



# Coronary Circulation is the Circulation of Blood in the Blood Vessels that Supply the Heart Muscle

Aamrit Bukai\*

Department of Cardiology, University of Delhi, India

## DESCRIPTION

The circulation of blood in the blood vessels that supply the heart muscle (myocardium) is known as coronary circulation. The heart muscle receives oxygenated blood from coronary arteries. After the blood has been deoxygenated, it is drained out of the heart through cardiac veins. Since the remainder of the body, and most particularly the mind, need a consistent stockpile of oxygenated blood that is liberated from everything except the smallest interferences, the heart is expected to ceaselessly work. Because of this, its circulation is crucial not only to its own tissues but also to the body as a whole and even to the brain's level of consciousness at any given time. Heart attacks (myocardial infarctions), in which the heart muscle is damaged by oxygen deprivation, are quickly caused by interruptions in coronary circulation. These interruptions are typically brought on by coronary ischemia that is linked to coronary artery disease, but they can also be brought on by embolism from other causes like blood flow obstruction. Blood flows through coronary arteries to the heart's myocardium and other parts. From the beginning (root) of the left ventricle on the left side of the heart come two coronary arteries. Just above the aortic semilunar valve, there are three aortic sinuses (dilations) in the wall of the aorta. The left posterior aortic sinus and the right anterior aortic sinus are two of these, and they each give rise to one of the coronary arteries. The right posterior aortic sinus, the third sinus, typically does not produce a vessel. Epicardial coronary arteries are coronary vessel branches that remain on the surface of the heart and follow the sulci. The left atrium, ventricle, and interventricular septum are all served by blood flowing through the left coronary artery. The coronary sulcus is followed to the left by the circumflex artery, which originates from the left coronary artery. It will eventually fuse with the right coronary artery's small branches. The second major branch of the left coronary artery is the larger anterior interventricular

artery, also known as the left anterior descending artery (LAD). Around the pulmonary trunk; it follows the anterior interventricular sulcus. It creates numerous smaller branches along the way that form anastomoses with the branches of the posterior interventricular artery. An anastomosis is a location where two or more blood vessels join together to form connections that normally allow blood to flow to a location even if one branch is partially blocked. The heart's anastomoses are very small. Because the heart has a limited capacity for this, coronary artery blockages frequently cause myocardial infarction, which kills the cells supplied by the blocked vessel.

## CONCLUSION

Along the coronary sulcus, the right coronary artery supplies the right atrium, portions of both ventricles, and the heart conduction system with blood. The right coronary artery, which is located below the right atrium, typically gives rise to one or more marginal arteries. The right ventricle's superficial regions receive blood from the marginal arteries. The right coronary artery gives rise to the posterior interventricular artery, which is also known as the posterior descending artery, on the heart's posterior surface. It runs along the back piece of the interventricular sulcus toward the pinnacle of the heart, leading to branches that supply the interventricular septum and bits of the two ventricles. Some anastomoses exist between the two coronary artery branches.

## ACKNOWLEDGMENT

The author is grateful to the journal editor and the anonymous reviewers for their helpful comments and suggestions.

## CONFLICT OF INTEREST

The author declared no potential conflicts of interest for the research, authorship, and/or publication of this article.

<b>Received:</b>	31-August-2022	<b>Manuscript No:</b>	IPIC-22-14787
<b>Editor assigned:</b>	02-September-2022	<b>PreQC No:</b>	IPIC-22-14787 (PQ)
<b>Reviewed:</b>	16-September-2022	<b>QC No:</b>	IPIC-22-14787
<b>Revised:</b>	21-September-2022	<b>Manuscript No:</b>	IPIC-22-14787 (R)
<b>Published:</b>	28-September-2022	<b>DOI:</b>	10.21767/2471-8157.8.9.42

**Corresponding author** Aamrit Bukai, Department of Cardiology, University of Delhi, India, E-mail: Aamritbukai@hotmail.com

**Citation** Bukai A (2022) Coronary Circulation is the Circulation of Blood in the Blood Vessels that Supply the Heart Muscle. *Interv Cardiol J.* 9:42.

**Copyright** © 2022 Bukai A. This is an open-access article distributed under the terms of the Creative Commons Attribution License, which permits unrestricted use, distribution, and reproduction in any medium, provided the original author and source are credited.