

HUMAN ORGANS & SYSTEMS



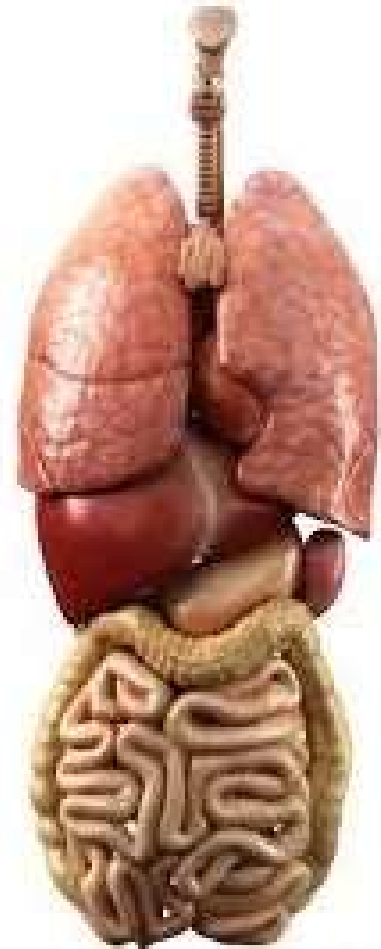
ORGANS IN THE HUMAN BODY

WHAT IS AN ORGAN?

Your body is full of different parts – there are those that you can see on the outside, such as your arms, hands, nose, and feet, and there are those on the inside that you can't see but have learned about, such as your lungs, heart, stomach, and more!

We use the word “organs” to describe certain parts of your body that work independently and are distinctly separate from other parts!

Most of your organs are those body parts that are on the inside, like the examples above, but some are parts that you can see! One great example of an outside organ?? – Your [skin](#)! **Doctors and scientists consider your skin to be an organ... in fact, it's the body's biggest organ!**



HUMAN ORGAN SYSTEMS



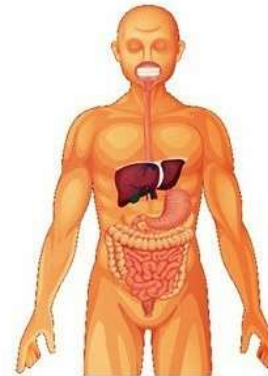
Skeletal system
*provides structure to
the body and protects
internal organs*



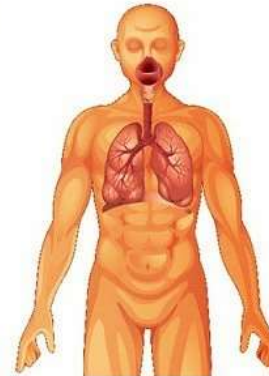
Muscular system
*supports the body and
allows it to move*



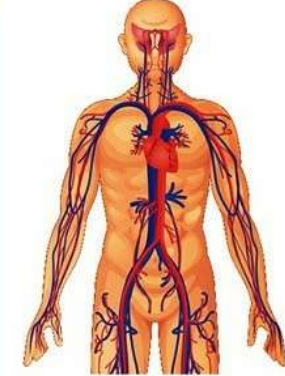
Nervous system
*controls sensation,
thought, movement,
and virtually all other
body activities*



Digestive system
*breaks down food and
absorbs its nutrients*

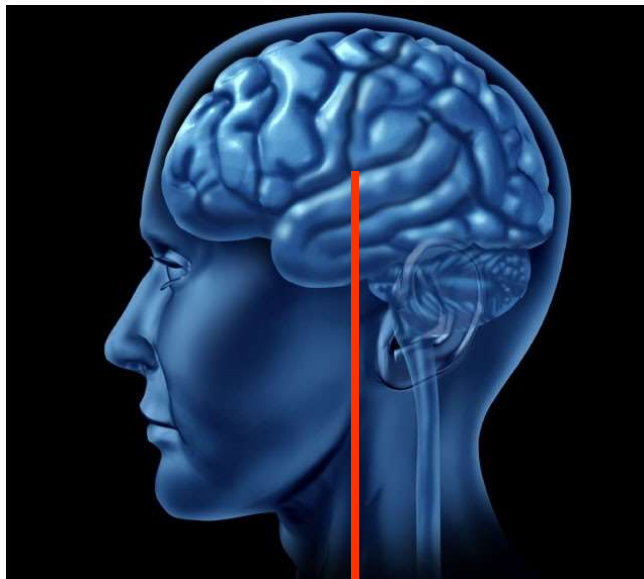


Respiratory system
*takes in oxygen and
releases waste gases*



Circulatory system
*transports oxygen, nu-
trients, and other sub-
stances to cells and
carries away wastes*

NERVOUS SYSTEM



BRAIN

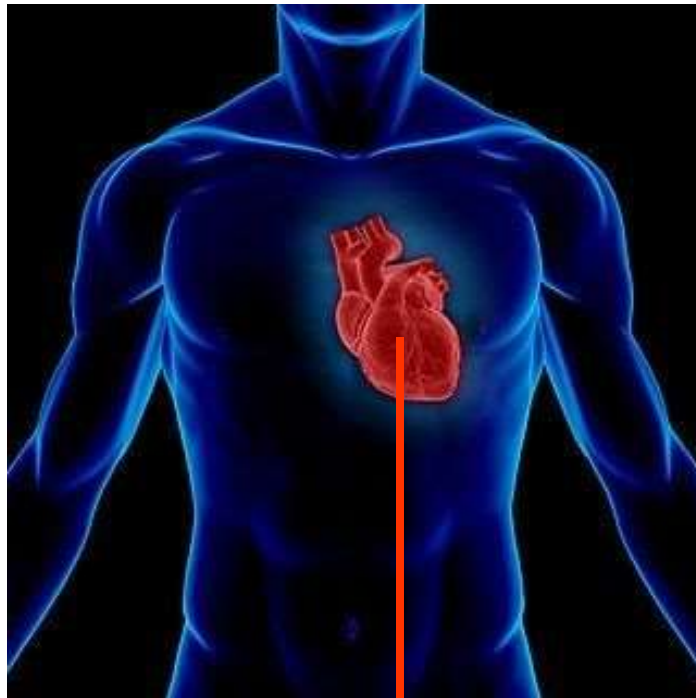
TRACHEA

RESPIRATORY SYSTEM



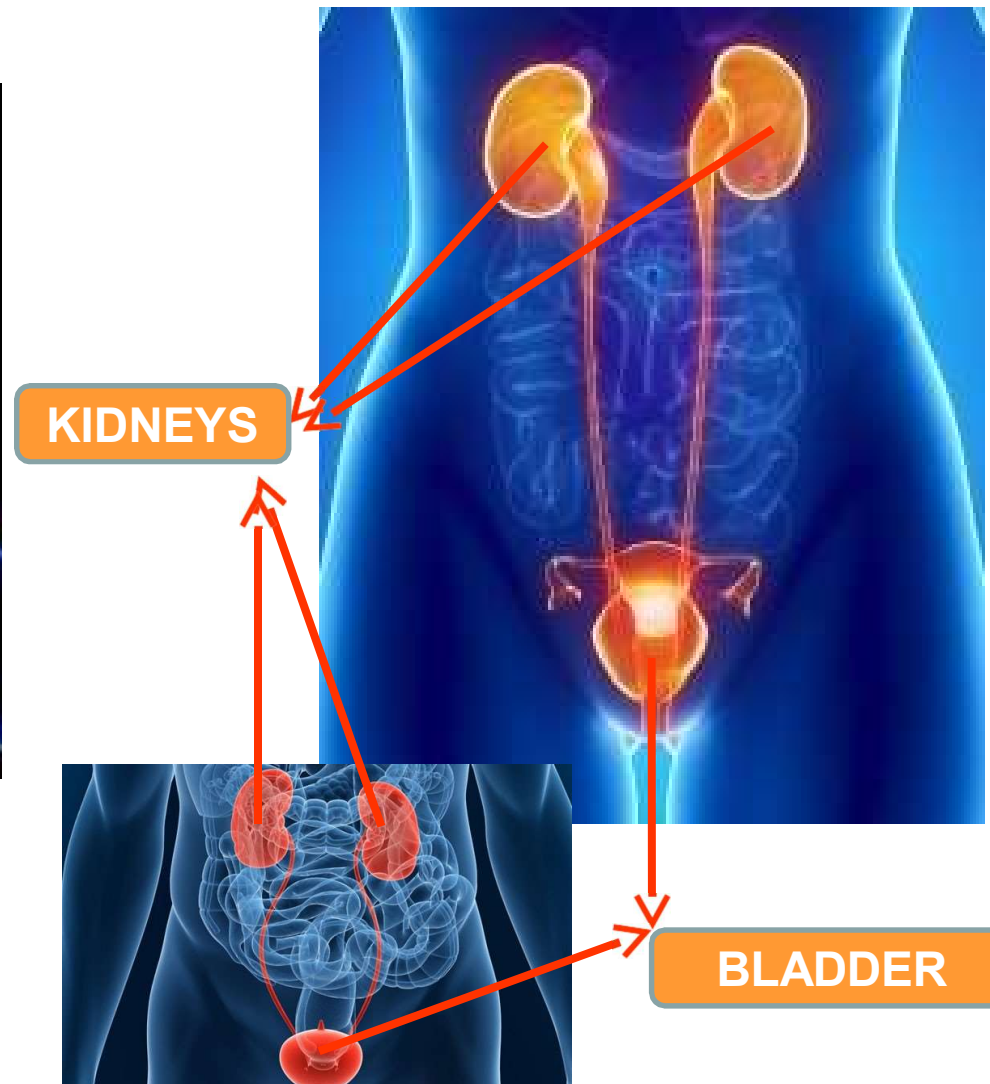
LUNGS

CIRCULATORY SYSTEM



HEART

URINARY SYSTEM



KIDNEYS

BLADDER

DIGESTIVE SYSTEM

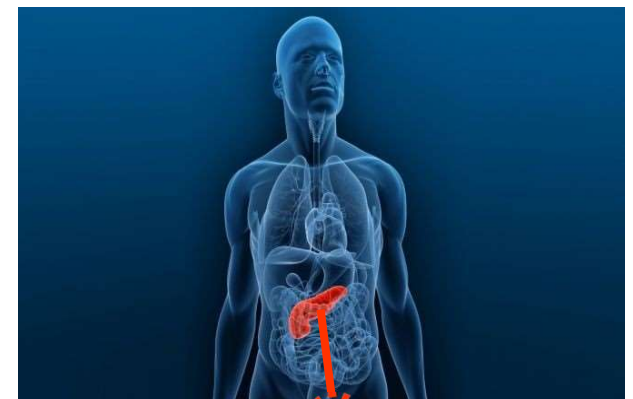
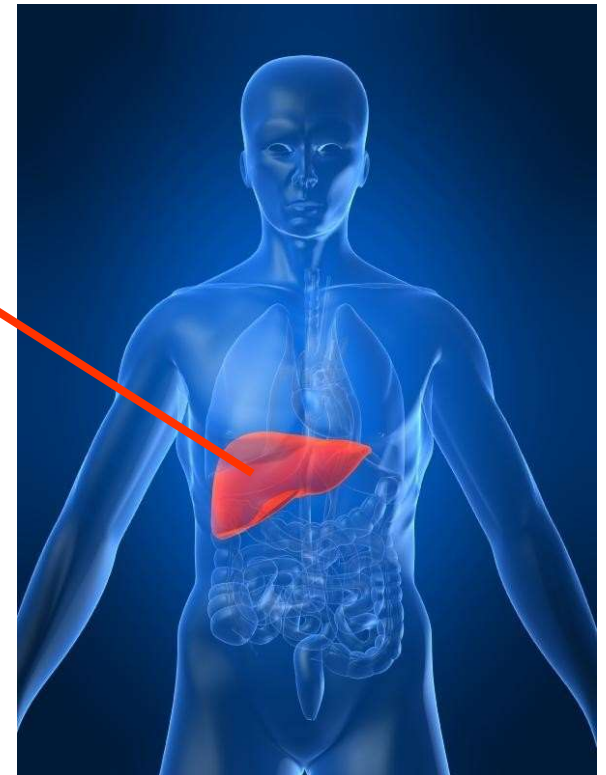


LIVER

STOMACH

SMALL
INTESTINE

LARGE INTESTINE



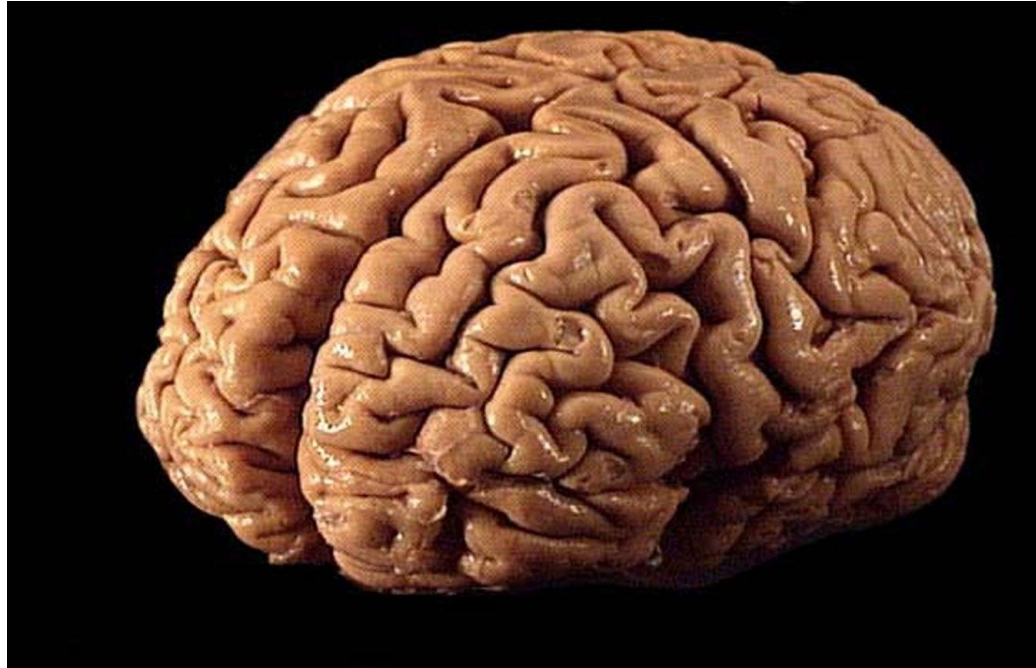
PANCREAS

MAIN ORGANS OF THE NERVOUS SYSTEM



I PROTECT
THE BRAIN

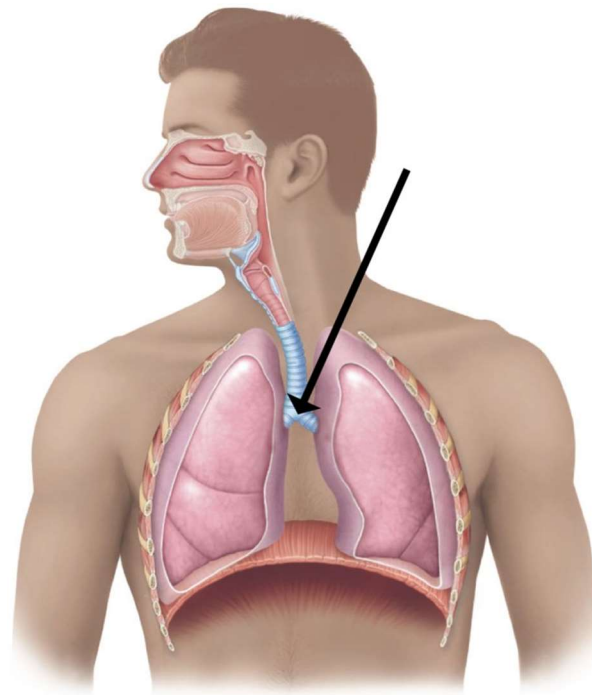
BRAIN



The **brain** is an organ that serves as the center of the nervous system in all vertebrate and most invertebrate animals.

MAIN ORGANS OF THE RESPIRATORY SYSTEM

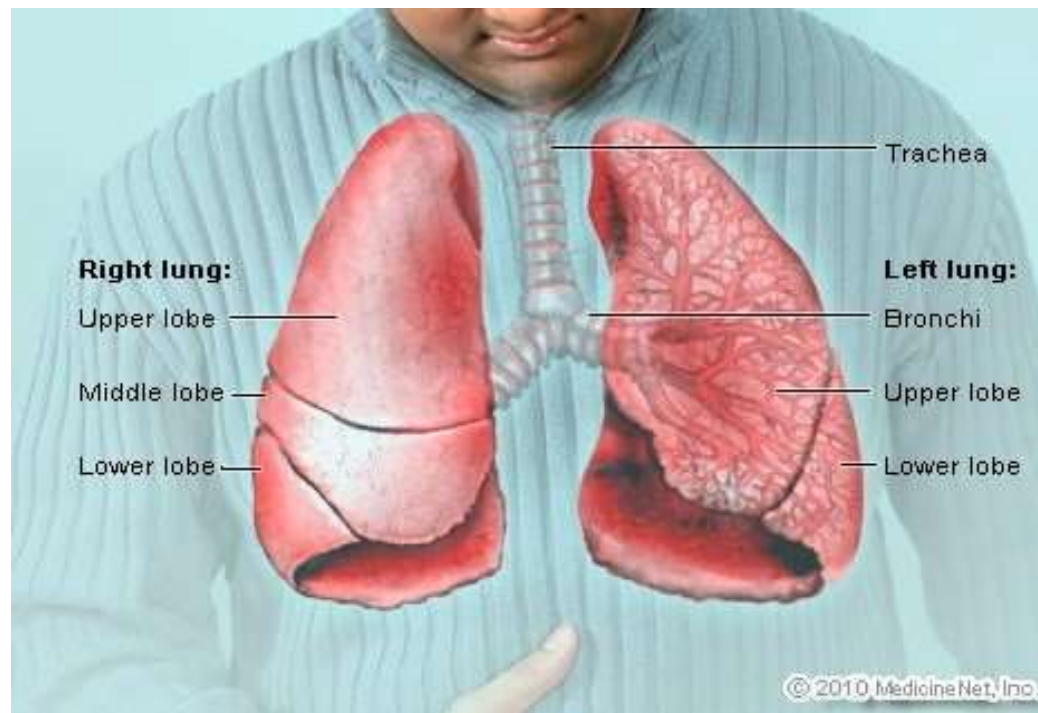
TRACHEA



The **trachea**, or **windpipe**, is a tube that connects the pharynx and larynx to the lungs, allowing the passage of air, and so is present in all air-breathing animals with lungs.

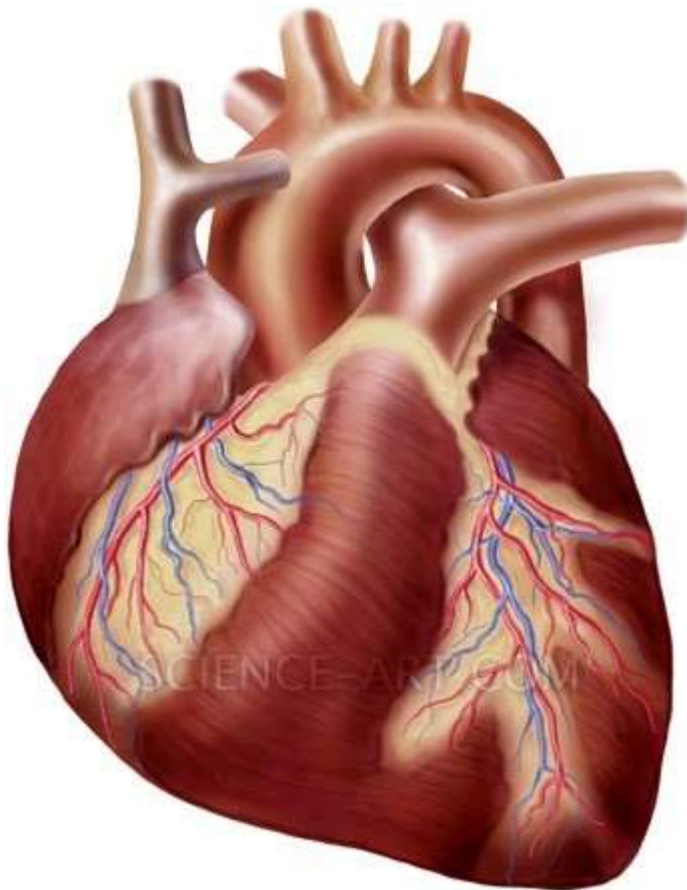
MAIN ORGANS OF THE RESPIRATORY SYSTEM

LUNGS



The purposes of the lungs are to bring oxygen (abbreviated O₂), into the body and to remove carbon dioxide (abbreviated CO₂).

MAIN ORGANS OF THE CIRCULATORY SYSTEM



HEART

The **human heart** is a vital organ that functions as a pump, providing a continuous circulation of blood through the body

Dead heart muscle cells spill their **enzyme** contents into the serum.

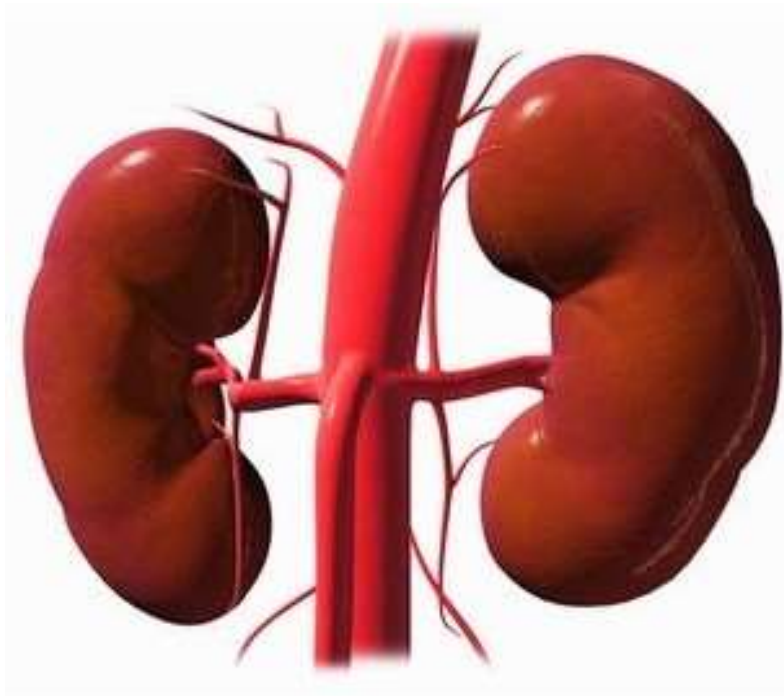
glutamate oxaloacetate transaminase (GOT)

The level of in the serum rises rapidly after a heart attack.

The levels of **GOT** as well as enzymes like **lactate dehydrogenase** and **creatine phosphokinase** are closely monitored in order to diagnose the severity of a myocardial infarction (heart attack).

MAIN ORGANS OF THE URINARY SYSTEM

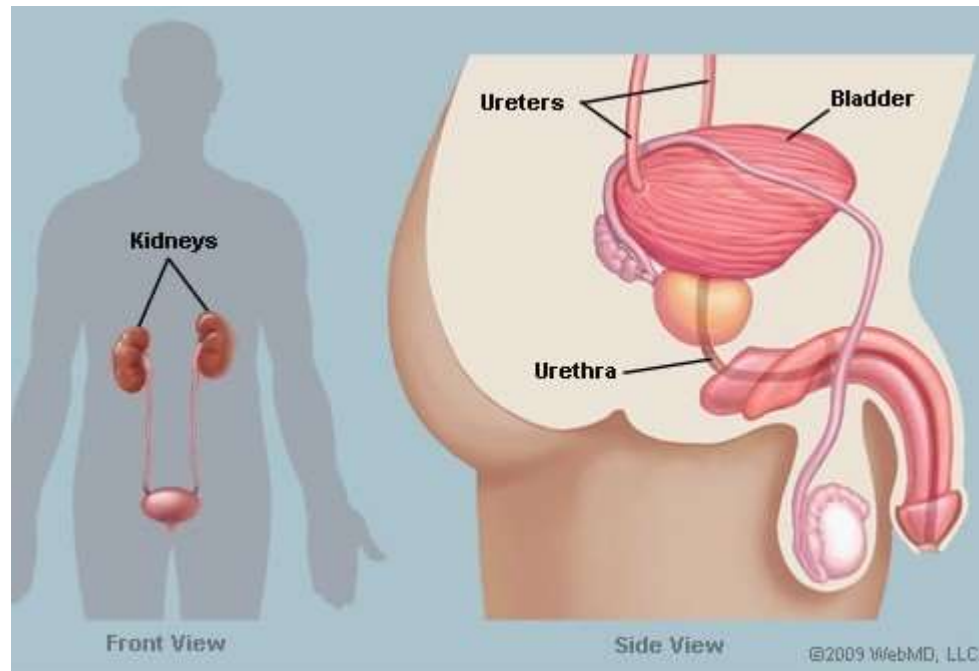
KIDNEYS



The kidneys perform the essential function of removing waste products from the blood and regulating the water fluid levels.

MAIN ORGANS OF THE URINARY SYSTEM

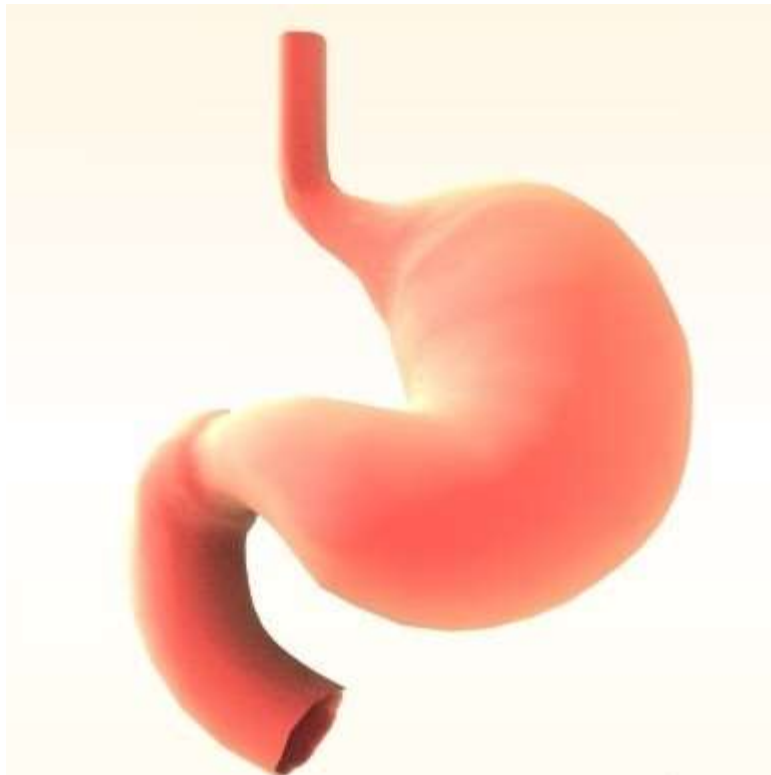
BLADDER



The **urinary bladder** is the organ that collects urine excreted by the kidneys before disposal by urination. Urine enters the bladder via the ureters and exits via the urethra.

MAIN ORGANS OF THE DIGESTIVE SYSTEM

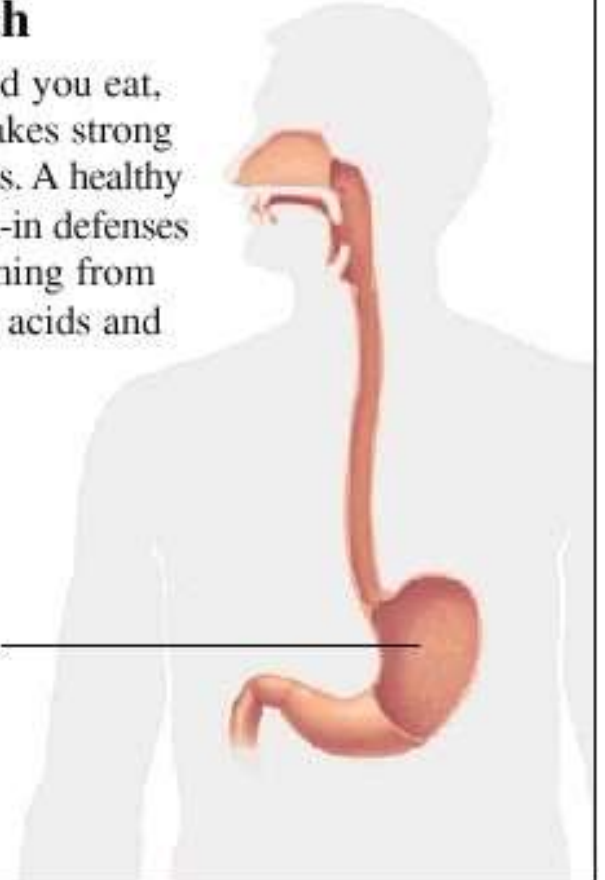
STOMACH



The Stomach

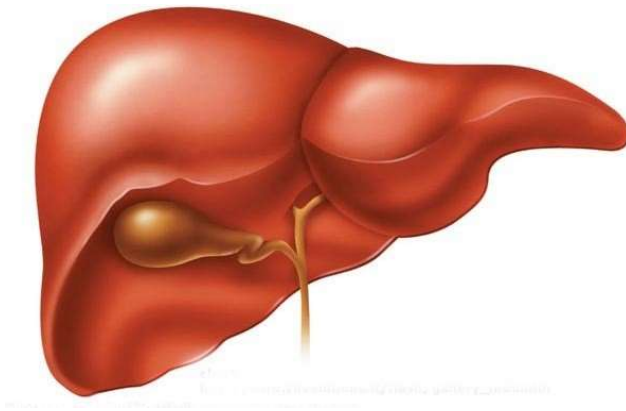
To digest the food you eat, your stomach makes strong acids and enzymes. A healthy stomach has built-in defenses that protect its lining from damage by these acids and enzymes.

Stomach



MAIN ORGANS OF THE DIGESTIVE SYSTEM

LIVER



Main functions of the liver

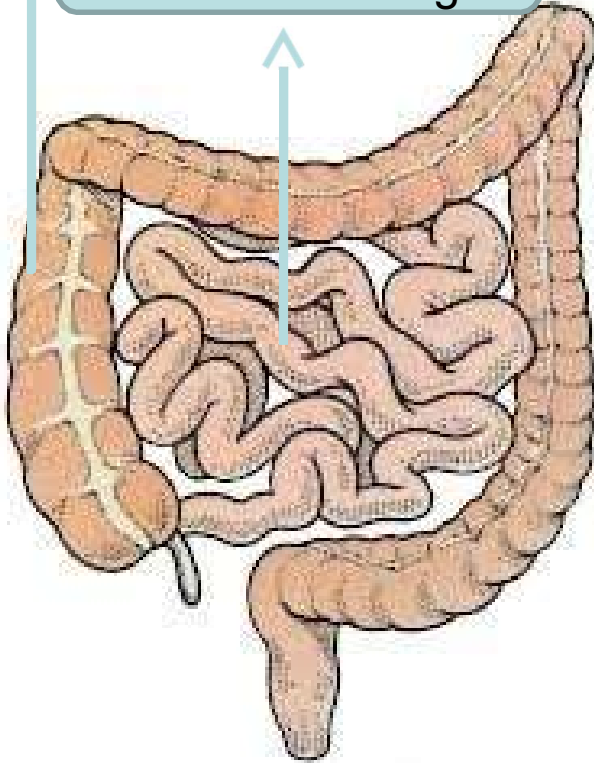
- The liver has a wide range of functions
- Processes of nutrients from food
- Stores sugars for later use
- Produces bile
- Production of cholesterol
- Removing various toxins and combating infections
- Processing and storage of vitamins and other essential nutrients
- Maintaining levels of fats, amino acids and glucose in the blood
- Protein synthesis
- Manufacturing and regulating hormones including those that help platelet (blood clotting) formation

MAIN ORGANS OF THE DIGESTIVE SYSTEM

HOW LONG ARE THE INTESTINES?

> The large intestine
is 1,5 metres long.

The small intestine
is 6 metres long.



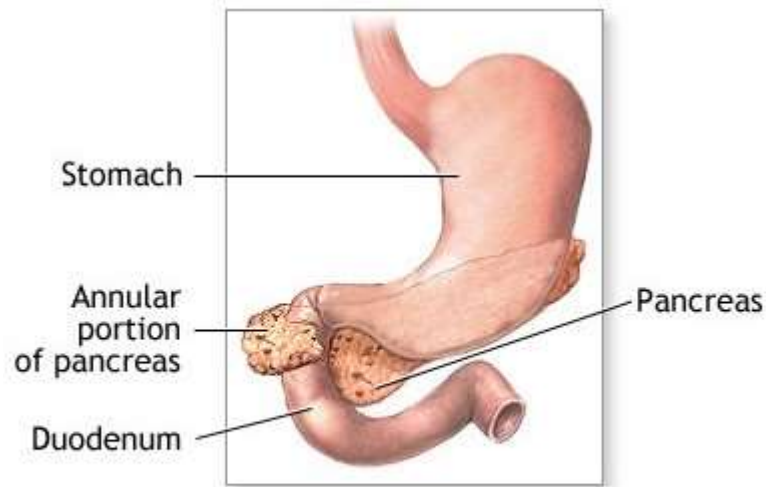
INTESTINES

Large Intestine Energy Functions

- Receives food and fluids from small intestine
- Absorbs water from solid wastes
- Eliminates waste by evacuation of bowels
- Linked with the lungs
- Ability to let go of old patterns, habits, things
- Channel influences sinuses, jaw, teeth
- Energy of characteristics like: honor, duty, respect, fairness, responsibility

MAIN ORGANS OF THE DIGESTIVE SYSTEM

PANCREAS



ADAM.

The **pancreas** is a glandular organ in the digestive system and endocrine system of vertebrates. It is an endocrine gland producing several important hormones, including insulin, glucagon, somatostatin, and pancreatic polypeptide which circulate in the blood. The pancreas is also a digestive organ, secreting pancreatic juice containing digestive enzymes that assist digestion and absorption of nutrients in the small intestine. These enzymes help to further break down the carbohydrates, proteins, and lipids.