Organs for Body Systems

**Cardiovascular System**

Heart

Blood Vessels

Blood

**Respiratory System**

Nose

Pharynx

Larynx

Trachea

Bronchi

Lungs

**Muscular System**

Muscles

Tendons

**Skeletal System**

Bones

Cartilage

Joints

ligaments

**Digestive System**

Mouth

Pharynx

Esophagus

Stomach

Small Intestine

Large Intestine

Rectum

Anal Canal

Teeth

Salivary glands

Tongue

Liver

Gallbladder

Pancreas

Appendix

**Sensory System**

Eye

Ear

Skin- touch/ pain/ temperature

Taste- tongue/oral cavity

Smell- nose

**Integumentary System**

Skin

Hair

Nails

Sense Receptors

Sweat Glands

Oil Glands

**Reproductive System**

Males:

Gonads

Testes

Genital ducts

Ductus(vas)

 Deferens

Urethra

Prostate

Genitalia

 Penis

 Scrotum

Females:

Goands

 Ovaries

Uterus

Uterine (fallopian)

 Tubes

Vagina

Genitalia

 Vulva

Mammary glands

 (breasts)

**Urinary System**

Kidneys

Ureters

Urinary bladder

Urethra

**Nervous System**

Brain

Spinal cord

Nerves

**Endocrine System**

Pituitary gland

Pineal gland

Hypothalamus

Thyroid gland

Parathyroid

Thymus

Adrenals

Pancreas (islet tissue)

Ovaries (female)

Testes (male)

**Lymphatic & Immune System**

Lymph nodes

Lymph vessels

Thymus

Spleen

Tonsils

Bone marrow

**Clinical Health Terms**

**Cardiovascular System**

**Function: Arteries carry oxygenated blood and nutrients to each cell, veins carry away the cell’s waste products. Heart is the pump that forces blood to the rest of the body.**

right atrium (upper chamber) right ventricle (lower chamber)

left atrium (upper chamber) left ventricle (lower chamber)

septum

aorta

coronary circulation

Pulmonary circulation

Systemic circulation

Blood

 Plasma

 Red blood cells, white blood cells, platelets

**Common Diseases/Disorders:**

Arteriosclerosis

Myocardial infarction (Heart Attack)

Aneurysm

Leukemia

**Respiratory System**

**Function: Performs respirations, the process that supplies the body with a constant supply of oxygen.**

Process of breathing, muscle contraction, diaphragm, and intercostal muscles

**Common Diseases/Disorders:**

Bronchitis

Lung cancer

Asthma

Tuberculosis

**Muscular System**

**Function: Produce heat, produce movement, maintain posture**

**3 types:** Involuntary, cardiac, voluntary (skeletal muscles)

**Common Diseases/Disorders:**

Muscular Dystrophy

Strain

Fibromyalgia

Bursitis

**Skeletal System**

**Function: framework, structure and support for body; portect internal structures, storage area for calcium, produce blood cells, allow flexibility when muscles move them.**

**Types of bones:** Long (humerus, radius, ulna, femur, tibia, fibula) , short (wrist and hand, ankle/feet) , flat (skull, sternum, ribs, shoulder blade) , irregular bones (face, spine, hip)

**Types of joints:** immovable joints (cranium), slightly movable joints (vertebral discs, symphysis pubis, sacroiliac joints) freely movable joints (shoulder joints, elbow, wrists, and finger joints, knee and ankle joints)

**Types of fractures:** closed, simple, open/compound, complex, greenstick, comminuted, impacted, compression, spiral

**Common Diseases/Disorders:**

Osteoporosis

Arthritis

Scoliosis

Osteomyelitis

**Digestive System**

**Function: digestion and absorption of food so that cells can use nutrients from food to function. Elimination of waste.**

Process of intake of food and elimination of waste.

**Common Diseases/Disorders:**

Obesity

Hepatitis

Appendicitis

**Sensory System**

**Function:Receives /perceives stimuli from the outside body and inside body.**

**Common Diseases/Disorders:**

Cataracts

Conjunctivitis

Otitis media (ear infection)

Meniere’s disease

**Integumentary System**

**Reproductive System**

**Urinary System**

**Nervous System**

**Endocrine System**

**Lymphatic and Immune System**