Chapter 2

Organization of the Body

Learning Objectives

- Name the body systems and their functions.
- Identify body cavities and specific organs within them.
- List the divisions of the back.
- Identify three planes of the body.
- Analyze, pronounce, and spell new terms related to organs and tissues in the body.

Organization of the Body

Cells

- Individual units found in all parts of the human body
 Tissues
- Similar cells grouped together to do a specific job
 Organs
- Structures composed of several kinds of tissue
 Systems
- Groups of organs working together to perform complex functions

Body Systems

Circulatory System

Heart, blood, and blood vessels

Digestive System

Brings food into the body and breaks it down so it can enter the bloodstream

Endocrine System

Composed of glands; sends chemical messengers called hormones into the blood

 Female and Male Reproductive System

Produce the cells that join to form the embryo

Musculoskeletal System

Including muscles, bones, joints, and connective tissues; supports the body and allows it to move

Nervous System

Carries electrical messages to and from the brain and spinal cord

Respiratory System

Controls breathing, a process in which air enters and leaves the body

Skin and Sense Organ Systems

Including the skin and eyes and ears; receives messages from the environment and sends them to the brain

Urinary System

Produces urine and sends it out of the body through the kidneys, ureters, bladder, and urethra.

Body Cavities and Organs

- Cranial: organs include brain
- Thoracic: organs include lungs and heart
- Abdominal: organs include stomach, small and large intestines, spleen, and pancreas

Body Cavities and Organs (cont.)

- Pelvic: organs include the urinary bladder, ureters, urethra, rectum and anus, and the uterus
- Spinal: spinal column and nerves of the spinal cord

Divisions of the Spinal Column

- Cervical (neck) region
- Thoracic (chest) region
- Lumbar (loin or waist) region
- Sacral (sacrum or lower back) region
- Coccygeal (coccyx or tailbone) region

Planes of the Body

Frontal (coronal) plane

A vertical plane that divides the body or body part, such as an organ, into front and back portions.

Planes of the Body (cont.)

Sagittal (lateral) plane

- Another type of vertical plane that divides the body or organ into right and left sides.
- The midsagittal plane divides the body vertically into right and left halves.

Planes of the Body (cont.)

Transverse (axial) plane

A horizontal plane that divides the body or organ into upper and lower portions, as in a cross-section.

Combining Forms

abdomin/o abdomen anter/o front bronch/o bronchial tubes cervic/o neck of the body of the or neck (cervix) uterus

chondr/o cartilage coccyg/o coccyx, tailbone crani/o skull epitheli/o skin, surface tissue esophag/o esophagus

hepat/o liver

lapar/o abdomen

laryng/o larynx (voice box)

later/o side

lumb/o loin or waist

lymph/o lymph (clear fluid in tissue spaces and lymph vessels)

mediastin/o mediastinum

(space between the lungs)

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pleur/o pleura
poster/o back, behind
sacr/o sacrum (five fused bones in the lower back)
spin/o spine (backbone)
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thorac/o chestrache/o trache/o vertebr/o ve

chest
trachea (windpipe)
vertebra (backbone)

Medical Scramble

- Female endocrine organ
 R O A V Y
- 2. Space below the diaphragm E B M A O N D
- 3. Pertaining to the chest H C I R A O C T

Medical Scramble (cont.)

- 4. Hip region LEPVS!
- 5. Throat RPYXNAH
- 6. Windpipe

 ACETHRA

Medical Scramble (cont.)

Bonus Term: A procedure necessary for brain surgery

RMOCOIYNTA