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In Anatomy, the Coronary Sinus is a Collection of Veins Joined Together to Form a Large Vessel

Dilman Dila*

Department of Cardiology, University of Makerere, Uganda

DESCRIPTION

According to anatomy, the coronary sinus is a large vessel that receives blood from the heart muscle (myocardium). A collection of veins that are joined together make up this structure. It supplies the right atrium with deoxygenated blood alongside the superior and inferior venae cavae. It exists in all mammals, including humans. The coronary sinus drains into the right atrium through an opening known as the tricuspid valve that is located between the inferior vena cava and the right atrioventricular orifice. A semicircular fold of the lining membrane of the auricle, the coronary sinus valve, covers it. The sinus is significantly dilated, almost to the size of a small finger, before entering the atrium. It has a wall that is to some extent strong, is fairly obliged at its intersection with the extraordinary cardiovascular vein, and it has a valve called the Vieussens valve, which has two portions that are not equivalent to one another. The coronary sinus begins at the junction of the great cardiac vein and the left atrial oblique vein. The intersection of the coronary sinus and the great cardiac vein is marked by the Vieussens valve. Between 65% and 87% of people are affected by it. The left atrioventricular groove is where the coronary sinus transversely runs on the posterior aspect of the heart. After that, the coronary sinus empties into the posterior wall of the right atrium. The coronary sinus orifice is located to the left of the inferior vena cava orifice in the right atrium. The "The besian valve," also known as the valve of the coronary sinus, is a small, semilunar (half-moon) valve that is located on the anteroinferior portion of the opening into the right chamber. Between 73% and 86% of autopsied hearts contain it. The great cardiac vein, which ascends to the left atrioventricular groove through the anterior interventricular sulcus, forms the coronary sinus: The middle cardiac vein ascends the posterior interventricular sulcus before draining into the coronary sinus; the posterior vein of the left ventricle drains into the coronary sinus after ascending the posterior wall of the ventricle with the left marginal artery. Small cardiac vein that drains into the right side of the coronary sinus (accompanies the right coronary artery in the right atrioventricular groove). Oblique left atrial vein. The majority of blood that reaches the coronary sinus is supplied by the small, middle, great, and oblique cardiac veins. It also receives blood from the left marginal vein and the left posterior ventricular vein. It drains into the right atrium.

CONCLUSION

The anterior cardiac veins drain directly into the right atrium, not into the coronary sinus. A group of small veins called the besian veins go directly into any one of the heart's four chambers. To examine the heart's electrophysiology, terminals can be embedded into the coronary sinus and went through it. An electrogram of the coronary sinuses is included in this. The coronary sinus and right atrium are directly connected. The right atrium will dilate in response to any condition that raises right atrial pressure, such as pulmonary hypertension. Dilated coronary sinuses are also present in some congenital cardiovascular conditions, such as total anomalous pulmonary venous return and persistent left supervisor cava.

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CONFLICT OF INTEREST

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Corresponding author Dilman Dila, Department of Cardiology, University of Makerere, Uganda, E-mail: Dilmandila@yahoo.com

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