

heart rotated around axis, thus right side becomes cranial

➤ margins

cran. margin: margo ventricularis dexter

caud. margin: margo ventricularis sinister

➤ heart surface:

left side – facies auricularis (both auricula visible)

right side – facies atrialis

➤ groove from coronary groove towards apex

on left side: sulcus interventricularis paraconalis (para – next to; conus arteriosus formed by pulmonary trunc arising from right ventricle but turned to cran.)

on right side: sulcus interventricularis subsinuosus (sub – under; sinus venarum cavarum formed by the two large veins)

artery – leaving the heart, **vein** – emptying into the heart

oxygen-content of the blood irrelevant!

entering		leaving
	left ventricle	aorta
v. cava cran. + caud.	right atrium	
	right ventricle	truncus / arteria (!) pulmonalis (without O ₂)
venae (!) pulmonales (with O ₂)	left atrium	

atrioventricular valves (bw. atrium and ventricle of same side)

3 on the right side (**tricuspid**): septal, parietal, angular (cran. position)

2 on left side (**bicuspid**): septal, parietal

papillary muscles

3 on the right side: m. papillaris magnus + parvi + subarteriosus

2 on left side: m. papillaris subatrialis + subauricularis

semilunar valves at the origin of the large arteries:

3 in pulmonary trunc: valvula semilunaris dext., sin. + intermedia

3 in aorta: valvula semilunaris dext., sin. + septalis (no coronary artery to arise)