

Compensatory System



LYMPHATIC SYSTEM

→ Secondary Transport System

- CSF act same as lymph in CNS.

LYMPH

→ Plasma like
colourless

- WBC (Agranulocytes)
- Lymphocytes (B, T)
- Monocytes
- Macrophages
- No RBC
- Small Proteins

Thymus Gland

Liver

Lymph vessels

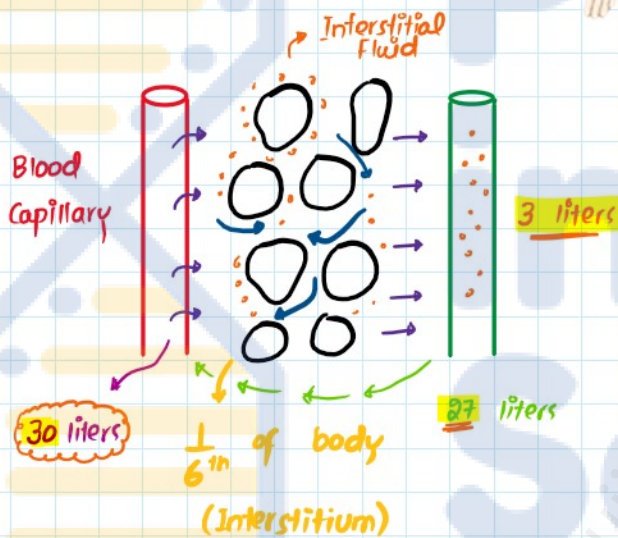
Spleen

Lymph Nodes

Upper left abdominal cavity
Just beneath diaphragm

- Junk Food
- Sedentary life style
- Fluid intake

↓
Ocular Edema
Lethargic body



Blood Capillaries

Interstitium

- Filtration
- Diffusion

LYMPHATICS / LYMPH VESSELS

→ Lymphatic duct → Liver (Olaus Rudbeck) 1652 KPR*

→ In complete Body → Thomas Bartholin

- Afferent vessel → moves towards lymph node
- Efferent vessel → moves away from lymph node
- Capillary → Lacteals (Blind Ended vessels)
- Thoracic duct → Largest vessel of lymphatic system

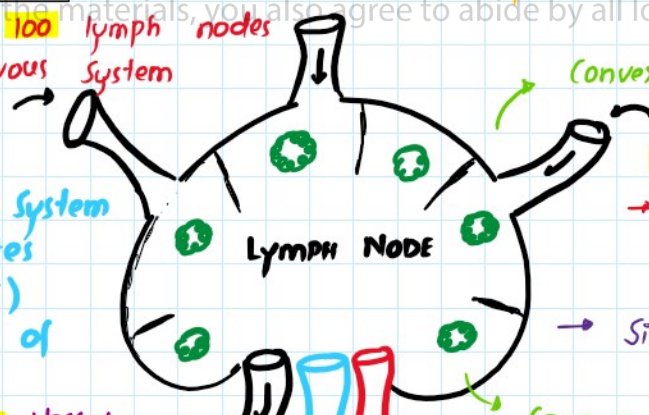
LYMPH NODE

→ Round, oval, Bean shaped

- B-cell → Bursa of Fabricius
- T-cell → Thymus gland

- More than 100 lymph nodes
- No in Nervous System

- Filtration
- Drainage System
- Lymphocytes (B, T)
- Absorption of fats

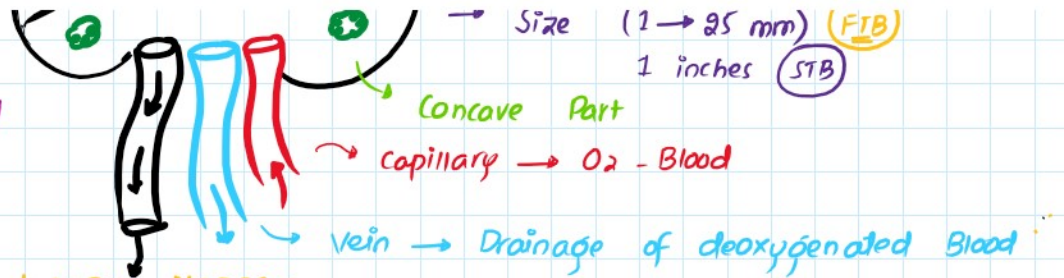


→ Always more than One

→ Size (1 → 25 mm) FIB
1 inches STB

Absorption of fats

- Efferent Vessel
- Always 1



→ POSITION OF LYMPH NODES :

- Cervical Region (Neck Region, Lower Jaw, Scalp)
- Axillary Region (Under arm)
- Inguinal Region (Just above legs)
- Pelvic Cavity
- Abdominal cavity
- Thoracic cavity

• ACUPUNCTURE

→ Needles in body's different parts.

* Payer's Patches
→ Intestinal Nodes.

LACTEAL

→ Found in villi

↳ lacks basement membrane

Lymphocyte (Diapedesis) → Amoeboid movement



LYMPHATIC VESSELS → THORACIC DUCT (Right Thoracic duct) → Sub-clavian Vein (Venous Blood) → Vena cava ↓ Right Atrium

LYMPH MASSES

↳ Lymph Nodes

• Thymus Gland → Site for maturation of T-cells

↓ Reduces in size with respect to age
Thymosin Hormone

Spleen

→ Largest lymphoid tissue.

Detects foreign substances and move them out.

Destroys worn out RBC.

Tonsils

→ Oral cavity

Tonsillitis (Inflammation of tonsils)

LYMPH MOVEMENT

→ No Pumping organ as Heart

→ Associated Functions

- movement of visceral organ
- Breathing movement
- Maintain one-way flow → Valvular ducts
- Calf muscles (Peripheral Heart of Body)