

Affiliated to The Tamil Nadu Dr MGR Medical University, Chennai



DEPARTMENT OF CARDIOPULMONARY PERFUSION CARE TECHNOLOGY

COURSE NAME: Anatomy

UNIT I – Introduction to Anatomy

TOPIC: Organ System and its Function

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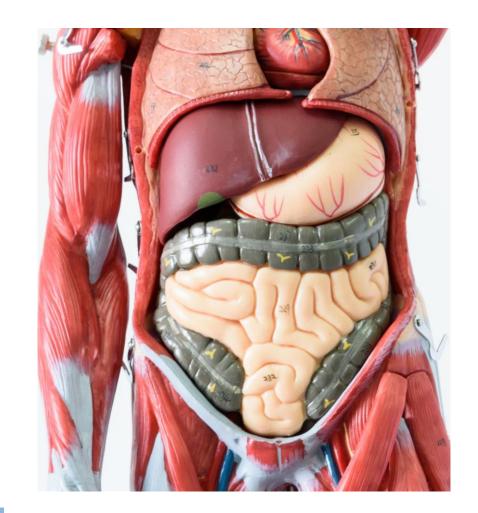




• Group of organs working together to perform complex bodily functions.

• Importance of organ systems in maintaining homeostasis and overall health.

• Brief mention of 11 major human organ systems.

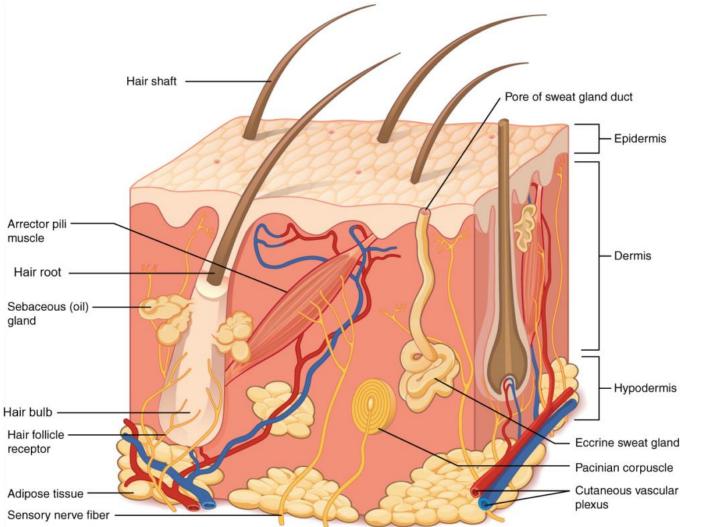


Integumentary System



• **Components:** skin, hair, nails, sweat glands, sebaceous glands.

• Functions: protection from external environment, temperature regulation, sensation, vitamin D synthesis.

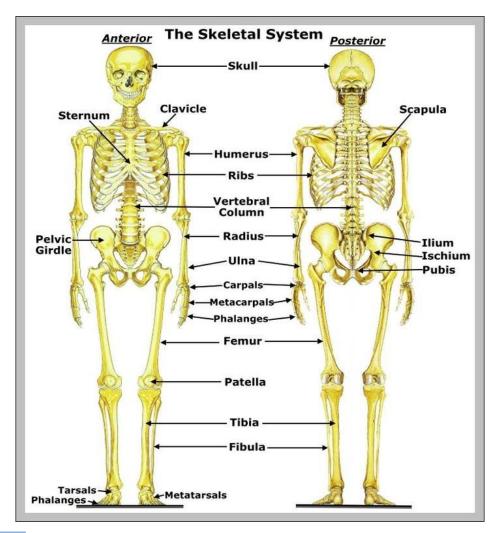


Skeletal System



• **Components:** bones, cartilage, ligaments, joints.

• **Functions:** support and structure, protection of internal organs, blood cell production, mineral storage.



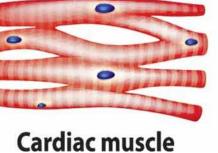
Muscular System

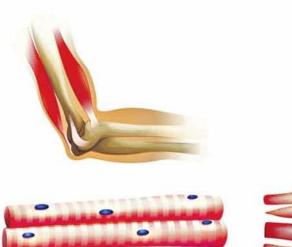


• **Components:** skeletal muscles, smooth muscles, cardiac muscle.

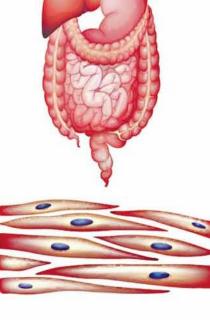
 Functions: movement and locomotion, posture maintenance, heat production.











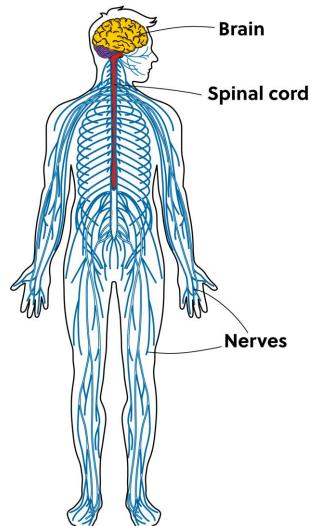
Smooth muscle

Nervous System



• **Components:** brain, spinal cord, nerves, sensory organs.

Functions: sensory input,
 coordination of body activities,
 memory, emotion regulation, motor
 control.

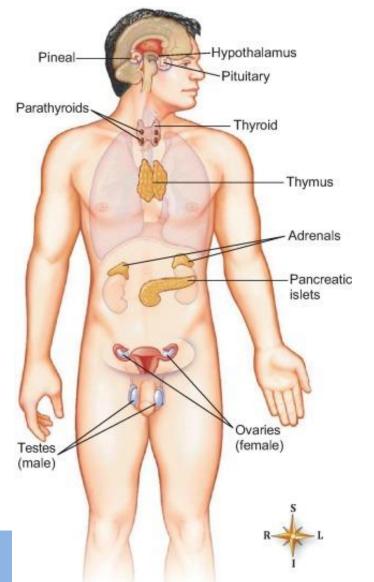






• **Components:** glands such as pituitary, thyroid, adrenal, pancreas, ovaries, testes.

• **Functions:** hormone production and secretion, regulation of metabolism, growth, development, reproduction.

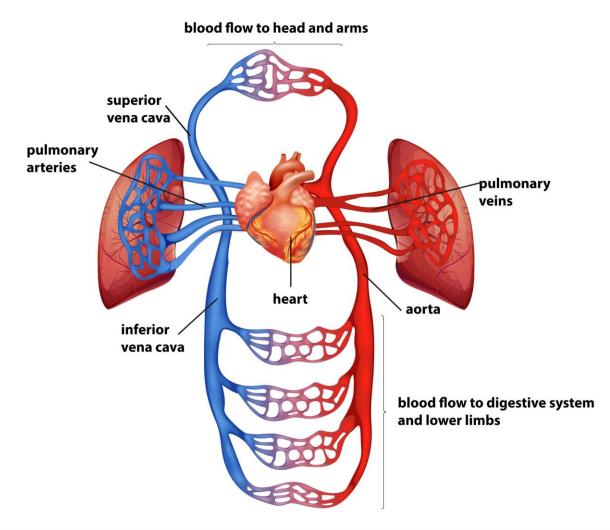


Cardiovascular System



• **Components:** heart, blood, arteries, veins, capillaries.

• Functions: transport of oxygen,
nutrients, hormones, waste products;
regulation of temperature and pH.

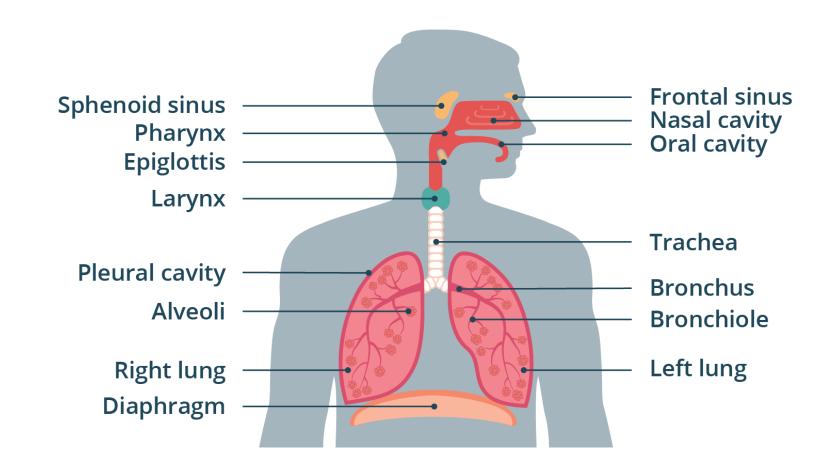


Respiratory System



Components: nose,
 pharynx, larynx, trachea,
 bronchi, lungs, diaphragm.

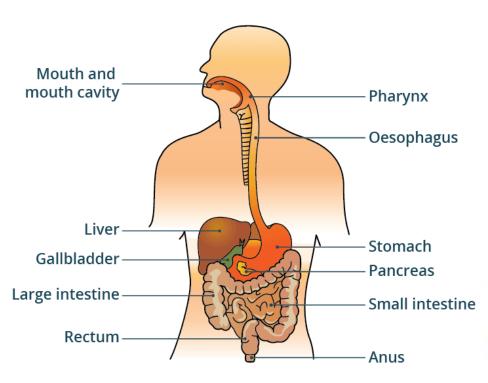
Functions: gas exchange
 (oxygen in, carbon dioxide
 out), regulation of blood pH.



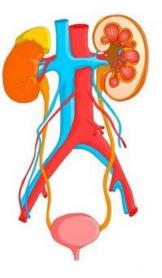




- Digestive: mouth,
 esophagus, stomach,
 intestines, liver,
 pancreas, gallbladder.
- Functions: ingestion,
 digestion, absorption of
 nutrients, elimination
 of solid waste.



- **Urinary:** kidneys, ureters, bladder, urethra.
- Functions: waste excretion, blood filtration, fluid and electrolyte balance.



INSTITUTIONS

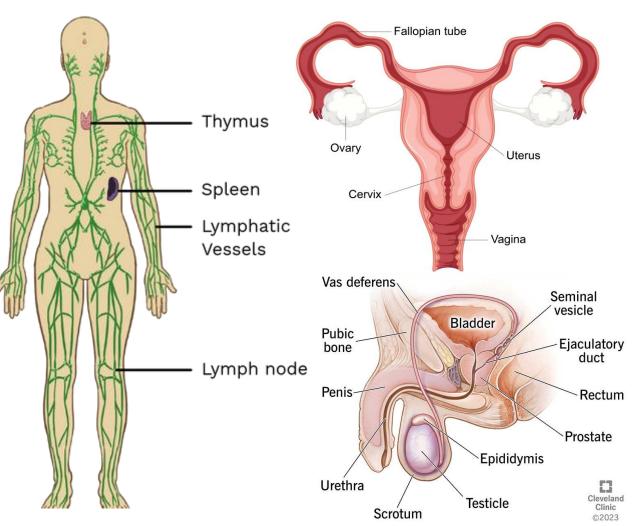
Lymphatic and Reproductive Systems

- Lymphatic: lymph vessels, lymph nodes, spleen, thymus.
- Functions:

 immune response,

 fluid balance, fat

 absorption.



- Reproductive: male and female sex organs.
- Functions:

 production of
 gametes, hormone
 secretion,
 reproduction.





Reproductive System: propagation and secondary characteristics

Lymphatic System: immunity, fluid balance, and fat absorption

Urinary System: waste removal and fluid balance

Digestive System: nutrient processing and waste elimination

Respiratory System: gas exchange and pH regulation

Integumentary System: protection and regulation components

Skeletal System: support, protection and mineral storage

Muscular System: movement, posture, and heat generation

Nervous System: coordination, sensation, and control

Endocrine System: hormonal regulation of physiology

Cardiovascular System: transport and homeostatic balance

Introduction to Human Organ Systems

References



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THANK YOU