NOTES: UNIT 6 part 4 - Blood Pressure

Remember: Blood vessels form a closed circuit of tubes that carry blood from the heart to body cells and back again.
*composed of arteries, arterioles, capillaries, venules, & veins

BLOOD PRESSURE: is the

*force occurs throughout system but “blood pressure” commonly refers to pressure in arteries supplied by branches of the aorta

• Arterial blood pressure rises & falls in relation to the cardiac cycle
  – _______________________________ ventricles squeeze blood out into the aorta and pulmonary arteries which _______________________________ arterial pressure
  • Ventricular contraction causes the elastic arterial walls to distend
  – Relaxed ventricles lead to a _______________________________ & a recoiling of arterial walls
  – Felt as a _______________________________

• SYSTOLIC PRESSURE:

• DIASTOLIC PRESSURE: pressure in the arteries _______________________________

Arterial blood pressure increases with increasing:
> _______________________________ (amount of blood pumped from each ventricle in 1 minute)
> _______________________________ (increase volume = increase pressure)
> _______________________________ (friction between the blood & vessel walls; contracting artery walls slows blood & increases pressure)
> _______________________________ (thickness)

REGULATION OF BLOOD PRESSURE:
• _______________________________ in the walls of the aorta & carotid arteries sense changes in blood pressure
  – Changes in pressure causes baroreceptors to _______________________________
    – Medulla oblongata sends nerve impulses to _______________________________ to increase or decrease heart rate

Venous blood pressure is much lower...how does blood flow through veins (in some cases, against gravity?)

→ _______________________________ squeezes blood from one segment to the next
→ _______________________________ change pressure in thoracic and abdominal cavities pulling/pushing blood upward toward the heart
→ _______________________________ into a previous segment