

Anatomy & Physiology Notes 2 Key -- Unit 1

Introduction

Anatomy the study of body structures.

Physiology the study of how body structures function.

Abdominopelvic Regions

<p>right hypochondriac</p> <p>liver, gall bladder</p>	<p>epigastric</p> <p>stomach, large intestine, liver</p>	<p>left hypochondriac</p> <p>small intestine, large intestine, pancreas</p>
<p>right lumbar</p> <p>kidney, small intestine, large intestine</p>	<p>umbilical</p> <p>small intestine, large intestine</p>	<p>left lumbar</p> <p>kidney, small intestine, large intestine</p>
<p>right iliac</p> <p>small intestine, large intestine</p>	<p>hypogastric</p> <p>small intestine, urinary bladder, internal reproductive organs</p>	<p>left iliac</p> <p>small intestine, large intestine</p>

10 Characteristics of Life (see pages 4 & 5)

1. movement self-initiated change in position
2. reproduction production of new cells; production of offspring
3. responsiveness ability to sense and react to changes inside or outside the body
4. respiration obtaining oxygen, using oxygen to release energy from food, and releasing waste carbon dioxide
5. digestion mechanical and chemical breakdown of food
6. absorption movement of materials across a membrane
7. assimilation conversion of raw materials into chemically different substances
8. excretion elimination of waste products from the body
9. growth increase in body size due to addition of new cells
10. circulation movement around the body of materials dissolved in body fluids

Maintenance of Life

5 Requirements of Organisms (see page 5)

1. oxygen needed to release energy from food
2. water transports materials throughout body; distributes body heat; required for metabolic processes
3. food provides raw materials needed to produce energy, build new body structures, and regulate chemical reactions
4. heat controls rate of chemical reactions in the body; “waste product” of cellular respiration
5. pressure needed to move materials through the body

Homeostasis

homeostasis the ability of the body to maintain stable internal conditions

How does homeostasis work? (refer to the diagrams on pages 6 & 7)

