



A Heart Valve is a One-Way Valve that Allows Blood to Flow in One Direction through the Chambers of the Heart

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INTRODUCTION

A heart valve is a one-way valve that lets blood go with the flow thru the coronary heart's chambers in a single route. A mammalian coronary heart usually has 4 valves, which collectively determine the drift path of blood thru the coronary heart. The varying levels of blood stress on each aspect decide whether or not a coronary heart valve opens or closes. The mitral valve inside the left coronary heart and the tricuspid valve in the right heart are two of the four valves that separate the upper atria from the lower ventricles within the mammalian coronary heart. The different two valves are on the access to the corridors leaving the heart these are the semilunar valves - the aortic valve on the aorta, and the aspiratory valve on the pneumonic route.

DESCRIPTION

The heart likewise has a coronary sinus valve, and a standard vena cava valve, now not examined here. Endocardium covers the chambers and valves of the coronary heart. The atria and ventricles, or the ventricles and a blood vessel, are separated from each other with the aid of heart valves. The cardiac skeleton's fibrous rings are surrounded with the aid of heart valves. Similar to a duckbill or flutter valve, the valves have flaps known as leaflets or cusps which can be pushed open to allow blood to go with the flow and then close together to seal and save you backflow. The different valves have three cusps, while the mitral valve has two. The seal is reinforced via nodules on the hints of the cusps. There are left, proper, and anterior cusps on the pulmonary valve. There are left, proper, and posterior cusps on the aortic valve. There are anterior, posterior, and septal cusps at the tricuspid valve; furthermore, the mitral valve has quite lately front and back cusps. The mitral and tricuspid valves, which save you backflow from the ventricles into the atria in the course of systole, are the atrio-ventricular valves. They are located among the atria and the

ventricles. They are avoided from inverting by chordae tendineae, which preserve them to the ventricle walls [1-4]. To enhance the valve's hold, the chordae tendineae, which might be attached to papillary muscle tissues, create tension. The subvalvular apparatus is made up of the chordae tendineae and the papillary muscles. The subvalvular apparatus prevents the valves from prolapsing into the atria once they near. However, the subvalvular equipment has no impact at the valves starting and ultimate due to the fact the stress gradient across the valve is entirely in charge. However, because of the exclusive thicknesses of the chords, systolic pressure is shared between them due to their uncommon placement at the leaflet loose margin. The first sound of the coronary heart is lub, that's the closure of the AV valves. The second heart sound, dub, is produced while the SL valves close. Due to its cusp-formed leaflets, the mitral valve is likewise referred to as the bicuspid valve.

CONCLUSION

Due to its resemblance to a bishop's mitre, a kind of hat, the mitral valve gets its call. It allows blood to float from the left atrium into the left ventricle and is placed at the left aspect of the coronary heart. An ordinary mitral valve opens in the course of diastole while the left atrium fills with blood due to elevated strain (preloading). The mitral valve opens when atrial pressure rises above that of the left ventricle. Opening works with the uninvolved progression of blood into the left ventricle.

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CONFLICT OF INTEREST

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