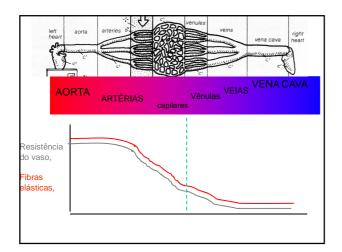
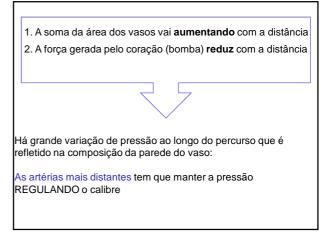


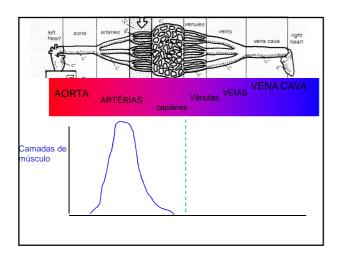
1. A soma da área dos vasos vai aumentando com a distância
2. A força gerada pelo coração (bomba) reduz com a distância

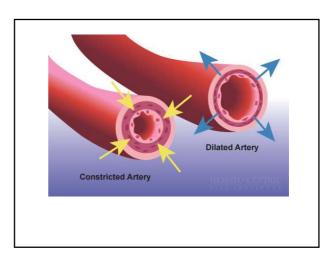
Há grande variação de pressão ao longo do percurso que é refletido na composição da parede do vaso:

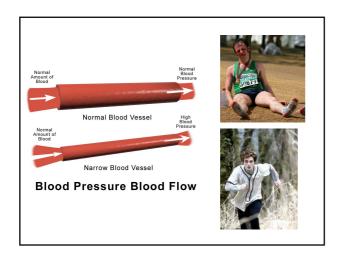
As ARTÈRIAS próximas ao coração precisam suportar grande pressão (elasticidade)

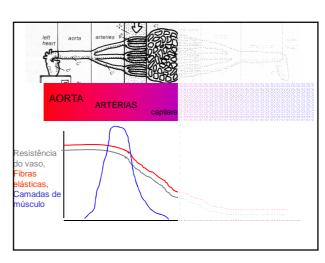




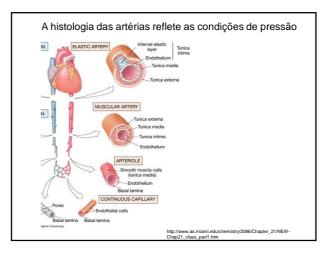


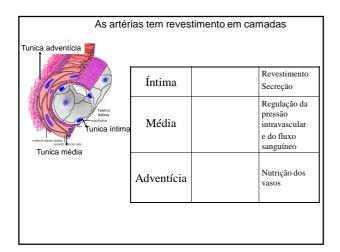


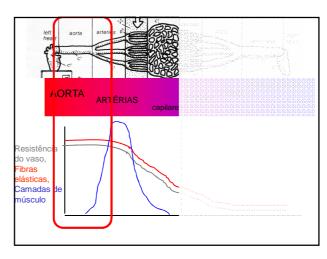


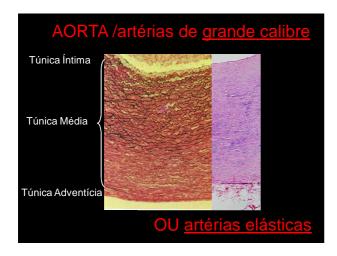


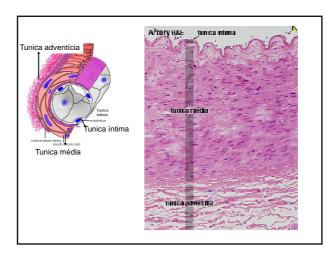


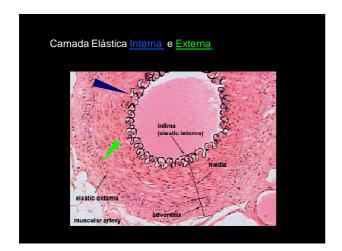


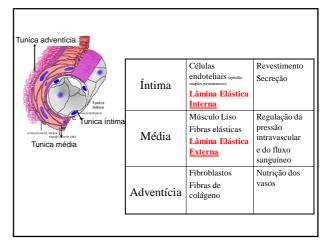


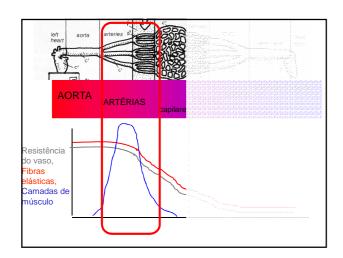


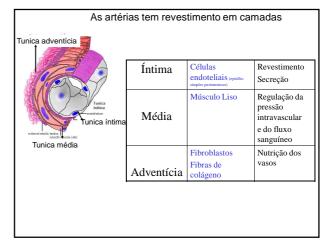


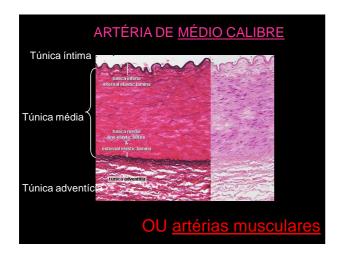




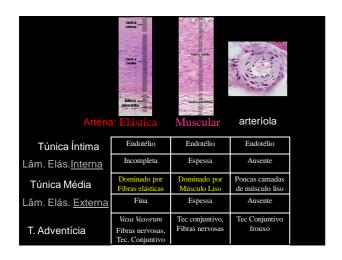


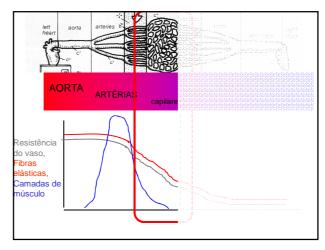


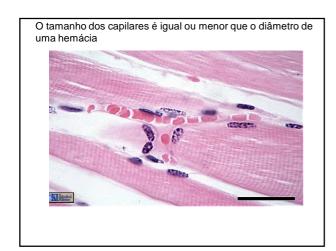


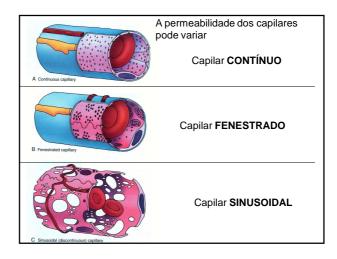


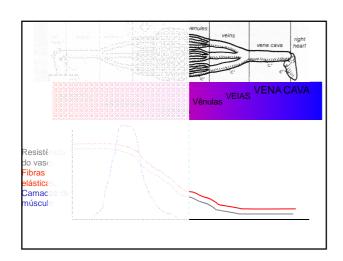


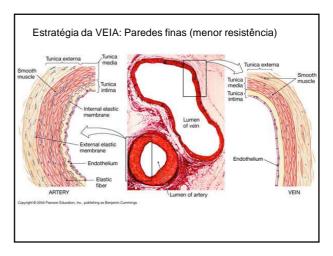


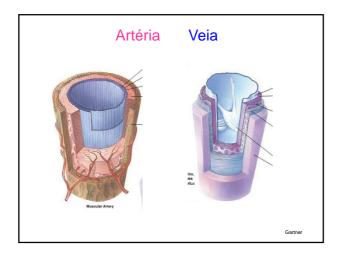




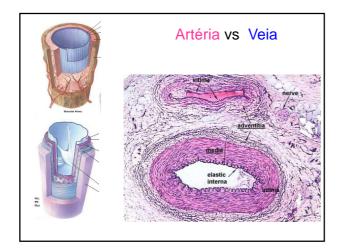


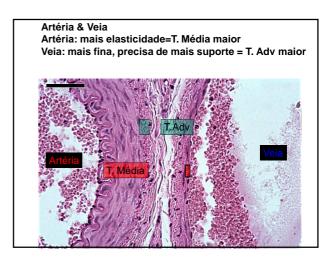




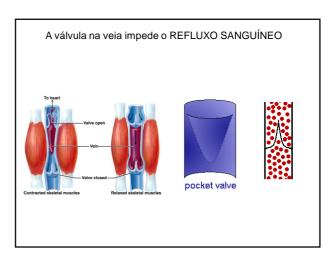




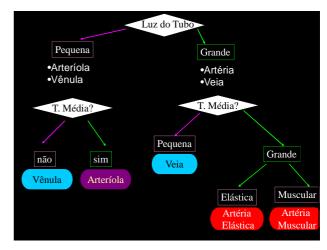




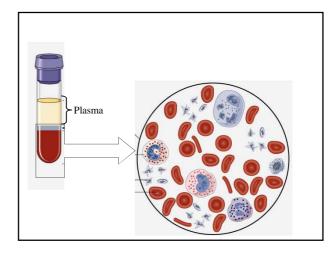


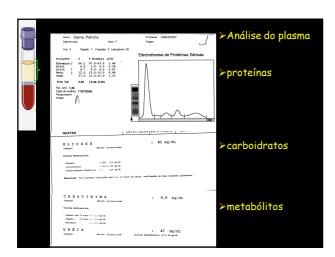


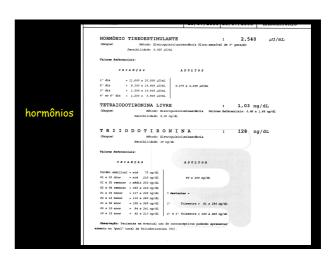


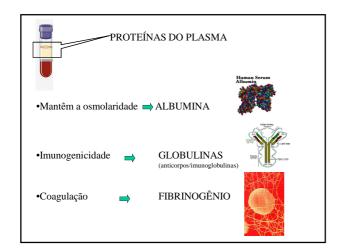


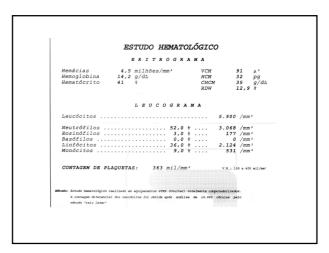


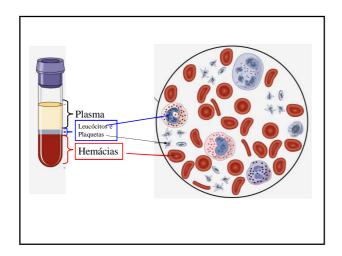


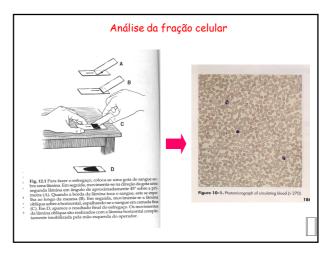


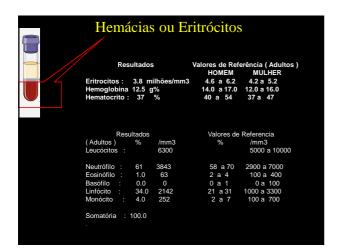


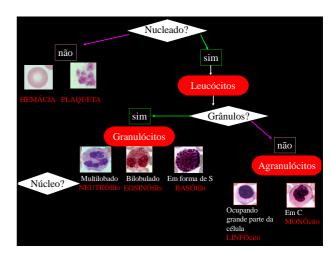


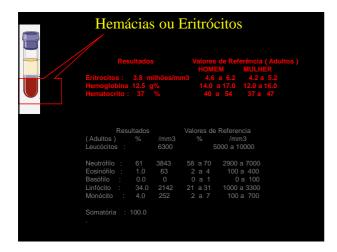


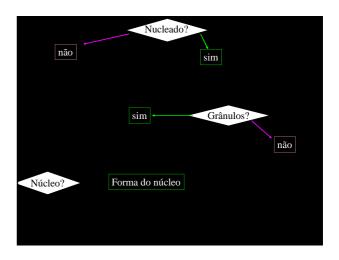


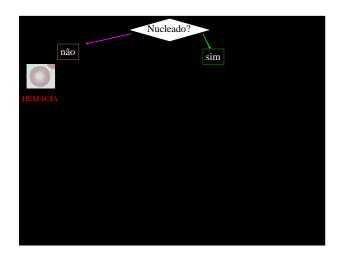


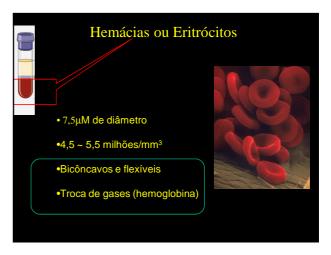




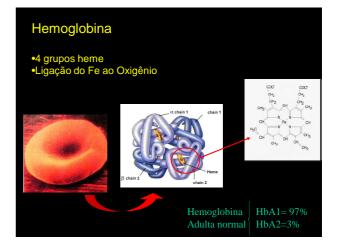


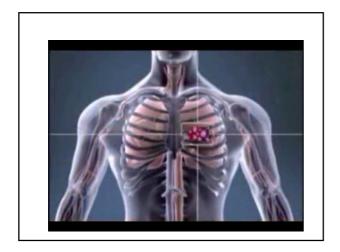


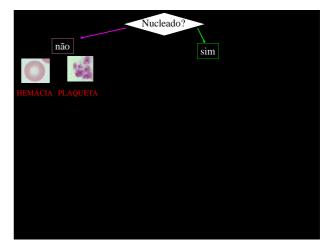


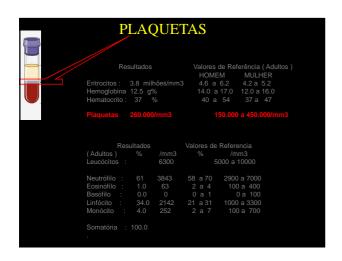


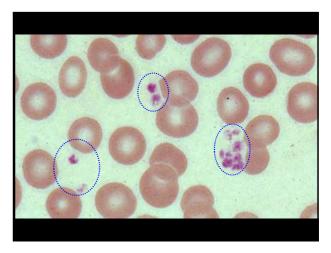






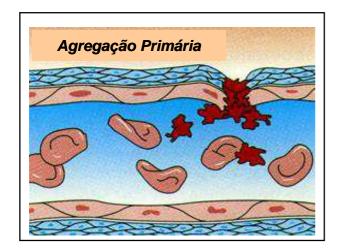


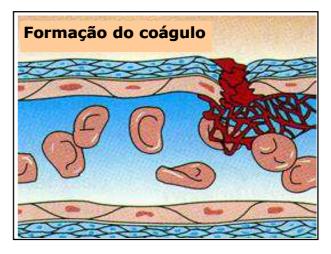


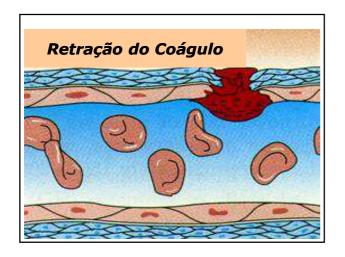


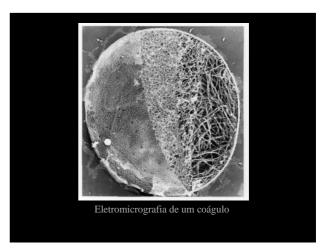


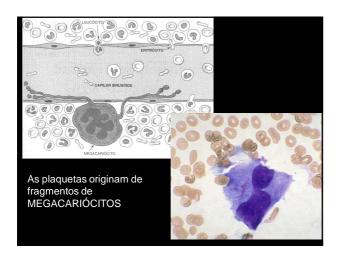


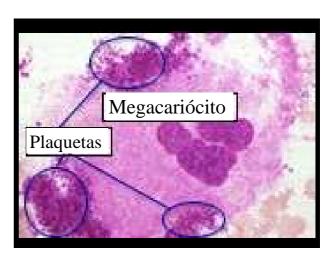


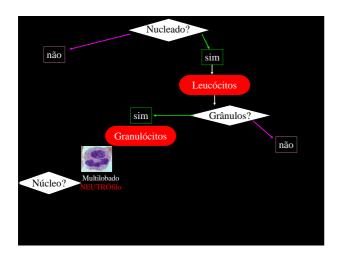


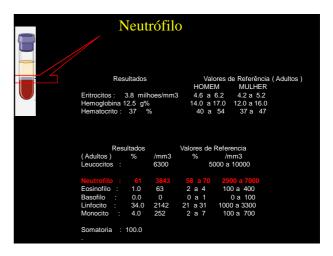


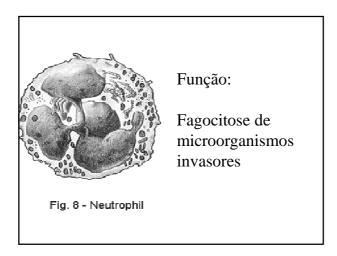


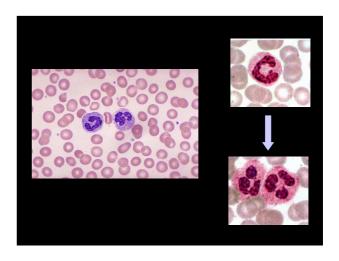


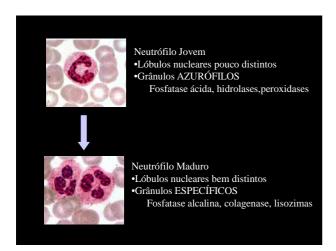


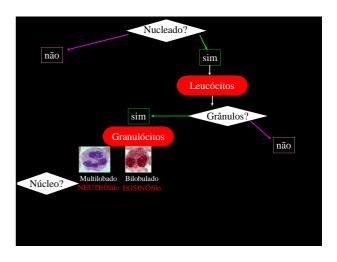


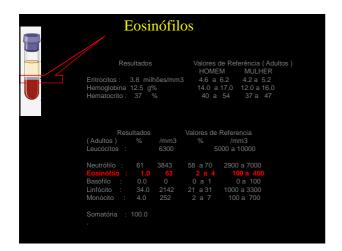


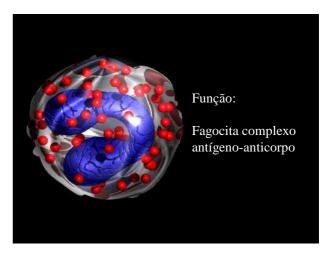


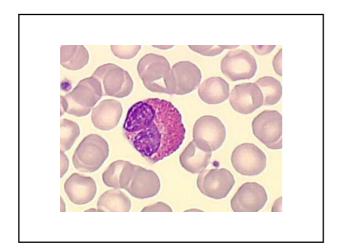


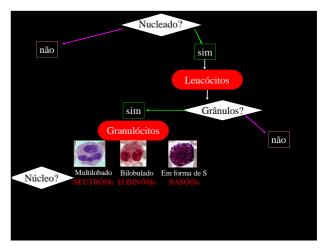


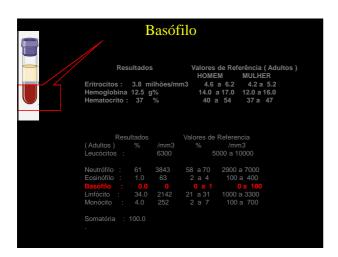


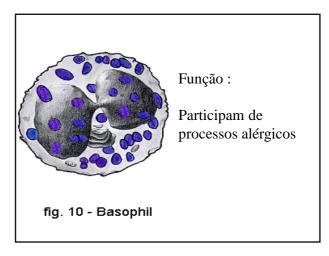


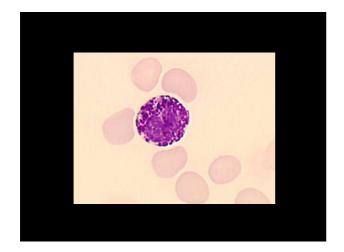


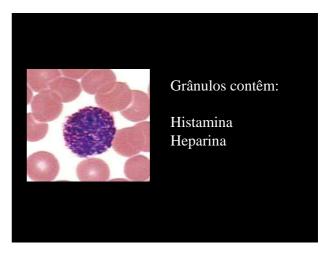


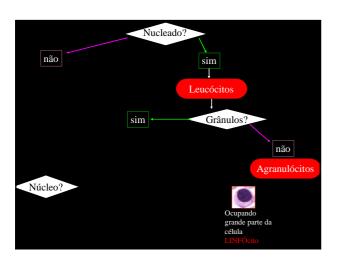


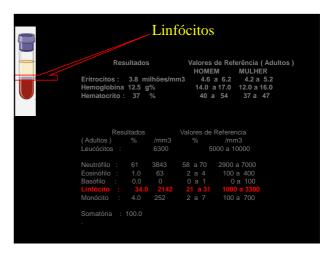


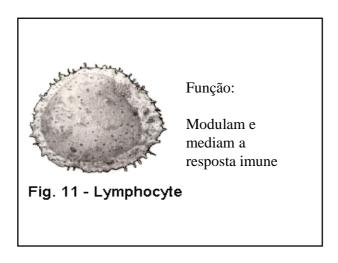


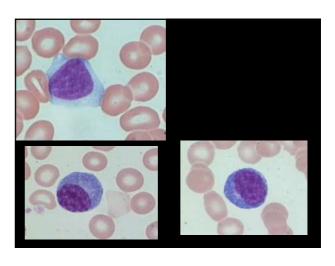


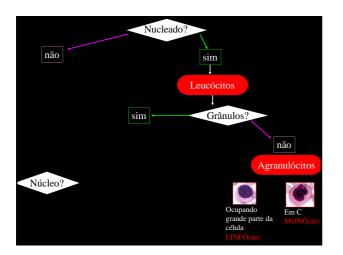


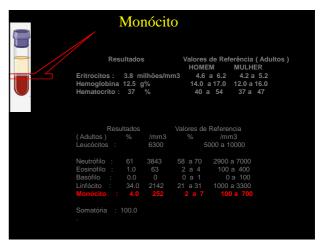




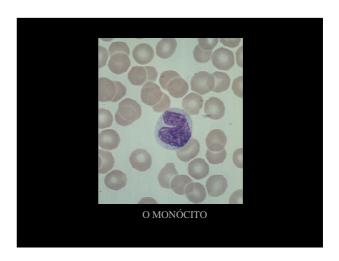


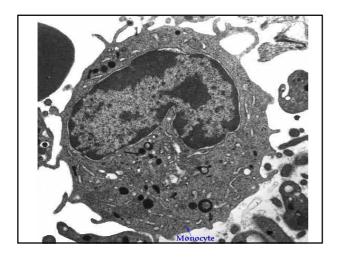




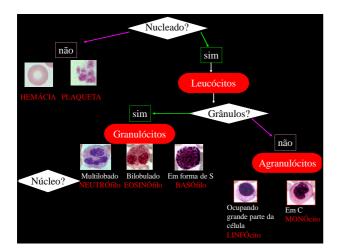


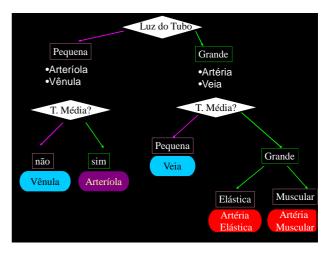




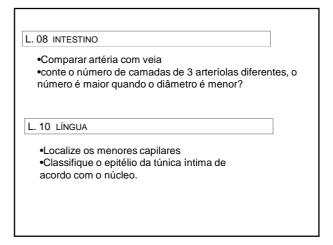


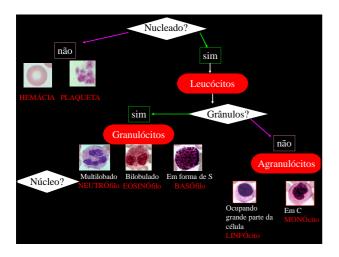














Simuladão

O endotélio é concontrado na:

a) Túnica intima

b) Túnica média
c) Túnica adventícia
d) Luz do vaso

Mais perto do coração, as artérias apresentam mais:
a) Endotélio
b) Músculo liso
c) Fibras elásticas
d) Fibras colăgenas

