# Human Anatomy & Physiology

# Chapter 1 The Human Body: An Orientation



#### Anatomy

Study of the <u>structure and shape</u> of the body and its parts

Physiology

- Study of how the body and its parts work or <u>function</u>
  - Ex. Heart beating
  - Ex. Nerve sending electrical impulse

#### **Anatomy—Levels of Study**

- Gross anatomy
  - Large structures
  - Easily observable



#### **Anatomy—Levels of Study**



#### **Levels of Structural Organization**



Figure 1.1

**Organ System Overview** 

- 1. Integumentary System (skin) Functions:
  - Forms the external body covering
  - Protects deeper tissue from injury
  - Helps regulate body temperature
  - Location of cutaneous nerve receptors



- 2. Skeletal System
  - **Functions:**
  - Protects and supports body organs
  - Provides muscle attachment for movement
  - Site of blood cell formation
  - Stores minerals



#### 3. Muscular

- **Functions:**
- Produces movement
- Maintains posture
- Produces heat



### 4. Nervous

Fast-acting control system

**Functions:** 

- Responds to internal and external changes
- Activates muscles and glands



### 5. Endocrine

- Secretes hormones
  Functions:
- **Regulation of** 
  - Growth
  - Reproduction
  - Metabolism



- 6. Cardiovascular
  - **Function:**
  - Transports materials in body via blood pumped by heart
    - Oxygen
    - Carbon dioxide
    - Nutrients
    - Wastes



## 7. Lymphatic

**Functions:** 

- Returns fluid to blood vessels
- Cleanses the blood
- Involved in immunity



- 8. Respiratory
  - **Functions:**
  - Keeps blood supplied with oxygen
  - Removes carbon dioxide



#### 9. Digestive

**Functions:** 

- Breaks down food
- Allows for nutrient absorption into blood
- Eliminates indigestible material (feces)



**10. Urinary** 

- **Functions:**
- Eliminates nitrogenous wastes (ex. Urea)
- Maintains acid-base balance
- Regulates water and electrolytes





