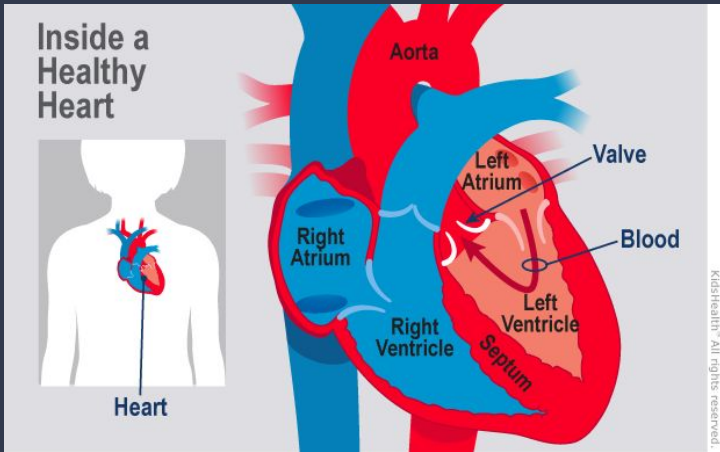


Body Systems

Period 5

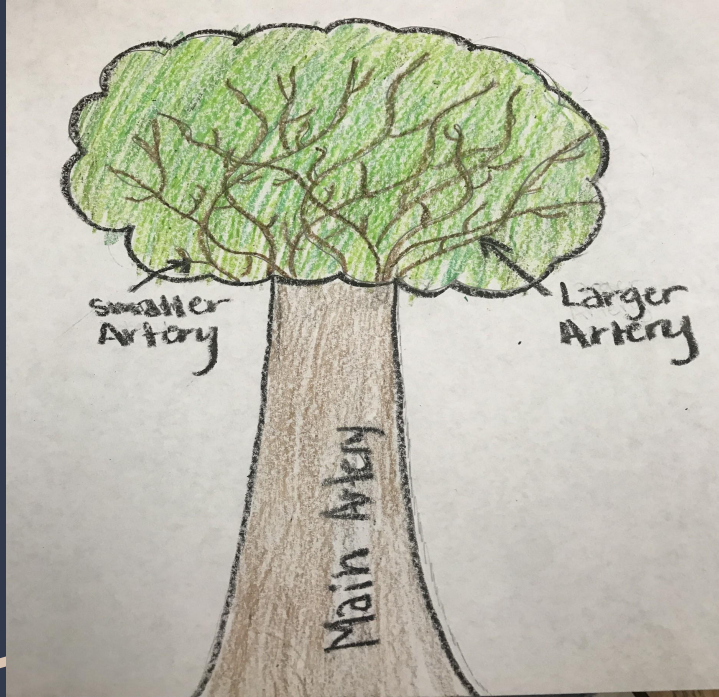
How does it work and how does it work with other systems?



By: Chanel and Chloe

- The Right side of the heart
- The lungs refresh and add oxygen to the blood
- After going through the lungs, it enters the left side of the heart and is pumped through the Aorta
- The Aorta is the main artery that carries blood to your body
- The Aorta branches into three arteries
- These branch out, and supply your whole body with the oxygenated blood.
- The veins take the blood back to the heart and the system starts over.
- Works with the respiratory system, endocrine system, and also helps with the digestive system.
- Helps other systems with transportation.

What it does and how does it repair?

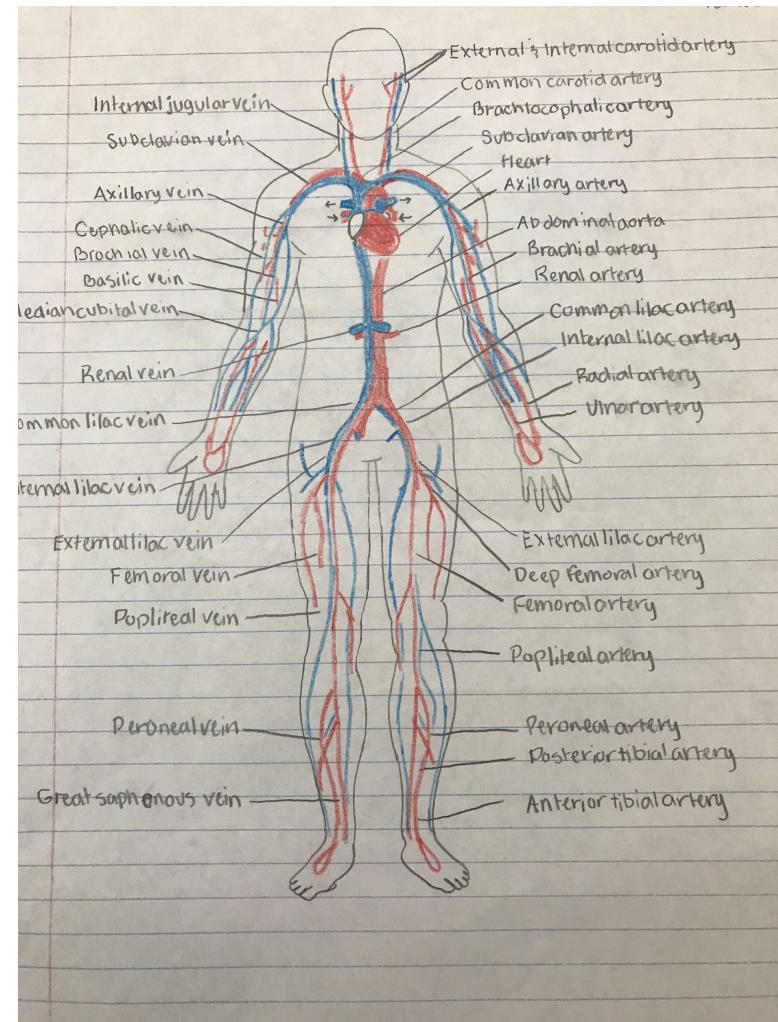


By: Ashlynn & Abbey

- Two circulatory systems:
 1. Circulatory
 2. Systemic
- Circulatory: delivers nutrients and oxygen to the heart and blood vessels through the arteries
- Systematic: provides oxygen to the organs, tissue, and cells using blood
- A blocked Artery causes the heart to lose blood
- Once an artery unclogs, the heart forms scar tissue (overtime turns into muscle tissue)

Circulatory system

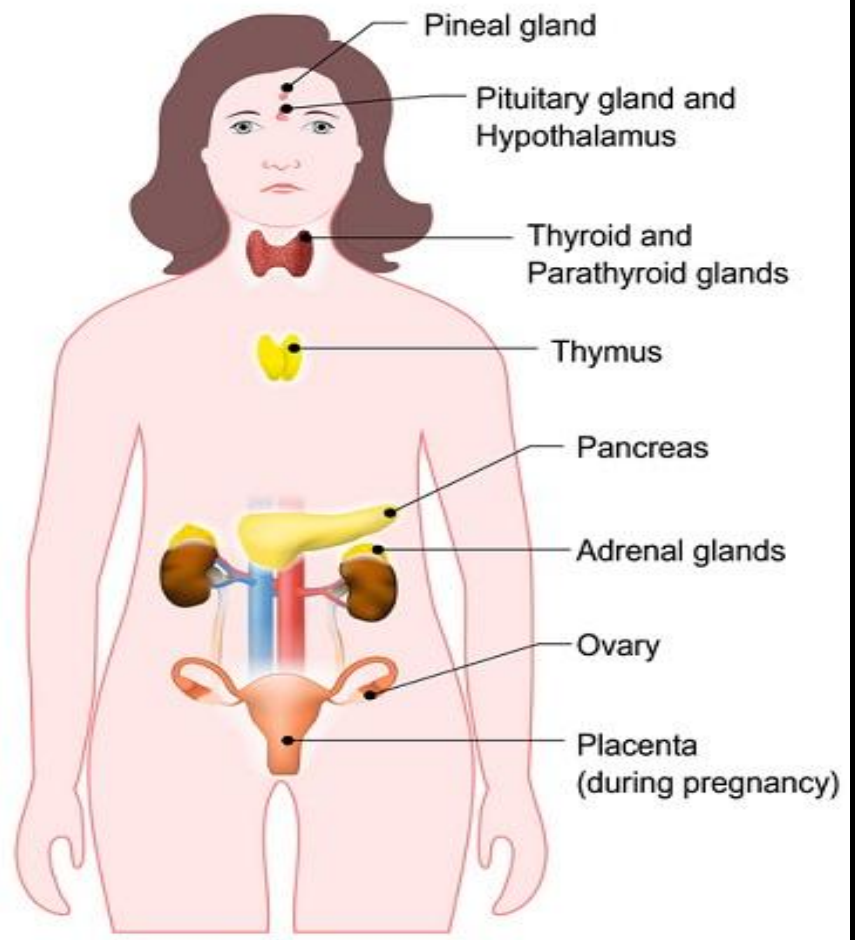
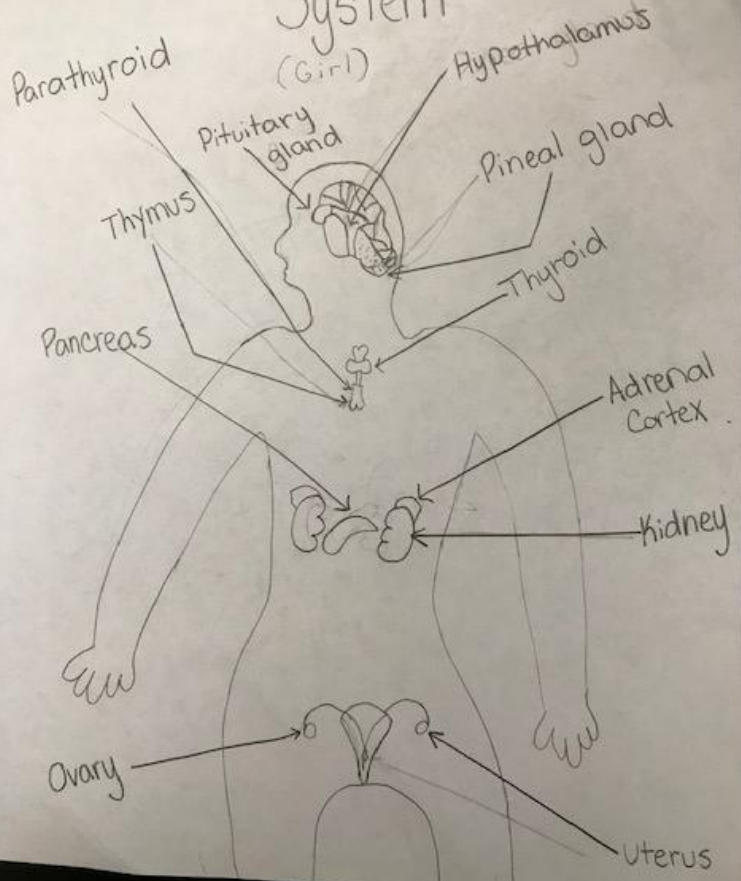
In this diagram it shows the way veins and arteries help to guide blood through your body. Blue represents the veins which carries blood out of the heart. Red represents arteries which carry blood back to the heart. All veins are labelled on the left and arteries are labelled on the right.



By: Maddie L.

Endocrine System (Girl)

Team 5
Carly Zangger



By Carly Zangger

Interacts with other systems

Circulatory- carries chemical signals

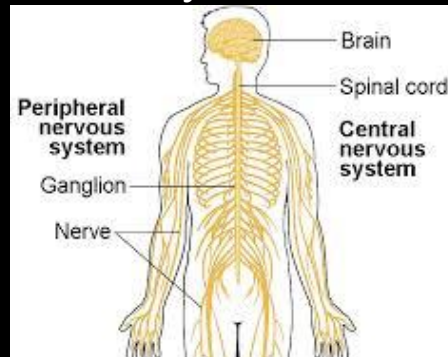
Digestive System- speed controlled

Nervous- Reproductive hormones
-Endocrine, Nervous, and Muscular system

Adrenal and Ovarian hormones- secretion of cytokines

Endocrine- circulate the body

The Endocrine System repairs itself throughout the day as the hormones “fluctuate” and are released in “pulsatile”.



What does the endocrine system do?

- The glands produce hormones that then later regulate and control the bodily activities.
- The glands help growth, development, tissue function, sexual function, reproduction, sleep, and mood.

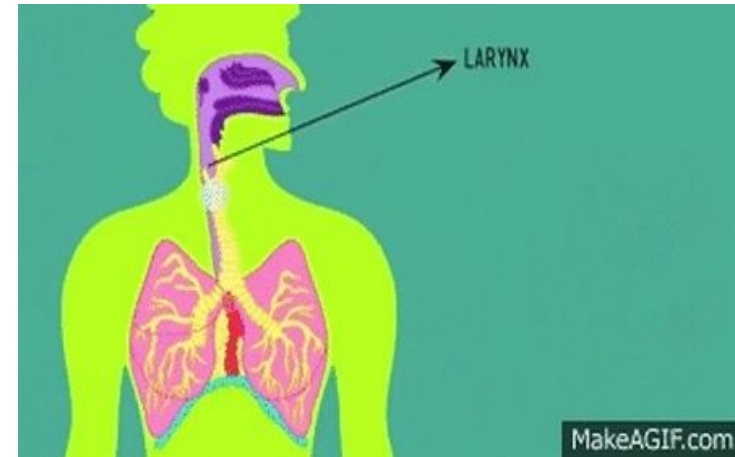
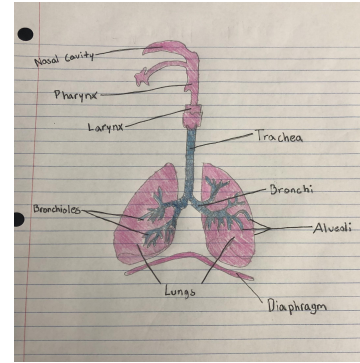
How does the endocrine system work?

- The endocrine system releases hormones into the bloodstream, it lets the hormones travel to cells onto the other parts of the body.

What is the Respiratory system and what does it do?

By: Andrea Dankha

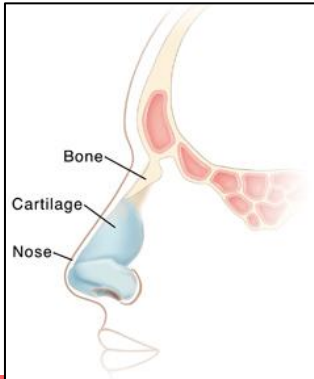
1. The Respiratory system is a series of organs that help you breathe.
2. The primary organ in the respiratory system are they lungs.
3. Lungs are functioned to take in oxygen and expel carbon dioxide.
4. As your chest space gets smaller, Carbon Dioxide is forced out of your lungs and windpipe, then your nose and mouth.
5. When you inhale the oxygen goes through many organs in your body like the nasal cavity, trachea, diaphragm, and bronchiole.



How does the respiratory system repair itself?

- The lung tissue doesn't heal.
- The diaphragm don't heal by itself. You need surgery to fix the diaphragm.
- If you have a broken nose, It will start to get better within 3 days and be fully healed by the third week.

By: Ali Alwaily



How does the respiratory work?

By: Vida Luzadas

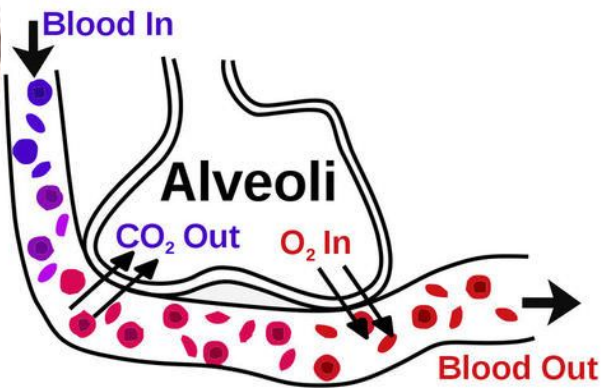
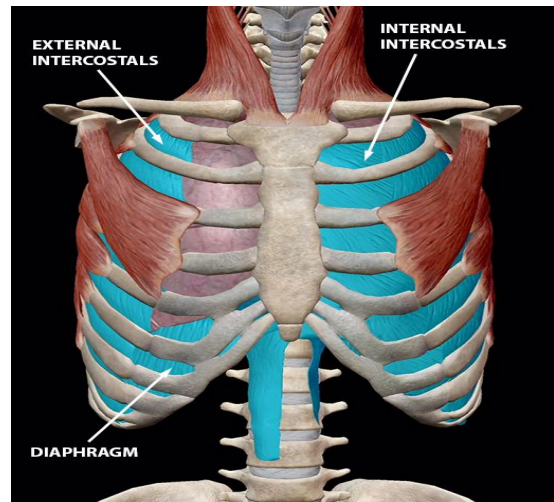
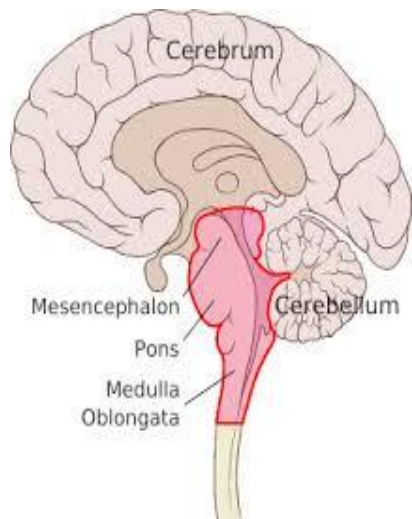
- Involves the lungs, diaphragm, bronchi
- When you breath in oxygen it goes through a series of organs leading up to the diaphragm and lungs.
- When it reaches the lungs you exhale and the lungs build up and when you inhale it goes back to its normal flat state.



How does the Respiratory System work with other systems

By Zachary Cross

1. Works with Circulatory System to pump blood & provide oxygen to the body.
2. Skeletal system provides structure for Respiratory organs.
3. Muscular and Nervous System help put the involuntary breathing mechanism into action.



The Nervous System



- The nervous system guides your automatic and complex tasks.
- Some examples of this would be breathing, thinking, running, and feeling emotions.

This person is sending electrical signals using the nervous system to sense what they are touching.

By Nathaniel Juarez

Parts of the Nervous System and How It Works

- Spinal cord
- Brain
- Ganglion
- Nerves
- peripheral system



-Romeo Tang

-Devin Gast

-The system takes in information through our senses

-Processes the information and triggers reactions

- Triggers your muscles moving or causing you to feel pain.

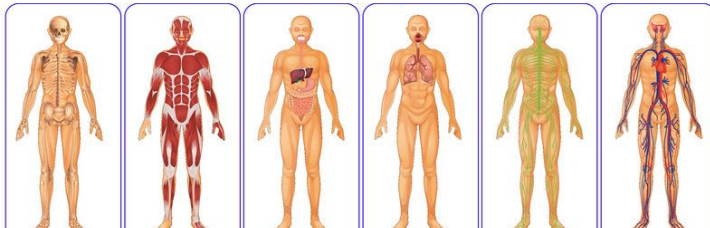
-Romeo Tang

How the nervous system works with other systems?

The nervous system works with the other systems by:

- 1) Controlling muscles
- 2) Send important messages
- 3) Bones produce calcium for the nervous system
- 4) Monitoring health levels
- 5) Regulates position of bones by controlling muscles

Nayely S. Ponce



How does the nervous system heal itself?

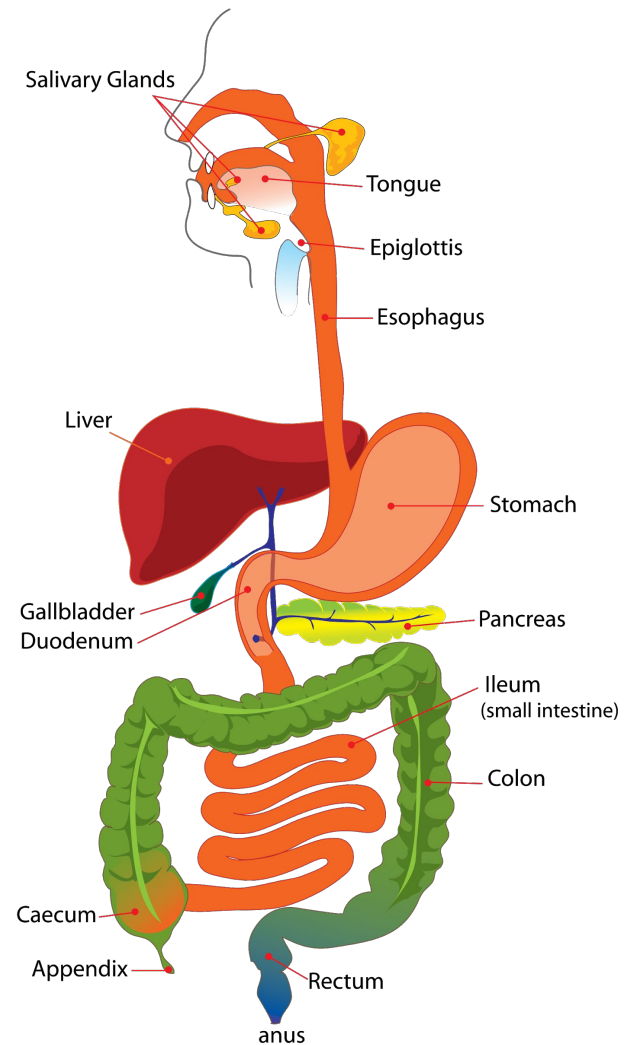
- The only part of the nervous system that can heal itself effectively is the peripheral nervous system
- Once a peripheral injury occurs the nerve begins to die back
- Then specific cells in the bloodstream begin to digest and clean up the area
- As the tissue debris is cleared the stump of the nerve develops sprouts to find its partner.

Michael Tilton

Digestive System

By: Colton Watts

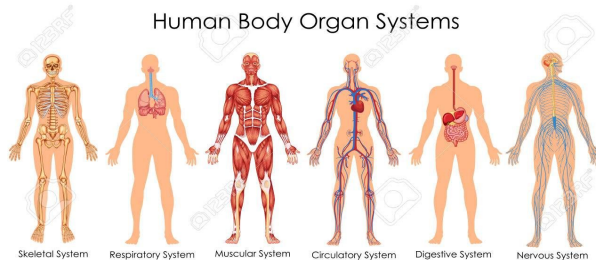
- Salivary glands
- Tongue
- Epiglottis
- Esophagus
- Liver
- Stomach
- Gallbladder
- duodenum



Eliot Koenig and Grace Sprecco

What it does?

- It breaks down and absorbs nutrients that you consume creating energy.
- The nutrients you break down consist of proteins, fats, carbohydrates, vitamins, minerals, and water.



Interactions with other systems

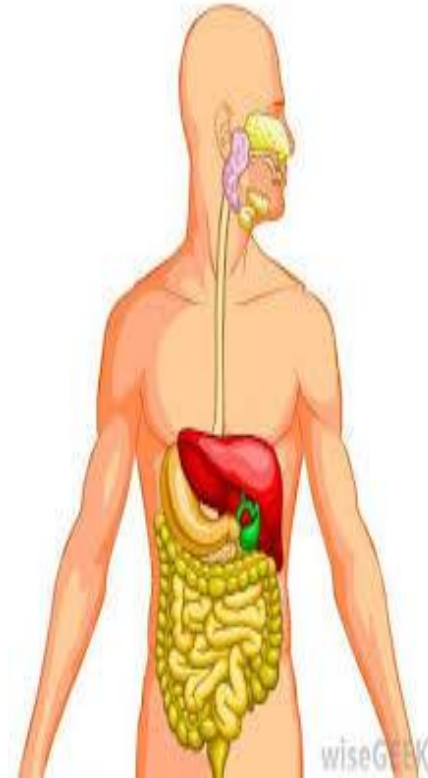
Works with:

- The circulatory system to get the nutrients moved throughout your body.
- The skeletal system with nutrients and protein to strengthen bones.
- The endocrine system by allowing the endocrine gland when to digest certain items.

James Patag and Angelo Gomez

How does the digestive system repair/ How It Works

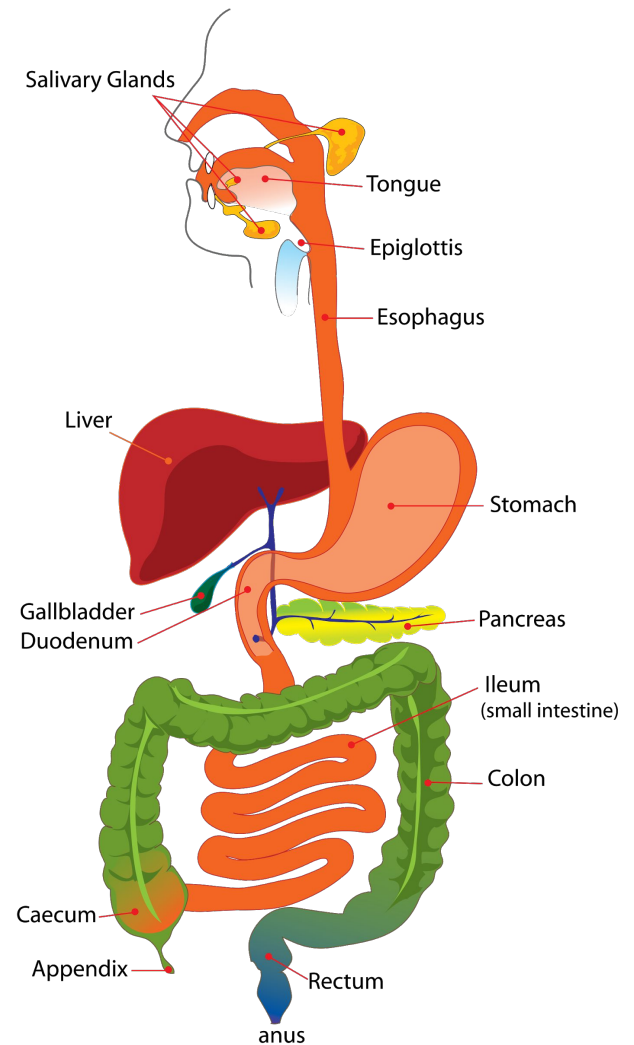
- Blood cells immediately clot up to stop cut from bleeding.
- If a digestive system has a cut the cells would go through a mitosis and repair the cut.
- Food consumed travels through the esophagus and into the stomach.
- It travels into the small intestine where nutrients are consumed.
- From there it goes into the large intestine and out of the colon.



Digestive System

By: Colton Watts

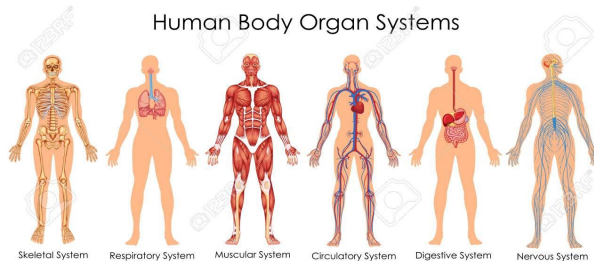
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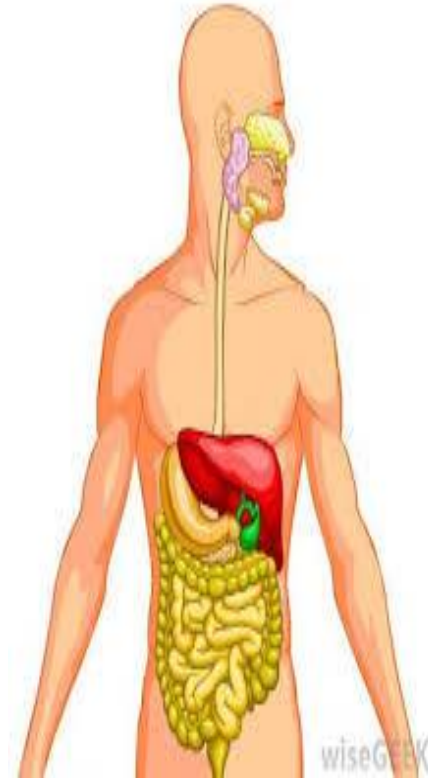
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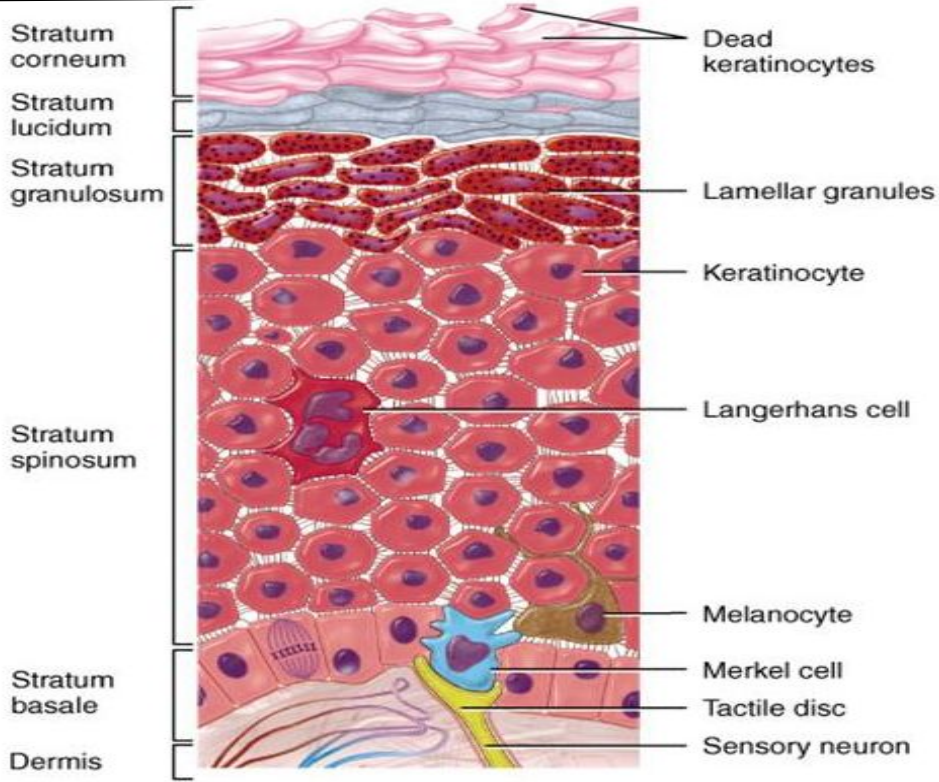
The integumentary systems main purpose is to fight against disease, hold in body fluids, balance body temperature, and get rid of waste products. By Chelsea Massie

How does it protect the body from dehydration?

- Keratin and glycolipids are hydrophobic so the skin is waterproof.
- Layer prevents dehydration because water is unable to escape the body by passing through the skin.
- Excessive dehydration could lead to death.

Ways it functions

- protects the body from dehydration
- helps dispose waste materials
- Acts as a receptor for touch, pressure, pain, heat, and cold
- protects the body's internal living tissues and organs
- protects it against invasion by infectious organisms
- stores water and fat



By Andy Hanko



Dendritic cells in the epidermis can grab the toxic piece of a virus to alert the T-cells about what they're going for.

By - David Slojkowski

Cells

The lowest skin section stores fat for the body's extra energy. The fat cells can signal the brain to stop eating.

Skin Repair

By - Alan Jacob

Homeostasis

1. Red blood cells form a blood clot which creates a temporary bandage

Inflammation

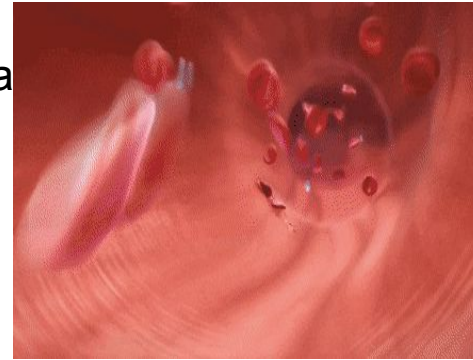
2. When your dermis is pierced, your immune system kicks in and stops it from getting infected

Proliferation

3. A new tissue starts to grow.

Remolding

4. This pulls the edges of your skin together to heal the area

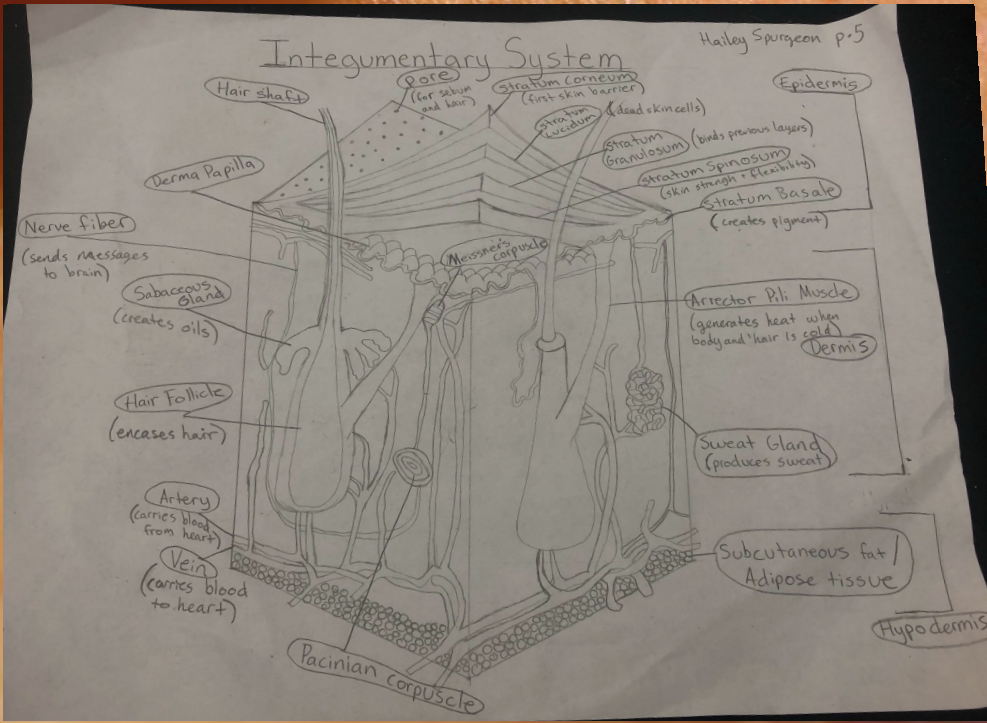
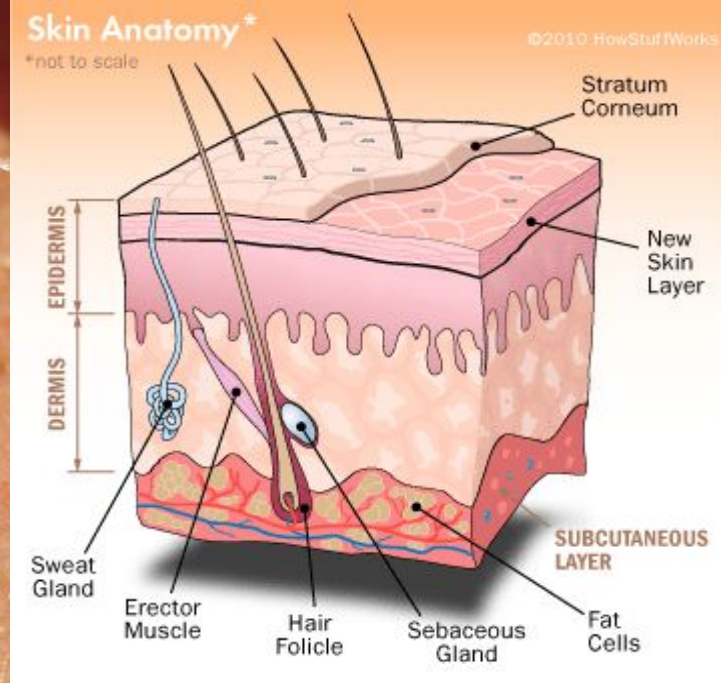


One of the glands in the Integumentary System.

Sudoriferous Glands/Sweat glands.

- Small tubular structures situated within and under the skin
- Discharge sweat by tiny openings in the surface of the skin
- The sweat is a transparent colorless acidic fluid with a peculiar odor.

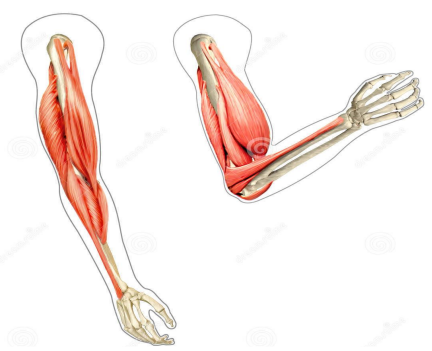
By Hailey Spurgeon



The 3 layers of skin

- The epidermis - outermost layer of skin, provides a waterproof barrier, creates our skin tone
- The dermis - beneath the epidermis, contains tough connective tissue, hair follicles, and sweat glands
- Hypodermis - the deeper subcutaneous tissue, made of fat and connective tissue

Muscular System



How it works

- The muscles in the body help support movement, maintain posture, circulate blood, and other substances through out the body.



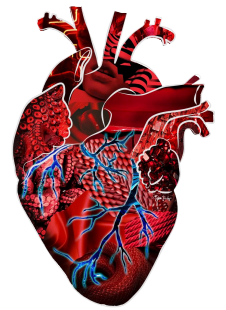
How does it repair?

- In our bodies, when it repairs our muscles restore using muscle fibers.
- Our muscles go through a cellular process where it fuses muscle fibers, and together they form new muscle protein strands or myofibrils.

By, Courtney Kelly

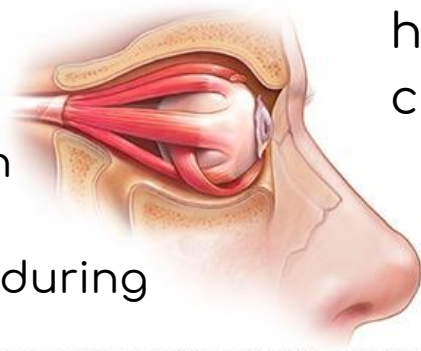
By, Naomi Rueda

Muscular System



What it does

- Responsible for movement of the body
- Stabilizes joints
- Maintains posture
- Protects organs
- Maintains vision
- Generates heat during activity

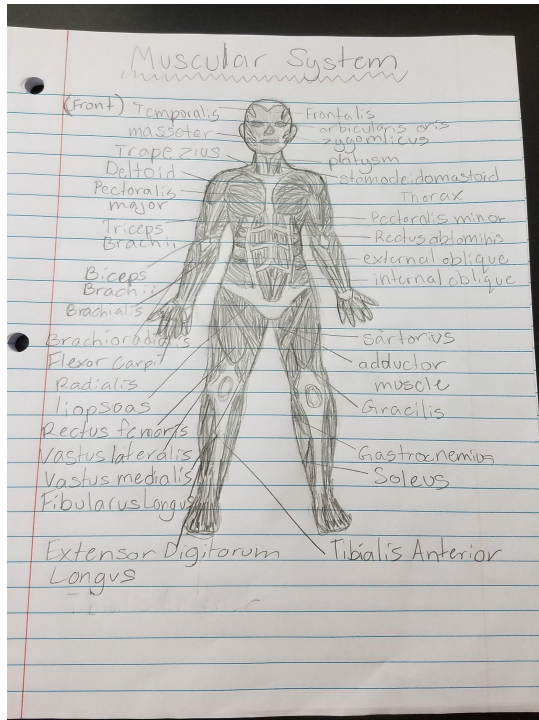


How it works with other systems

- The circulatory system brings the muscles nutrients like calcium and vitamin C, and takes away waste.
- The Skeletal system: the skeletal system helps the muscles stay stiff and help create movement in the body.

Muscular System

Front



Back

