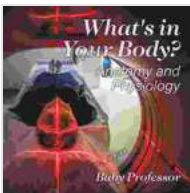


What In Your Body Anatomy And Physiology

Our bodies are complex and amazing machines, made up of trillions of cells, tissues, and organs that work together to keep us alive and functioning. The study of human anatomy and physiology helps us to understand how the body works, and how to keep it healthy.

Anatomy

Anatomy is the study of the structure of the body. It includes the study of the bones, muscles, organs, and other tissues that make up the body. Anatomists use a variety of techniques to study the body, including dissection, imaging, and microscopy.



What's in Your Body? | Anatomy and Physiology

by Baby Professor

★★★★☆ 4.4 out of 5

Language : English

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Screen Reader : Supported

Print length : 42 pages



Physiology

Physiology is the study of the function of the body. It includes the study of how the body's cells, tissues, and organs work together to maintain

homeostasis, or a stable internal environment. Physiologists use a variety of techniques to study the body, including experiments, imaging, and computer modeling.

The Human Body

The human body is divided into two main parts: the head and the trunk. The head includes the brain, the eyes, the ears, the nose, and the mouth. The trunk includes the chest, the abdomen, and the pelvis.

The chest contains the heart, the lungs, and the esophagus. The abdomen contains the stomach, the intestines, the liver, and the pancreas. The pelvis contains the reproductive organs.

The human body is also divided into two main systems: the skeletal system and the muscular system. The skeletal system consists of the bones, which provide support and protection for the body. The muscular system consists of the muscles, which allow the body to move.

The Digestive System

The digestive system is responsible for breaking down food into nutrients that the body can use. The digestive system includes the mouth, the esophagus, the stomach, the small intestine, and the large intestine.

The mouth is where food is chewed and mixed with saliva. The saliva contains enzymes that begin to break down the food. The esophagus is a tube that carries food from the mouth to the stomach.

The stomach is a muscular pouch where food is further broken down by acids and enzymes. The small intestine is a long, coiled tube where most of the nutrients from food are absorbed. The large intestine is a shorter, wider tube where water is absorbed from the food. The waste products of digestion are eliminated from the body through the rectum.

The Respiratory System

The respiratory system is responsible for taking in oxygen and expelling carbon dioxide. The respiratory system includes the nose, the mouth, the pharynx, the larynx, the trachea, the bronchi, and the lungs.

The nose and mouth are the openings through which air enters the body. The pharynx is a muscular tube that connects the nose and mouth to the larynx. The larynx is a cartilaginous structure that contains the vocal cords. The trachea is a tube that carries air from the larynx to the bronchi. The bronchi are two tubes that carry air to the lungs. The lungs are two large, spongy organs where oxygen is exchanged for carbon dioxide.

The Circulatory System

The circulatory system is responsible for transporting blood throughout the body. The circulatory system includes the heart, the blood vessels, and the blood.

The heart is a muscular organ that pumps blood throughout the body. The blood vessels are a network of tubes that carry blood from the heart to the body's tissues and organs, and back to the heart. The blood is a fluid that contains red blood cells, white blood cells, platelets, and plasma.

The Nervous System

The nervous system is responsible for controlling the body's movements, thoughts, and emotions. The nervous system includes the brain, the spinal cord, and the nerves.

The brain is the central processing unit of the body. The brain controls all of the body's functions, from breathing to thinking. The spinal cord is a long, thin tube of nerve tissue that runs from the brain down the back. The spinal cord carries messages from the brain to the body's tissues and organs, and back to the brain. The nerves are a network of fibers that carry messages from the brain and spinal cord to the body's tissues and organs, and back to the brain and spinal cord.

The Endocrine System

The endocrine system is responsible for regulating the body's hormones. Hormones are chemical messengers that travel through the bloodstream to different parts of the body. Hormones control a wide range of functions, including growth, metabolism, and reproduction.

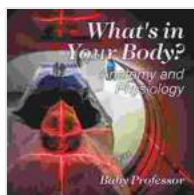
The endocrine system includes the pituitary gland, the thyroid gland, the adrenal glands, the pancreas, and the ovaries and testes.

The Immune System

The immune system is responsible for protecting the body from infection and disease. The immune system includes the white blood cells, the antibodies, and the complement proteins.

The white blood cells are cells that fight infection and disease. The antibodies are proteins that bind to foreign invaders, such as bacteria and viruses. The complement proteins are proteins that help the white blood cells to destroy foreign invaders.

The human body is a complex and amazing machine. The study of human anatomy and physiology helps us to understand how the body works, and how to keep it healthy.



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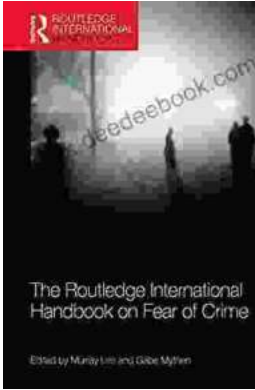
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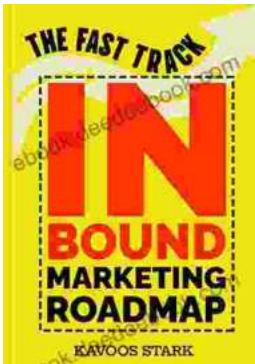
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