

Name _____

Period _____



Table of Contents

Body System	Page
.....	1
.....	3
.....	5
.....	7
.....	9
.....	11
.....	13
.....	15
.....	17
.....	19

Lymphatic/Immune System Notes

Major Organs/Parts Involved:

1.
 - a.
- 2.
- 3.
- 4.

Functions/Roles:

- 1.
- 2.

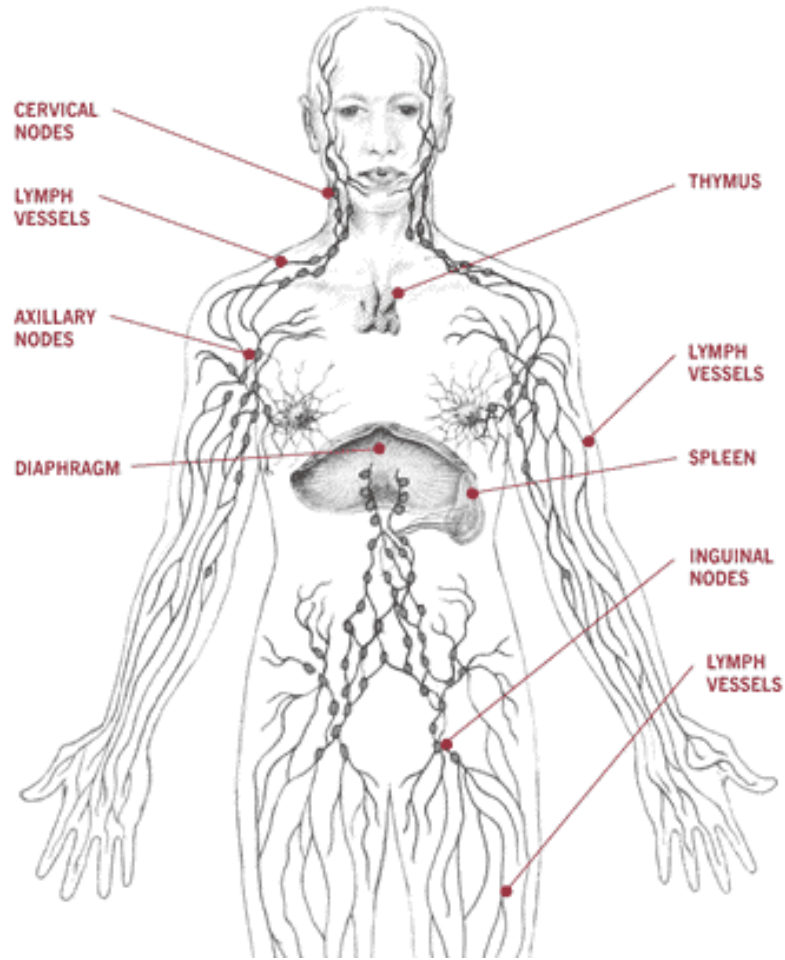
Diseases/Disorders:

1. _____ - cancer of lymphocytes; tumor in lymph nodes
2. _____ (i.e. Lupus) – body mistakes own cells/tissues as pathogens and attacks itself

Connection:

How do the **circulatory** and **lymphatic** systems work together to fight infection?

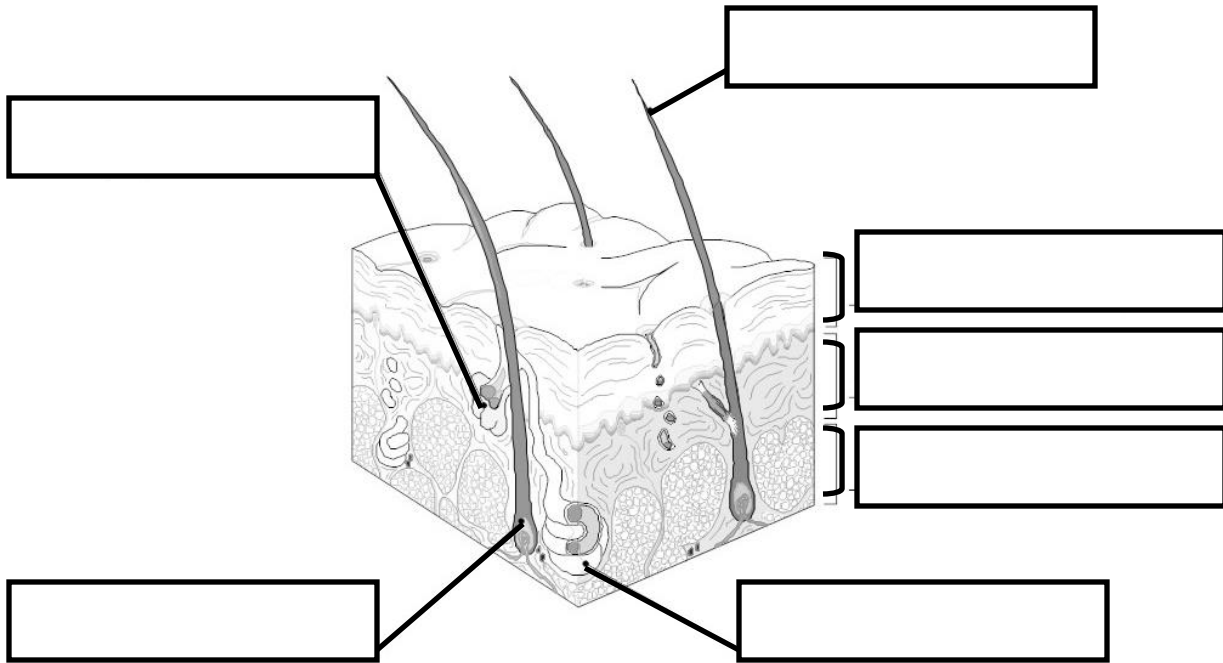
Lymphatic/Immune System Pictures



Basic Function

Body System	Function
Integumentary	
Muscular	
Skeletal	
Circulatory	
Respiratory	
Digestive	
Excretory	
Nervous	
Endocrine	
Reproductive	
Lymphatic (Immune)	

Integumentary System Pictures



Give a definition of **homeostasis**:

****In Connection** questions found throughout booklet, you will see how the different systems work together to maintain homeostasis.

For example, how does the **integumentary system** help maintain homeostasis?

Endocrine & Reproductive Systems Notes

Major Organs/Parts Involved:

A. Endocrine

1.

2.

a.

b.

c.

d.

B. Reproductive

- Female: _____ - produces eggs

- Male: _____ - produces sperm

Functions/Roles:

A. Endocrine

1.

B. Reproductive

1.

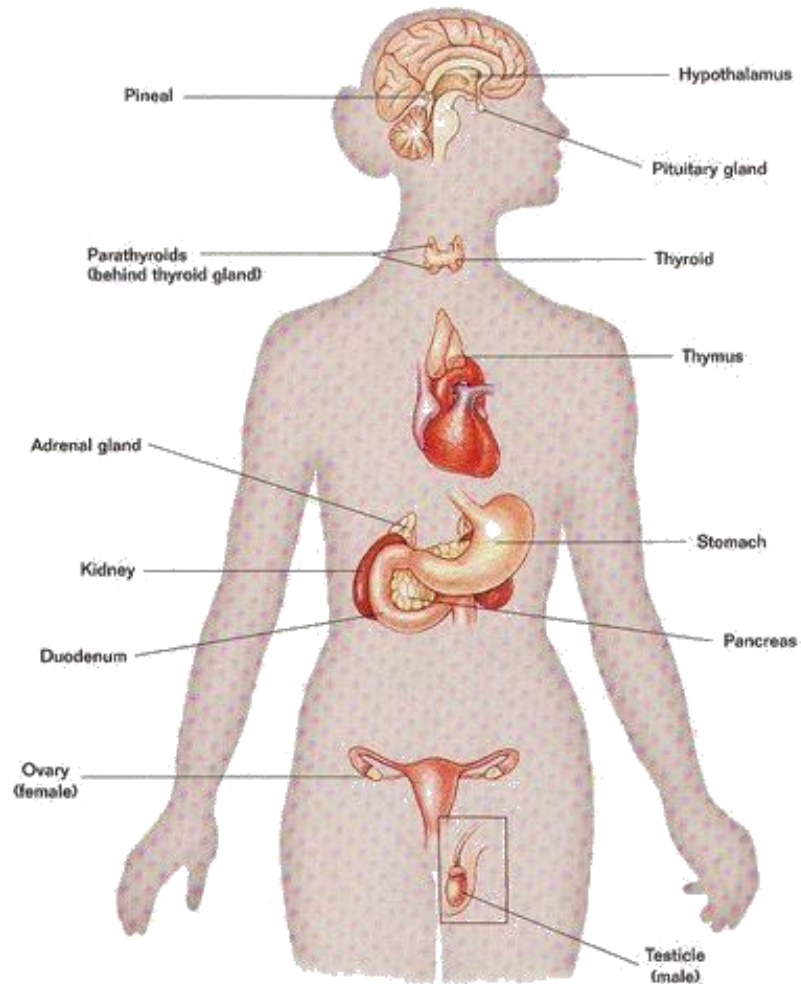
Diseases/Disorders:

1. _____ - disease where person has high blood sugar due to low production of insulin

2. _____ - medical condition caused by pituitary gland not producing enough growth hormone; results in dwarfism

3. _____ - medical condition caused by pituitary gland over producing growth hormone; results in a "giant"

Endocrine & Reproductive Systems Pictures



Connection:

How do **nervous** and **endocrine** systems work together to regulate homeostasis?

Integumentary System Notes

Major Organs/Parts Involved:

- _____, _____, and _____

Functions/Roles:

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.

Skin has 3 Layers:

1. _____ - outermost layer

a.

2. _____ - middle layer

a.

b.

c.

3. _____ - innermost layer

a.

_____ & _____

b.

Other Vocab:

1. _____ - infectious or disease-causing agent

Diseases/Disorders:

1. _____ - skin cancer

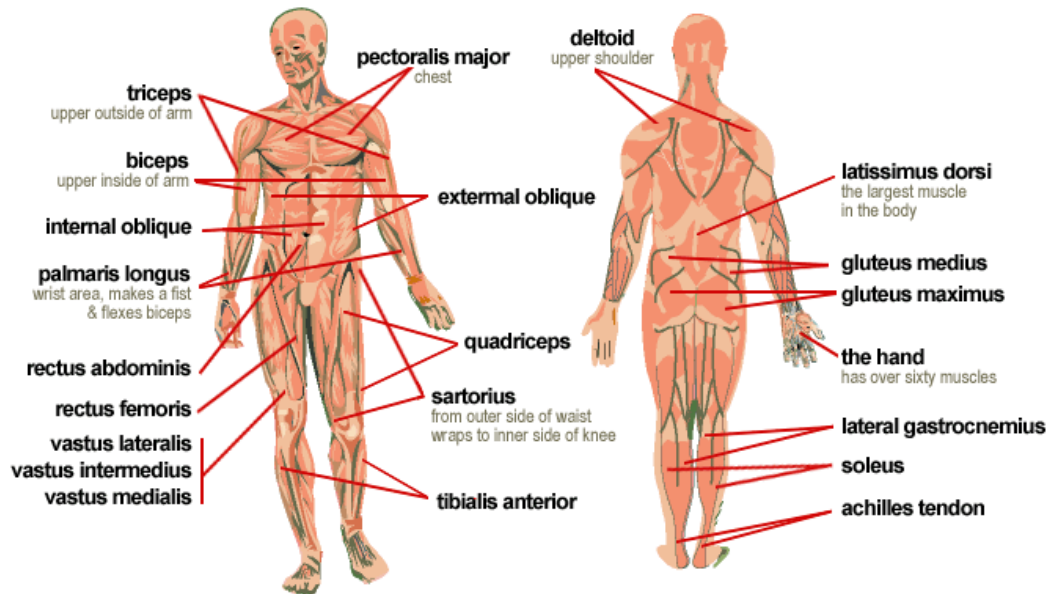
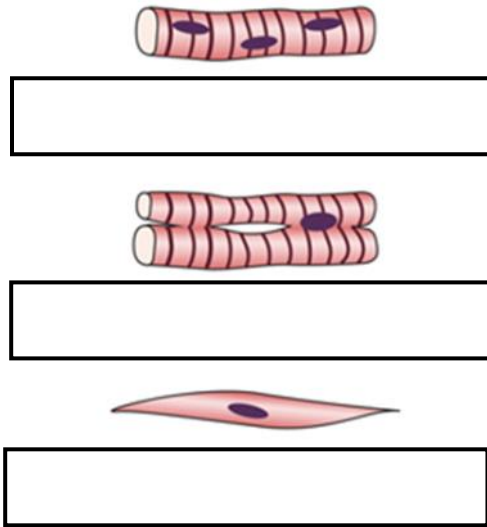
- Melanocytes are cells that produce the dark pigment, melanin, which is responsible for the color of skin

2. _____ - common skin disease

- Usually caused by increase in testosterone

- Results in excess oil or dead skin cell getting trapped in pores

3 Types of Muscle Tissue



Major Organs/Parts Involved:

- 1.
 - 2.
 - 3.
 - 4.
- a.
 - b.
 - c.
 - d.

(like plastic around a cable)

Functions/Roles:

- 1.
- 2.

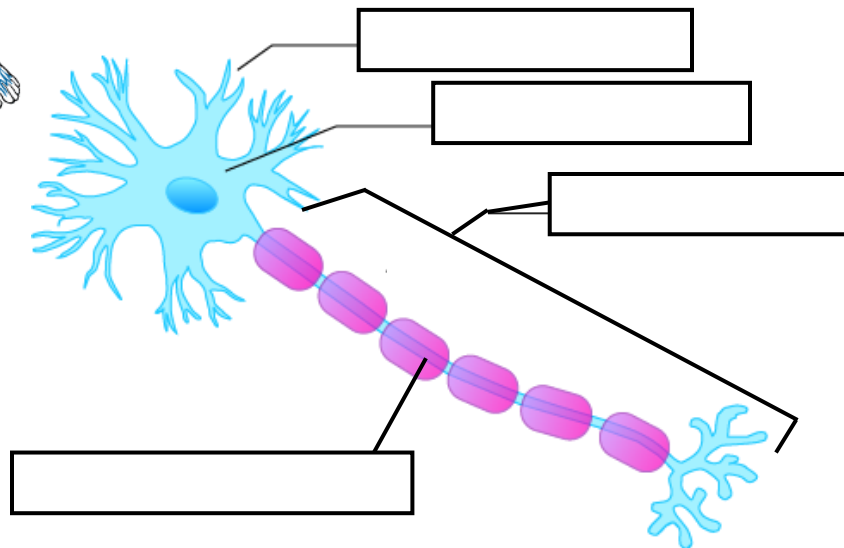
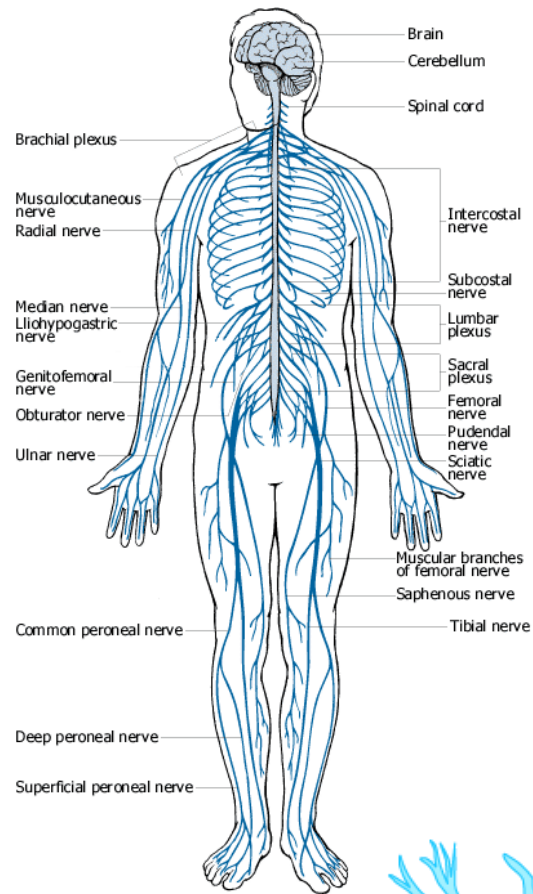
Reflex Arc

- 1.
- 2.

Diseases/Disorders:

1. _____ - inflammatory disease where fatty myelin sheaths are damaged; nerve cells in brain & spinal cord do not work properly; causes numbness, difficulty moving, speech impairment, etc.
2. _____ - loss of muscle function in 1 or more muscles which can cause loss of feeling in affected area
3. _____ - traumatic brain injury with temporary loss of brain function; causes headaches, feeling hazy, emotional changes, etc.

Nervous System Pictures



Muscular System Notes

3 Types of Muscle Tissue:

1. _____
a. _____
b. _____
2. _____
a. _____
b. _____
3. _____
a. _____
b. _____

Functions/Roles:

- 1.
- 2.

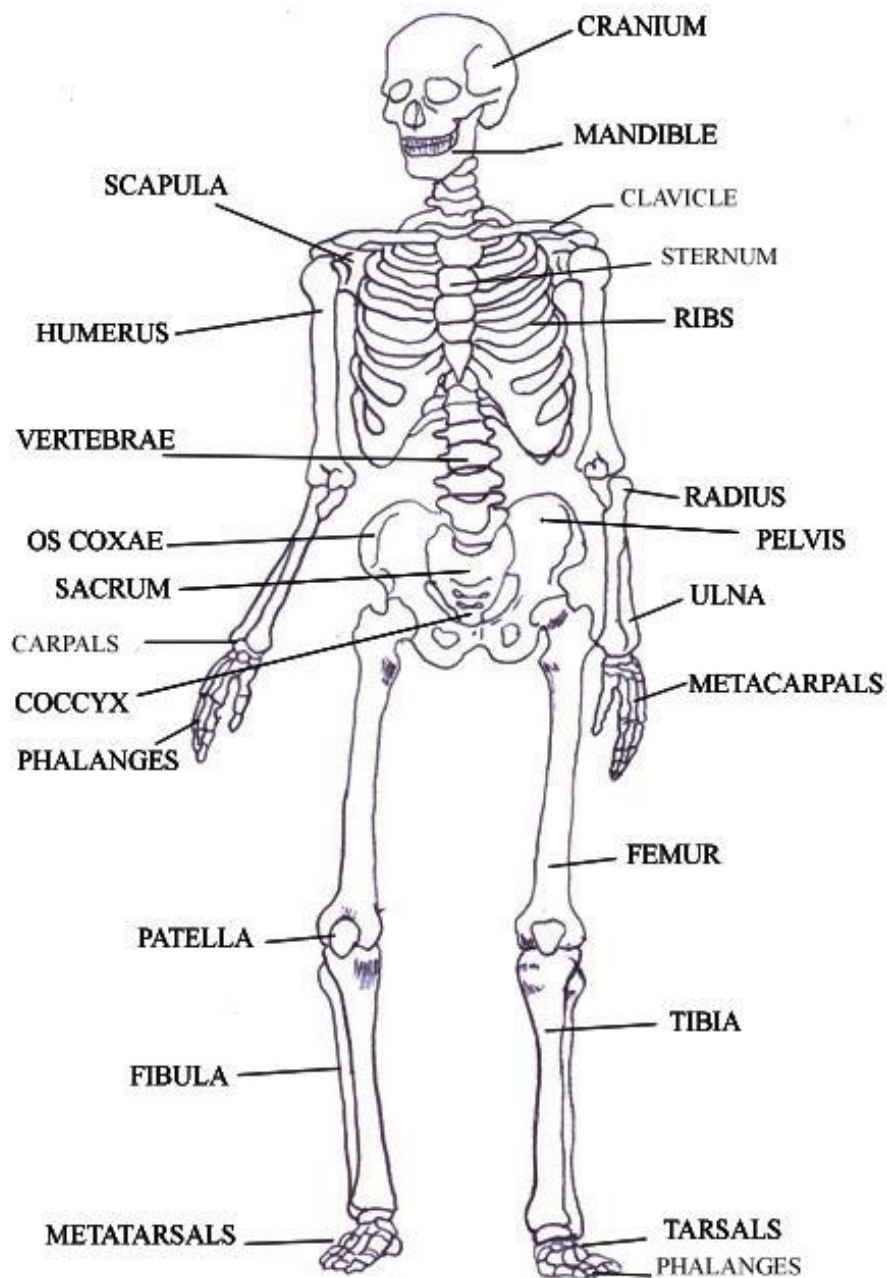
Connective Tissue Involved:

- _____ - connects _____ to _____

Diseases/Disorders:

1. _____ - group of muscle diseases that weaken musculoskeletal system and decrease locomotion
2. _____ - painful sensations; commonly causes by muscle fatigue, **buildup of lactic acid**, low sodium/potassium
3. _____ - injury to muscle or tendon where muscle fibers tears as result of overstretching (pulled muscle)

Skeletal System Pictures



Excretory System Notes

Major Organs/Parts Involved:

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.
- 4.
- 5.
- 6.

Functions/Roles:

- 1.
- 2.

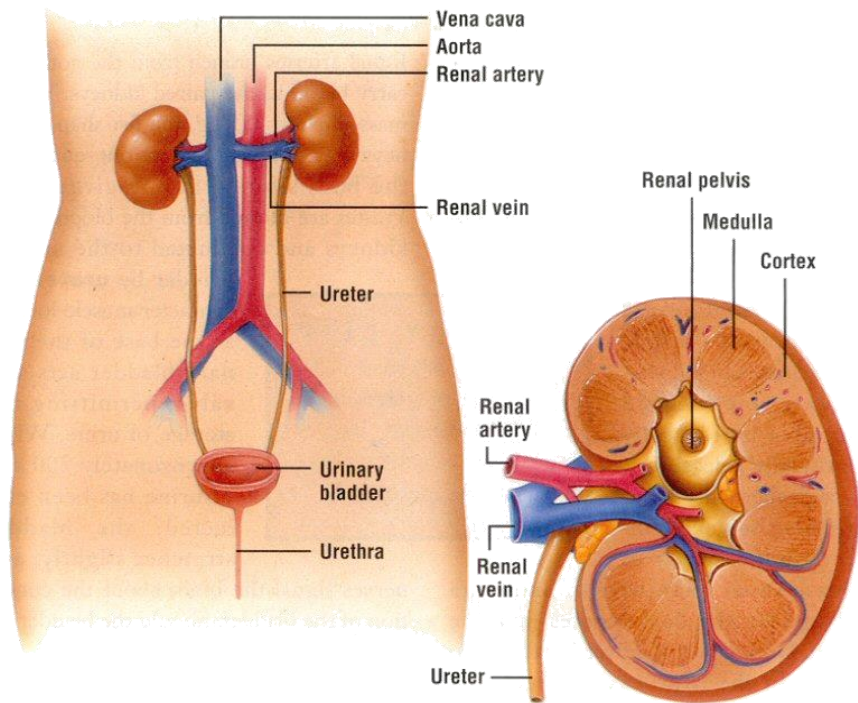
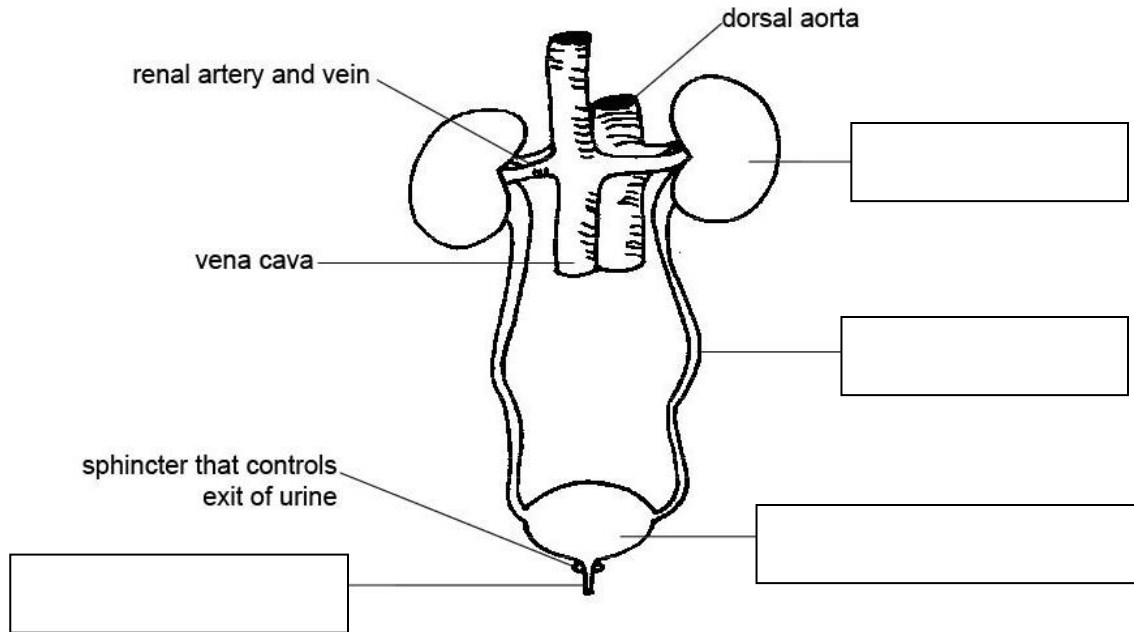
Diseases/Disorders:

1. _____ - solid mass formed in kidneys due to low fluid intake and high intake of protein, Na, cokes, etc
2. _____ - bacterial infection that affects part of urinary tract; painful urination; often due to excessive sexual intercourse
3. _____ - process for removing waste and excess H₂O; artificial replacement for lost kidney function/renal failure

Connection:

How do **digestive**, **excretory**, and **circulatory** systems work together to transport nutrients and get rid of metabolic waste?

Excretory Pictures



Skeletal System Notes

Functions/Roles:

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.
- 4.

2 Regions:

1. _____
- Contains skull, vertebral column, and rib cage
2. _____
- Contains upper & lower limbs and pelvis

Connective Tissue Involved:

- _____ - connects _____ to _____

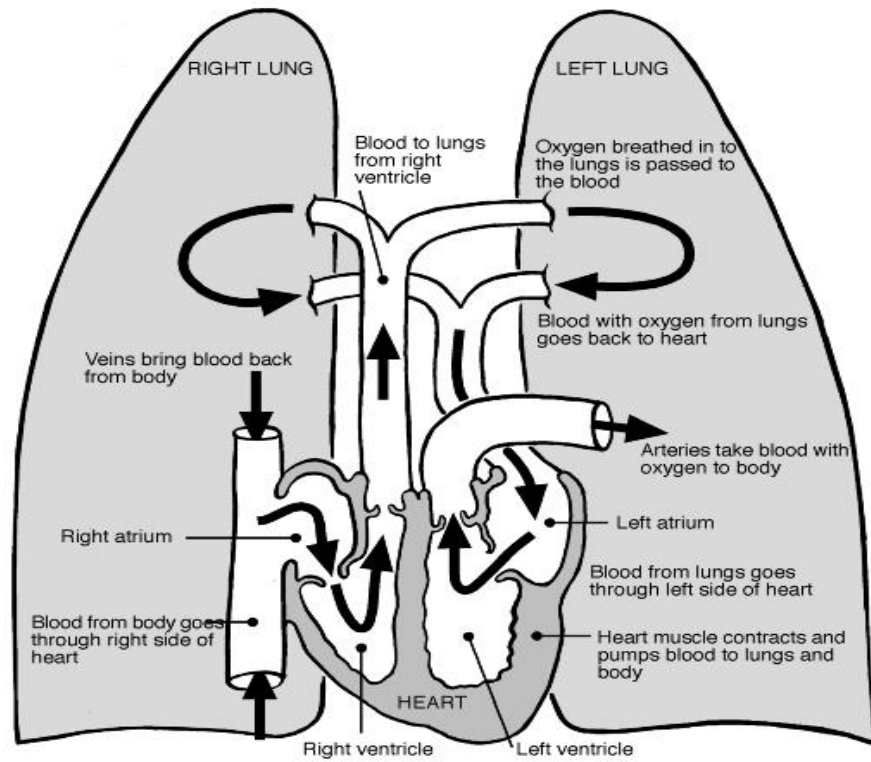
Other vocab:

1. _____ - place where 2 or more bones meet

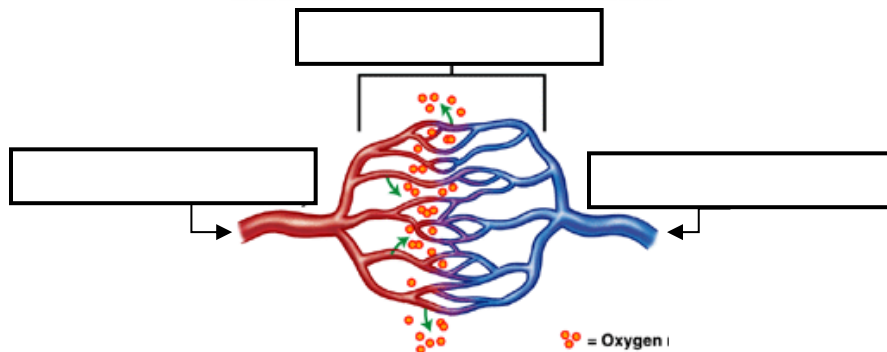
Diseases/Disorders:

1. _____ - cancer of blood or bone marrow; abnormal production of white blood cells
2. _____ - disease of bones; bones losing density and easily fracture (break)
3. _____ - break in bone tissue; several types: Incomplete (hairline fracture) & Complete (bone broken completely)
4. _____ - medical condition where spine is curved

Circulatory System Pictures



Normal blood flow of heart and lungs



Connection:

Using pages 7-10 in booklet, how do **circulatory** and **respiratory** systems work together in gas exchange?

Digestive System Notes

Major Organs/Parts Involved:

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.
- 4.
- 5.
- 6.
- 7.
- 8.
- 9.
- 10.
- 11.
- 12.
- 13.

Functions/Roles:

- 1.
- 2.

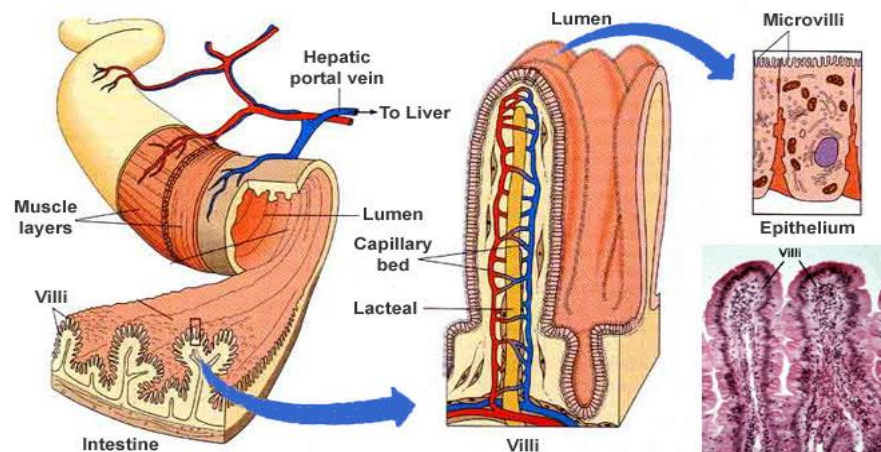
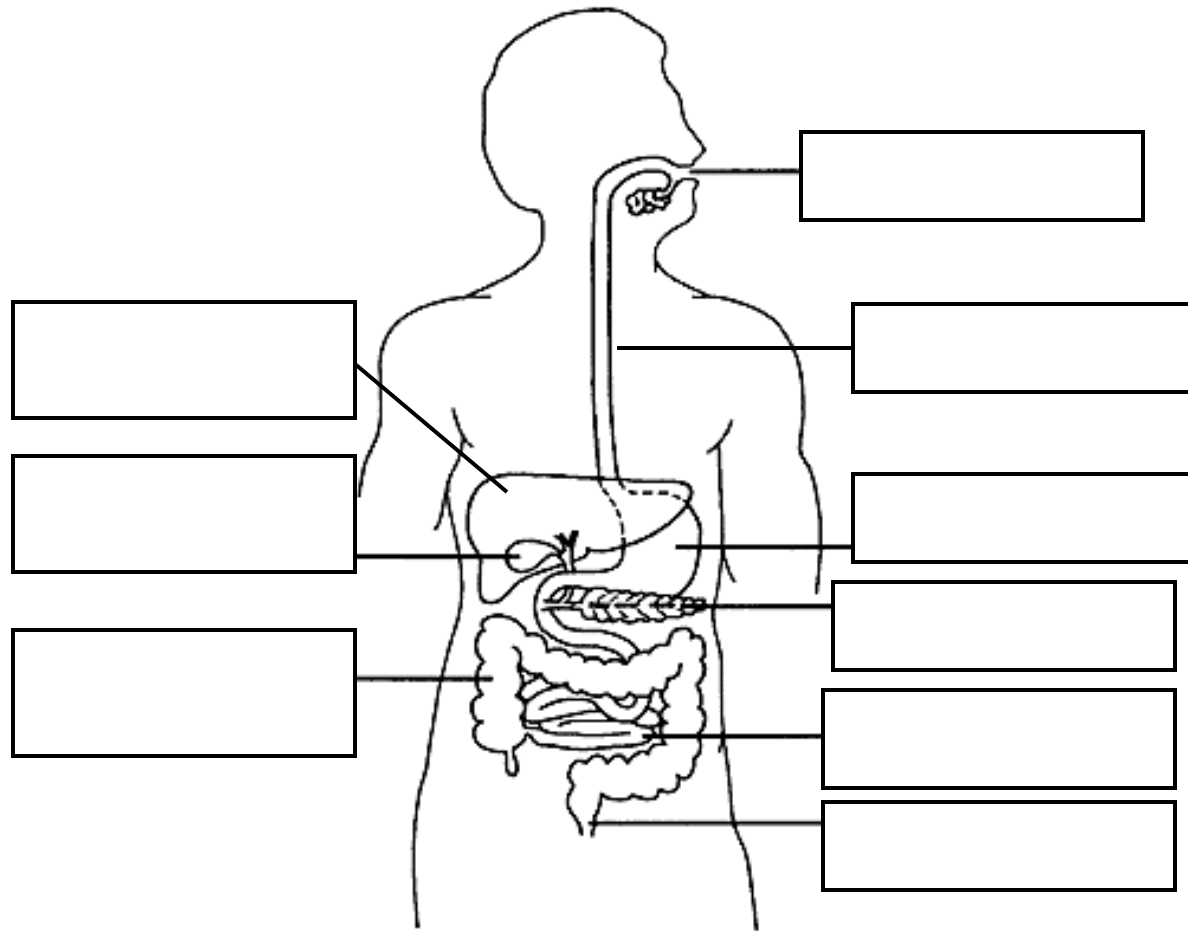
Other vocab:

1. _____ - chewing
2. _____ - movement of food through digestive system by contracting smooth muscles

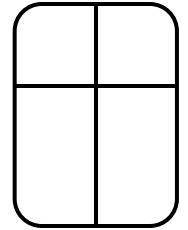
Diseases/Disorders

1. _____ - stomach acid comes up into esophagus causing burning sensation

Digestive System Pictures



Circulatory System Notes



Major Organs/Parts Involved:

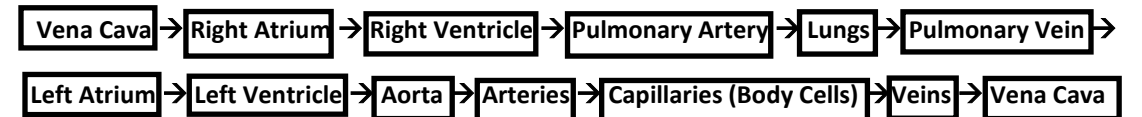
- 1.
- 4 Chambers:
2.
 - a.
 - b.
 - c.
- 3.
4.
 - a.
 - b.
 - c.
 - d.

Functions/Roles:

- 1.
- 2.

4 Blood Types: ____, ____, ____ (universal recipient), and ____ (universal donor)

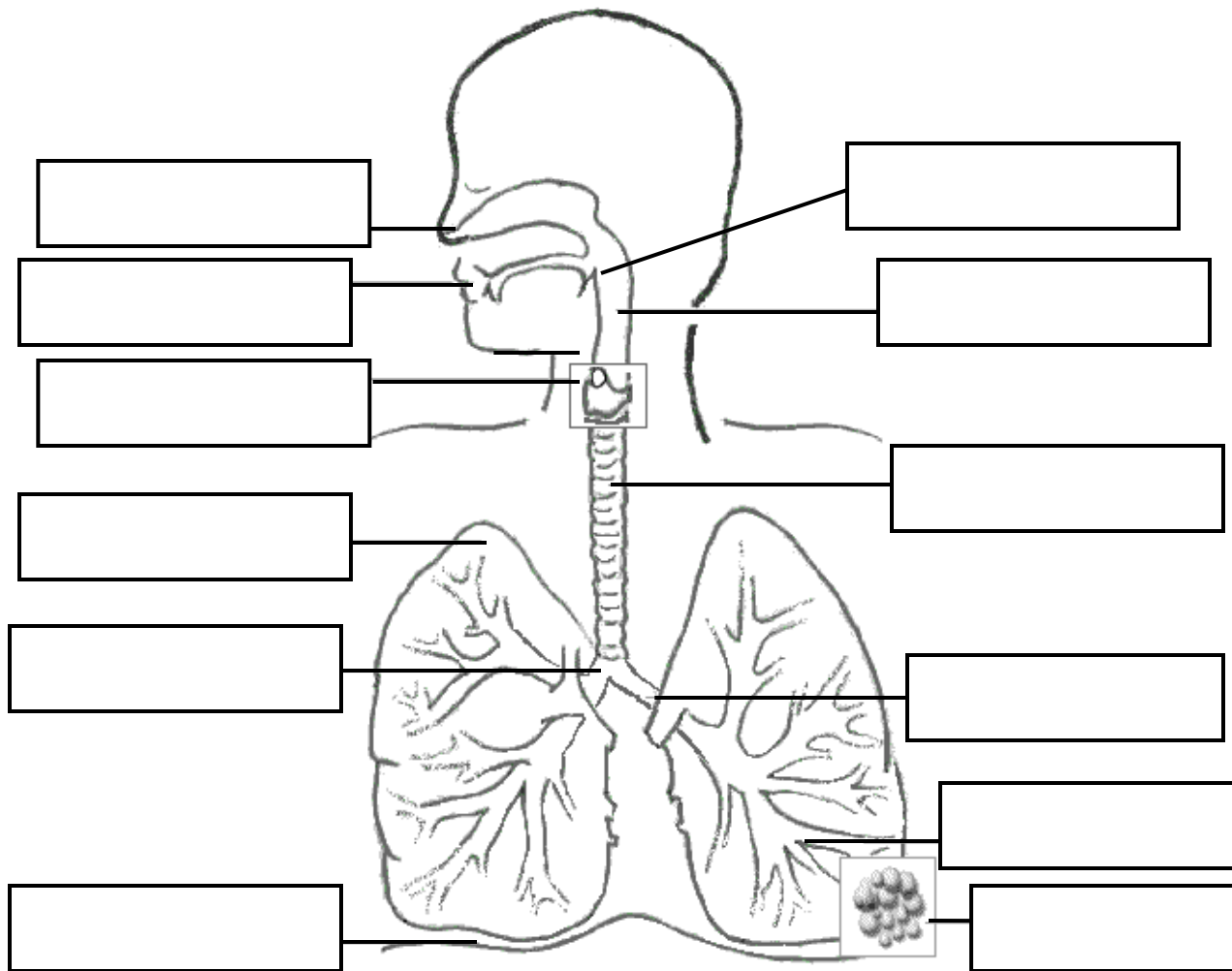
Pathway of Blood



Diseases/Disorders:

1. _____ - interruption of blood supply to part of heart, causing heart cells to die; caused by blockage of coronary artery (plaque)
2. _____ - genetic blood disorder; RBC's are sickle shaped due to mutation of hemoglobin; blood clots easily
3. _____ - pathologic heart sounds due to turbulent blood flow

Respiratory System Pictures



Respiratory Notes

Major Organs/Parts Involved:

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.
- 4.
- 5.
- 6.
- 7.
- 8.
- 9.
- 10.

Functions/Roles:

1. _____ - O₂ in & CO₂ out

Diseases/Disorders:

1. _____ - inflammation of airway; hard to breathe
2. _____ - lung disease; causes shortness of breath; most often caused by tobacco smoking
3. _____ - incision (cut) in trachea & inserting tube in trachea allowing person to breathe without use of mouth
4. _____ - genetic disorder mostly affecting lungs; abnormal transport of Na & Cl across epithelium leading to thick secretions; causes chest infections, shortness of breath, etc.

