

3) Aorta gives rise to several arteries, where some of them move to the upper part and others go to the lower body parts

4) products of catabolism, such as CO_2 diffuse through the walls of blood capillaries and reach the blood, changing its colour from light red to dark red.

5) blood capillaries gather to give rise to larger vessels

6) Veins pour the deoxygenated blood into the superior and inferior vena cavae, which pour the blood into the right atrium.



Hepatic portal circulation

It starts from the blood capillaries of the small intestine and ends in the upper part of the inferior vena cava.

1) The small intestine villi absorb glucose and amino acids, which are transported to the blood capillaries inside the villi.

2) These capillaries aggregate into larger veins and they pour their contents into the hepatic portal vein which is connected to the veins from pancreas, spleen and stomach.

3) The hepatic portal vein branches into venules which end with blood capillaries, through their walls the excess food substances which exceed the body needs are filtered and passed to the liver where they undergo certain changes.

4) The blood capillaries gather to form the hepatic vein, which leaves the liver and pours its contents into the upper part of the inferior vena cava which pours the blood into the right atrium.