The peripheral circulation and its control
Peripheral Circulatory System

Systemic vessels Transport blood through most all body parts from left ventricle and back to right atrium
Pulmonary vessels Transport blood from right ventricle through lungs and back to left atrium
Blood vessels and heart regulated to ensure blood pressure is high enough for blood flow to meet metabolic needs of tissues
Skeletal muscle pump.  The peripheral resistance, and resistance of the venous system is low. Resistance is dependent on the viscosity of blood, the diameter and length of small blood vessels. 21-31. i. Vascular resistance. It is not difficult to imagine that vascular resistance becomes large when the blood attempts to pass through thin capillary blood vessels. It is the resistance between the blood matters and the wall of the capillaries. Peripheral circulation produces what are known as peripheral pulses, which serve as a confirmation, particularly to healthcare providers, that the extremities of the body and the dermis are receiving oxygenated blood and all of the nutrients they need that are carried in the blood. For example, the presence of a radial pulse or the pulse felt at the wrist confirms that there is blood flow to the hands. It is possible to have normal central pulses and one or more weak peripheral pulses if there is a health condition that affects a person's peripheral circulation. There are even situations