

Anatomy Unit 6 Study Guide

Chapter 21

Digestive Tract in Order and Functions:

Mouth: entryway to digestive tract, where digestion begins

Pharynx: move moves through here from mouth to esophagus (trachea covered by epiglottis)

Esophagus: muscular tube connecting pharynx to stomach, where peristalsis happens

Stomach: muscular sac for storing food, muscles churn and break down food forming chyme, food moves through **cardia**, then **fundus**, then **body**, then **pylorus**. **Rugae** and **gastric pits** increase the surface area.

Small intestine: where most chemical digestion and nutrient absorption occurs, begins with **duodenum**, then **jejunum**, and ends with **ileum**; **villi** increase surface area for absorption

Large intestine: absorbs large amounts of water from undigested food residue, begins with **cecum**, moves to **ascending colon**, then **transverse colon**, on to **descending colon**, then to **sigmoid colon**

Rectum: the last portion of the large intestine before feces leave the body

Anus: opening to the exterior where feces leave

Accessory Organs and Functions:

Teeth: breaks food into pieces (mechanical digestion)

Tongue: moves bolus to back of oral cavity

Salivary Glands: secrete saliva with enzymes, begins chemical digestion

Liver: stores and releases glucose, processes vitamins and minerals, filters toxins, recycles old blood cells

Pancreas: secretes pancreatic juice (digestive enzymes) into small intestine

Gallbladder: stores and concentrates bile, helping to digest and absorb fat

Layers of Digestive Tract:

Mucosa: innermost layer, secretes mucus, absorbs nutrients

Submucosa: thicker layer, contains glands, blood vessels, nerves

Muscularis: smooth muscle to contract and relax pushing food along

Serosa: outermost layer covering digestive tract

Be able to describe how food is digested, path and contributing organs

Chapters 23 (See Organizer for Answers)

Primary Sex Organs for Male and Female (testes- male, ovaries- female)

Sex Cells for Male and Female (sperm- male, eggs (ova)- female)

Similarities and Differences between Mitosis and Meiosis

Main Functions of Male/Female Reproductive Systems

Secondary Sex Organs for Male and Female Reproductive Systems

Main hormone for Male and Female Reproductive Systems

Chapter 24

3 stages of development: pre embryonic, embryonic, and fetal

Zygote: Name of first cell when egg and sperm meet

Blastocyst: name of cluster of cells right before implantation

Endoderm, Mesoderm, Ectoderm- what do they produce?

Placenta- disc shaped organ that secretes hormones and supplies oxygen and nutrients to fetus

The ductus venosus, foramen ovale, and ductus arteriosus divert blood from the lungs and liver because they don't need much blood while in the mom

Decline in progesterone, and increase in oxytocin leads to labor contractions

Stages of Labor

Dilation of Cervix

Expulsion of Baby

Delivery of Placenta

Prolactin- causes milk production

Oxytocin- causes milk ejection

5 parts of APGAR score

Activity (muscle tone)

Pulse

Grimace (reflexes)

Appearance (skin color)

Respiration