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**Nombre de la Licenciatura: Enfermería**

# Human System

## Urinary system

**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.

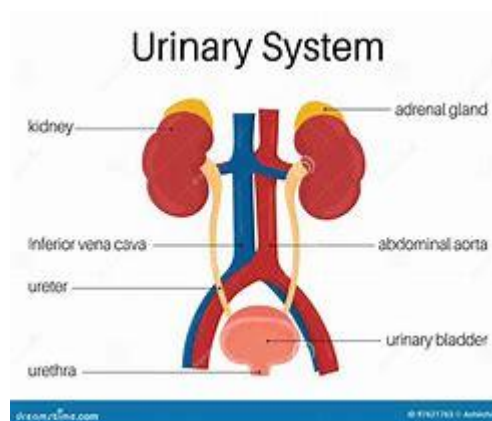
**Bladder:** A triangular-shaped hollow organ located in the lower abdomen.

**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.

**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.



# Respiratory system

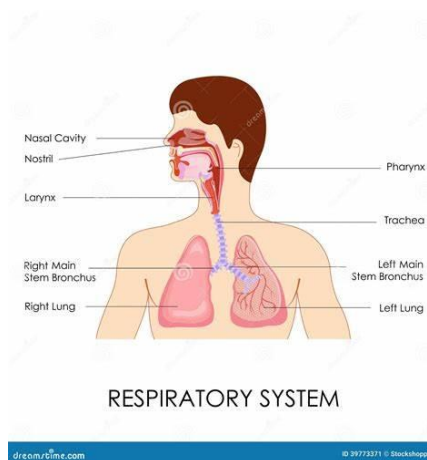
**Nose:** Air from outside enters the respiratory tract through the nostrils where it is: Filtered by the fimbriae, hairs that clean the air of large particles.

**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.



# Digestive System

**Mouth:** crushes food and turns it into small pieces.

**Esophagus:** transports these crushed foods to the stomach.

**Stomach:** Mix small pieces with acidic juices to break them down further.

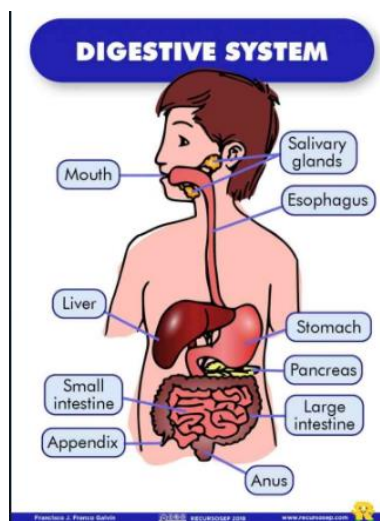
**Small intestine:** absorbs nutrients and takes them to your blood.

**Liver:** Produces bile that helps your body absorb fats.

**Gallbladder:** Functions as a storage for bile and retains it until it is needed.

**Pancreas:** generates enzymes that will help you digest proteins, carbohydrates and fats.

**Large intestine:** here the waste arrives that will be expelled



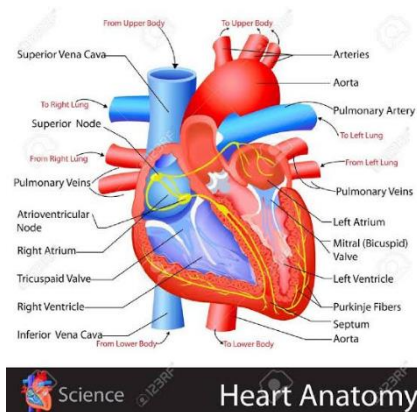
# Cardiovascular System

**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.



## Skeletal 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



# Nervous system

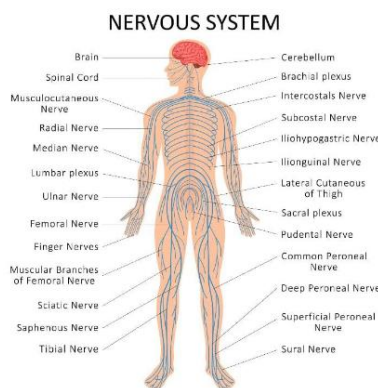
The brain its most voluminous part, which encompasses the brain, divided into its two hemispheres; the cerebellum, which integrates motor functions and is in the neck region; and the brain stem that connects the spinal cord to the brain, composed of the midbrain, pons and medulla oblongata.

**Spinal cord.** Extension of the brain that goes inside the bones of the spine and to which all the nerve endings in the body are connected.

**Peripheral Nervous System (PNS).** The peripheral nervous system is made up of nerves, which run through the body and are divided into two groups:

**Cranial nerves.** There are 12 pairs of nerves located, as their name indicates, in the head, where they control information pertinent to the face, neck and main senses, connecting everything to the brain.

**Spinal nerves.** There are 31 pairs of nerves that control information from the trunk and extremities, connecting to the spinal cord.



# Muscular system

**Skeletal or striated muscle, which produces voluntary movements**

**Visceral or smooth muscle, which allows the mobility of structures such as the digestive tract.**

**Cardiac muscle, which shares properties with striated an**

