THORAX.

HEART and PERICARDIUM-No. 7.

INTERIOR OF THE LEFT AURICLE AND VENTRICLE, VIEWED FROM THE LEFT SIDE.

The posterior wall of the auricle, and the anterior and left wall of the ventricle have been removed, and a portion of the base of the anterior papillary muscle cut away to expose the root of the posterior muscle.

The septal wall of the auricle is exposed. The left coronary artery is seen lying in the auricular ventricular furrow, while the tip of the auricular appendix projects forwards in contact with the root of the pulmonary artery.

The wall of the ventricle is thick and the columnae corneae are large and strong. The anterior and posterior sets of papillary muscles are seen, with the chordae tendineae attaching them to the cusps of the mitral valve.

These cusps are placed, one anterior and to the right, and the other posterior and to the left, the anterior lying in front and to the right of the auriculo-ventricular opening.

The figures indicate—

- 1. Depression on the septal wall corresponding to the fossa ovalis.
- 2. Auricular appendix.
- 3. Great cardiac vein.
- 4. Left coronary artery.
- 5. Anterior papillary muscle.

- 6. Chordae tendineae.
- 7. Posterior papillary muscle.
- 8. Septal wall of the ventricle.
- 9. Margo obtusus of the heart.
- 10. Pulmonary artery.





CTION THER NO 27