

Lymphatic vessels of the heart

The lymph vessels of the heart begin with three networks:

- subendocardial;
- myocardial;
- subepicardial

During diastole, lymph flows from the subendocardial plexus to the myocardial network and from there to the subepicardial network during systole. The right and left collectors of the heart are then collected from the subepicardial network.

Right Collector

Truncus lymphaticus cordis dexter has a course almost identical to the right coronary artery. It collects lymph of lymphatic vessels from the right atrium and right ventricle (except the area adjacent to the septum). It continues cranially along the *ascending aorta*. During this time, the *lymphatic nodus preaorticus* is deposited. Furthermore, the ducts proceed cranially to the lymph nodes of the *anterior mediastinales*. Trunk junctions can continue to the nodes around the tracheal bifurcation. The flow continues to the left into the thoracic duct.

Left Collector

Truncus lymphaticus cordis sinister copies the *arteria coronaria sinistra*. It has an inlet branch made for the *sulcus interventricularis anterior* (the part adjacent to the septum that is not collected by the right collector). The second branch comes along the *ramus circumflexus* of the left coronary artery. The two parts come together to form a common vessel that passes between the pulmonary trunk and the left atrium. The *nodus retroaorticus* is inserted in these places. From this node, the strain continues to the *inferior lymphatic nodes* of the *tracheobronchiales*. The flow continues to the right to the *ductus lymphaticus dexter*.

Links

Related Articles

- Lymphatic system of the head and neck
- Heart
- Lymphatic trunks
- Lymph nodes of the respiratory system

References

- RADOMÍR, Čihák. *Anatomie 3 : Třetí, upravené a doplněné vydání*. 3. vydání. Grada Publishing, a.s., 2016. 832 s. ISBN 9788024756363.