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Commentary

The Lifeline of the Heart: Understanding Coronary Arteries

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DESCRIPTION

The coronary arteries are among the most important blood vessels in the human body, as they supply the heart muscle (myocardium) with oxygen-rich blood necessary for proper function. Without a healthy and unobstructed blood supply, the heart would be unable to pump effectively, leading to various cardiovascular diseases and even potentially life threatening conditions. Understanding the anatomy, function, and diseases associated with the coronary arteries is crucial for maintaining heart health. This article explores the anatomy, function, diseases, diagnostic methods, treatments, and prevention strategies for Coronary Artery Disease (CAD), one of the most common cardiovascular conditions affecting millions worldwide. The coronary arteries are the network of blood vessels that surround the heart. Their primary function is to deliver oxygenated blood to the heart muscle, which is critical for the heart's pumping action. Without adequate blood supply, the heart cannot pump effectively, which can lead to a variety of complications, including heart attacks and heart failure. The LAD supplies the front of the left side of the heart, including the left ventricle and part of the interventricular septum. The LCX supplies the lateral and posterior walls of the left ventricle and a portion of the left atrium. The RCA arises from the right side of the aorta and runs along the right atrioventricular groove. The RCA supplies blood to the right atrium, right ventricle, and part of the left ventricle, as well as the Sinoatrial (SA) node and Atrioventricular (AV) node, which are critical for the heart's electrical activity. These coronary arteries and their branches ensure that the heart muscle receives the oxygen it needs to function properly. The heart itself does not receive oxygen from the blood it pumps but depends on these coronary

arteries to maintain its own supply of oxygenated blood. The heart is constantly at work, pumping blood throughout the body, and it requires a continuous, rich supply of oxygen to perform these tasks. The coronary arteries are essential for this supply because they ensure that the heart muscle has enough oxygen to contract effectively. Without a proper blood supply, the heart muscle can suffer from ischemia (lack of oxygen), which can impair its function. Over time, this may lead to conditions such as angina (chest pain), heart attacks (myocardial infarction), arrhythmias (irregular heart rhythms), and even heart failure. The left coronary artery supplies the left side of the heart, which is the side responsible for pumping oxygenated blood to the entire body. The LAD travels down the front of the heart and supplies the anterior wall of the left ventricle and part of the interventricular septum. The LAD is often referred to as the "widow maker" because blockages in this artery can lead to fatal heart attacks due to the vital regions it supplies. The LCX runs along the left atrioventricular groove and supplies the lateral and posterior walls of the left ventricle, as well as part of the left atrium. The RCA supplies the right side of the heart, including the right atrium and ventricle, and in many cases, part of the left ventricle. It is also supplies both the SA node and the AV node, which are the essential for regulating the heart's rhythm.

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CONFLICT OF INTEREST

The author's declared that they have no conflict of interest.

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