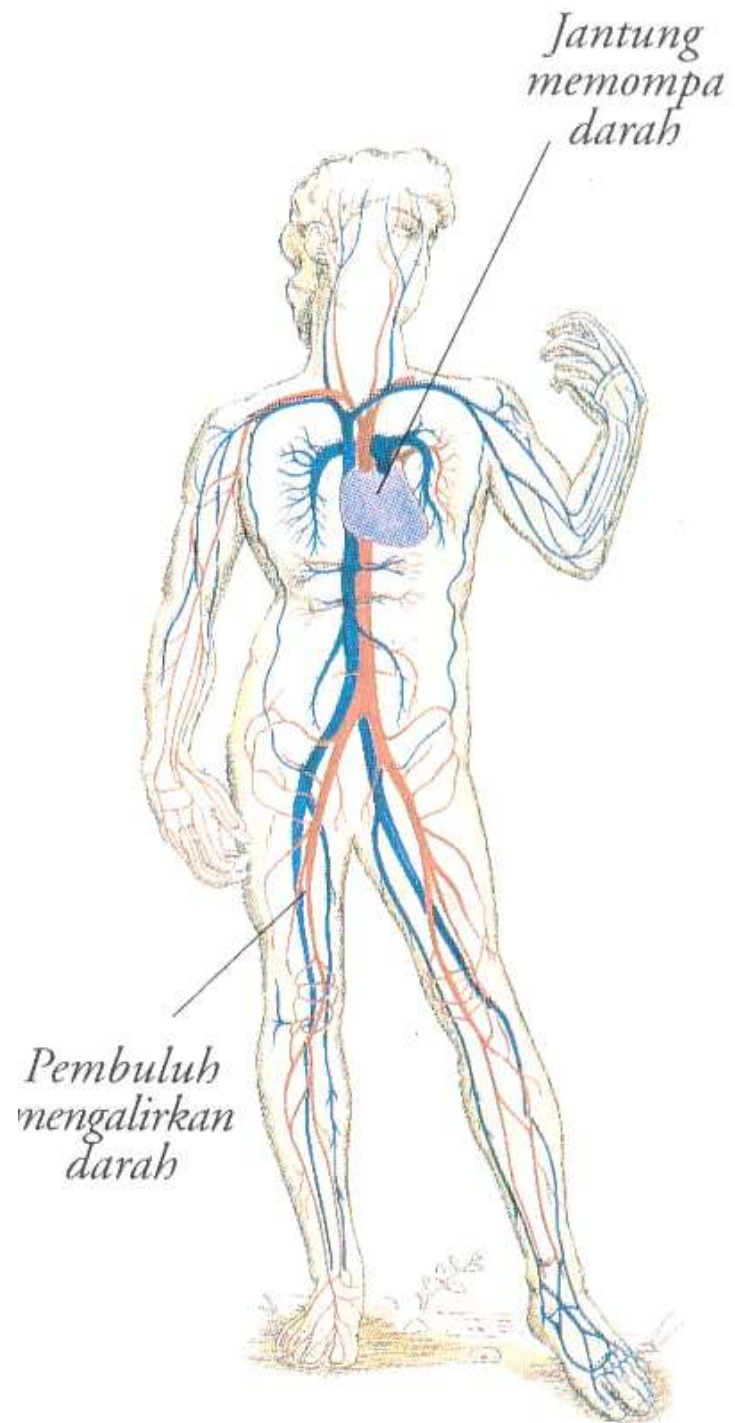


SISTEM PEREDARAN DARAH

**Ana Ratna Wulan/UPI
Bahan Kuliah Kapsel
Biologi**



SISTEM PEREDARAN DARAH/ KARDIOVASKULER

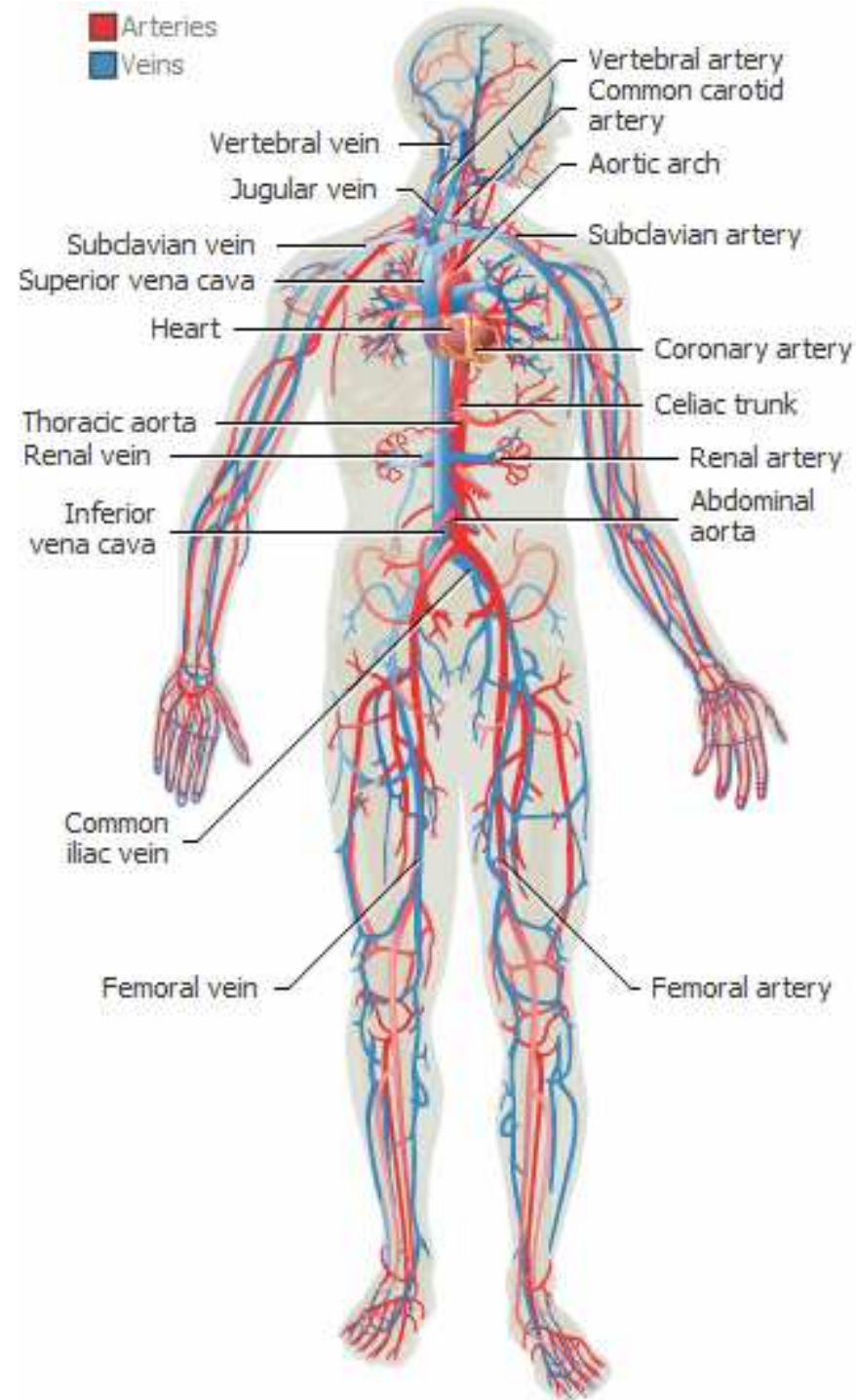
SISTEM KARDIOVASKULER :

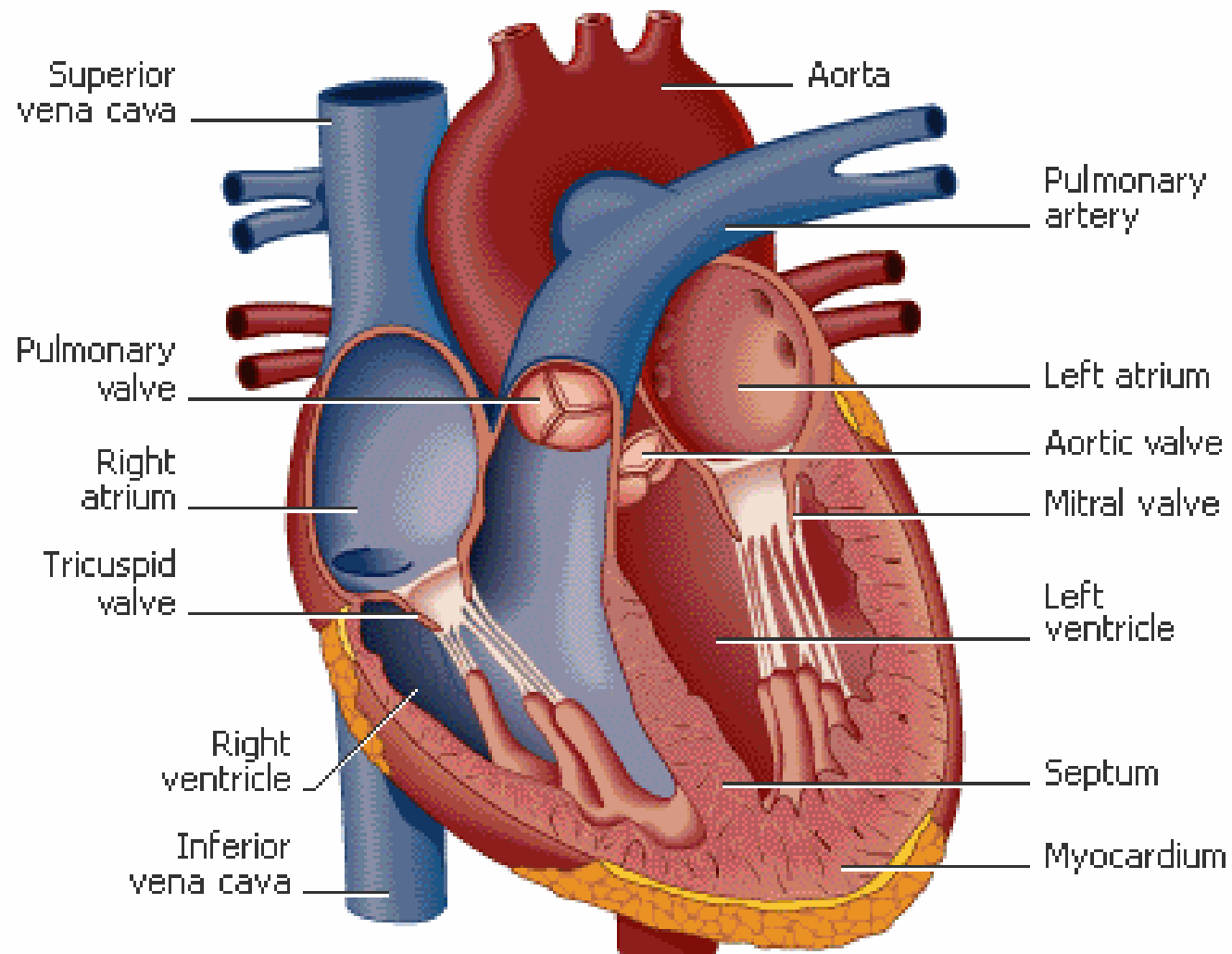
1. Jantung
2. Darah
3. Pembuluh darah

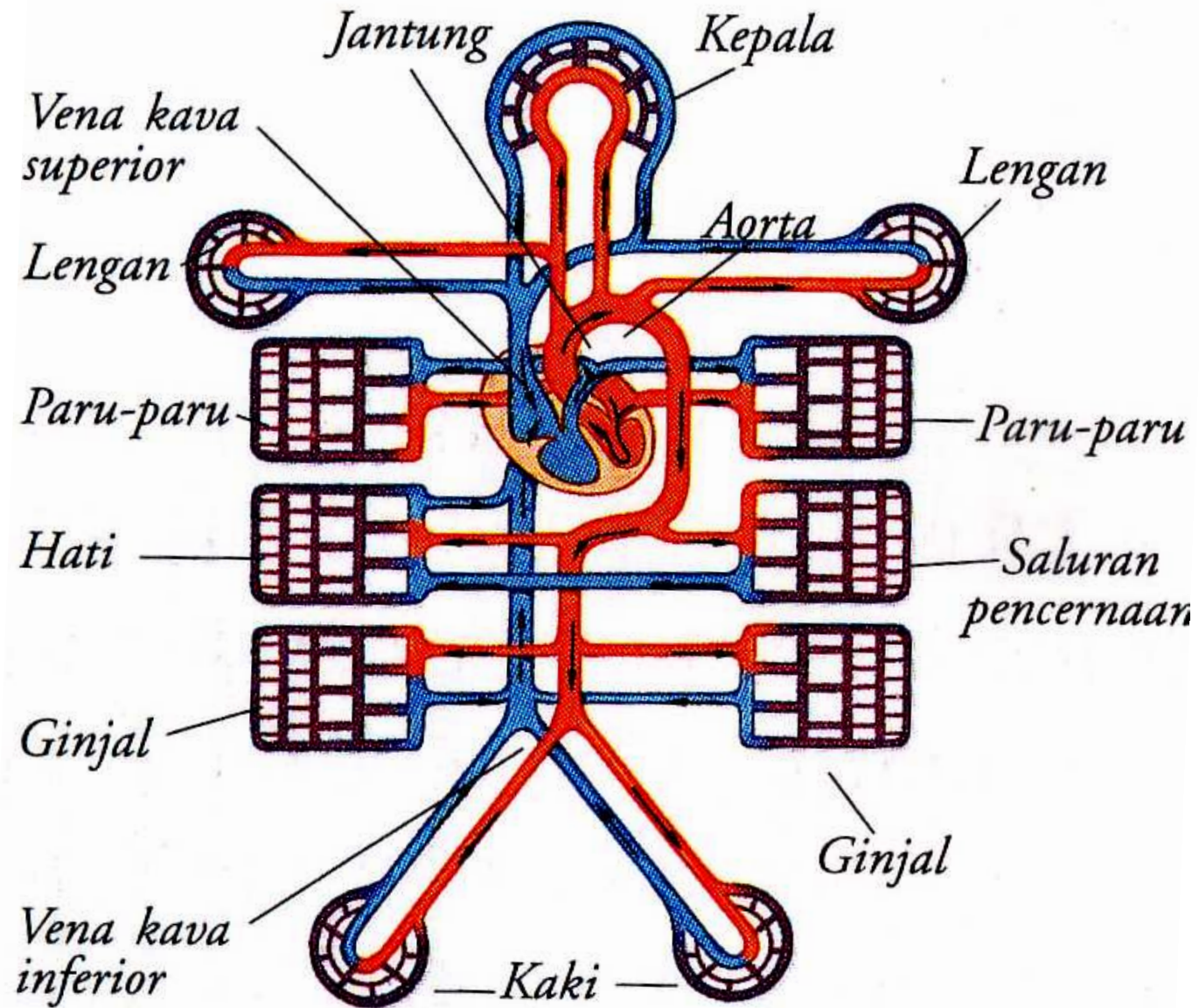
Sistem sirkulasi mengandung 150.000 km pembuluh darah

FUNGSI SISTEM PEREDARAN DARAH

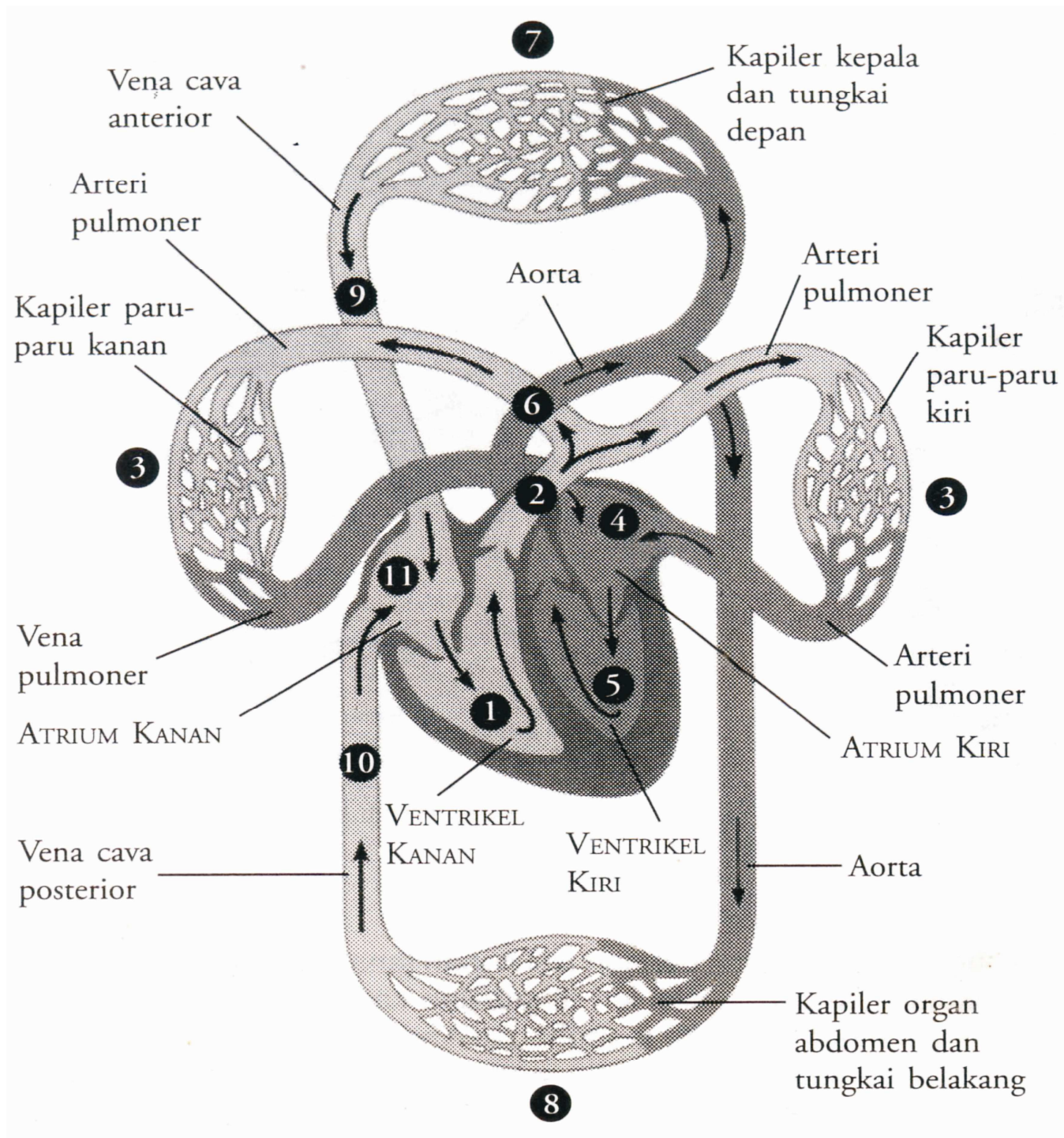
- Mengedarkan oksigen, nutrisi, dan zat kimia pengatur proses tubuh
- Membuang limbah dan karbondioksida

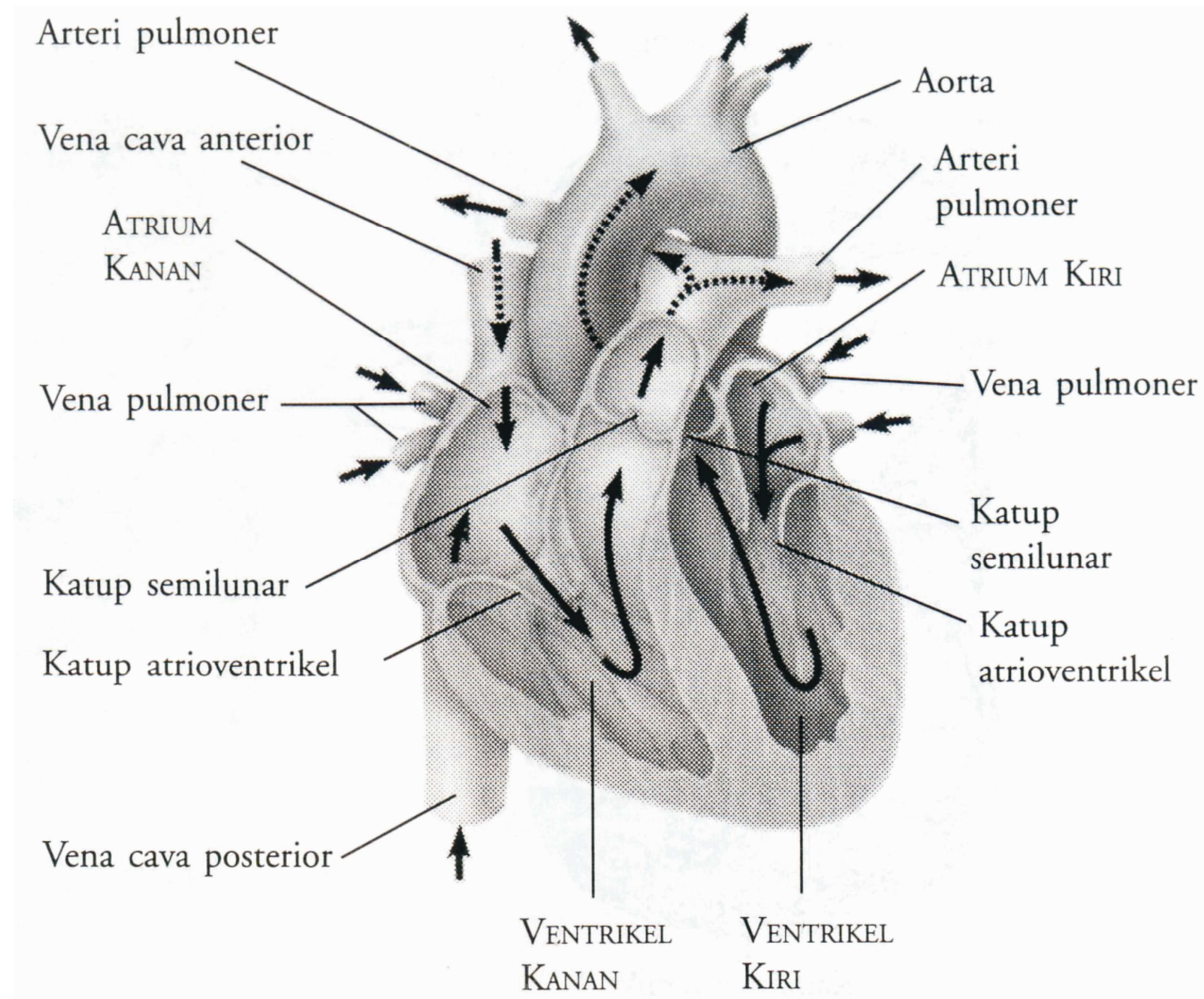


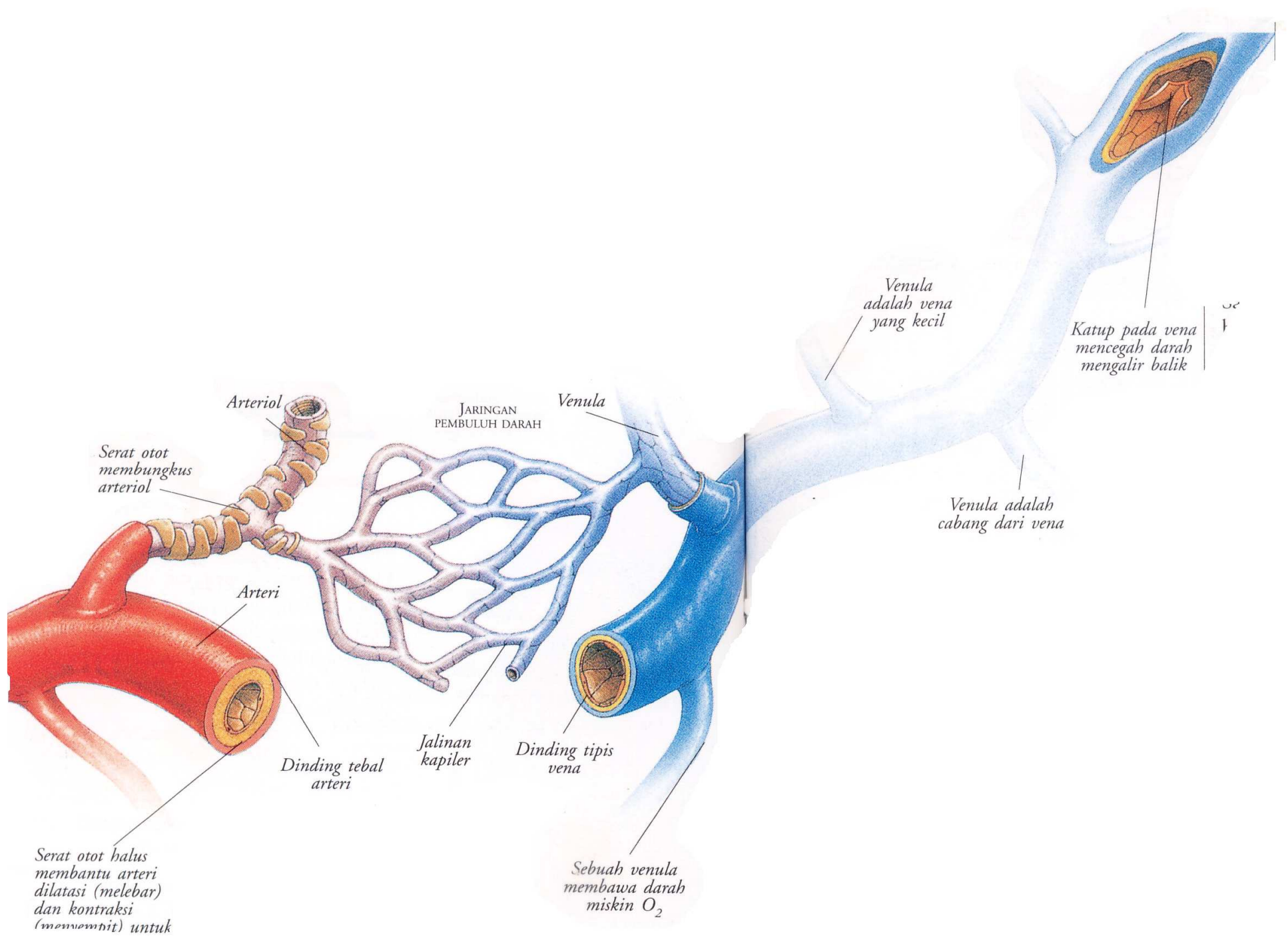


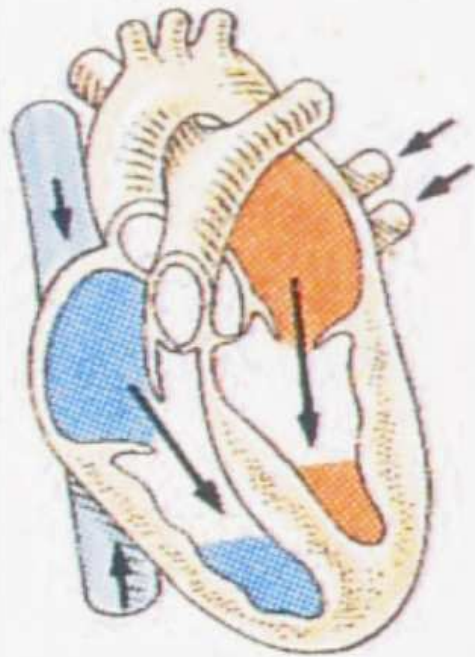


SIRKULASI GANDA

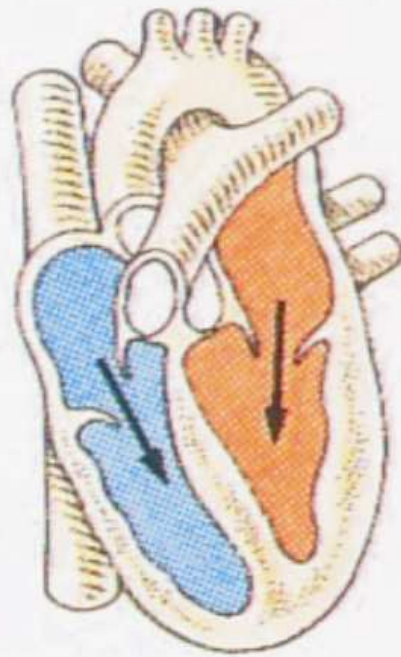








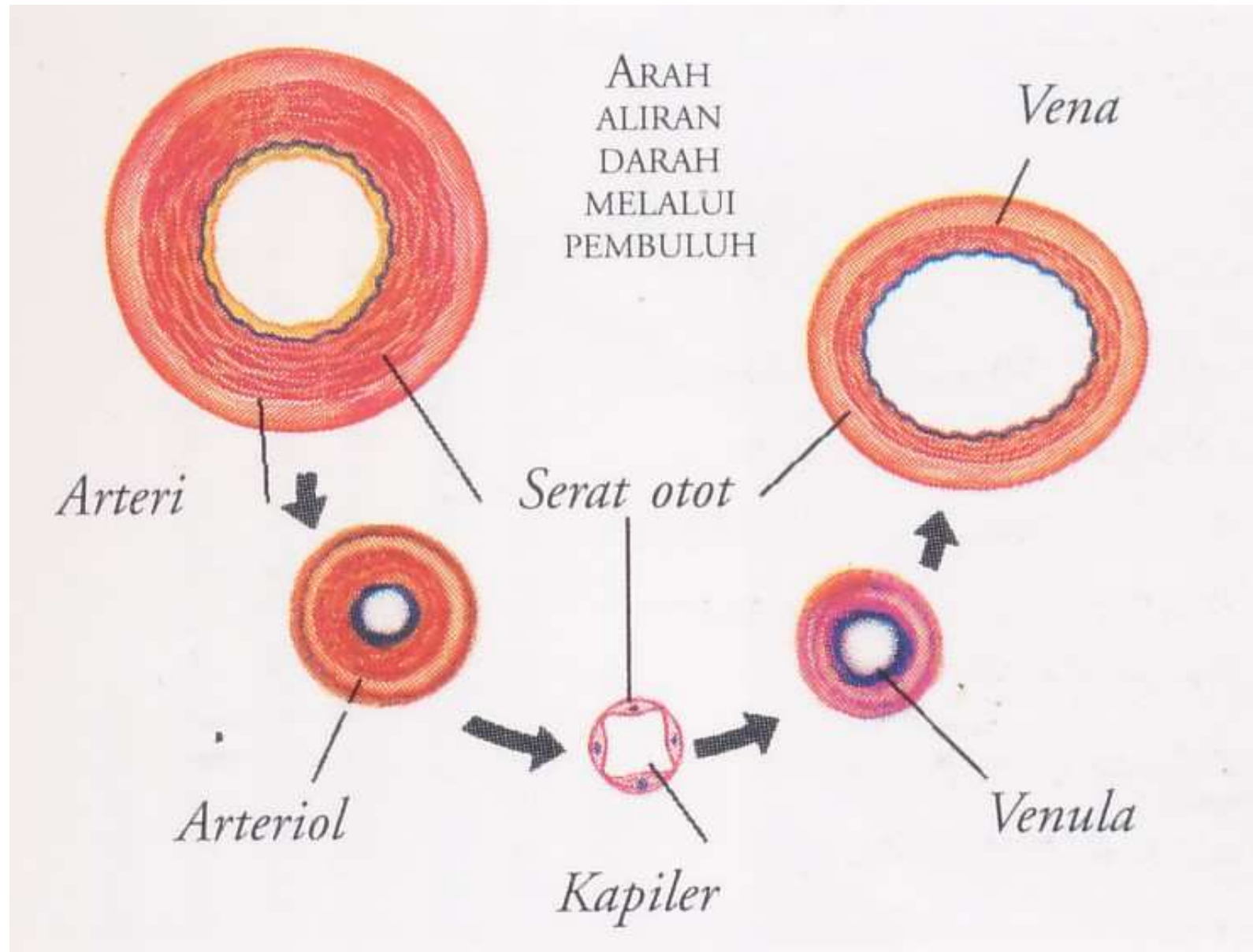
Tahap 1

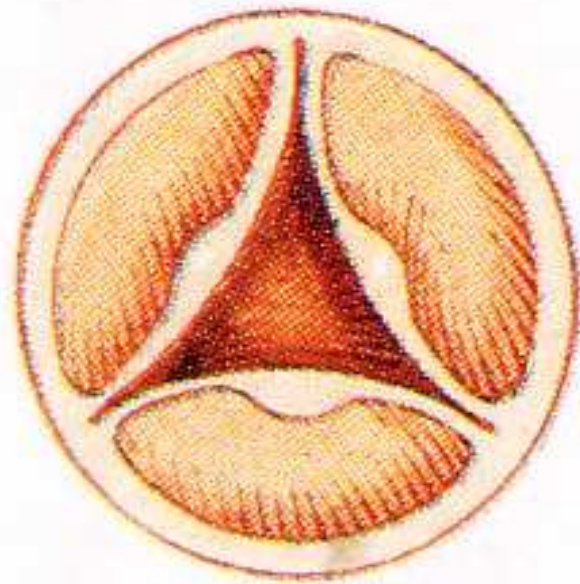


Tahap 2

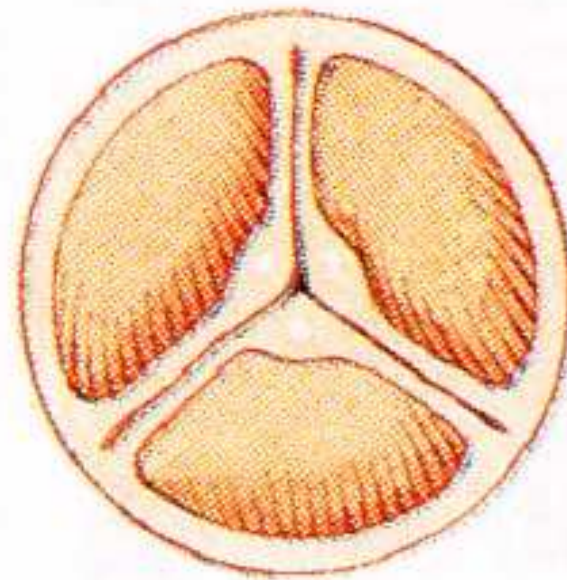


Tahap 3





KATUP TERBUKA



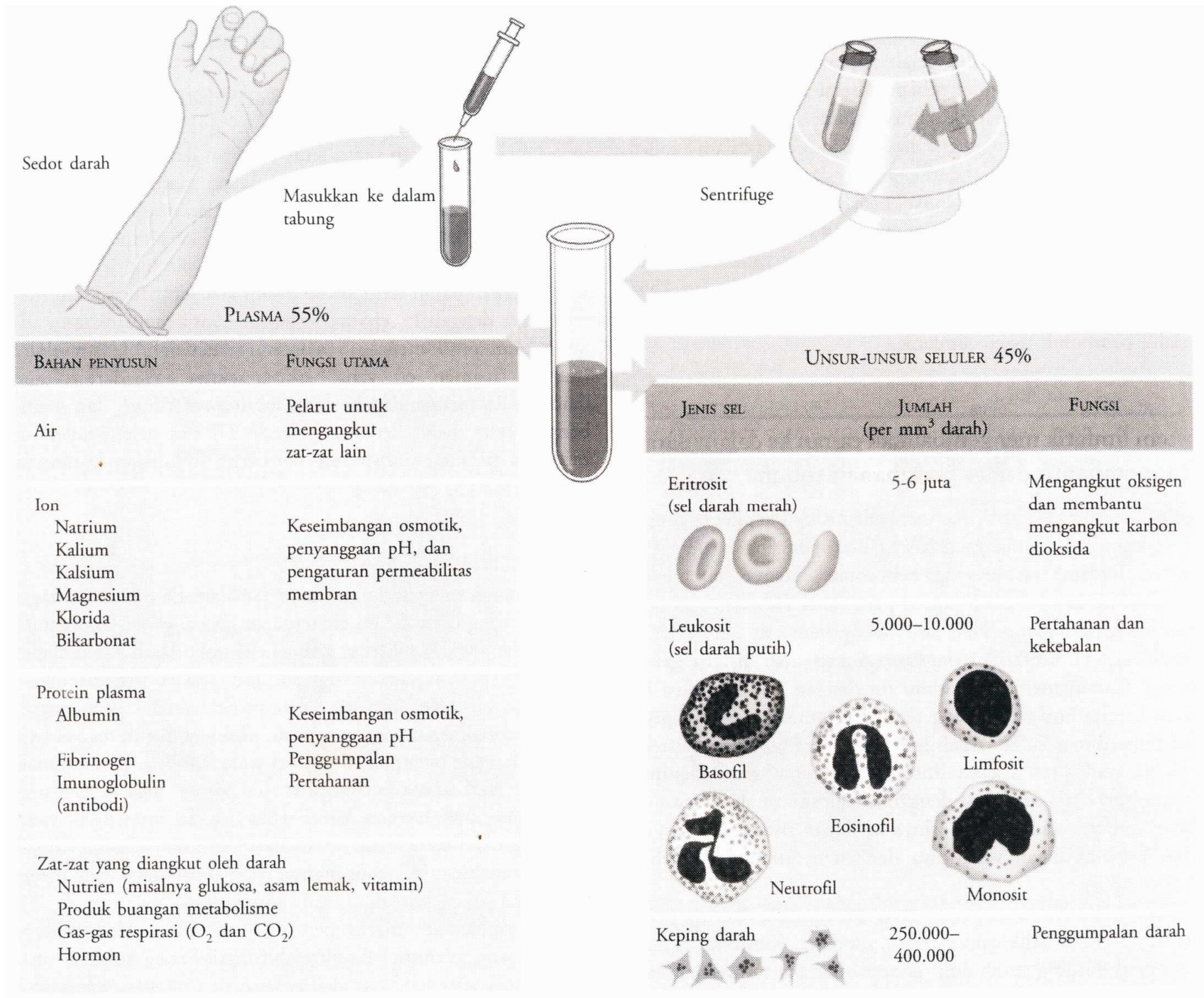
KATUP TERTUTUP

KATUP JANTUNG

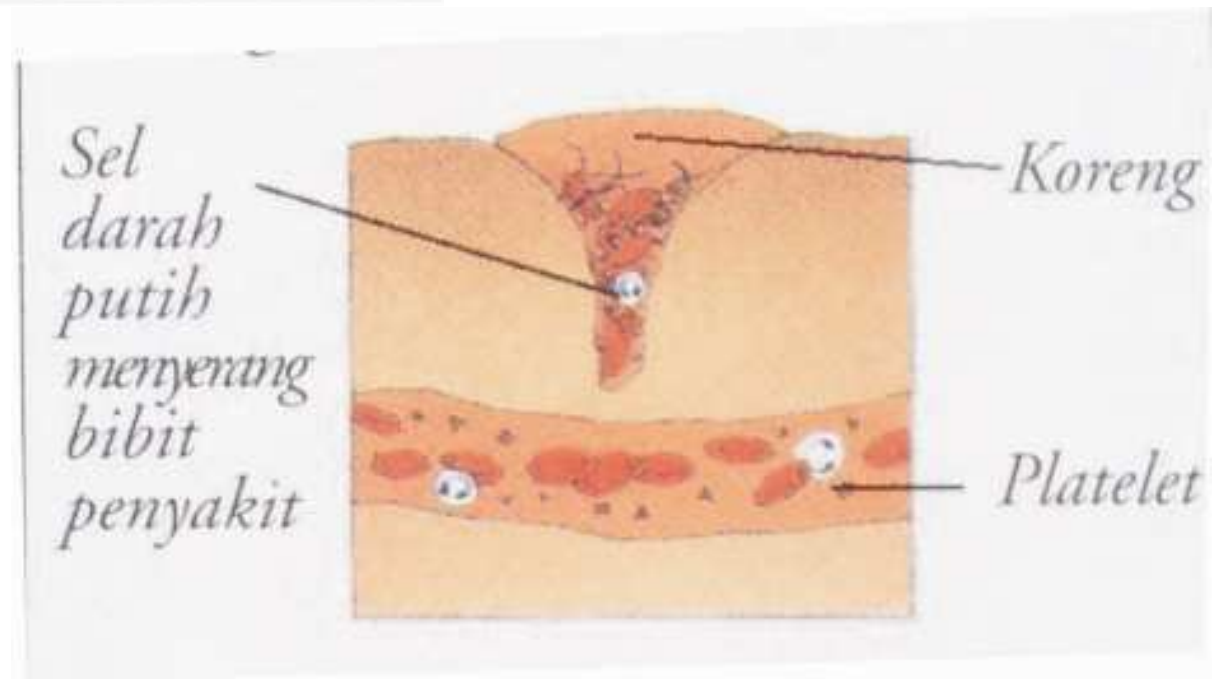
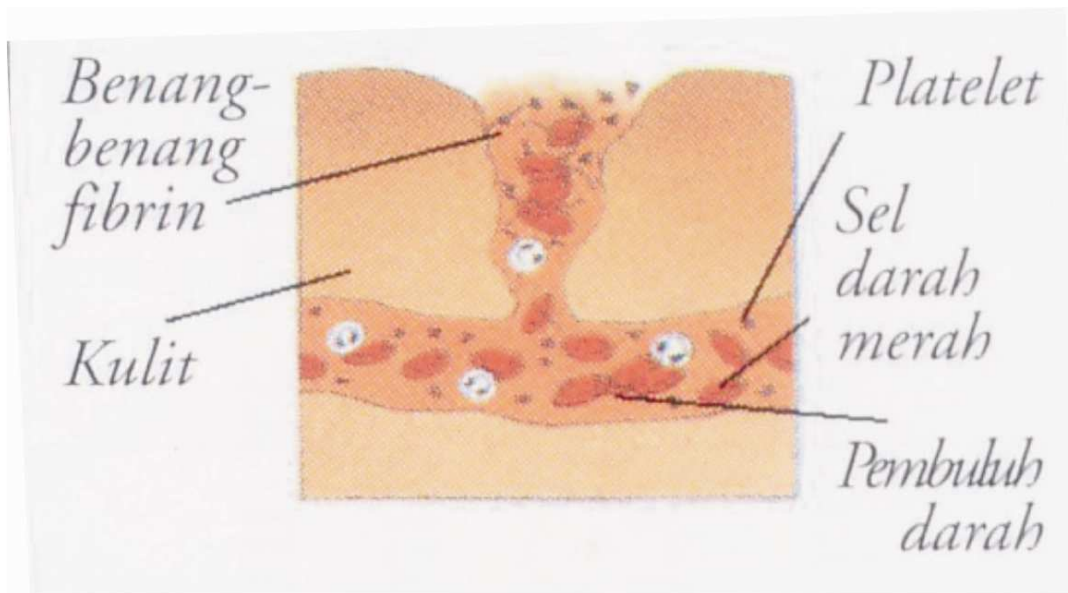
DARAH

Darah terdiri atas :

- Plasma darah (mengandung garam terlarut, hormon, lemak, gula, protein)
- Sel-sel darah merah (eritrosit)
- Sel darah putih (leukosit)
- Keping darah (platelet)



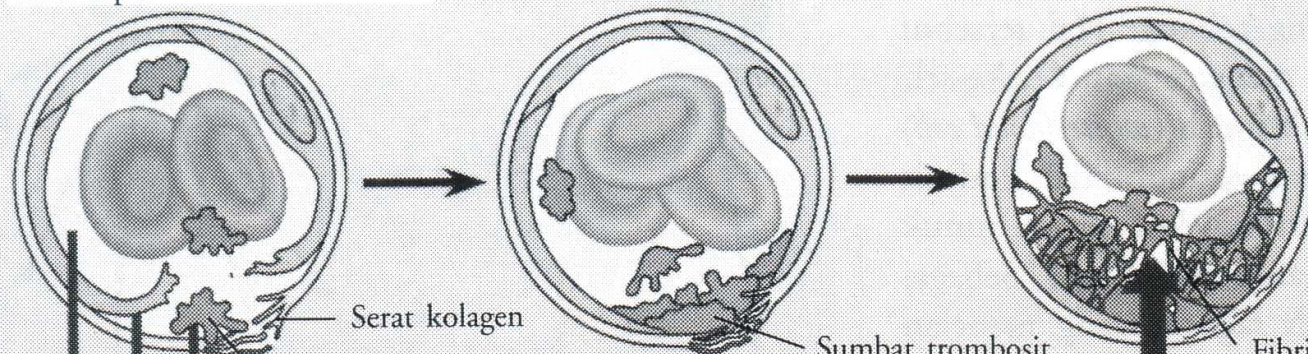




1 Perlukaan pada lapisan pembuluh darah memaparkan jaringan ikat; trombosit akan menempel

2 Sumbat trom-
bosit terbentuk

3 Fibrin menggumpal
dengan sel-sel yang
terjerat



Trombosit membebaskan zat-zat kimia yang membuat trombosit yang berdekatan menjadi lengket

Faktor penggumpalan dari:

- Trombosit
- Sel-sel yang rusak
- Plasma (faktor-faktor termasuk kalsium, vitamin K)

Protrombin

Trombin

Fibrinogen

Fibrin

Sel darah
merah

(a)

(b)

5 μ m

Keterangan:

A : Atrium atau aurikel

V : Ventrikel

RA : Aurikel kanan

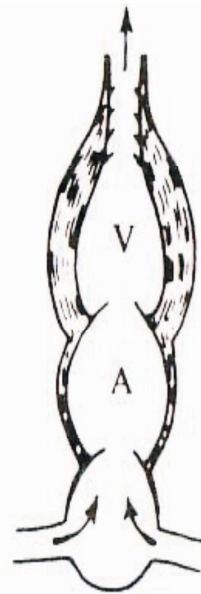
LA : Aurikel kiri

RV : Ventrikel kanan

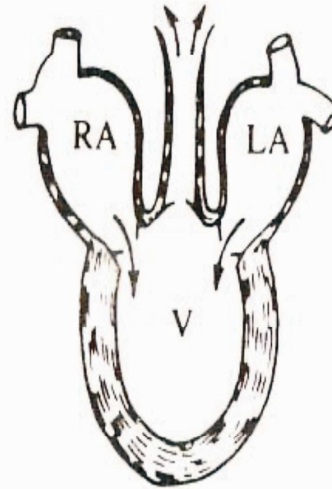
LV : Ventrikel kiri

R : Kanan

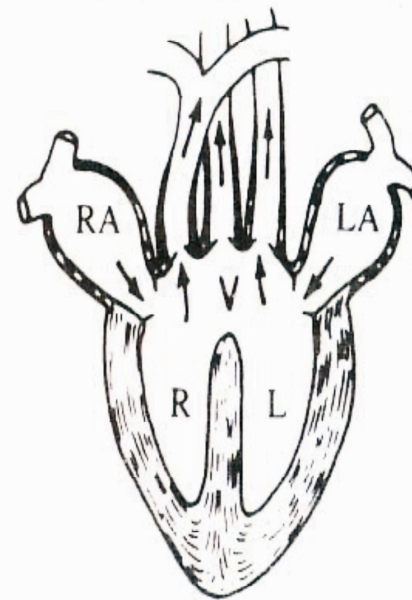
L : Kiri



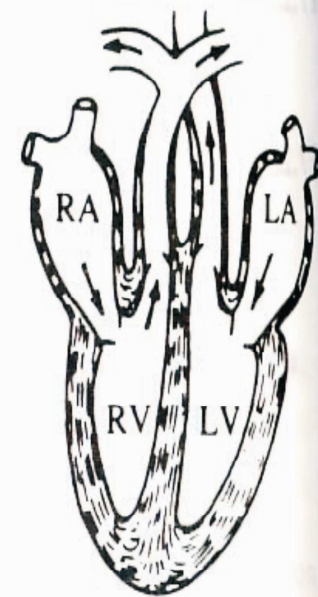
Ikan



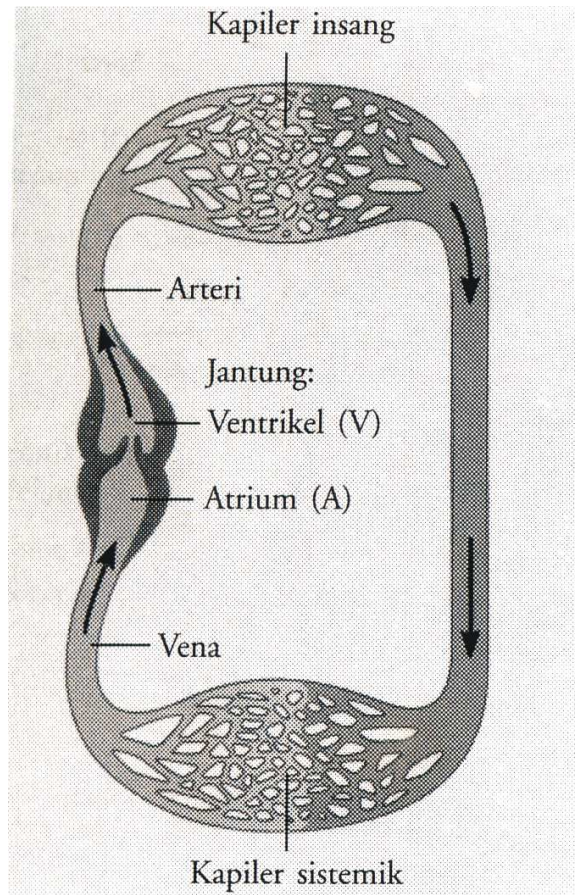
Amfibi



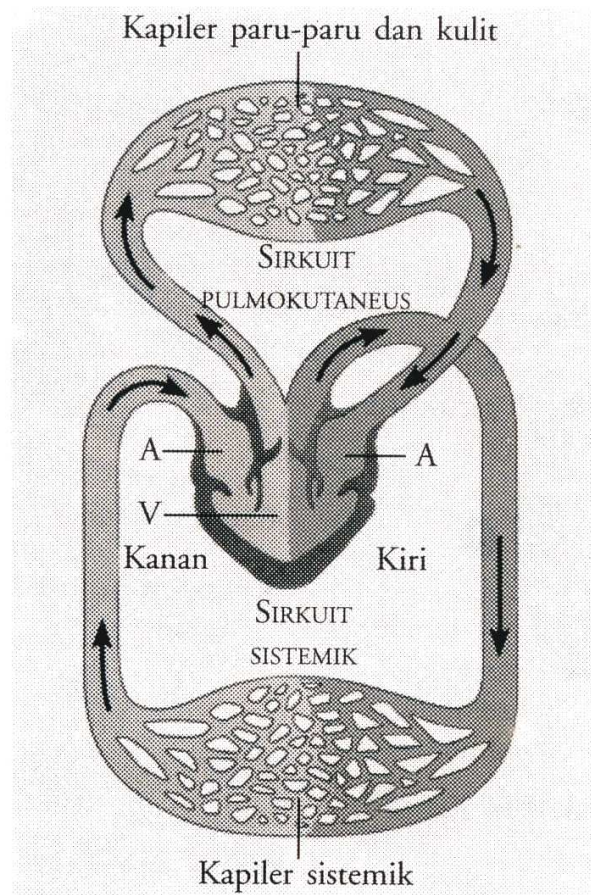
Reptil



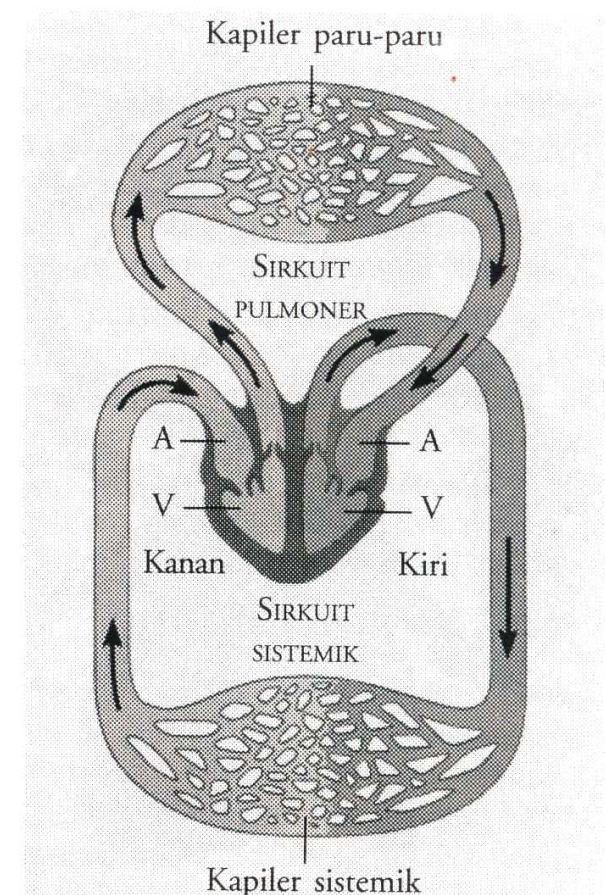
Burung atau mamalia



a) Ikan



(b) Amfibia



(c) Mamalia