



accumulation of cytotoxic carbonyl products of free radical oxidation in skeletal muscle and as result increase its sensitivity to stress injury in pubertal age.

Conclusions. High sensitivity of aldehyde scavenger enzymes in postmitochondrial fraction of thigh muscle to adverse effects of immobilized stress may be as result existence of age-dependent peculiarities in hormonal regulation of protein synthesis in the pubertal period of ontogenesis. However this idea needs in experimental verification.

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FACTS OF HEART

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Introduction. The heart has played an important role in understanding the body since antiquity. In the fourth century B. C., the Greek philosopher Aristotle identified the heart as the most important organ of the body, the first to form according to his observations of chick embryos. It was the seat of intelligence, motion, and sensation -- a hot, dry organ. Aristotle described it as a three-chambered organ that was the centre of vitality in the body. Other organs surrounding it (e.g. brain and lungs) simply existed to cool the heart.

Every day, your heart beats about 100,000 times, sending 2,000 gallons of blood surging through your body. Although it's no bigger than your fist, your heart has the mighty job of keeping blood flowing through the 60,000 miles of blood vessels that feed your organs and tissues. The heart pumps oxygenated blood through the aorta at about 1 mile (1.6 km) per hour. By the time blood reaches the capillaries, it is moving at around 43 inches (109 cm) per hour.

Every day, the heart creates enough energy to drive a truck 20 miles. In a lifetime, that is equivalent to driving to the moon and back. A kitchen faucet would need to be turned on all the way for at least 45 years to equal the amount of blood pumped by the heart in an average lifetime.

When you are at rest, it takes just 6s for your blood to get from your heart to your lungs, and back; and about 8s for it to travel from the heart to the brain and back; and just 16s for it to travel from the heart to the toes and back to the heart.

The heart communicates to the brain and the body in four ways including: 1) nervous system connections, 2) hormones produced in the heart itself, 3) biomechanical information via blood pressure waves, and 4) energetic information from the strong electrical and electromagnetic fields. The heart emits an electrical field 60 times greater in amplitude than the activity in the brain and an electromagnetic field 5,000 times stronger than that of the brain.

There are 40,000 sensory neurons relaying information to the brain from the heart, leading researchers to call the heart the "little brain" and to coin the field as Neuro-cardiology. The right atrium holds about 3.5 tablespoons of blood. The right ventricle holds slightly more than a quarter cup of blood. The left atrium holds the same amount of blood as the right, but its walls are three times thicker. "Atrium" is Latin for "entrance hall," and "ventricle" is Latin for "little belly."

Conclusion. New-born's hearts beat faster than adult hearts, about 70 to 190 beats per minute. Your heartbeat changes and mimics the music you listen to.