



The Circulatory Systems that Move Blood around the Body are the Blood Vessels

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DESCRIPTION

The parts of the circulatory system that move blood around the body are the blood vessels. Blood cells, nutrients, and oxygen are carried to the body's tissues by these vessels. Additionally, they remove carbon dioxide and waste from the tissues. Because all of the body's tissues depend on blood vessels for their functionality, life cannot exist without them. Blood vessels come in five different varieties: the blood vessels, which drain blood away from the heart; the blood vessels; the capillaries, which are where the blood and tissues exchange chemicals and water; the veins and the veins, which return blood to the heart from the capillaries. The Latin word *vas*, which means vessel, is the root of the word *vascular*, which means related to blood vessels. Avascular structures are those that lack blood vessels and include things like cartilage, the epithelium, the lens and cornea of the eye. Late Middle English artery; from the Latin *arteria*, Greek *arteria*, and possibly air in. Middle English vein; from Latin *vena* and Old French *veine*. "Blood vessel" and "small natural underground channel of water" were the first senses. There are three layers in the arteries and veins. The inner layer, or *tunica intima*, is the thinnest, and the middle layer is thicker in arteries than in veins. The internal elastic lamina is a single layer of flat cells (simple squamous epithelium) held together by a polysaccharide intercellular matrix. It is surrounded by a thin layer of sub endothelial connective tissue interlaced with a number of elastic bands that are arranged in circles. In the *tunica intima*, a thin membrane of elastic fibers runs parallel to the vessel. In arteries, the thickest layer is the middle layer, *tunica media*. It is made up of connective tissue, elastic fibers arranged in a circular pattern, and polysaccharide substances. The external elastic lamina, a thick elastic band, separates the second and third layers. There may be a lot of vascular smooth

muscle in the *tunica media*, especially in arteries, which controls the vessel's diameter. There is only an internal elastic lamina in veins, not an external one. The arteries have thicker *tunica media* than the veins. The *tunica adventitia*, or outermost layer, is the thickest layer in veins. It is completely made of connective tissue. It also contains nutrient capillaries (*vasa vasorum*) in the larger blood vessels and nerves that supply the vessel. A single layer of endothelial cells makes up a capillary, and the supporting sub endothelium is made up of connective tissue and a basement membrane.

CONCLUSION

An anastomosis is a connection of blood vessels that results in a region of diffuse vascular supply. In the event of a blockage, anastomoses provide crucial alternate blood flow routes. The valves in the leg veins stop the blood from back flowing as it is pumped against gravity by the muscles in the surrounding area. Arteries, elastic arteries, distributing arteries, arterioles, capillaries (the smallest blood vessels), venules, and veins are among the various types of blood vessels. Large collecting veins like the renal vein, iliac vein, jugular vein, and subclavian vein. Vessels that are extremely small and can be found in the liver, spleen, and bone marrow. respectively.

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CONFLICT OF INTEREST

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