Valves regulate direction of blood flow.

**Pulmonary Valve**
- semilunar valve (exits ventricle)
- lies between right ventricle and pulmonary artery
- opens as right ventricle contracts and forces blood out of heart toward lungs
- three leaflets/cusps

**Tricuspid Valve**
- atrioventricular valve (lies between atrium and ventricle)
- lies between right atrium and right ventricle
- has three leaflets/cusps

**Mitrail Valve**
- atrioventricular valve (lies between atrium and ventricle)
- lies between left atrium and left ventricle
- aka bicuspid valve
- has two leaflets/cusps

**Aortic Valve**
- semilunar valve (exits ventricle)
- lies between left ventricle and aortic trunk
- has three leaflets/cusps

**Semilunar Valves**
- pulmonary and aortic valves
- when these valves are open, atrioventricular valves are closed
- when semilunar valves snap shut, we hear the ‘dub’ sound (SS)
- not tethered to heart walls

**Atrioventricular Valves**
- tricuspid and mitral valves
- valves are tethered to walls by chordae tendineae and papillary muscles
- when these valves are open, atrioventricular valves are closed
- when the atrioventricular valves close shut, we hear the ‘lub’ sound (LS)

**Chordae Tendineae and Papillary Muscles**
- prevent atrioventricular valves from flipping backward
- if one of these cords broke, valve would be flapping back and forth and blood would flow back into atrias on next heartbeat