



**NOMBRE DEL ALUMNO: VANESA RUBÍ SALA GÓMEZ**

**NOMBRE DEL TEMA: SISTEMA**

**PARCIAL: 2°.**

**NOMBRE DEL PROFESOR: IGNACIO JAVIER SANCHEZ SOSSA**

**NOMBRE DE LA LICENCIATURA: ENFERMERÍA.**

**2DO CUATRIMESTRE**

**Lugar y Fecha de elaboración: Pichucalco, Chiapas; a 11 de febrero del 2024.**

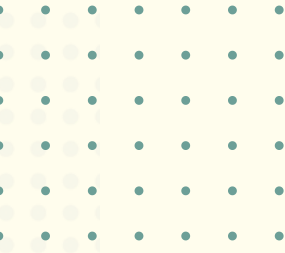
# SKELLETAL SYSTEM

## CONCEIT:

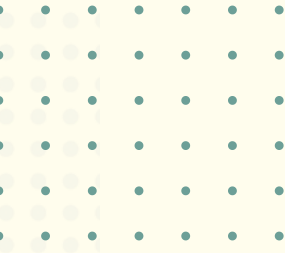
Biological system of solid formations of mesodermal origin that provides support, support and protection to soft tissues and muscles in living organisms.

## FUNCTION:

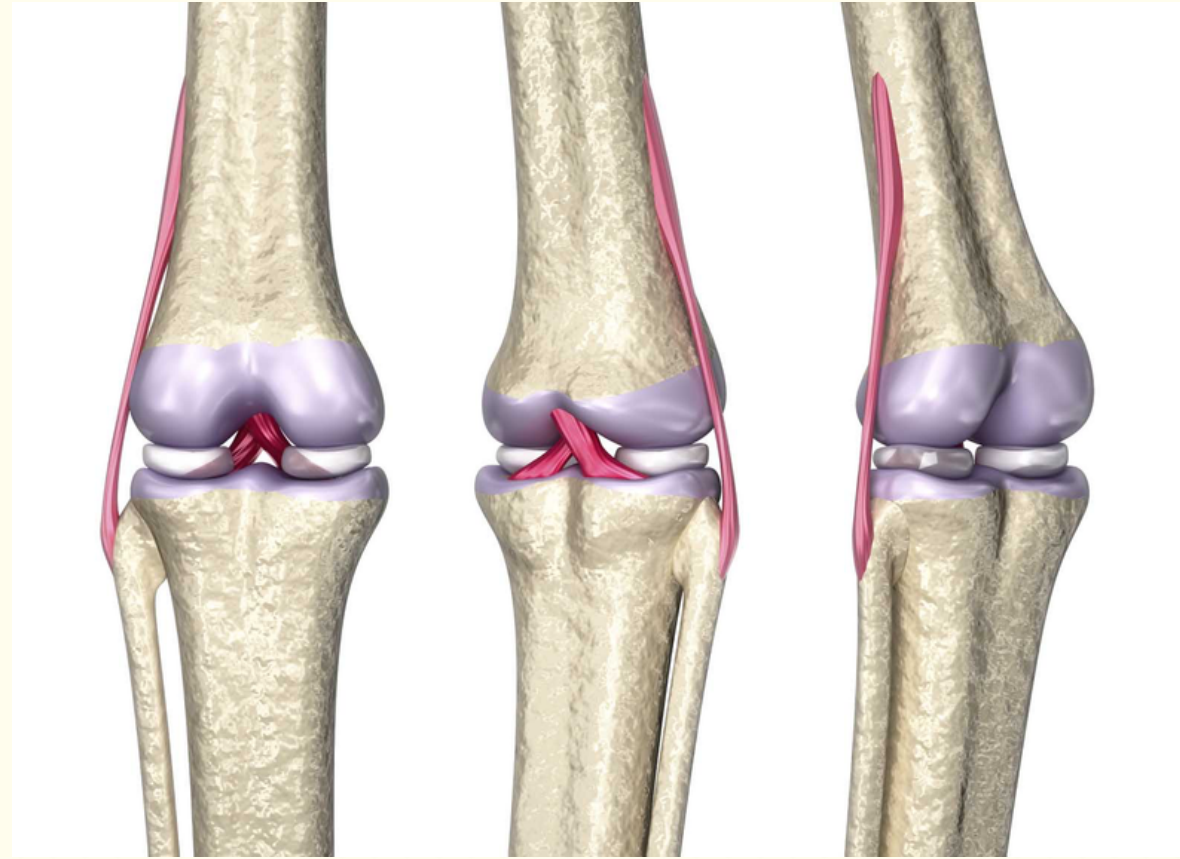
Bones work together with muscles to support the body when we stand and to move the body when we walk or run.



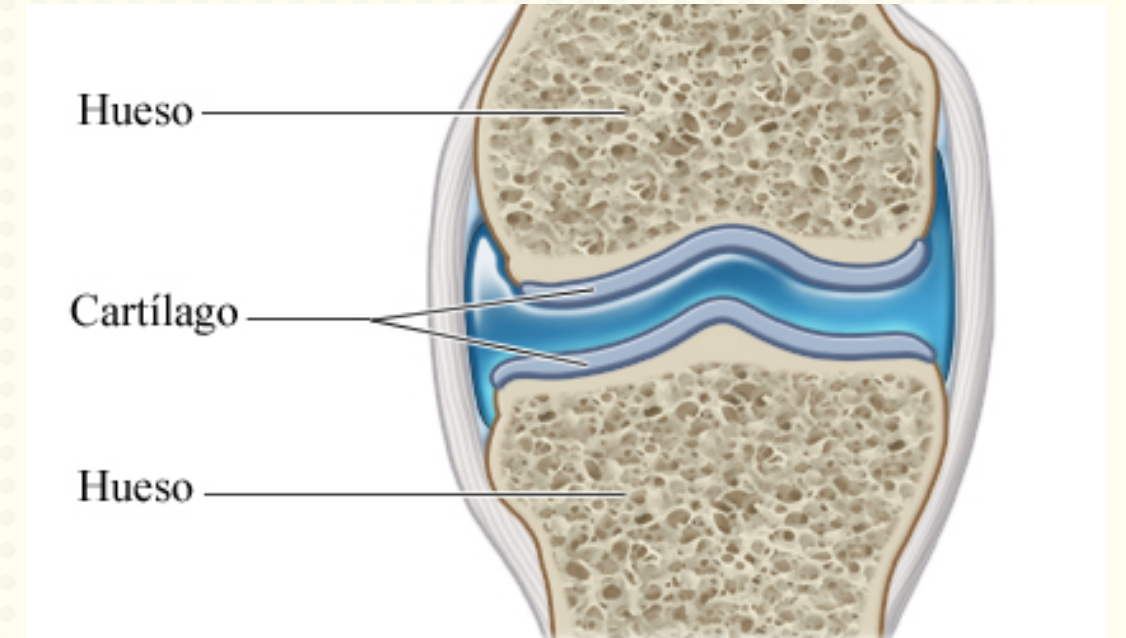
# COMPONENTS



BONES



LIGAMENTS



CARTILAGE



# NERVOUS SYSTEM

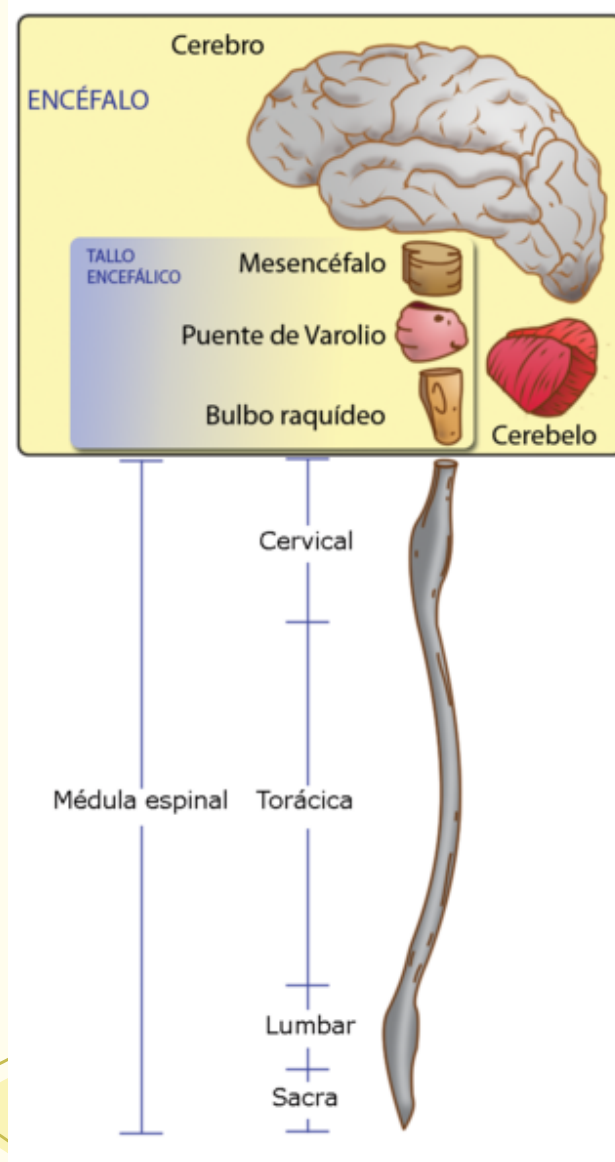
## CONCEPT:

A set of cells specialized in the conduction of electrical signals, it is made up of neurons and glial cells.

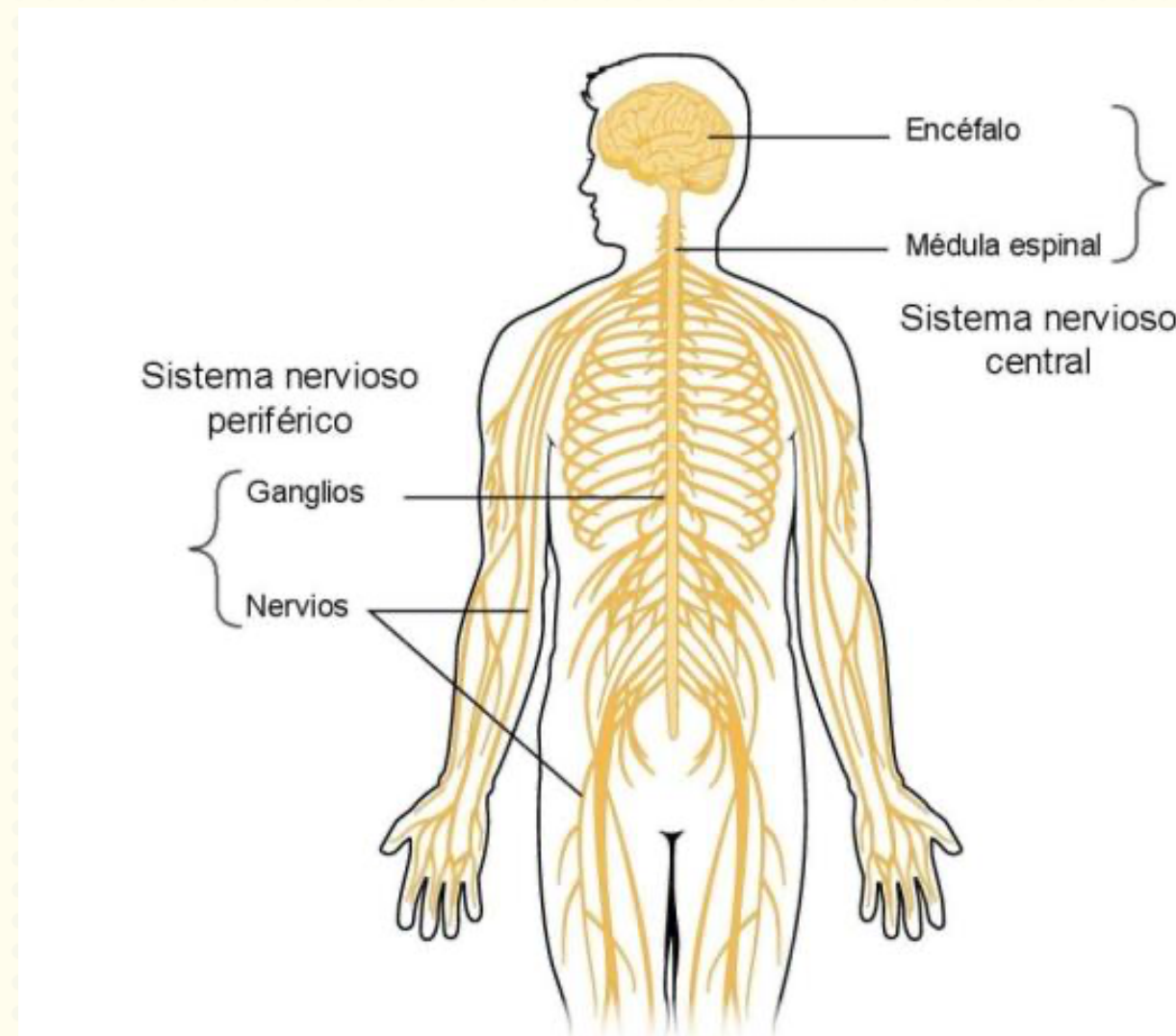
## FUNCTION:

Transmits signals between the brain and the rest of the body, including internal organs

# COMPONENTS



CENTRAL NERVOUS SYSTEM



PERIPHERAL NERVOUS SYSTEM

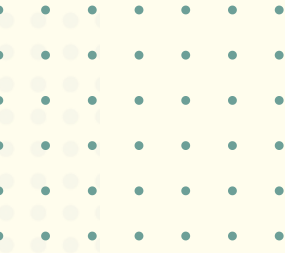
# CARDIOVASCULAR SYSTEM

## CONCEPT:

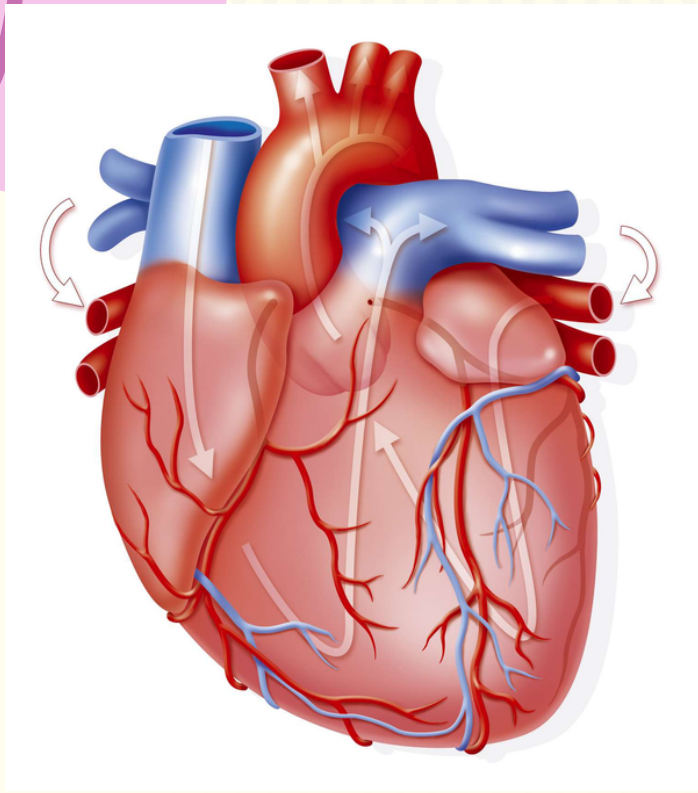
internal transport system that living beings use to move nutritional elements such as oxygen, carbon dioxide, hormones, metabolites and other substances within their body

## FUNCTION:

distributes oxygen, hormones, nutrients and other important substances to the body's cells and organs.



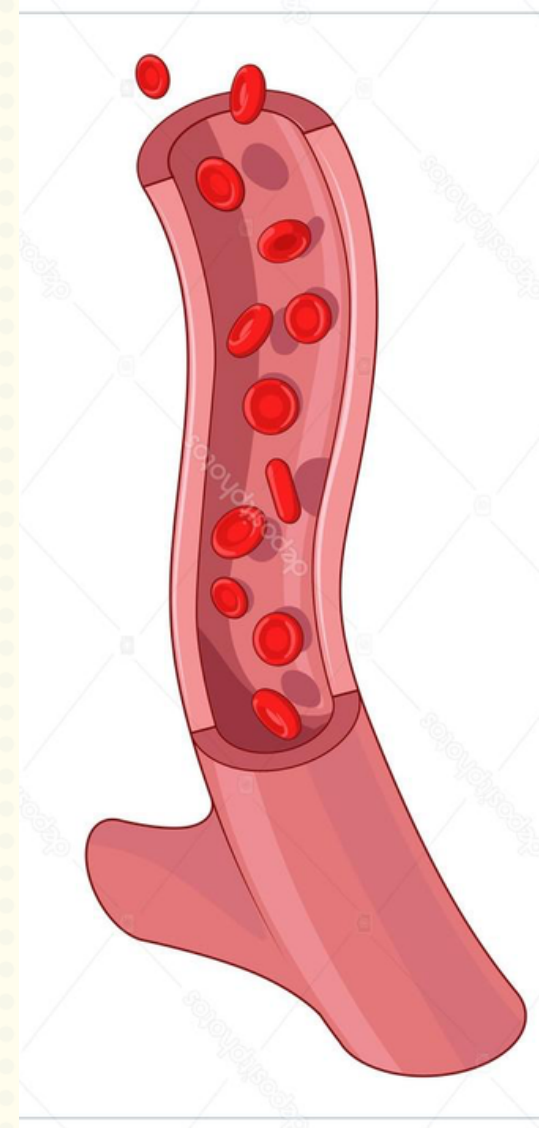
# COMPONENTS



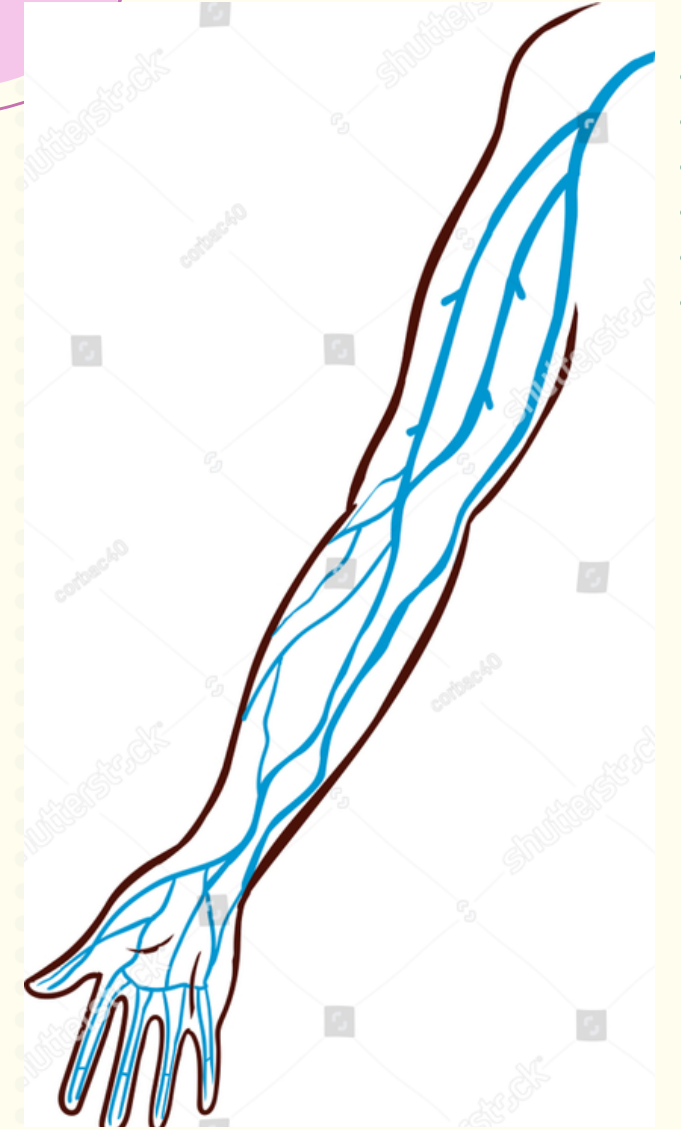
HEART



BLOOD



ARTERIES



VEINS



# RESPIRATORY SYSTEM

## CONCEPT:

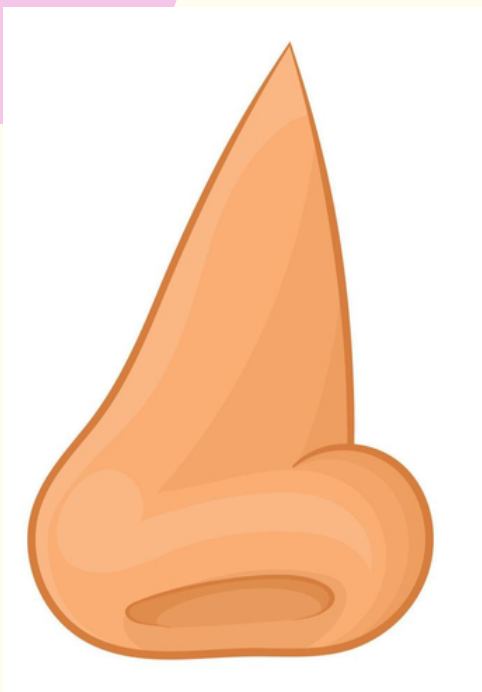
Set of organs that participate in respiration; includes the nose, throat, larynx, trachea, bronchi, and lungs.

## FUNCTION:

bring oxygen from the air to the blood and eliminate carbon dioxide (CO<sub>2</sub>) from the air.



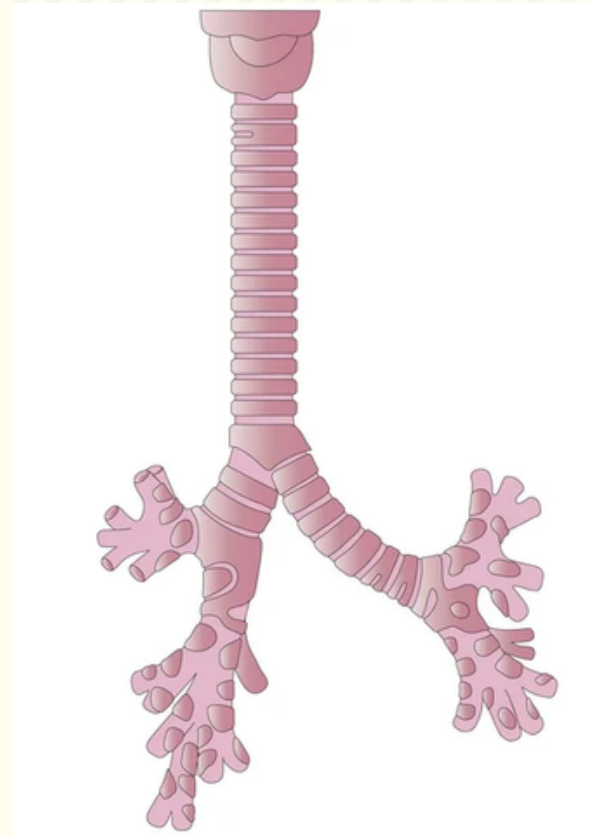
# COMPONENTS



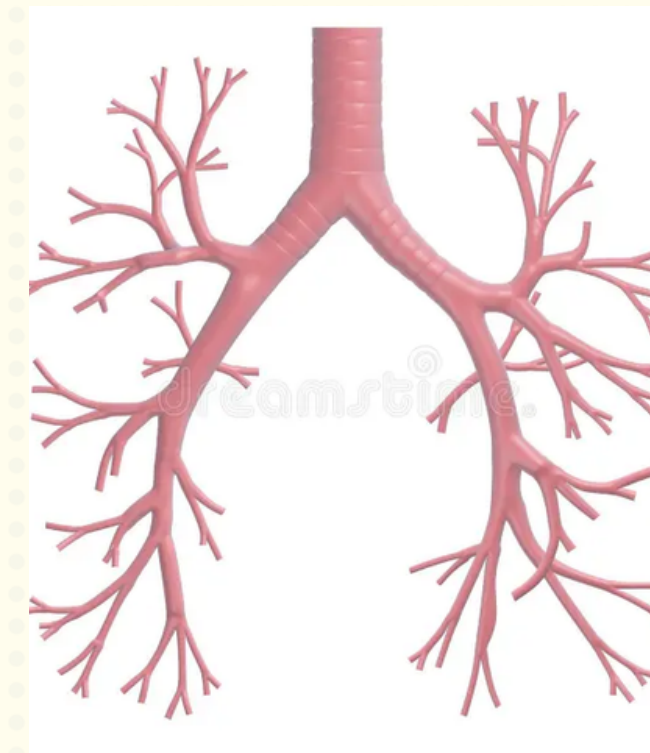
NOSE



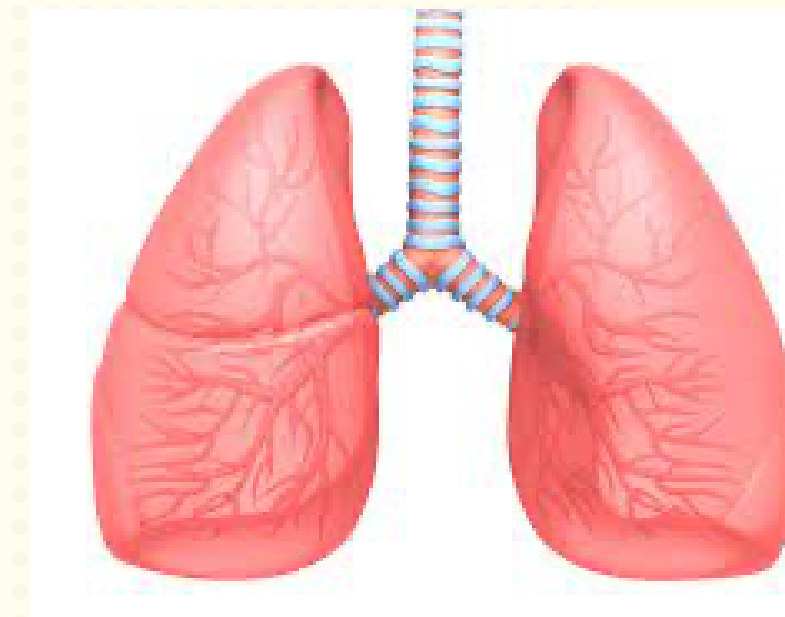
THROAT



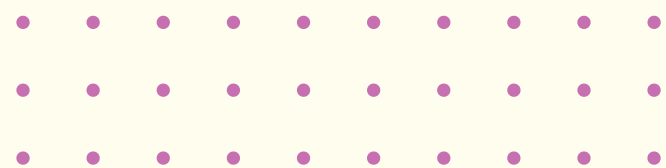
WINDPIPE



BRONCHUS



LUNGS



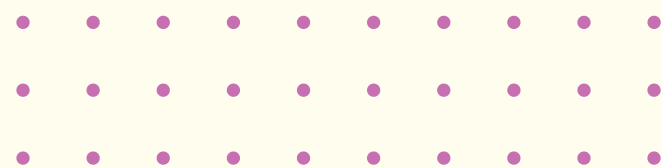
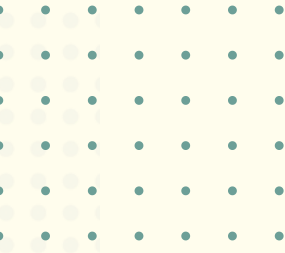
# DIGESTIVE SYSTEM

## CONCEPT:

set of organs in charge of the digestion process, that is, the transformation of food so that it can be absorbed and used by the body's cells.

## FUNCTION:

The digestive system is made up of organs that are important for digesting food and liquids. These include the mouth, pharynx (throat), esophagus, stomach, small intestine, large intestine, rectum, and anus.



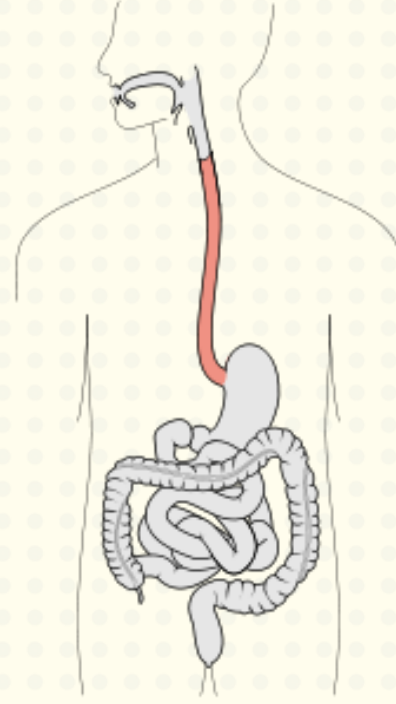
# COMPONENTS



MOUTH



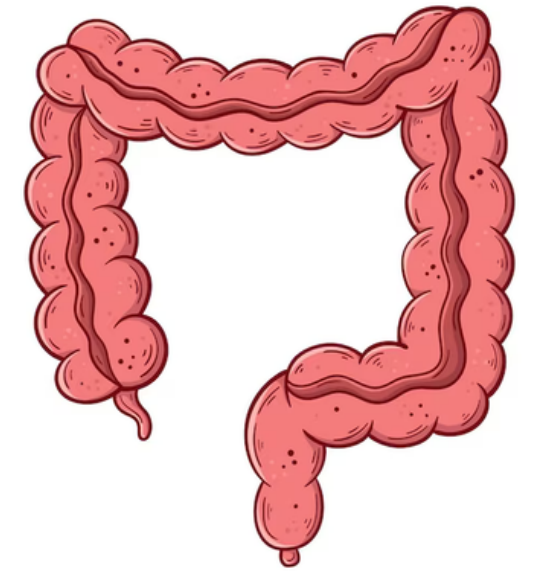
THROAT



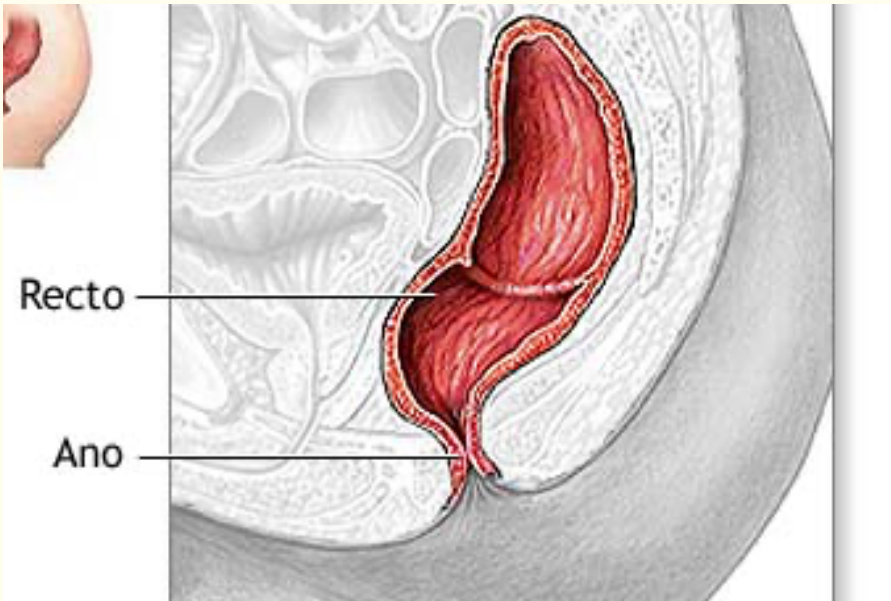
ESOPHAGUS



STOMACH



SMALL AND LARGE  
INTESTINE



RECTUM AND ANUS



# MUSCULAR SYSTEM

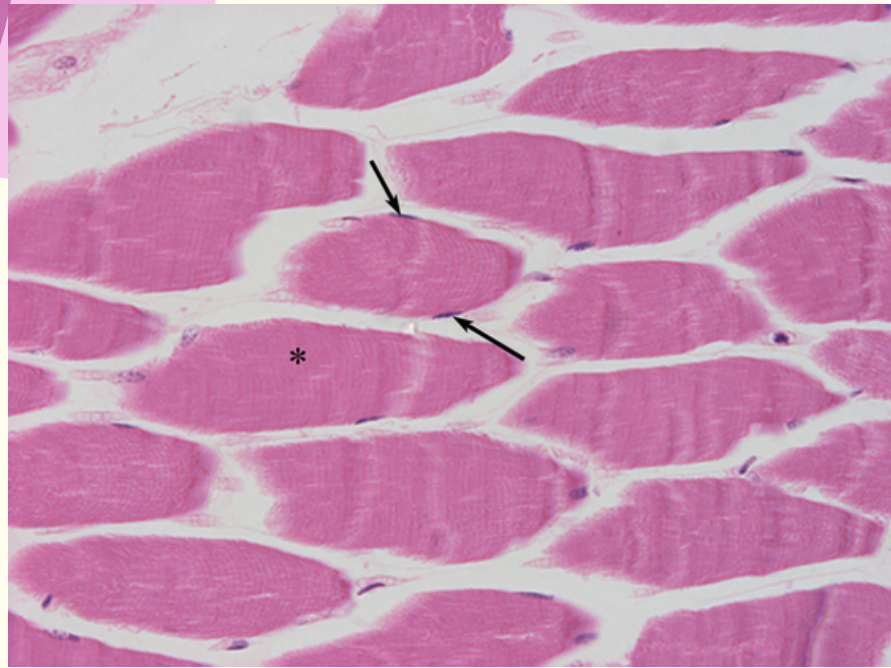
## CONCEPT:

set of muscles that can be controlled voluntarily by a living organism. In most texts the muscular system is considered to be formed by voluntary muscles

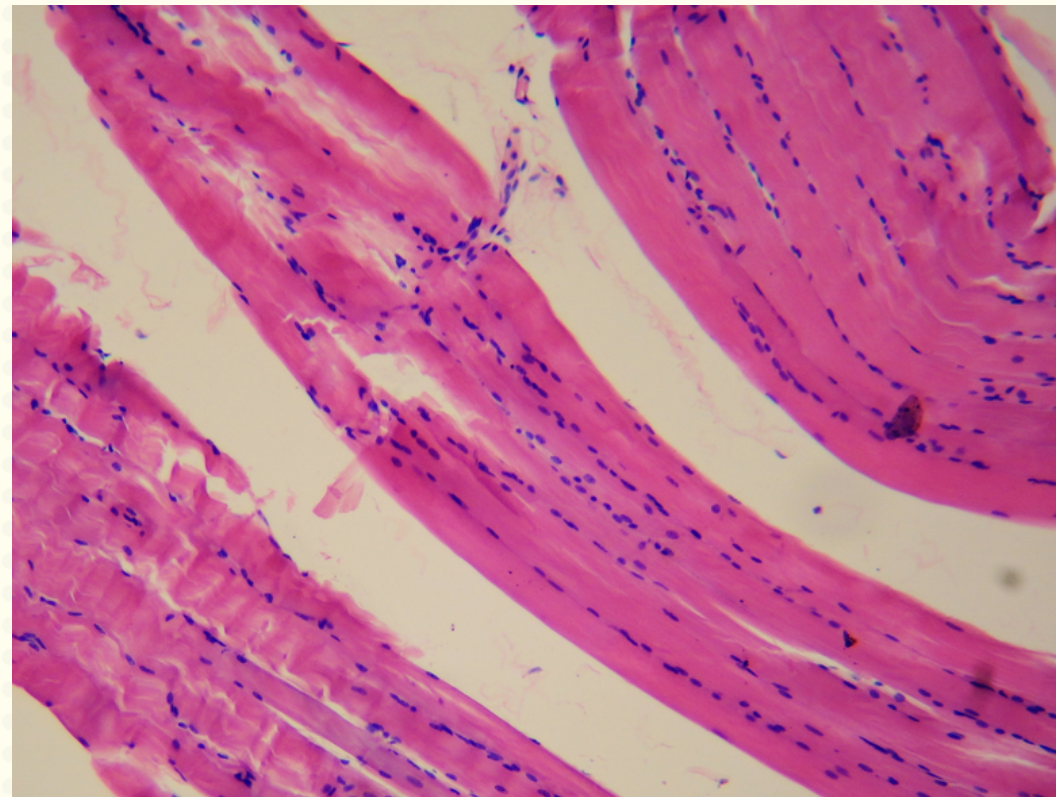
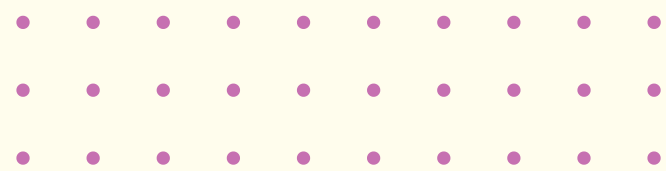
## FUNCTION:

-Give strength and energy to carry out all our activities. -Provide support and protection to the entire body. -Give stability and balance.

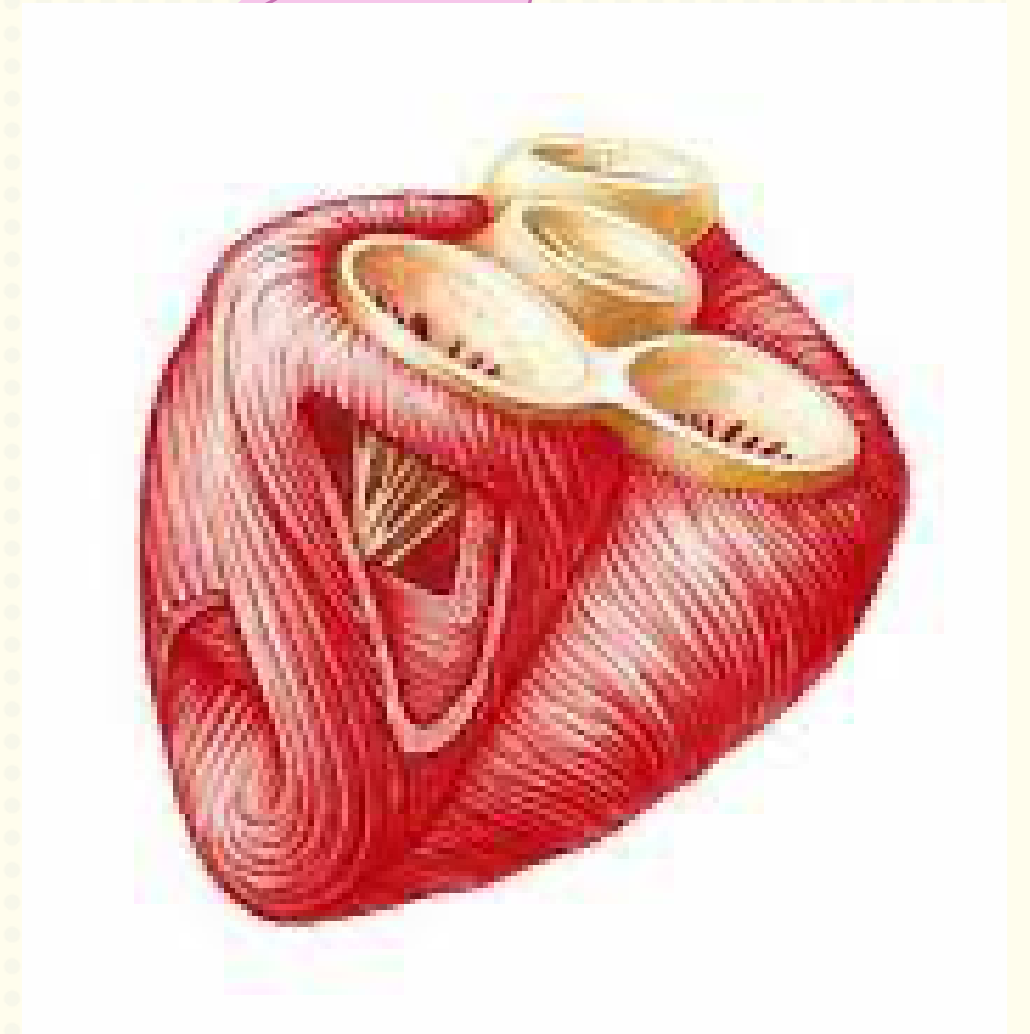
# COMPONENTS



SKELETAL OR STRIATED  
MUSCLE



VISCERAL OR SMOOTH  
MUSCLE



CARDIAC MUSCLE

