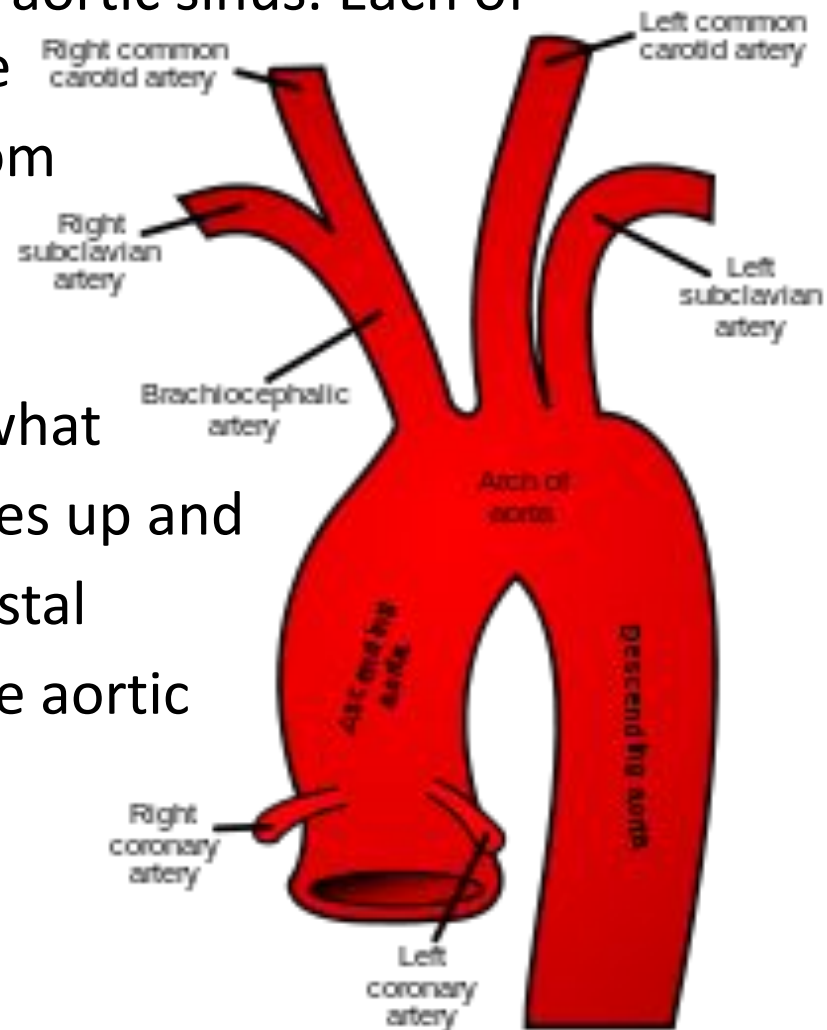


**Aorta**

- Aorta - The biggest gypsy arterial vessel of the systemic circulation. The aorta is divided into three sections: the ascending aorta, aortic arch and descending aorta, which, in turn, is divided into thoracic and abdominal parts.

Ascending aorta leaves the left ventricle of the heart behind the left edge of the sternum at the level of the third intercostal space; in the initial section, it has the extension - a bulb of the aorta (25-30 mm in diameter). The location on the inner side of the aortic valve arrangement has three aortic sinus. Each of them is located between the respective semilunar valve and the aortic wall. From the beginning of the ascending aorta depart right and left coronary arteries. Ascending aorta lies behind and somewhat to the right of the pulmonary trunk, goes up and at the level of the compound 2 right costal cartilage with the sternum goes into the aortic arch (where its diameter is reduced to 21-22 mm).





- Thoracic aorta located in the chest cavity in the posterior mediastinum. The top of its site is located in front of and to the left of the esophagus. Then, at 8-9 thoracic vertebrae aorta bends around the esophagus to the left and go to the back surface. To the right of the thoracic aorta are located unpaired Vienna and thoracic duct, left to it adjoins the parietal pleura, in place of its transition into the rear of the left mediastinal pleura. In the thoracic cavity thoracic aorta gives parietal branch pair; posterior intercostal arteries and visceral branches to the posterior mediastinum organs.

- The walls of the arteries (pigs, but probably humans) possess ferroelectric properties, which change may interfere with their interaction with a number of substances, such as glucose or fats