

	Direction of flow	Type of Blood	Wall Layers Present	Physical Ability (what they do)	Internal Structure
Elastic Artery	Away from Heart (close to heart)	Oxygenated	(all 3) Tunica Intima, Tunica Media (muscle and elastic) and Tunica Adventita	Stretch to absorb pressure surge in blood from heart contractions	na
Muscular Artery	Away from Heart (farther from heart) to specific organs.	Oxygenated	(all 3) Tunica Intima, Tunica Media (Thick muscle) and Tunica Adventita	Constrict and dialate to control where blood flows.	na
Arteriole	Away from heart to capillary beds in the tissues within an organ.	Oxygenated	Tunica Intima and Tunica adventitia only (no tunica media) Does have small rings of muscle sphincter at opening to capillaries	Delivers blood to capillary beds. Controls how much blood enters with sphincters.	na
Capillary	Neither to nor from heart. In tissues within an organ.	Both (oxygenated as it enters, deoxygenated once it exits)	Tunica Intima only (simple squamous)	Exchanges materials (Oxygen, CO2, nutrients, waste) with tissues	na
Venule	Towards heart from capillary beds in tissues.	Deoxygenated	(all 3) Tunica Intima, Tunica Media (connective, not much muscle) and Tunica Adventita	Drains spent blood from capillary beds,	na
Vein	Toward heart from organs.	Deoxygenated	(all 3) Tunica Intima, Tunica Media (connective, not much muscle) and Tunica Adventita	Returns blood to the heart from large regions of the body.	Venous valves - one way valves assist blood flowing uphill from lower body.