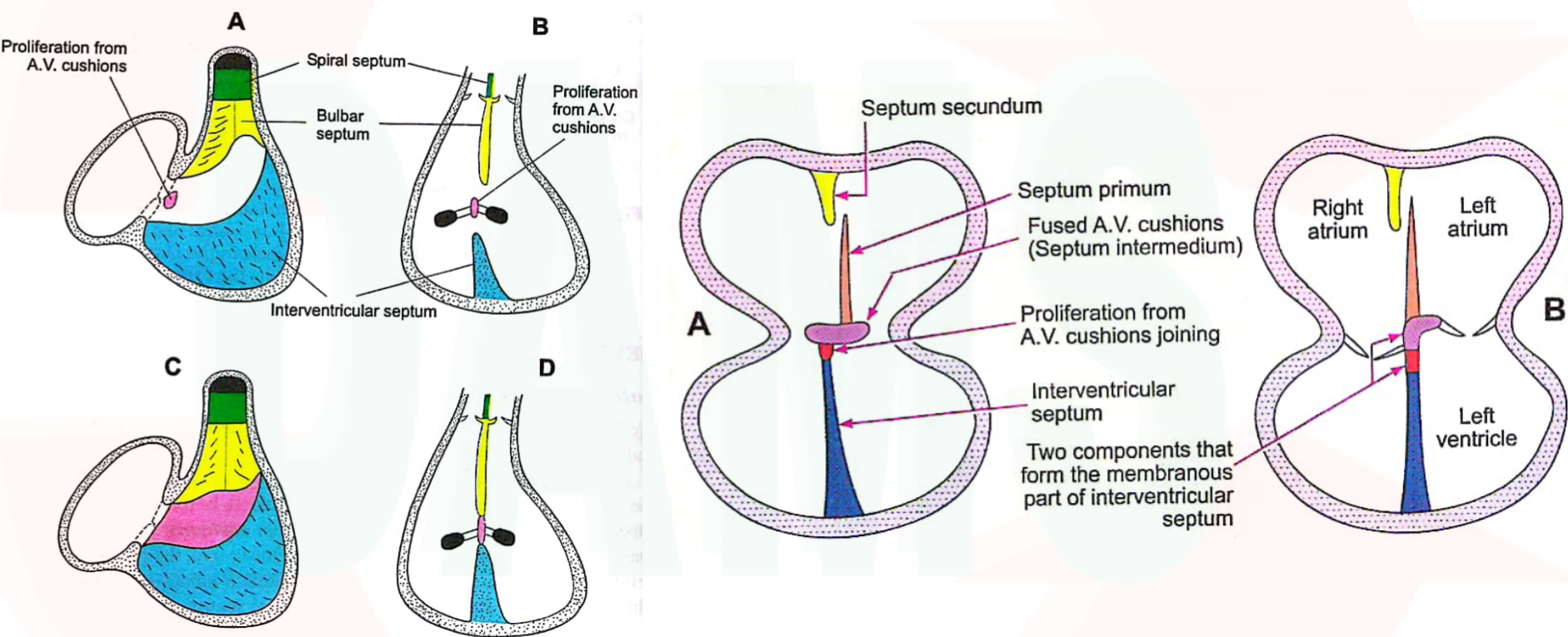
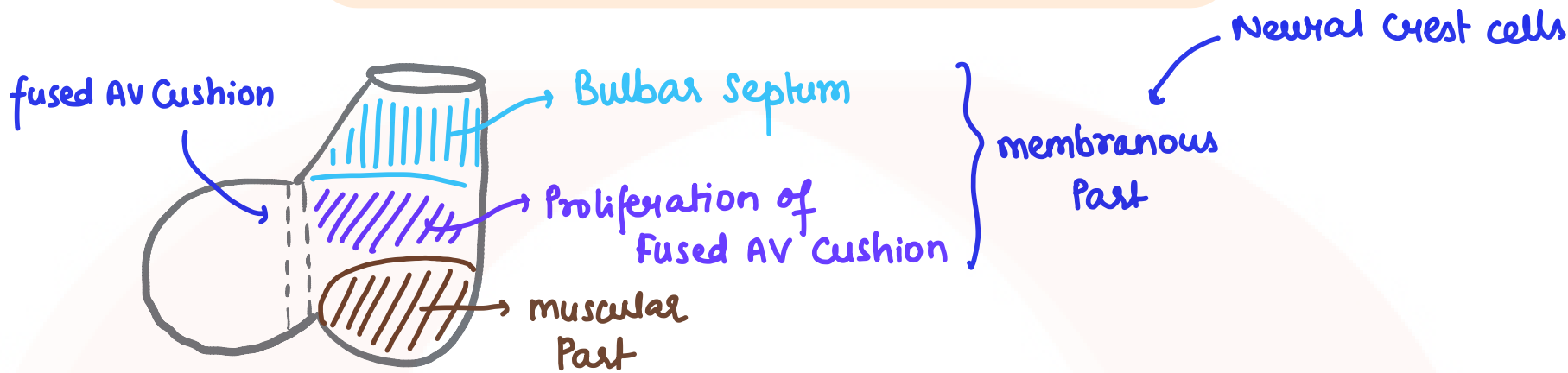


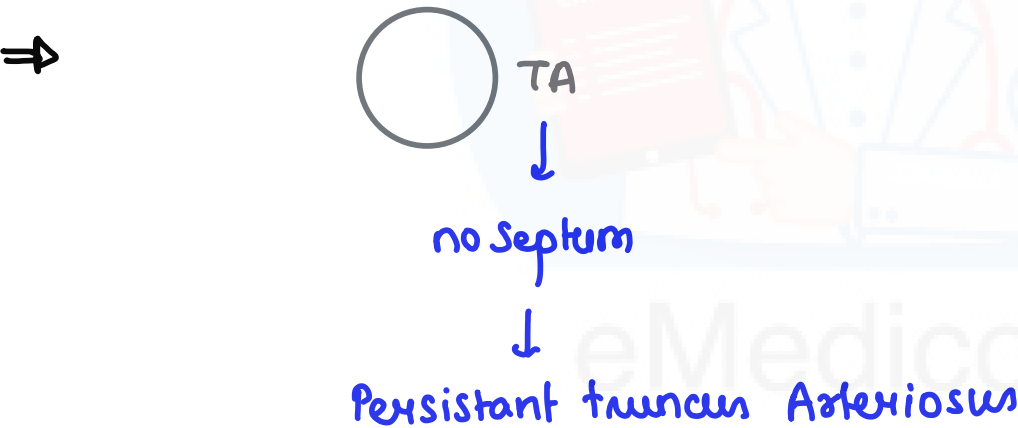
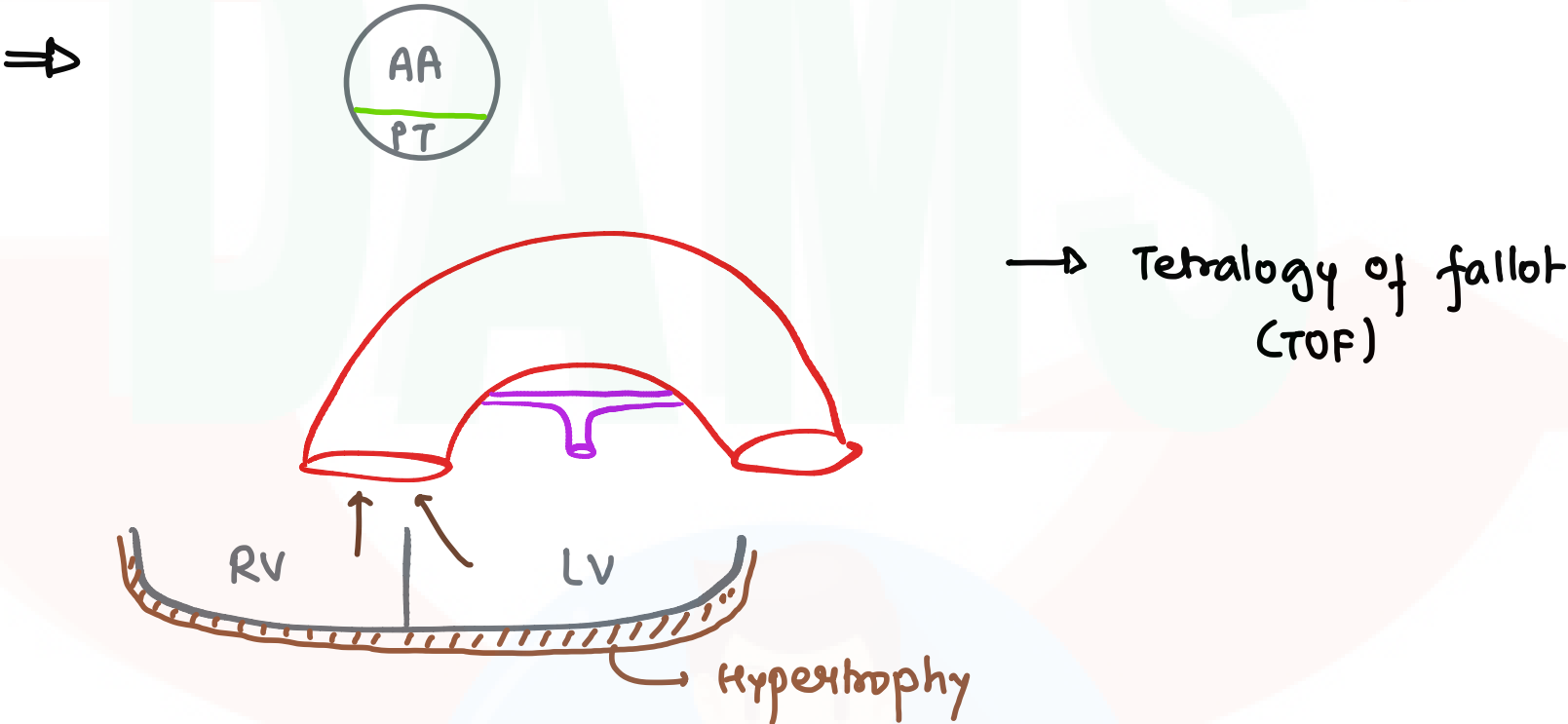
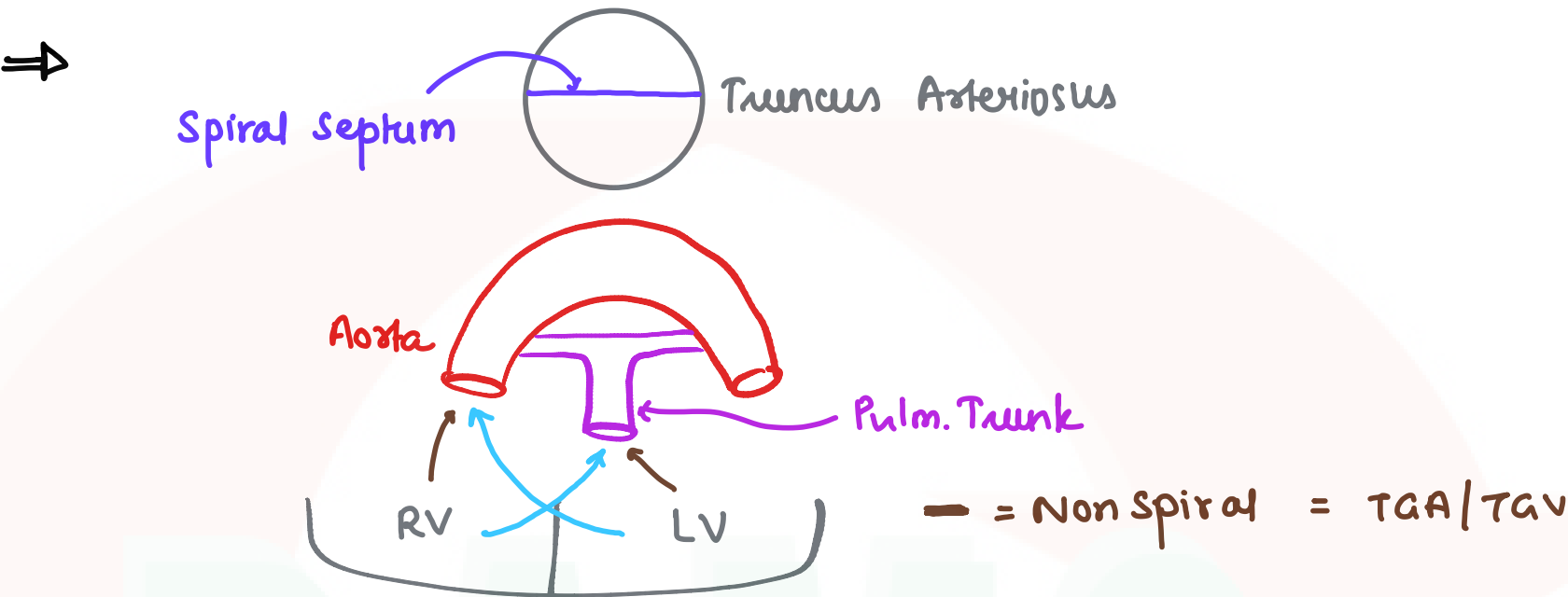


INTERATRIAL SEPTUM



INTERVENTRICULAR SEPTUM





Q. As viewed from the right atrium, the floor of the fossa ovalis is formed by:

(NEET Pattern)

- ☒ a. Septum primum
- b. Septum secundum
- c. Endocardial cushions
- d. Tricuspid valve orifice

Q. Unequal division of the conus cordis resulting from anterior displacement of the cono-truncal septum gives rise to:

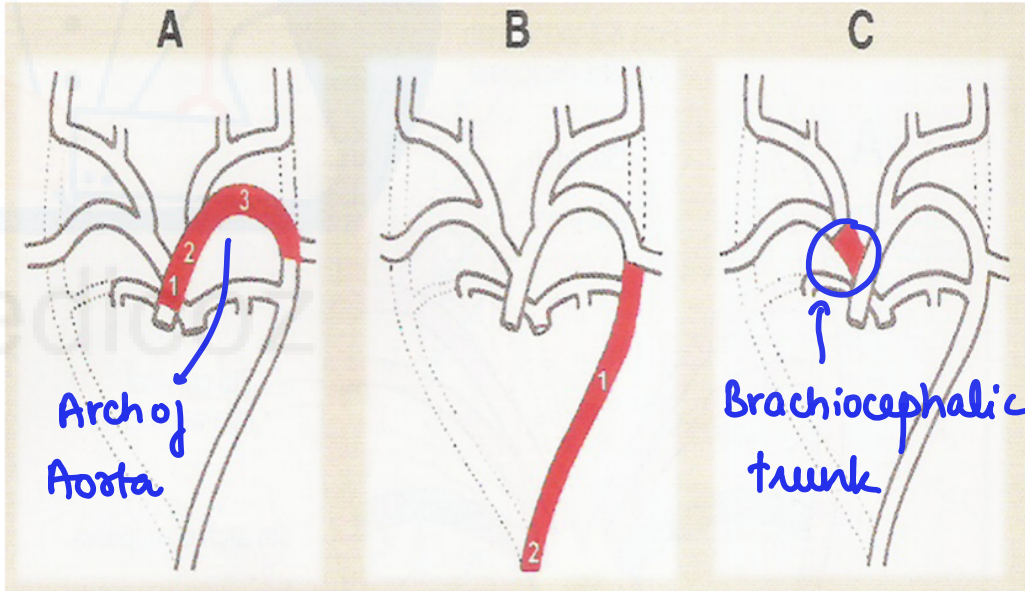
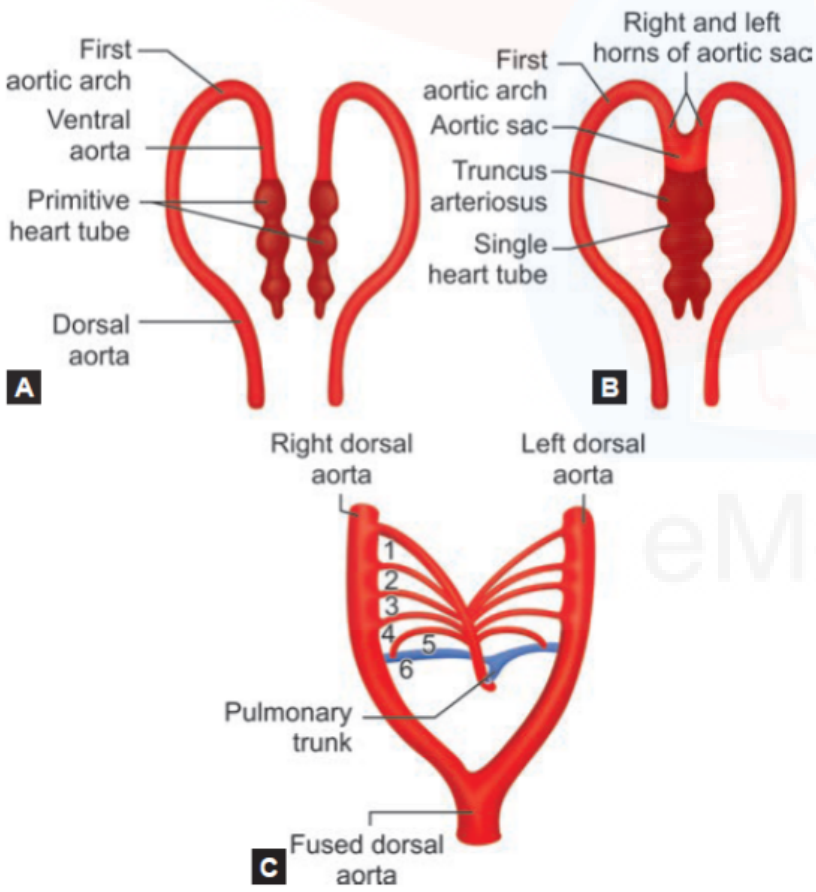
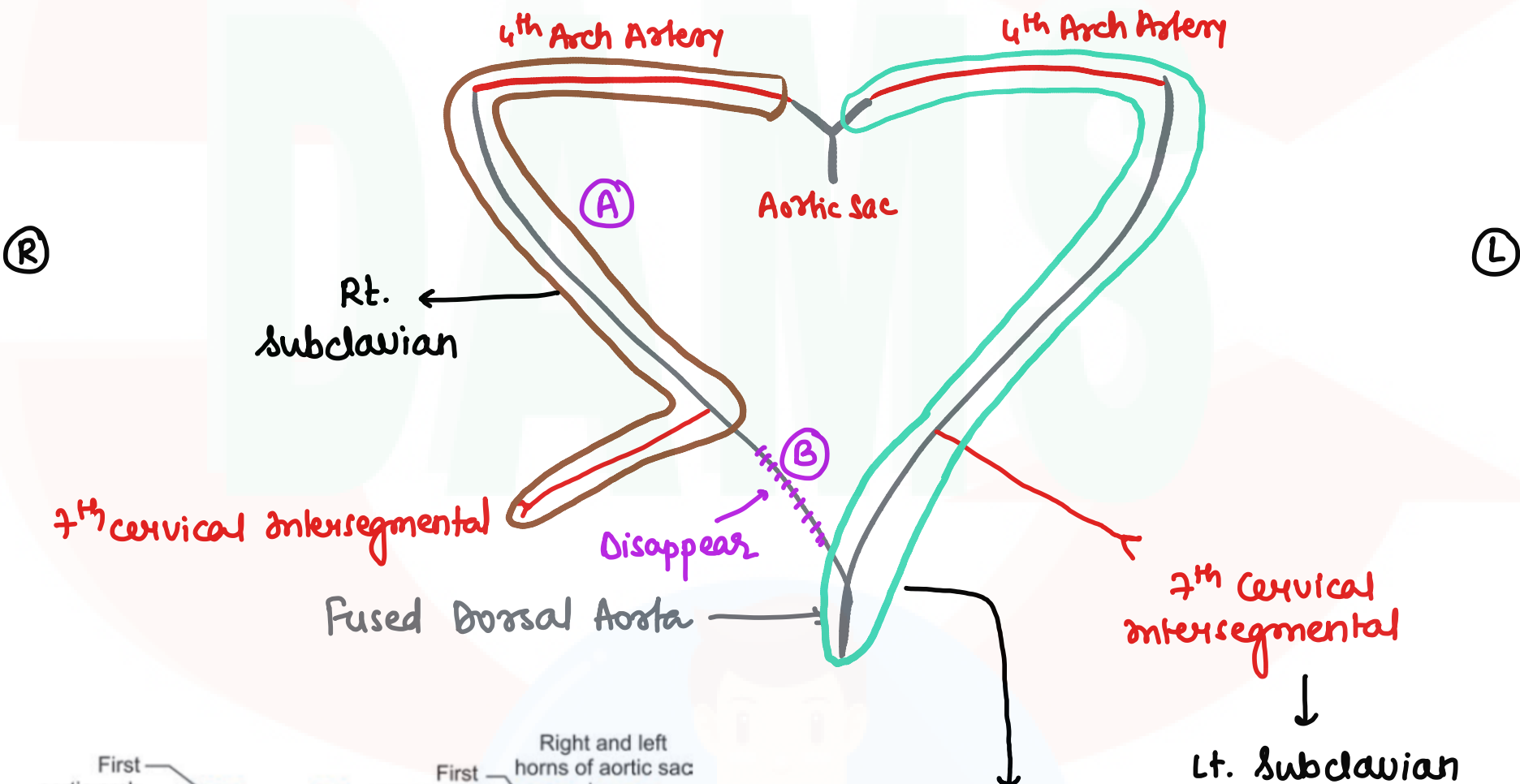
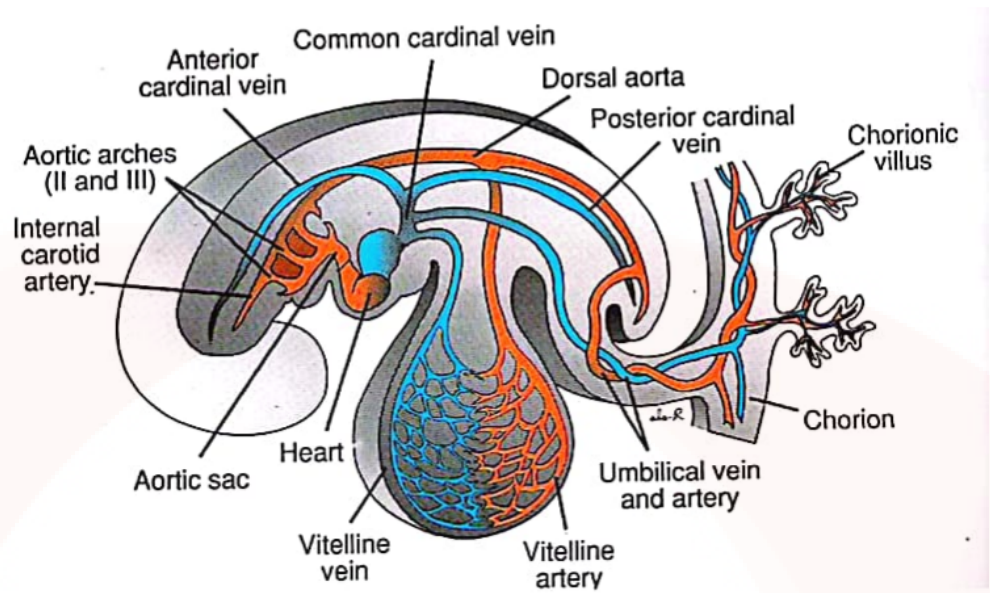
- a. Persistent truncus arteriosus
- b. Coarctation of aorta
- ☒ c. Tetralogy of Fallot
- d. Transposition of great vessels

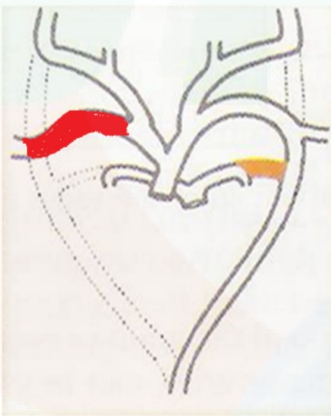
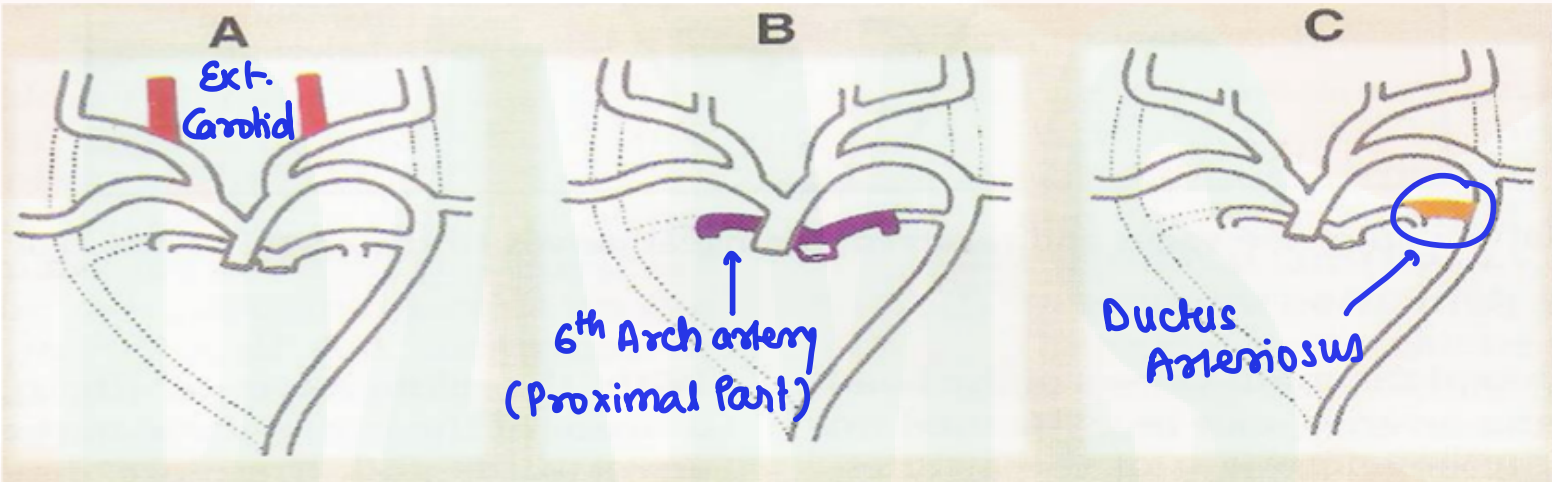
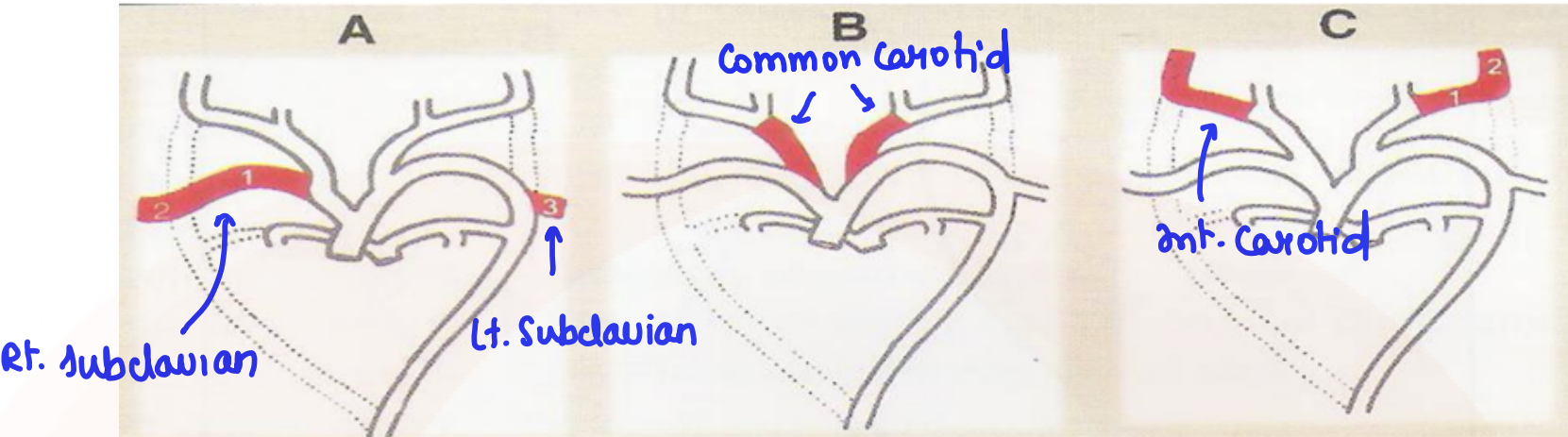
DEVELOPMENT OF ARTERIES

Pharyngeal Arches	Artery
1	Maxillary
2	Stapedial, Hyoid
3	proximal → CCA Distal → ICA New bud → ECA
4	Left → Arch of Aorta :- Left Horn of Aortic Sac + Left 4 th Arch Artery + Left Dorsal Aorta
	Rt. → Rt. Subclavian :- Rt. 7 th Cervical intersegmental artery + Rt. 4 th Arch Artery + Rt. dorsal aorta
6	Proximal → Pulmonary Artery Distal left → Ductus Arteriosus

→ Rt. horn of Aortic sac : Brachiocephalic trunk

→ Lt. Cervical intersegmental Artery : Lt. Subclavian Artery

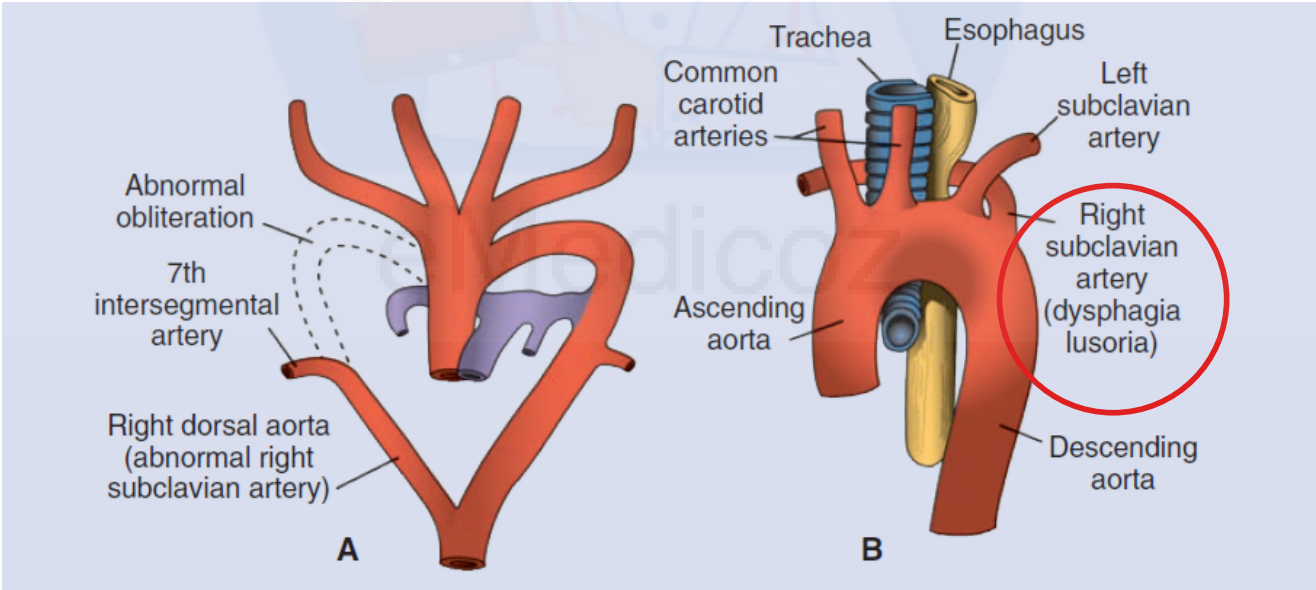


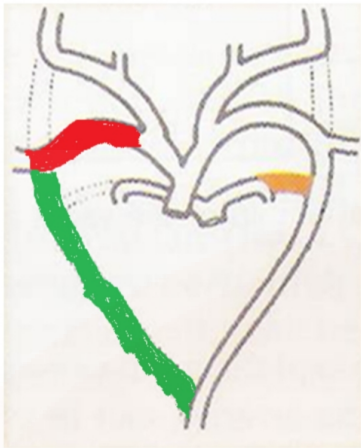


A- Persistent
B- Disappear } **NORMAL right Subclavian**

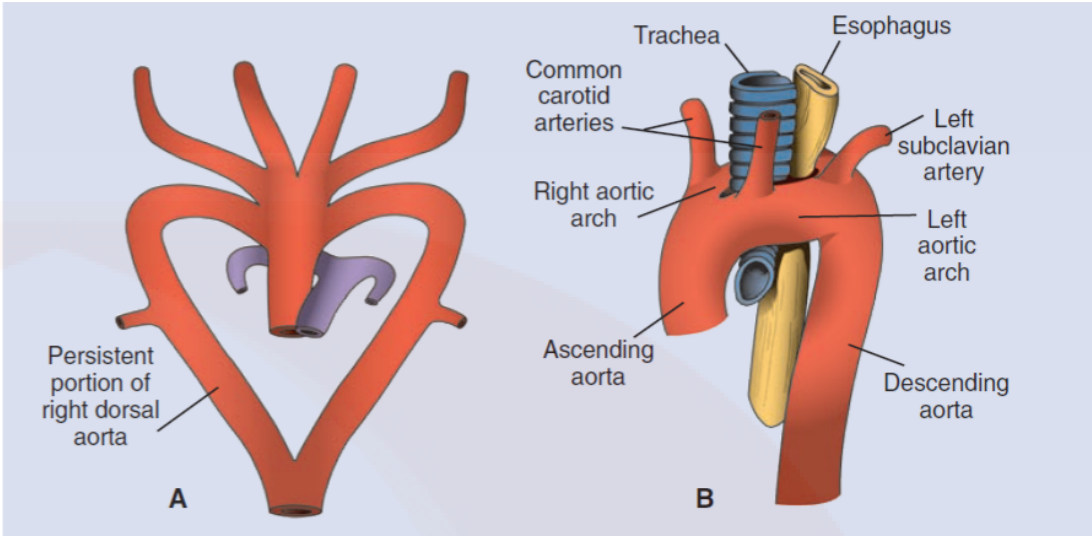
A- Disappear
B- Persistent } **ABNORMAL right Subclavian**

↓
Dysphagia lusoria

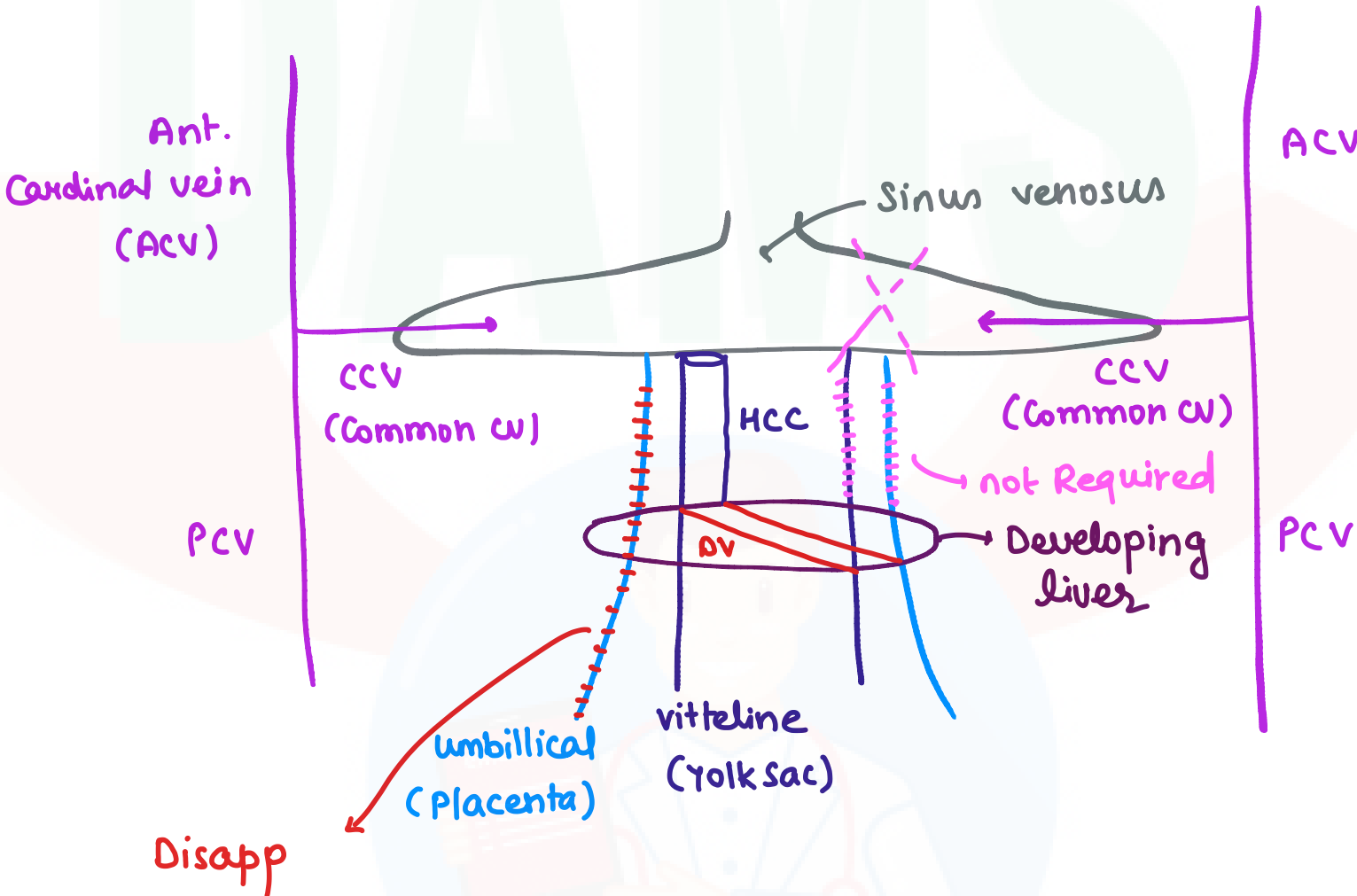




A- Persistent
B- Persistent } Double aortic Arch



DEVELOPMENT OF VEINS

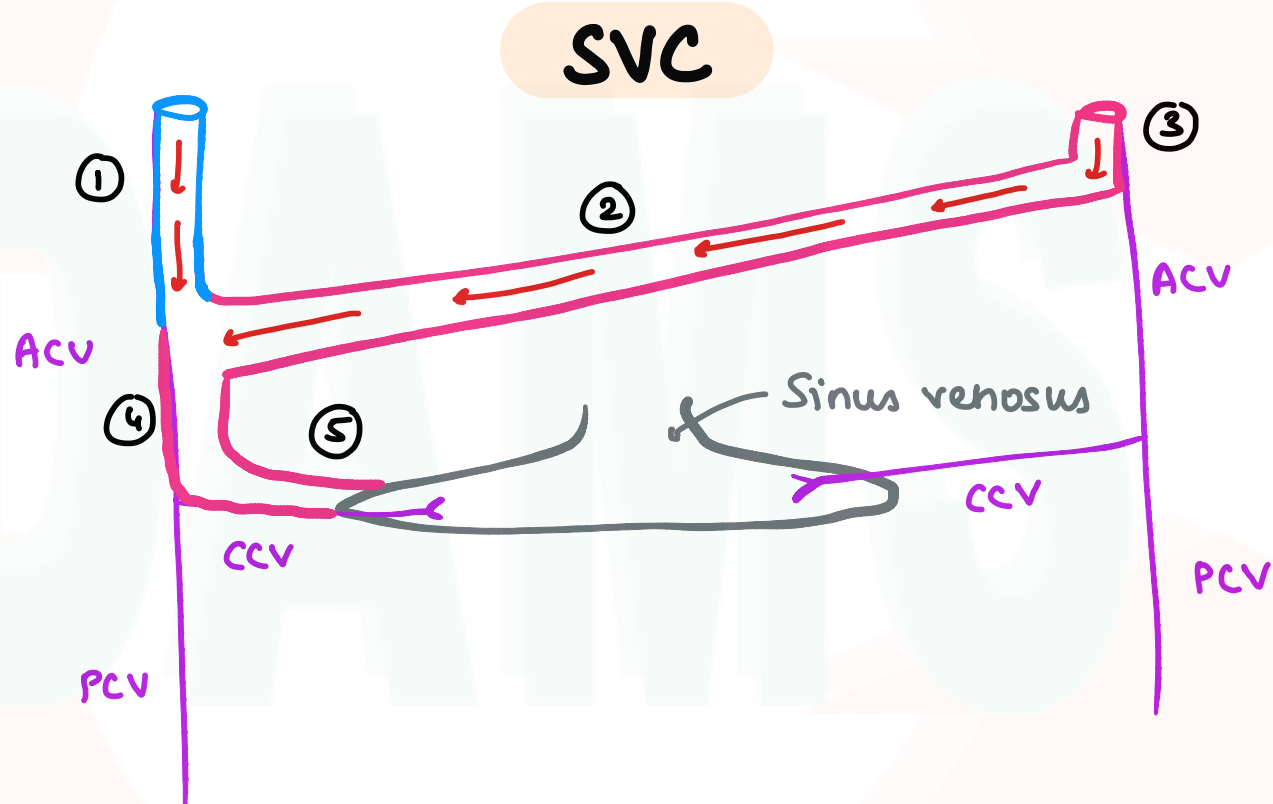


HCC = Hepato Cardiac channel
DV = Ductus venosus

Lt. horn of Sinus venosus → Coronary Sinus

→ Vitelline vein : involved in formation of :

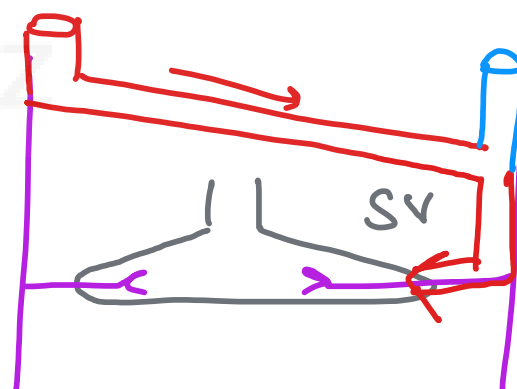
- S Sup. mesenteric vein
- H Hepatic vein
- I IVC
- P Portal vein



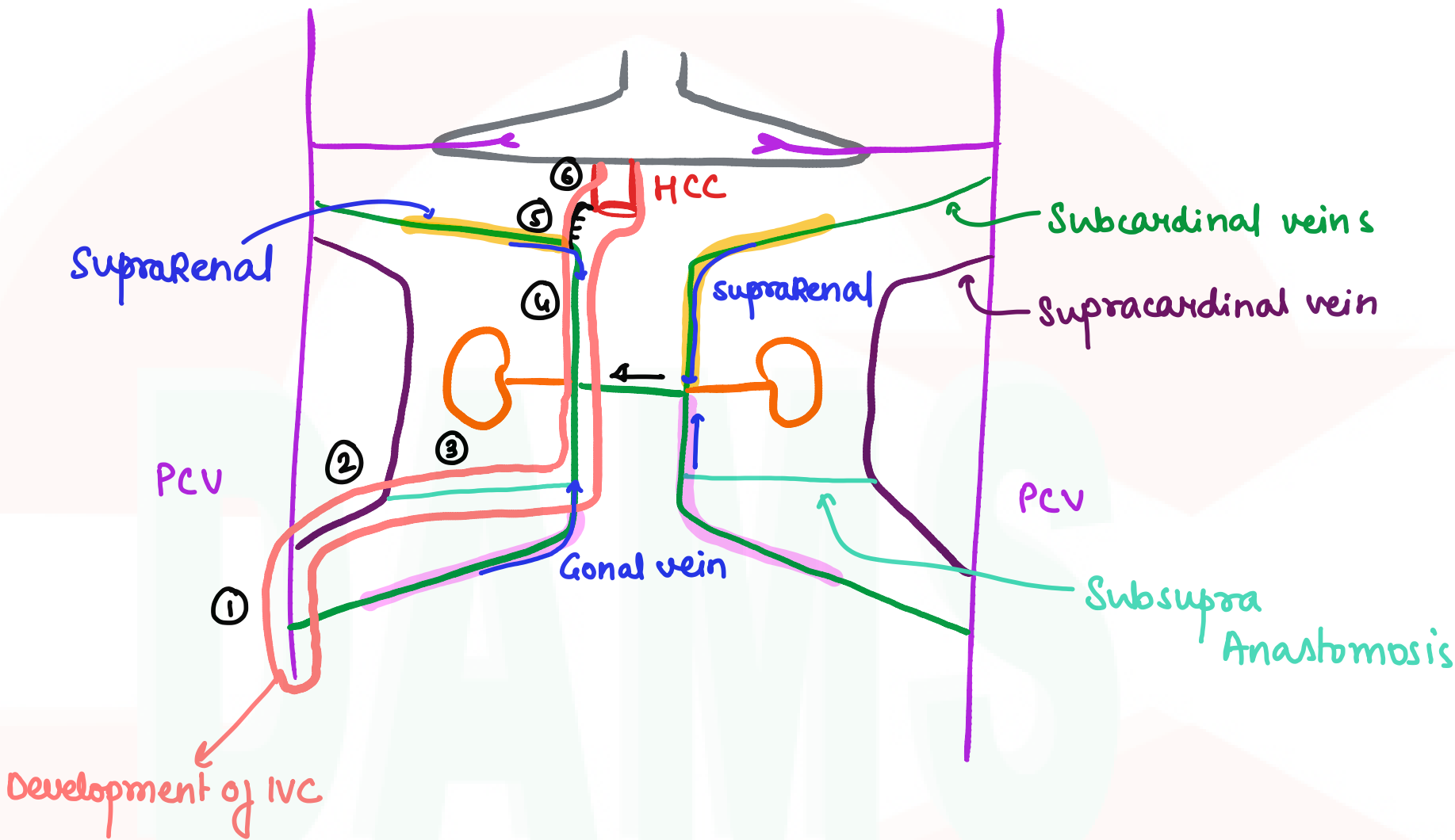
- ① → Rt. brachiocephalic
- ② + ③ → Left brachiocephalic
- ④ + ⑤ → Svc

- ① = Rt. ACV cranial to anastomosis
- ② = oblique anastomosis
- ③ = Lt. ACV Cranial to anastomosis
- ④ = Rt. ACV Caudal to Anastomosis
- ⑤ = Rt. CCV

Q Lt. Svc drains into ? → Coronary Sinus



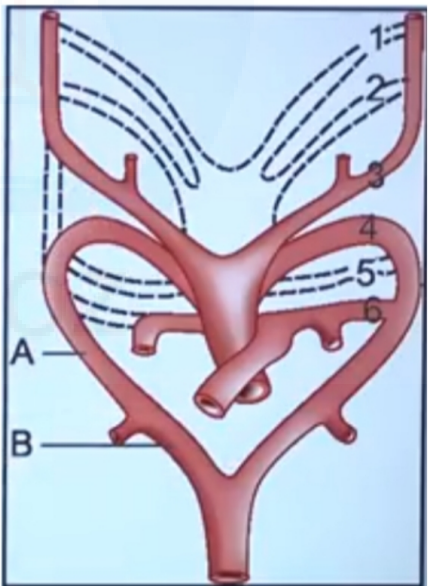
IVC



- ① = PCV
- ② = supracardinal
- ③ = subsupra Anastomosis
- ④ = subcardinal
- ⑤ = New Anastomosis
- ⑥ = HCC

Q: As shown in the figure abnormal subclavian artery develops by?

- a. Persistence of B
- b. Persistence of A
- ☒ c. Obliteration of A with persistence of B
- d. Obliteration of B with persistence of A

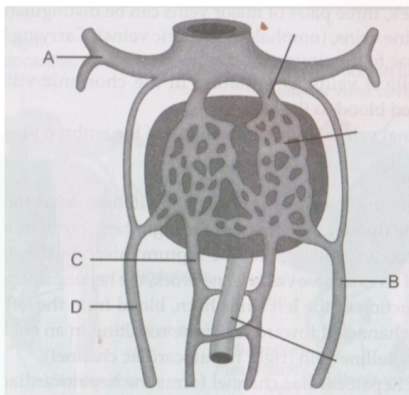


Q. Sinus venosus receives blood from all EXCEPT:

- a. Vitelline vein
- b. Umbilical vein
- c. Common cardinal vein
- ☒ d. Subcardinal vein

Q. Portal Vein develops from which of these structures :

- a. A
- b. B
- ☒ c. C
- d. D



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