

## Flush

Large Venous Vessel - Large collecting vessels, such as the subclavian vein (is a paired large vein, one on either side of the body, that is responsible for draining blood from the upper extremities, allowing this blood to return to the heart), the jugular vein, the renal vein (drain blood filtered by the kidneys into the inferior vena cava - is a large vein that carries the deoxygenated blood from the lower and middle body to the right atrium of the heart) and the iliac vein (Pelvis).

- Left Subclavian Artery
- Right Subclavian Artery
- Lymphatic Vessels of the Posterior Wall of the Trunk
- Lymphatic Vessel
- Lymphatic Vessels Mammary Gland, Head and Neck; Left Side
- The Superficial Lymphatic Vessels and Nodes of the Neck and Head; Right and Left

Sinus of Dura Mater - are venous channels which drain the blood from the brain; they are devoid of valves, and are situated between the two layers of the dura mater and lined by endothelium continuous with that which lines the veins.

Vessels of Eye - Venous outflow from the eye is primarily via the vortex veins and the central retinal vein, which merge with the superior and inferior ophthalmic veins that drain into the cavernous sinus, the pterygoid venous plexus and the facial vein.

Veins of Rectum and Anal Canal - The submucosal venous plexus above the pectinate line drains into the superior rectal veins (portal system), which may become varicose, resulting in internal hemorrhoids or "piles."

## Arteries

- Arteries of the Brain (Below)
- Wall of the Arterial Vessel
- Bile ducts
- Blood cells
- Capillar
- Cerebral Pia Mater - The perivascular space created between blood vessels and pia mater functions as a lymphatic system for the brain.
- Arteriola
- Cardiac Veins
- Fifth neck (cervical) vertebrae (C5) and up
  - This will improve intake of oxygen into the body.
- Coronary Section of the Chest at the Hollow Vein (Front View)
- Coronary Section Larynx and Trachea
- Coronary Section Left and Right Feet
- Lungs and Pleura
- Ureter

- Mucosa of Bladder - connective tissue with blood vessels
- Valves of the Heart
- Valves Section
- Veins of the Stomach
  - Acts as a drainage system for the Stomach - Transports blood that needs oxygen.
- Vessels of the Anterior Heart Wall
  - Supplies all parts of the heart with blood
- Vessels of the Posterior Heart Wall
  - "Brain's irrigation system"
- Wall of Heart
- Endothelial Cells "Lymph" - Blood Brain Barrier
- Heart; from the Front/Behind
- Longitudinal Section of Heart
- Heme - Iron/Histocyte/Bone Marrow
- Spleen
  - Center activity for the endothelial system
- Muscle cells "Smooth Muscle"
- Thymus Gland - vital role in training and developing T cells
  - Cells of Reticular Region
  - Lymphocyte
- Treat the Thyroid