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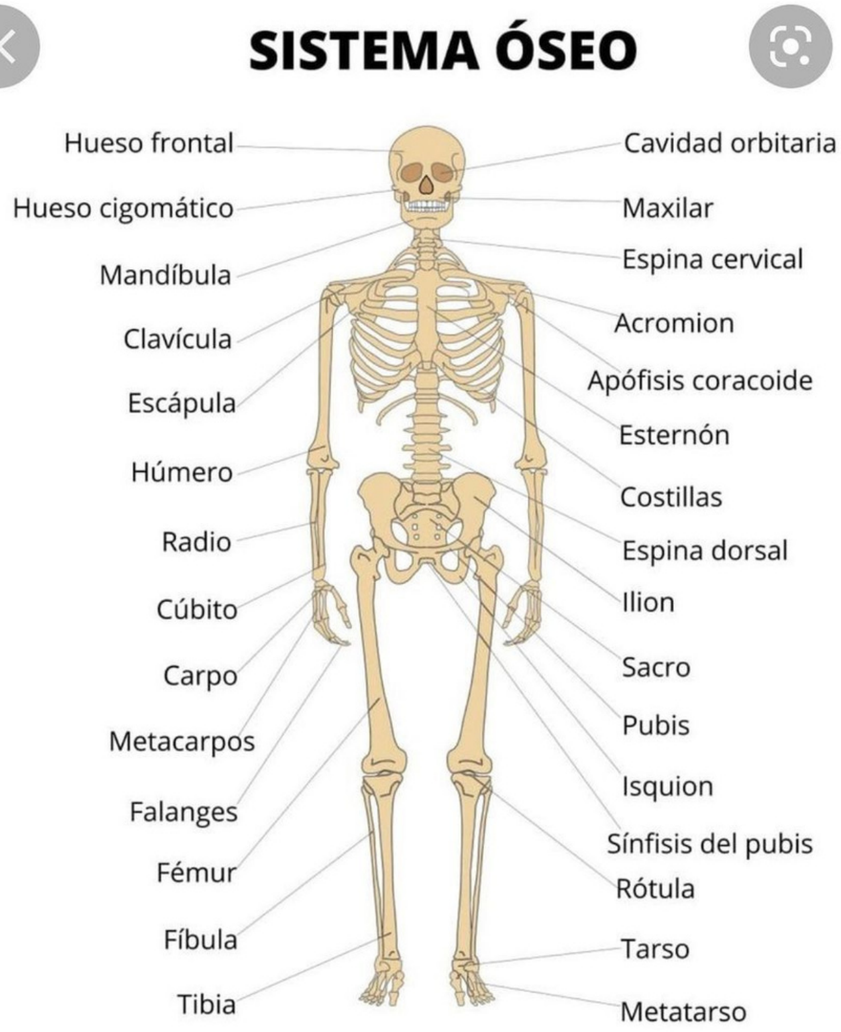
SYSTEMS OF BODY

ALEXIS GONZALEZ GONZALEZ

System skeletal

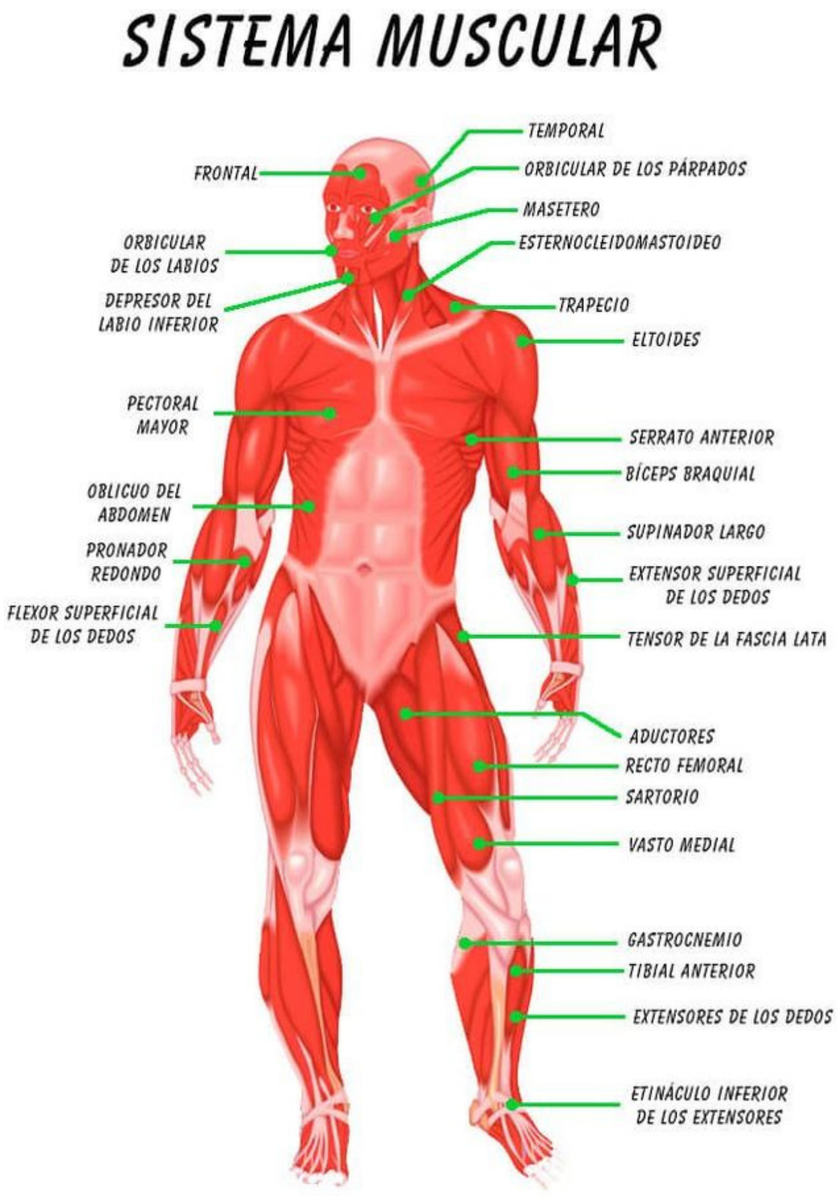


The skeletal system is made up of bones and cartilage. There are two parts of the skeleton; the axial and the appendicular. The axial skeleton consists of the
bones of the head and trunk. The appendicular skeleton consists of the bones of the extremities, as well as the shoulder girdle and waist pelvic.

There are a total of 206 bones in the adult human body. The place where two bones fit together is called a joint. Joints are supported by cartilage and reinforced by ligaments. Some functions of skeletal system are mechanical support, movement, protection, blood cell production, calcium storage and regulation endocrine.

The components of the skeletal system adjust to the functions of the parts of the body they are supporting. In this way the anatomy of bones, joints and ligaments is studied topographically, such as the bones of the head, neck, thorax, abdomen and upper and lower extremities.

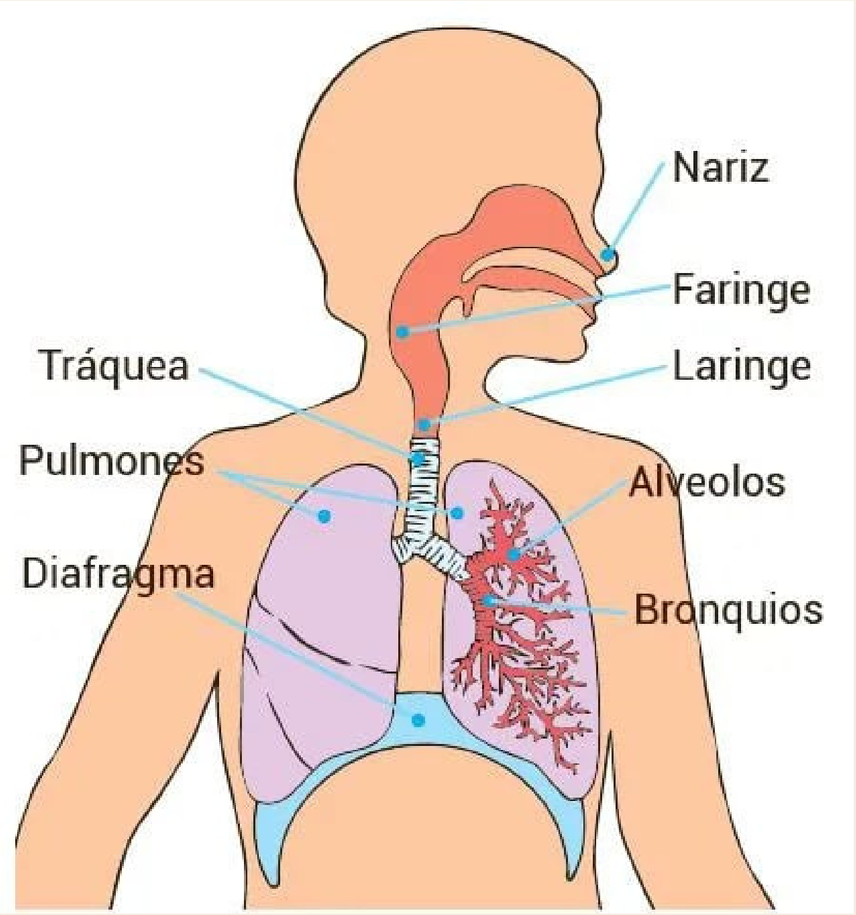
Muscular system



The muscular system consists of all the muscles of the body. There are three types of muscles: smooth muscle, cardiac muscle and skeletal muscle. The smooth muscle is found within the walls of blood vessels and hollow organs such as the stomach or intestines. The cardiac muscle cells form the heart muscle, also called myocardium. For their part, the muscles Skeletal structures are attached to the bones. Among the three types of muscles, only skeletal muscles can be consciously controlled and allow us to move our body, while the other two are regulated by the autonomic nervous system and this is something completely unconscious. Seen from the microscope, the fibers Skeletal and cardiac muscles are organized into a repetitive pattern, giving a striped appearance, this is why which are called striated muscles. On the contrary, the Smooth muscle does not contain repetitive sarcomeres, so it does not It is striated muscle.

SYSTEM RESPIRATORY

The respiratory system consists of a series of organs; the nasal cavity, the pharynx, larynx, trachea, bronchi, bronchioles and lungs (alveoli). Together, the nasal cavity and
the pharynx are called the system upper respiratory, while the rest of the named bodies include the respiratory system lower.

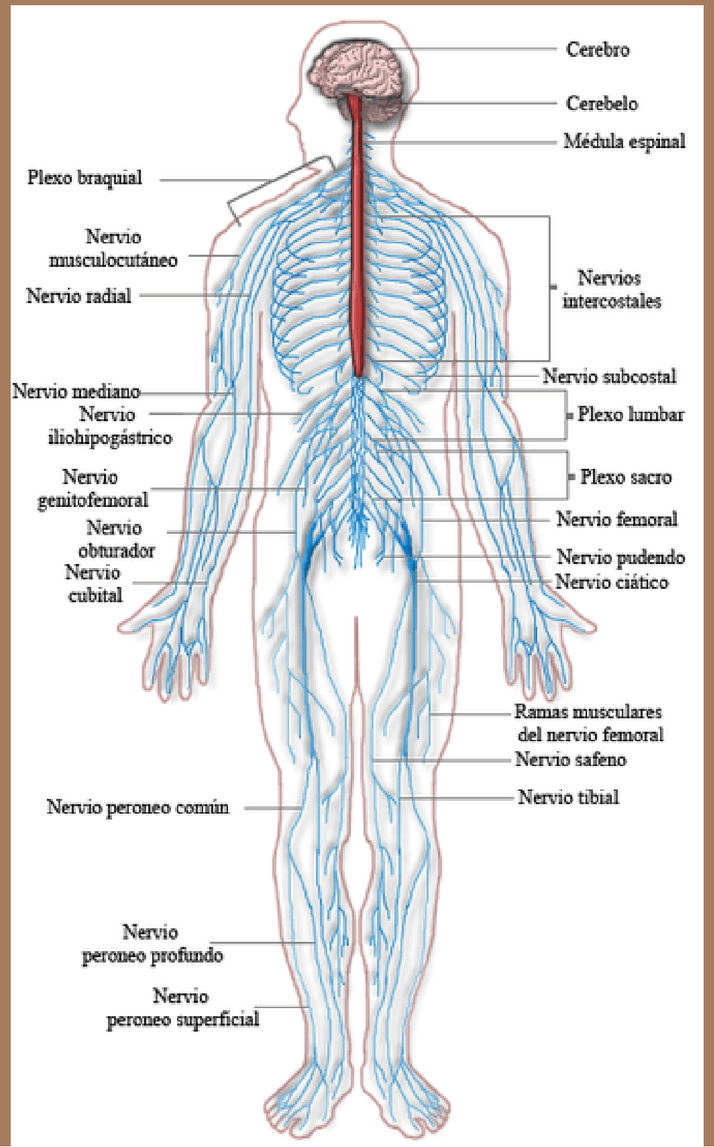


SYSTEM HIGHLY STRUNG

The nervous system is responsible for how we interact and respond to our environment by controlling the functions of our organs in different systems. The organs of nervous system are the brain, the spinal cord spinal cord and sensory organs. These will are interconnected by neurons, which act by transmitting the nerve signals throughout the body.

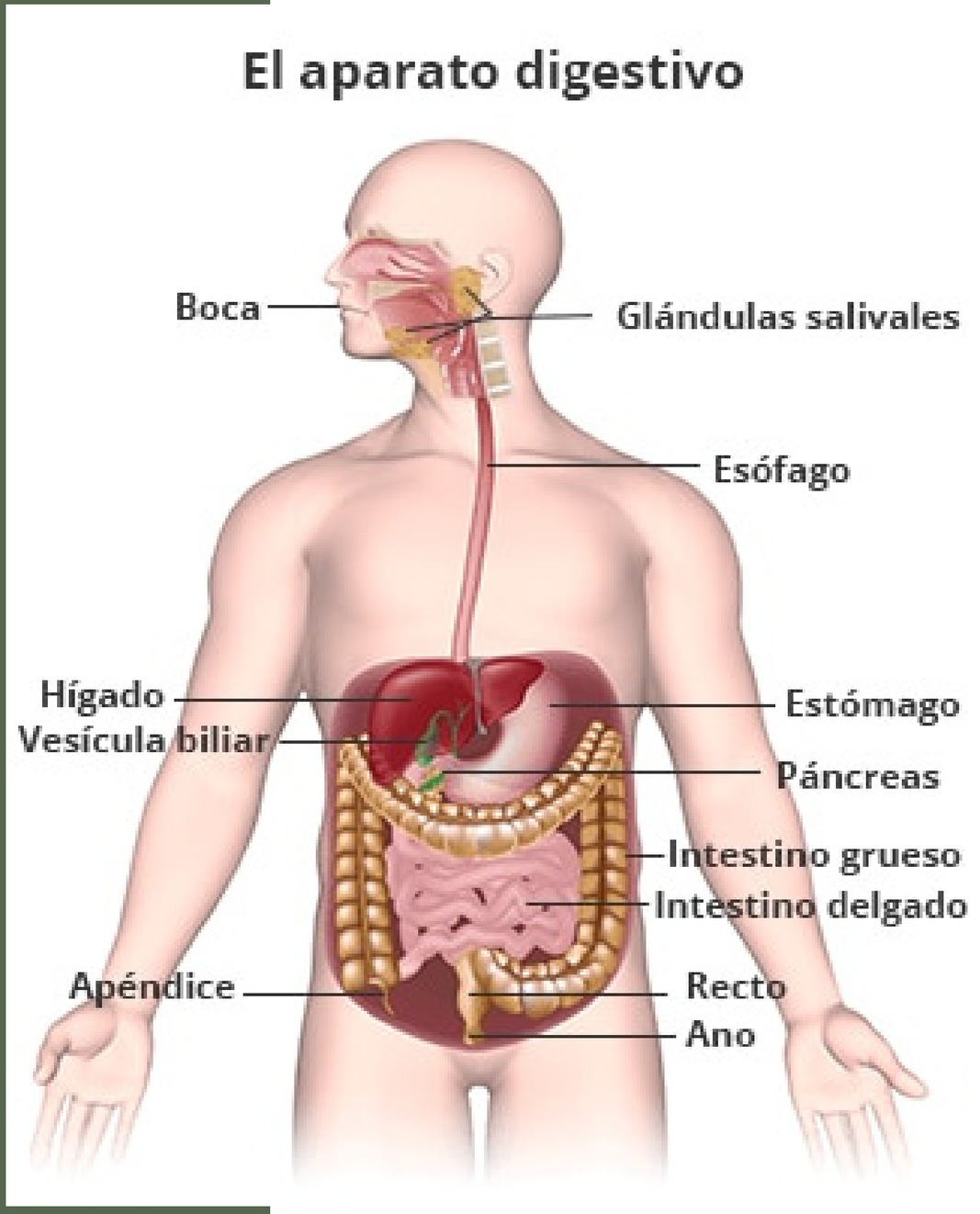
System highly strung

Morphologically and topographically, the nervous system is divided into: system central nervous (CNS) and nervous system peripheral (SNP). While functionally the nervous system considered as two parts: the system somatic nervous, or voluntary, and the autonomic nervous system, or involuntary.

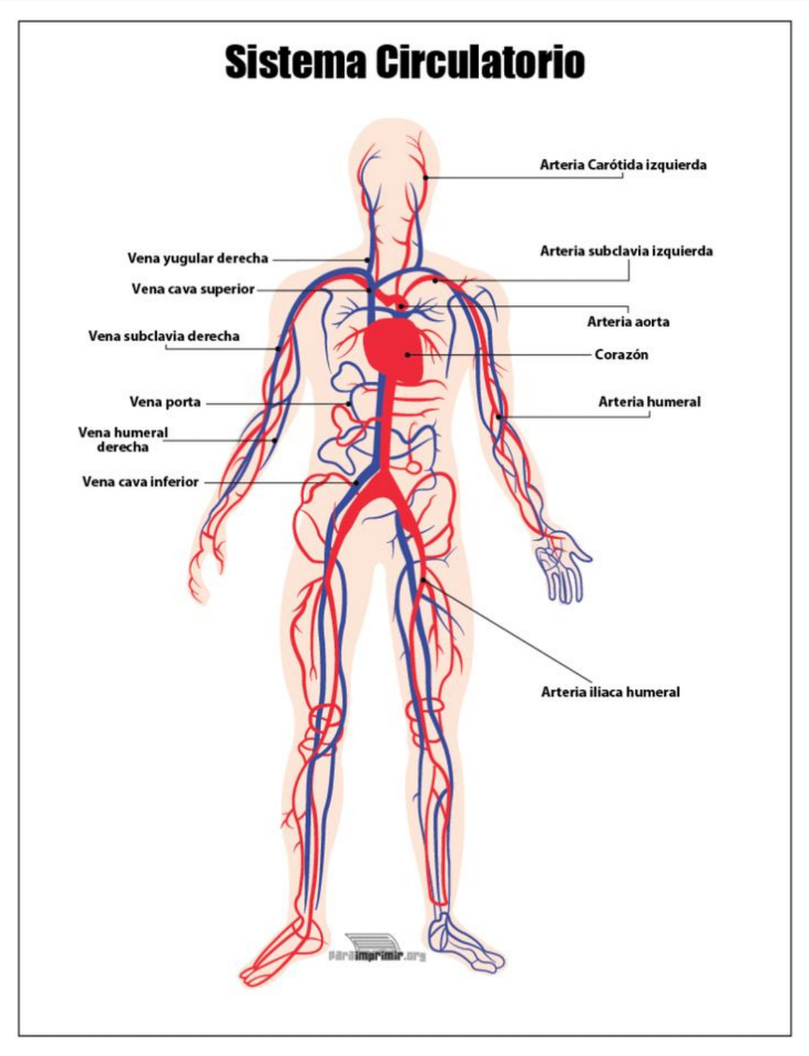


System digestive

System function
digestive is to degrade
food in compounds
increasingly smaller,
until these can be
absorbed and used as
energy. It consists of a
series of tract organs
gastrointestinal and organs
accessory digestives.
The organs of the digestive system
They cover everything from the mouth to the
anal canal, so it's actually a great
duct that includes the mouth, pharynx,
the esophagus, stomach, intestine
thin and then the thick to finish
in the anal canal. The digestive organs
accessories assist with
mechanical and chemical decomposition of
foods, these are the language, the
salivary glands, pancreas, liver
and the gallbladder.



SYSTEM CIRCULATORY



The cardiovascular system consists of the heart and the circulatory system of vessels
blood The heart is made up of four chambers; two atriums and two
ventricles. Blood enters the heart through the upper chambers, the
left and right atria, and exit through the left and right ventricles.
right. Heart valves prevent backflow of blood. The heart acts
like a two way bomb. The right side of the heart pumps blood
deoxygenated into the pulmonary circulation, where the blood is reoxygenated.
While simultaneously the left side of the heart pumps blood
oxygenated into the systemic circulation, distributing it to the peripheral tissues.
The heartbeat is controlled by the cardiac conduction system.
circulatory system, also called vascular system, consists of arteries, veins
and capillaries. Together they make up the network of blood vessels that act as
tubes to transport blood throughout the body. The blood comes out of
heart through the arteries, these progressively reduce in size
to continue as smaller arterial vessels called arterioles. The
Arterioles end in a network of even smaller vessels called capillaries. He
gas and nutrient exchange occurs through the walls of the
capillaries.