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Your Little Heart

Intro:

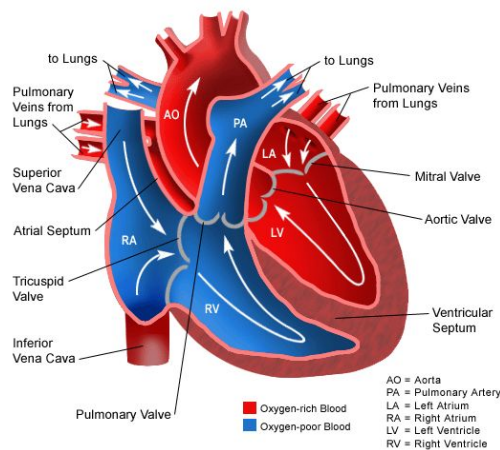
Our heart is the most complex organ that interferes with other organ systems. It provides blood circulation through the cardiac cycle by veins, and arteries. It consists of four chambers, the right atrium, the left atrium, the left ventricle, and the right ventricle. Some of us were born with a healthy heart, to regulate our blood flow while others were considered unfortunate, to the term in which we have to seek a donor.

Structure:

The heart is located between the lungs, along with the ribs holding other organs in place. The pericardium which is a double layer sack that protects your heart for shock and jerking, provides pericardial fluid so our organs move freely. The heart consists of three layers, the outer layer is known as epicardium or visceral pericardium for being the inner wall for the pericardium, The middle layer myocardium which is composed of muscle that moves in and out, and. Lastly The inner layer endocardium where your heart pumps. Being separated on both sides of the heart is the right side for deoxygenated blood and the left side for oxygenated blood. One superior atria and one inferior ventricle are for the right and the left side of the heart. Inside the heart there are four valves. Two are atrioventricular valve and the other two are semilunar valve. Atrioventricular valves are located between the atria and ventricles. The valve acts like an entrance for the blood but doesn't allow backflow. The atrioventricular valve on the right is called bicuspid valve. The valve for the left is called a tricuspid valve. Semilunar valves are controls the outflow of blood. So it acts like an exit. The right semilunar valve located at right ventricle and pulmonary artery. The right semilunar valve located at right ventricle and pulmonary artery. The left semilunar valve located at left ventricle and aorta. This is all need for your heart to function.

Function

Our heart function by blood first entering two large veins which is the superior vena cava that brings blood from our head, and upper chest to the heart., and the vena cava that brings blood from beneath the heart to the right atrium. From the right atrium our blood then enters the tricuspid valve a passageway that finally enters the right ventricle. Blood leaves the right ventricle through the pulmonary valve to enter the lungs by the pulmonary artery to exchange carbon dioxide in the blood for oxygen. When returning from the lungs, the oxygenated blood enters the left atrium by the pulmonary vein. The blood leaves the left atrium through the bicuspid valve. The blood final stop within the heart is to the Left ventricle. When the blood leaves the left ventricle, it enters the aorta, to begin its journey to different regions of the body. The first artery that receives blood is the coronary arteries.



Heart Diseases:

There are tons of heart disease, some severe, and some that can be treated. The major heart diseases ranked are: coronary artery disease, which expands by cholesterol plaque narrowing the arteries supply line of blood to the heart. Congestive heart failure, that occurs when the heart is too weak or fragile to effectively pump blood through the body. Cerebrovascular disease, which occurs when an area of the brain is temporarily or permanently affected by bleeding, and lastly the heart valve disease that occurs when one or a few of the valves develop a condition.

Organ Donation:

Donation is very important for the heart in the US. About 5.7 million people are having heart failure in which they need a heart transplant. Other leading causes for a heart transplant are birth defect of the heart, severe coronary artery disease, and dilated cardiomyopathy. Everyone can't receive a heart transplant because there are only 14,000 hearts being donated, from people still living, in critical conditions, stated from the 2004 to 2012 study. Before transplantation the organs have to be strong and tested before use. A doctor manually tests the blood type, cardiopulmonary stress, pulmonary function and possible drug test. Unfortunately the ones that go through a transplant have to wait for a heart from a donor that was tested. There are two types of procedures for this transplant known as the orthotopic method, and the heterotopic method. The orthotopic method is replacing the heart with another heart. The heterotopic method is considering a transplant that gives you another heart, so you have two hearts within you until your original heart recovers, unless your donor heart fails, and have to be removed. These are the reasons, stated facts why organ donation is very important.

Donate Heart per Year

	To Date	2013	2012	2011	2010	2009	2008	2007	2006	2005	2004	2003	2002	2001	2000
All Donor Types	279,585	2,202	14,013	14,145	14,503	14,631	14,207	14,400	14,752	14,497	14,154	13,285	12,821	12,702	11,934
Deceased Donor	156,522	1,258	8,143	8,125	7,943	8,022	7,989	8,085	8,019	7,593	7,150	6,457	6,190	6,080	5,985
Living Donor	123,063	944	5,870	6,020	6,560	6,609	6,218	6,315	6,733	6,904	7,004	6,828	6,631	6,622	5,949

Transplants in the U.S. by Recipient Age

	To Date	2013	2012	2011	2010	2009	2008	2007	2006	2005	2004	2003	2002	2001	2000
All Ages	55,093	575	2,378	2,322	2,332	2,211	2,163	2,209	2,193	2,125	2,015	2,057	2,155	2,202	2,199
< 1 Year	2,185	27	106	110	105	116	100	87	89	81	72	82	71	64	73
1-5 Years	1,637	17	91	88	76	81	102	75	73	68	73	48	79	82	58
6-10 Years	979	14	59	43	55	49	57	45	38	44	44	51	41	27	47
11-17 Years	2,322	32	114	132	122	112	107	120	114	121	102	106	97	100	95
18-34 Years	4,989	61	214	220	224	207	205	235	230	240	212	193	204	194	167
35-49 Years	11,741	105	429	384	429	395	419	440	440	406	401	433	403	457	421
50-64 Years	26,474	222	1,003	1,012	999	964	919	961	966	956	930	971	1,039	1,070	1,122
65 +	4,758	97	362	333	322	287	254	246	243	209	181	173	221	208	216
Unknown	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Decreased Organ Donor Ages

Living Organ Donor Ages

	To Date	2013	2012	2011	2010	2009	2008	2007	2006	2005	2004	2003	2002	2001	2000
All Ages	123,550	1,431	5,870	6,020	6,560	6,609	6,218	6,315	6,733	6,904	7,004	6,828	6,631	6,622	5,949
< 1 Year	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
1-5 Years	2	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
6-10 Years	5	0	0	0	2	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
11-17 Years	57	0	3	1	4	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	2	1	1
18-34 Years	42,704	416	1,775	1,767	2,040	2,030	1,970	1,987	2,180	2,220	2,357	2,284	2,238	2,311	2,045
35-49 Years	54,990	575	2,455	2,534	2,758	2,838	2,688	2,790	3,043	3,245	3,228	3,225	3,098	3,073	2,820
50-64 Years	24,315	416	1,511	1,621	1,636	1,633	1,470	1,456	1,435	1,381	1,362	1,252	1,232	1,167	1,028
65 +	1,466	24	126	97	120	107	90	80	72	58	57	66	61	70	52
Unknown	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2

Conclusion

In conclusion, the heart is an essential organ. It pumps blood through your whole body to give you. Without it, it is not possible to live. People with heart deflection need help. To deny it is putting you at risk. The chance of getting a heart for a transplant. Sooner you go the better chance you can get at getting a heart.

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