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Cuadro del tema:

“Human Body Systems”

HUMAN BODY SYSTEMS

Skeletal system

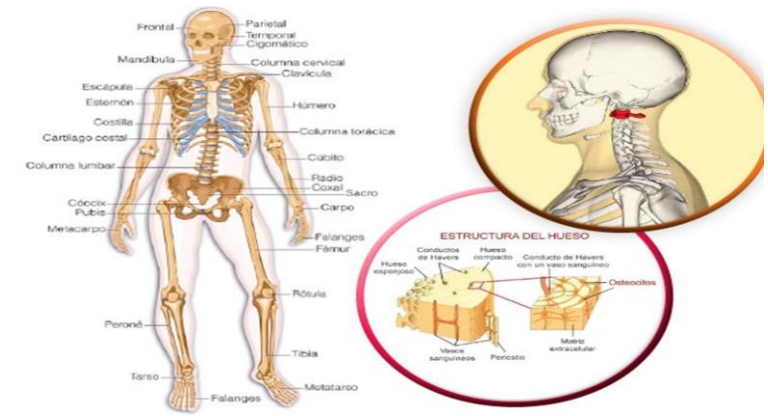
consists of all our bones, cartilage, and joints.

some bones protect our internal organs. some bones provide a framework for the body.

Some bones contain red marrow these produce blood cells and also produce yellow marrow that are in charge of storing fat

The backbone is made of vertebrae, cartilage is softer than bones and is somewhat flexible.

The skull they are the bones that enclose the brain and support the face and teeth



Muscular system

Tendons attach one end of the biceps and triceps to the shoulder blade and the other end to the radius or ulna.

each muscle can pull, but it cannot push.

there are three kinds of muscles: **skeletal muscle:** these muscles are attached to bones. they are also called voluntary muscles

smooth muscle: these are found in the walls of the digestive tract, urinary bladder. they are involuntary muscles because we do not consciously control them

cardiac muscle: these are the muscles of the heart.



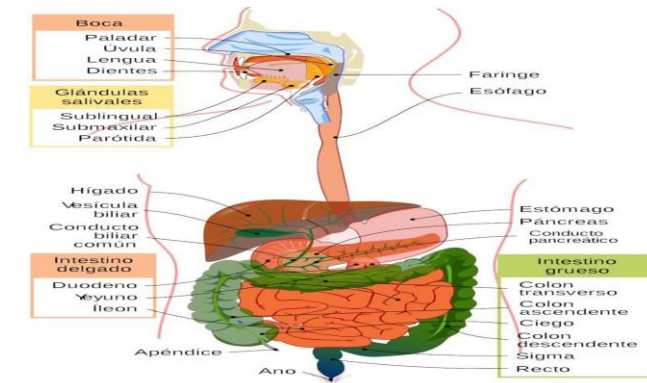
Digestive system

The body needs energy to function properly, energy is acquired by the food consumed

The intestinal wall: the intestinal wall is folded, and each fold is lined with villi.

The stomach has no fixed shape. The shape and position of the stomach may depend on the amount of food.

The epiglottis is responsible for closing the opening of the trachea, so that food does not enter the lungs.



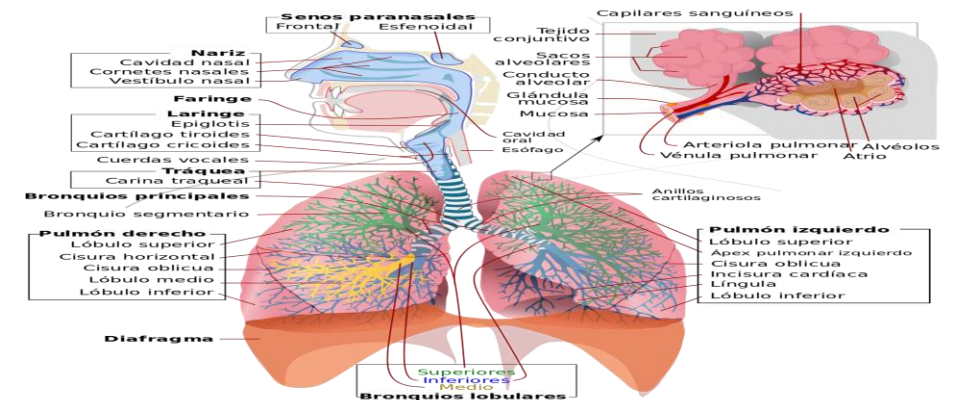
Respiratory system

Our cells obtain oxygen to obtain energy, when we breathe interchangeably gases with our environment

The 3 processes of gas exchange: air passes into our lungs O₂ and that goes to our blood and CO₂ passes from our blood to the air

The circulatory system is responsible for transporting O₂ and CO₂ throughout the body, hemoglobin transports O₂

cells take up O₂ and release CO₂



Circulatory system

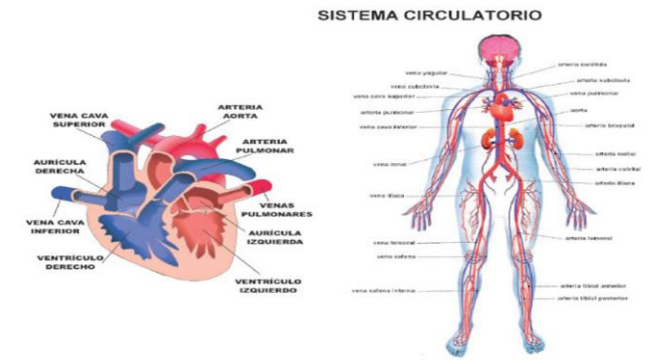
transports respiratory gases, nutrient molecules, wastes, and hormones throughout the body.

The heart pumps by rhythmically contracting and relaxing. the circulatory system also regulates our body temperature

valves allow blood to flow in only one direction valves automatically close when blood pushes in the wrong direction

The circulatory system is made up of the heart and blood vessels, including arteries, veins, and capillaries.

A drop of blood contains approximately 5 million red blood cells, 5000 to 10,000 white blood cells, and around 250,000 platelets



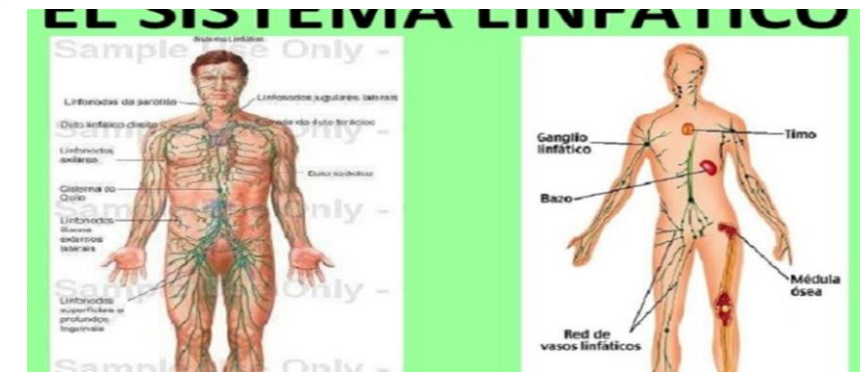
Lymphatic system

Our bodies must be regulated for it to be completely healthy, must be in balance before any change

white blood cells in the lymphatic system fight disease.

lymphocytes are white blood cells that defend the body from viruses, bacteria, and even cancer cells.

Damaged cells release chemicals and release fluid and White blood cells attack any foreign body



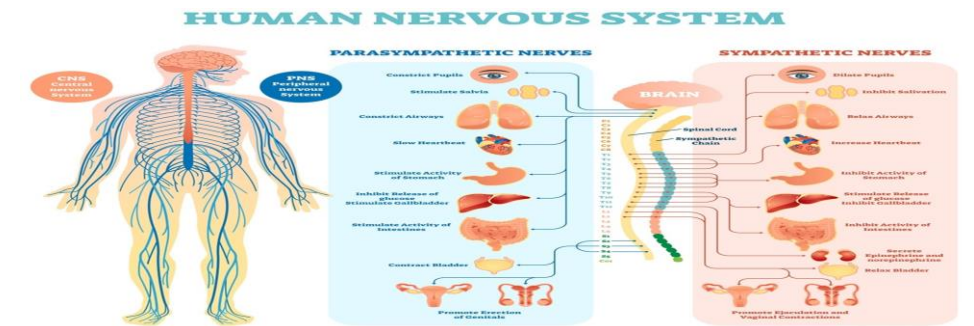
Nervous system

consists of the structures and processes that make up the brain the spinal cord, and the peripheral nerves distributed throughout the body

The functions: **sensory input:** the conduction of signals from sensory receptors.

integration: the interpretation of the sensory signals and the formulation of responses.

motor output: are those related to the transmission of efferent information, that is, from the central nervous system to the periphery



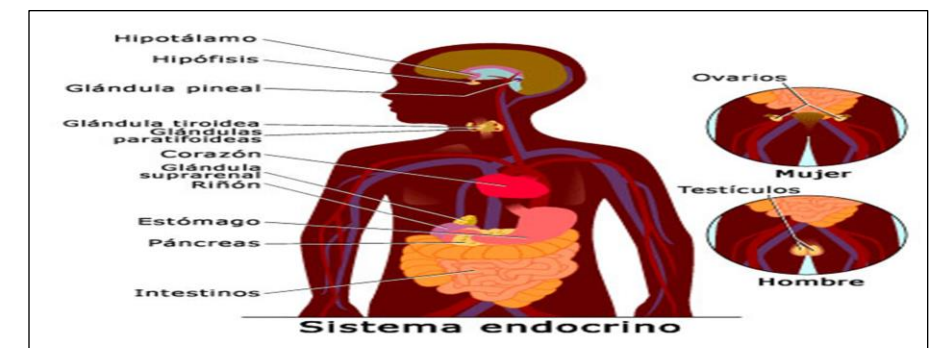
Endocrine system

many functions are controlled by the endocrine system which consists of glands that make and secrete regulatory chemicals called hormones

molecular messengers: hormones are molecules that are secreted in one part of the body and travel through the bloodstream

there are two main kinds of hormones: hormones made from amino acids and Steroid hormones

Although there are many parts of the body that make hormones, the main glands that make up the human endocrine system are: the pituitary, the thyroid gland



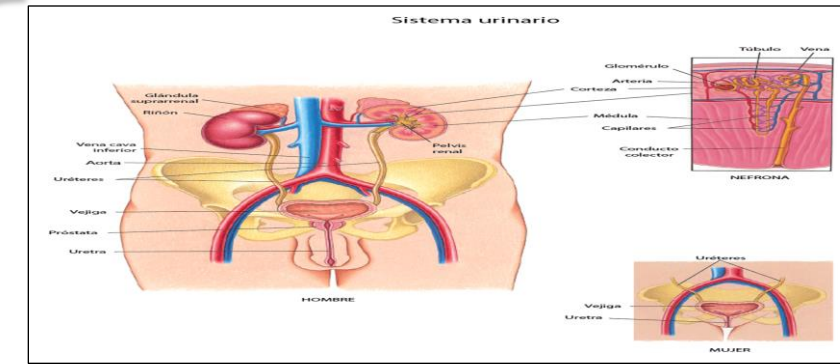
Urinary system

It 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.

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.



Reproductive system

The genital apparatus is the set of organs whose functioning is related to sexual reproduction

The female genital apparatus 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

and the ovaries, which produce female oocytes or gametes.

