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**THE HUMAN BODY SYSTEM**

Who are we?

Without our bodies we are nothing. A person cannot exist without a body. In this book you can see pictures of some basic structures of the human body. You can also begin to see the interconnections between the different parts of the body in order to understand how the body functions

The system is the set of homogeneous or similar organs by predominant structure or tissue. It is present in living beings to fulfill a physiological function. However, the apparatus is a set of organs not necessarily similar in structure or tissue

The human body has more than fifty trillion cells. These are grouped into tissues, which are organized into organs and these into eight apparatuses or systems: locomotor (muscular and skeletal), respiratory, digestive, excretory, circulatory, endocrine, nervous and reproductive.

Skeletal system .

Our skeleton consists of all our bones, teeth, cartilage, and joints. Some bones protect our internal organs. Some bones provide a framework for the body (just as the spokes of an umbrella provide a framework). Some bones contain red marrow that produces blood cells and yellow marrow that also stores fat.

In biology, the skeletal system or skeleton is the biological system that provides support, support and protection to the soft tissues and muscles in living organisms. The skeletal system has locomotion, support and protection functions

The human skeleton is divided into two parts: Axial skeleton, formed by the skull, vertebral column, ribs and sternum. ... Appendicular skeleton, formed by the bones of the upper and lower limbs along with the scapular and pelvic girdles. It consists of 126 bones.

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Respiratory system

The respiratory system or respiratory system is the set of organs that living beings possess, in order to exchange gases with the environment. Its structure and function is highly variable depending on the type of organism and its habitat.

The main functions of the respiratory system are to obtain oxygen from the external environment, to supply it to the cells, and to eliminate carbon dioxide produced by cellular metabolism from the body.

It is made up of: roof rack, nose, windpipe, lungs, bronchi and bronchioles.

Circulatory system.

The circulatory or cardiovascular system is an internal transport system that living beings use to move nutrients, metabolites, oxygen, carbon dioxide, hormones and other substances within their bodies.

The circulatory system is responsible for pumping, transporting and distributing blood throughout the body. It integrates with the heart and blood vessels: arteries, veins, and capillaries. ... Capillaries are the place where the exchange of nutrients and gases between blood and tissues takes place.

The heart is a muscular pump and is considered the center of the circulatory system. Arteries carry nutrient-rich and oxygenated blood from the heart to the tissues, while veins carry poorly oxygenated blood to the heart (pulmonary arteries and veins are the only exception to this rule). Capillaries are the site of the exchange of nutrients and gases between blood and tissues.

Lymphatic system

The lymphatic system is the anatomical structure that carries the lymph. It has some similarities with the circulatory system, but the liquid that is transported is not blood, but lymph.

The functions of the lymphatic system are to keep body fluids in balance and defend the body from infection. It is made up of a network of lymphatic vessels that carry lymph (a clear, watery liquid that contains protein, salts, glucose, and other substances) throughout the body.

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## Lymphatic system

lymphoid tissues of the lymphatic system are the spleen, thymus, lymph nodes, and bone marrow. The spleen has the function of filtering the blood and cleaning it of altered cellular forms and, together with the thymus and the bone marrow, they fulfill the function of maturing the lymphocytes, which are a type of leukocyte.

## Nervous system

lymphoid tissues of the lymphatic system are the spleen, thymus, lymph nodes, and bone marrow. The spleen has the function of filtering the blood and cleaning it of altered cellular forms and, together with the thymus and the bone marrow, they fulfill the function of maturing the lymphocytes, which are a type of leukocyte. cells specialized in conducting electrical signals. It is made up of neurons and glial cells.

The nervous system is a complex set of cells in charge of directing, supervising and controlling all the functions and activities of our organs and body in general. Much of living beings, as well as human beings, have nervous systems. It is part of our body and helps us not only to perceive, integrate and respond to the world around us, but also to send, receive and interpret information from all the parts of our body. The nervous system is a complex set of cells in charge of directing, supervising and controlling all the functions and activities of our organs and body in general. Much of living beings, as well as human beings, have nervous systems. It is part of our body and helps us not only to perceive, integrate and respond to the world around us, but also to send, receive and interpret information from all the parts of our body.

## Endocrine system

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## Endocrine system

The endocrine system is mainly made up of glands that produce chemical messengers called hormones.

Other glands are also included in the endocrine system, as they contain the endocrine tissue that secretes hormones, such as the pancreas, ovaries, and testicles.

## Urinary system

The human urinary system is a set of organs responsible for the production, storage and expulsion of urine. Nitrogen waste from metabolism and other toxic substances are eliminated from the body through urine. It is divided into masculine and feminine.

The kidneys, ureters, bladder and urethra are the main structures of the urinary system. They filter blood and remove waste from the body in the form of urine. The size and position of the lower urinary structures vary in the male and female anatomy.

## Reproductive system

The genital apparatus is the set of organs whose functioning is related to sexual reproduction, sexuality, the synthesis of sex hormones and urination. there are two: masculine and feminine. It is a vital function. It is a set of different organs in charge of the vital function of reproduction. The condition of vital function is due not to a single individual but to the whole of the species.

male reproductive system structure: The penis and urethra are part of the reproductive and urinary system. The scrotum, testicles, epididymis, vas deferens, seminal vesicles, and prostate make up the rest of the male reproductive system.

female reproductive system structure: The female genital apparatus (or female reproductive system) is made up of two parts: the uterus, which houses the developing fetus, produces vaginal and uterine secretions, and transfers the semen to the uterine or fallopian tubes; and the ovaries, which produce female oocytes or gametes.