Instructors may assign a portion of the Review Sheet questions using Mastering A&P™

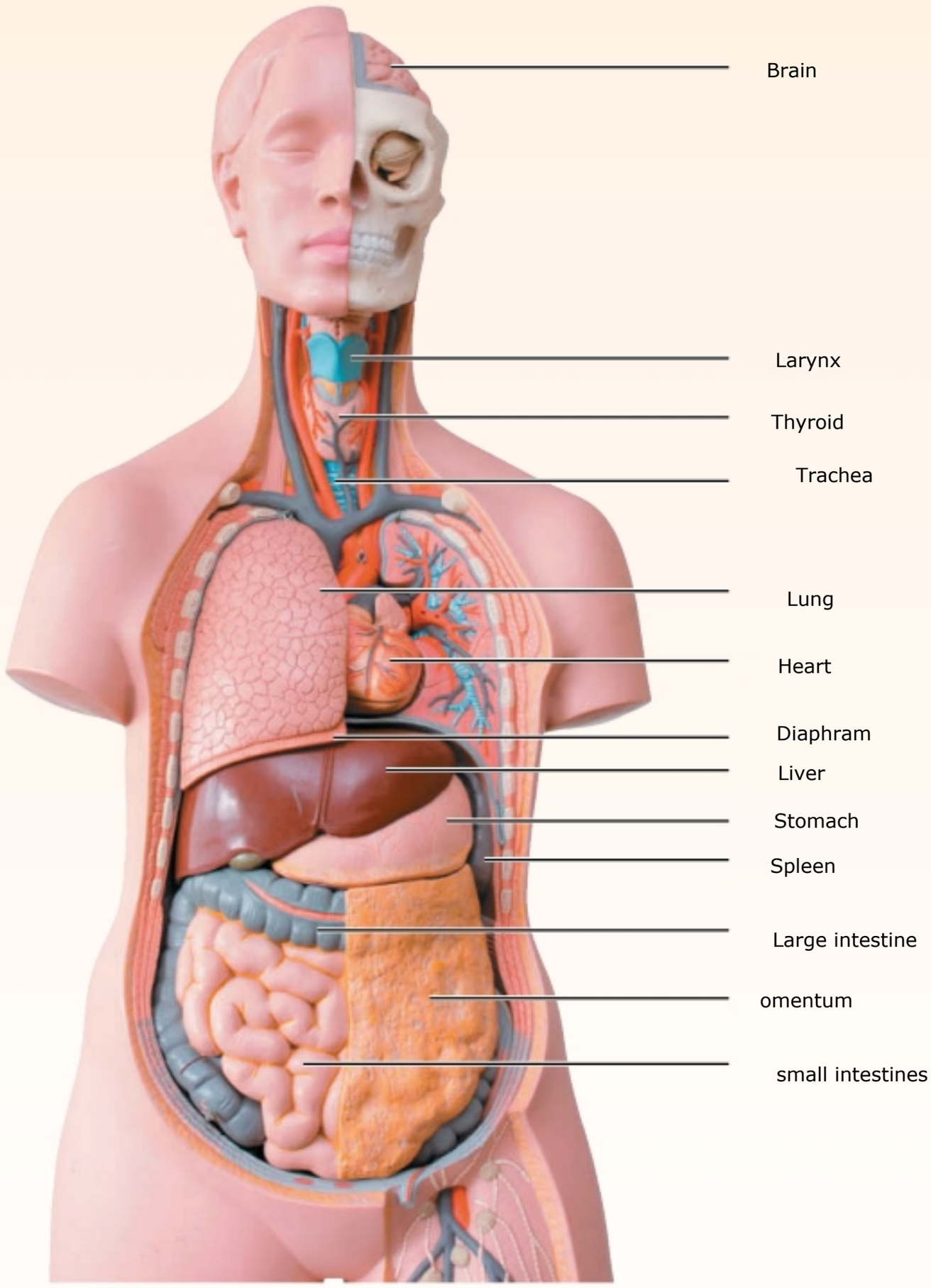
EXERCISE 2

REVIEW SHEET

Organ Systems Overview

Name Brian Chen Lab Time/Date 06/05/2021

1. Label each of the organs at the end of the supplied leader lines.



2. Name the *organ system* to which each of the following sets of organs or body structures belongs.

Lymphatic 1. thymus, spleen, lymphatic vessels

Skeletal 2. bones, cartilages, tendons

Endocrine 3. pancreas, pituitary gland

respirstory 4. trachea, bronchi, lungs

Integumentary 5. epidermis, dermis, cutaneous sense organs

Reproductive (male) 6. testis, prostate

digestive 7. liver, large intestine, rectum

urinary 8. kidneys, ureter, urethra

3. Name the cells that are produced by the testes and ovaries. sperm and eggl cells (respectively)

4. List the four primary tissue types. connective tissue, epithelial tissue, muscle tissue, and nervous tissue

5. Explain why an artery is an organ. artery is an organ because it is made up of multiple tissues put together (connective and epithelial)

6. Name the two main organ systems that communicate within the body to maintain homeostasis. Briefly explain their different control mechanisms. Endocrine and Central Nervous System

Nervous system detects the change and the Endocrine system secretes hormones that fights the changes to return to homeostasis

7. Explain the role that the skeletal system plays in facilitating cardiovascular system function. the skeletal system can make blood cells

which is pumped by the cardiovascular system

8. Untreated diabetes mellitus can lead to a condition in which the blood is more acidic than normal. Name two organ systems that play the largest role in compensating for acid-base imbalances. Respiratory System and urinary

9. The mother of a child scheduled to receive a thymectomy (removal of the thymus gland) asks you whether there will be any side effects from the removal of the gland. Which two organ systems would you mention in your explanation?

Lymphatic: thymus produces t-cells in lymph, which the lymphatic system carries around the body

Endocrine: thymus can produce hormones that affect distant cells

10. Individuals with asplenia are missing their spleen or have a spleen that doesn't function well. It is recommended that these patients talk to their doctor about vaccines that are indicated for their health condition. Explain how this recommendation correlates to their chronic health condition. The spleen serves as filter/protection for your blood. If the spleen does not work or it is missing, then cvaccines will be more deadly to the patient receiving it, since they won't have the usual protection