

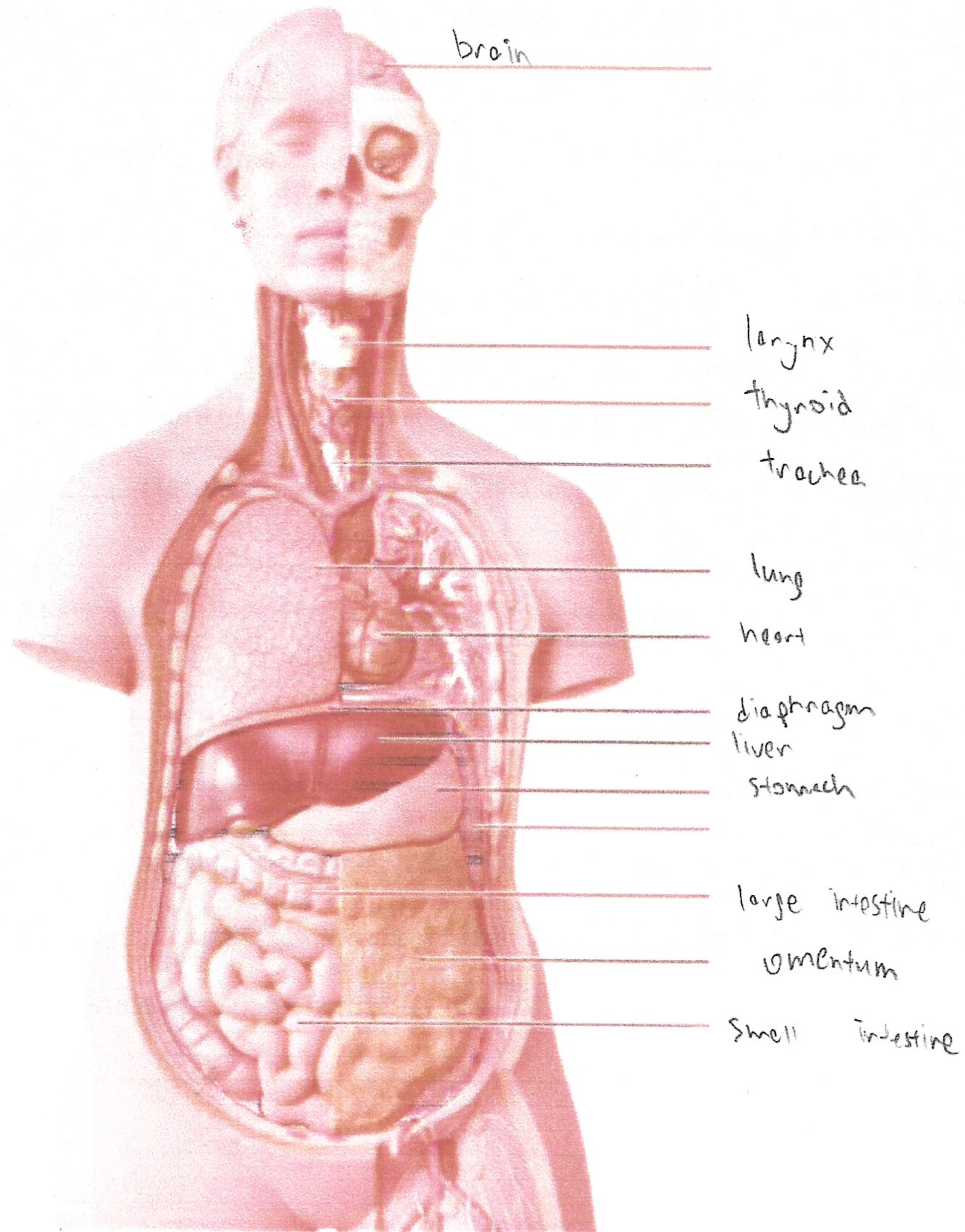
# 2 REVIEW SHEET

## EXERCISE Organ Systems Overview

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

Name \_\_\_\_\_ Lab Time/Date \_\_\_\_\_

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.

- |                    |                                      |                      |  |
|--------------------|--------------------------------------|----------------------|--|
| <u>lymphatic</u>   | 1. thymus, spleen, lymphatic vessels | <u>Integumentary</u> | 5. epidermis, dermis, cutaneous sense organs |
| <u>Skeletal</u>    | 2. bones, cartilages, tendons        | <u>reproductive</u>  | 6. testis, prostate                          |
| <u>endocrine</u>   | 3. pancreas, pituitary gland         | <u>digestive</u>     | 7. liver, large intestine, rectum            |
| <u>respiratory</u> | 4. trachea, bronchi, lungs           | <u>urinary</u>       | 8. kidneys, ureter, urethra                  |



3. Name the cells that are produced by the testes and ovaries. Sperm and eggs
4. List the four primary tissue types. connective, epithelial, muscular, and skeletal
5. Explain why an artery is an organ. organs are a collection of tissues, therefore an artery being made up of several types of tissues fulfill this condition
6. Name the two main organ systems that communicate within the body to maintain homeostasis. Briefly explain their different control mechanisms. Endocrine produces hormones that travel the blood to target various parts of the body and nervous which allows rapid transmission of electrical signals that allow the body to detect and respond to changes
7. Explain the role that the skeletal system plays in facilitating cardiovascular system function. provides support and protection to organs, bones store minerals, and its cavity is a site of blood formation
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 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 and endocrine
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. Lack of a spleen or its function results in a loss of or decreased blood filtration capabilities, this increases the risk of infections