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HUMAN BODY SYSTEMS

A body system is a group of organs that work together to perform a specific function.

Digestive system

Mechanical and chemical degradation of food in order to absorb it and use it as energy

The digestive tract is formed by the organs through which food and liquids pass when they are swallowed, digested, absorbed and leave the body in the form of feces. These organs are the mouth, pharynx (throat), esophagus, stomach, small intestine, large intestine, rectum and anus.

Mouth-The digestive process begins in the mouth when a person chews. The salivary glands produce saliva, a digestive juice that moistens food for easier transport down the esophagus to the stomach.

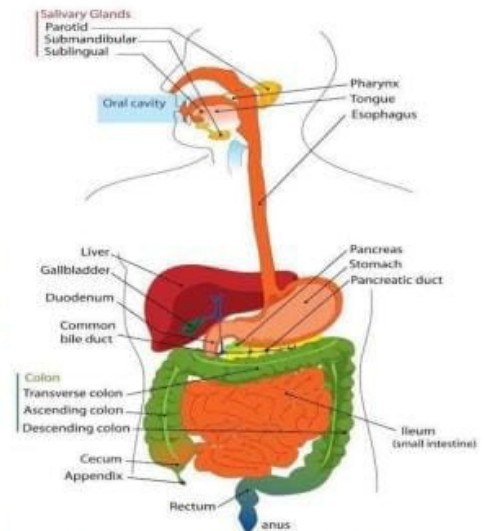
Esophagus-After swallowing, peristalsis pushes food down the esophagus into the stomach.

Stomach-Glands located in the stomach lining produce stomach acids and enzymes that chemically break down food. Stomach muscles mix food with these digestive juices.

Pancreas-The pancreas produces a digestive juice that has enzymes that chemically break down carbohydrates, fats, and proteins.

Liver-The liver produces a digestive juice called bile that helps digest fats and some vitamins.

Gallbladder-The gallbladder stores bile between meals. When a person eats, the gallbladder squeezes bile into the small intestine through the bile ducts.



Small intestine-The small intestine produces a digestive juice, which mixes with bile and a pancreatic juice to complete the chemical breakdown of proteins, carbohydrates, and fats. Bacteria in the small intestine produce some of the enzymes needed to digest carbohydrates.

Large intestine-In the large intestine, more water is transported from the gastrointestinal tract to the bloodstream.

Urinary system

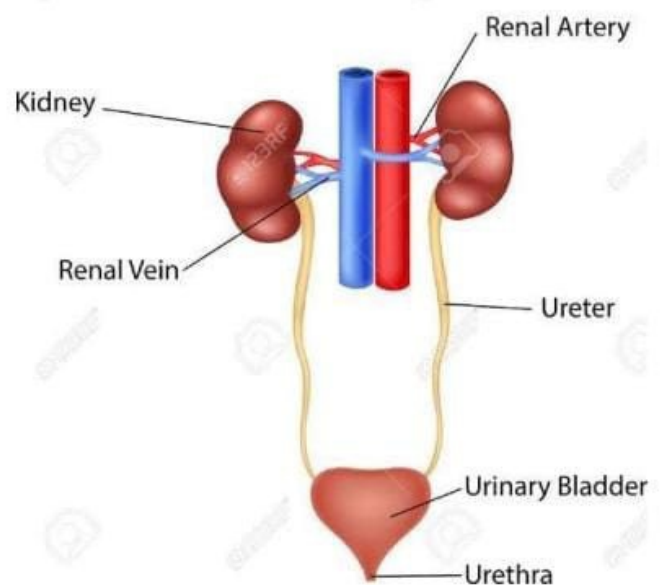
Filtration of the blood and elimination of unnecessary and waste products through the production through the production and excretion of urine.

Two kidneys. A pair of dark brown to purple organs located below the ribs and toward the center of the back. Their function is to remove liquid waste from the blood in the form of urine; to maintain a stable balance of salts and other substances in the blood; and to produce erythropoietin, a hormone useful in the formation of red blood cells.

Two ureters. Two narrow tubes that carry urine from the kidneys to the bladder. Muscles in the walls of the ureters continuously contract and relax to force urine downward, away from the kidneys.

Bladder. A triangular-shaped hollow organ located in the lower abdomen.

Urinary System



Two sphincter muscles. The circular muscles that help keep urine from leaking by closing tightly like a rubber band around the opening of the bladder.

Bladder nerves. These nerves tell the person when it is time to urinate or empty the bladder.

Urethra. This tube allows urine to be expelled from the body

Endocrine system

Production of hormones to regulate a variety of bodily functions (menstrual cycle, blood sugar or blood glucose levels)

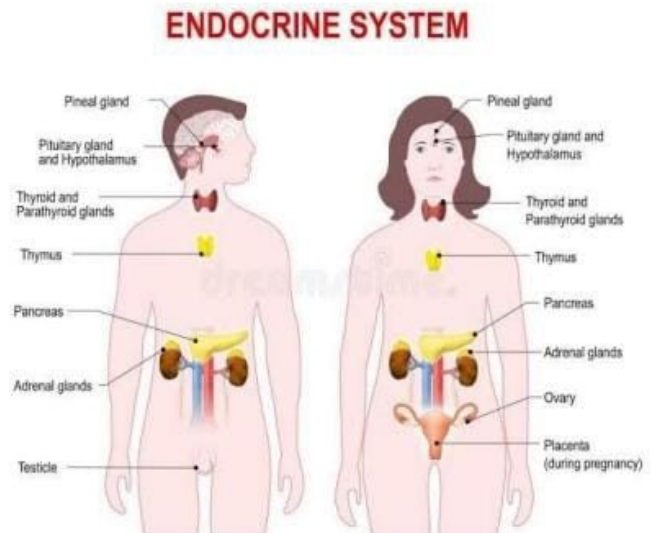
Hypothalamus. The hypothalamus is located at the base of the brain, near the optic chiasm, where the optic nerves cross and meet behind each eye.

Pineal gland. The pineal gland is located under the corpus callosum, in the middle of the brain. It produces the hormone melatonin, which helps the body know when it is time to sleep.

Pituitary. The pituitary gland is located below the brain. It is usually no larger than a bean and controls many functions of the other endocrine glands.

Thyroid and parathyroid glands. The thyroid and parathyroid glands are located in the front of the neck, below the larynx.

Thymus. The thymus is located in the upper chest and produces T lymphocytes (white blood cells that fight infection and destroy abnormal cells).



Adrenal gland. The adrenal glands are located on top of each kidney.

Pancreas. The pancreas runs across the back of the abdomen, behind the stomach. The pancreas is involved in digestion and also in the production of hormones. Hormones produced by the pancreas include insulin and glucagon, which regulate blood sugar levels.

Ovaries. The ovaries in women are located on either side of the uterus, below the opening of the fallopian tubes (tubes that extend from the uterus to the ovaries).

Testicles. The testicles of males are located in a pouch that hangs outside the male body. The testes produce testosterone and sperm.

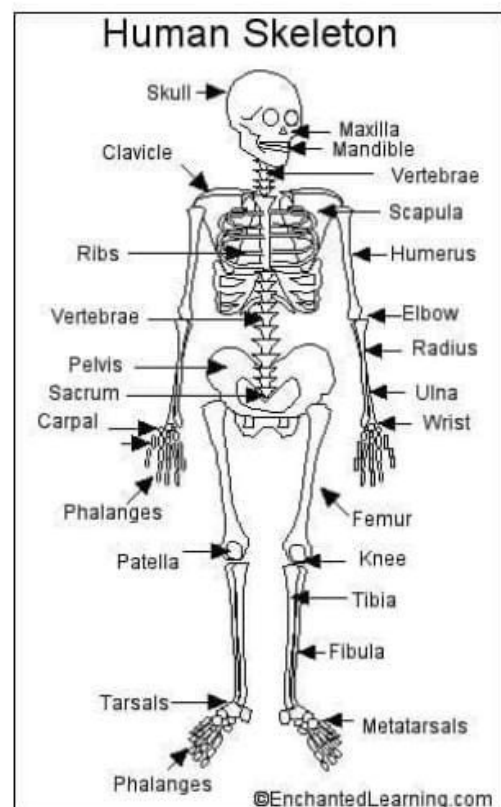
Musculoskeletal system

Bone: mineralized connective tissue containing collagen and calcium phosphate (a mineral crystal). Calcium phosphate gives bone its characteristic firmness. Bone tissue can be compact (in the cortex) or spongy (inside). In addition, bones provide support and protection for the body's organs.

Cartilage: fibrous connective tissue that is composed of collagen fibers in a gel-like substance called chondrin. Cartilage provides flexible support to certain types of structures in adults such as the nose, trachea and ears.

Tendon: fibrous band of connective tissue attached to bone and connects bones to other bones.

Ligament: fibrous band of connective tissue that binds bones and other connective tissues in joints.

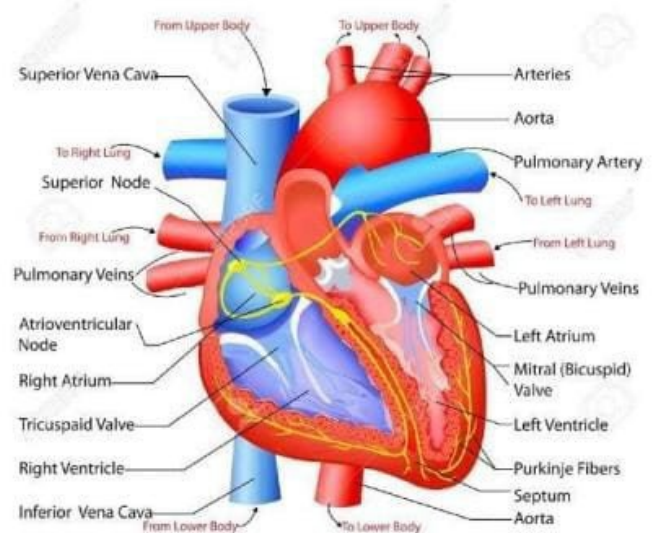


Joint: a site where two or more bones or other skeletal components are joined

Cardiovascular system

Transport of oxygen, nutrients and hormones throughout the body and elimination of metabolic waste products.

The heart. This muscular organ functions to pump blood throughout the body through an intricate network of blood vessels.



The arteries. These thick-walled blood vessels carry oxygenated blood away from the heart.

Veins. These blood vessels carry deoxygenated blood back to the heart.

Capillaries. These tiny blood vessels facilitate the exchange of oxygen, nutrients and waste between your circulatory system and your organs and tissues.

Respiratory system

Gaseous exchange of oxygen and carbon dioxide between the body and the ambient air, regulation of acid-base balance and phonation

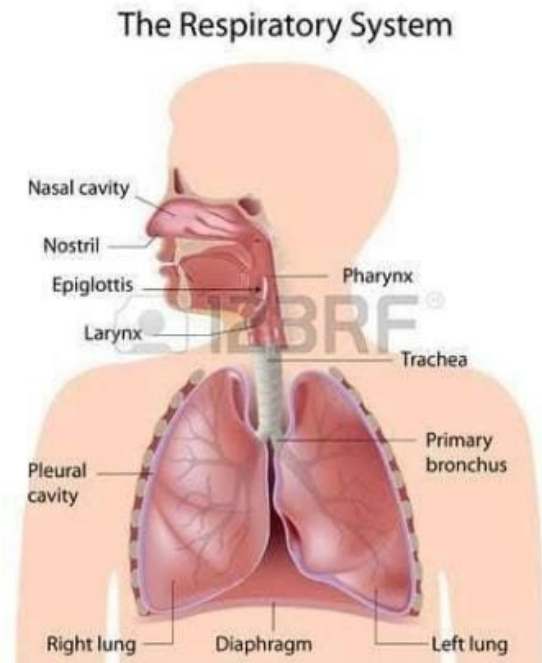
Nose. Air from outside enters the respiratory tract through the nostrils where it is: Filtered by the fimbriae, hairs that clean the air of large particles.

Larynx. It is the organ where the vocal cords, responsible for the voice, are located. The larynx is partially covered by the epiglottis, a kind of plug that closes when we swallow so that food does not pass into the respiratory tract.

Trachea. Going down the larynx, the air reaches the trachea, a tube about 12 cm long, located in front of the esophagus. The trachea is lined with numerous cilia (small extensions of tubular structure) that help to expel any dust that may have passed into the pharynx.

Bronchi, Bronchioles and Alveoli. The bronchi enter the lungs where they divide again into finer branches called bronchioles.

Lungs. Finally, the lungs are two spongy organs of reddish color, located in the thorax, on both sides of the heart and protected by the ribs. The right lung consists of three fragments, while the left lung, slightly smaller, consists of only two, since it has to share the space of the left hemithorax with the heart.



Nervous system

Initiation and regulation of the body's vital functions, sensations, body movements.

Reproductive system

Production of reproductive cells and contributes to the reproductive process.

Integumentary system

Physical protection of the body surface, sensory perception, synthesis of vitamins and minerals.