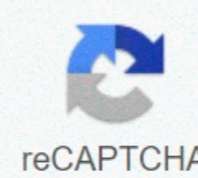




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Chapter 7 the nervous system anatomy and physiology workbook answers

The brain is at the center of our nervous system. He sits on our heads, where he sends and receives important messages. These messages travel through our nerves and inform our actions. On the contrary, our brains also respond to the neural messages they receive from our nerves. These neurons communicate quickly back and forth. When our fingertips graze over something hot, our brain immediately gets information and tells us to pull away our hand. The brain and nerves are constantly working together to keep us under control. Anything that seems instinctive or automatic is caused by the nervous system. If we fix up after a while of falling, it's because of the cerebellum. When we feel hungry or thirsty after a while of fasting, this is due to the hypothalamus. Or when we feel a sudden urge to run away during stressful situations, it's because of the amygdala. The main way the nerves travel down before branching into their respective body parts is the spinal cord. The spinal cord extends from the brain to the tail bone. While it's a bundle of nervousness, many nerves branch off and continue along places like our hands and feet. Picture: Shutterstock You know that foot bone is attached to the foot bone, but you're in trouble if that's all you know about your body. Take this quiz to find out how much you know. TRIVIA Basic Astronomy Quiz 6 Minute Quiz 6 Min TRIVIA Can You Pass the Basic Anatomy Test? 6 minute Quiz 6 Min TRIVIA can you pass the basic physical test? 6 min Quiz 6 Min TRIVIA We will give you some symptoms, tell us what kind of doctor to see 6 Minute Quiz 6 Min TRIVIA How well do you know the basic facts about the Sun? 6 Minute Quiz 6 Min TRIVIA Can you answer these basic questions about the moon? 6 Minute Quiz 6 Min TRIVIA How much do you know about your organs? 6 minute Quiz 6 Min TRIVIA can you identify the laboratory equipment from the picture? 6 Minute Quiz 6 Min TRIVIA can you get over 11 directly on this physics quiz? 7 Minute Quiz 7 Min TRIVIA Can you identify these weather phenomena from the picture? 6 Minute Quiz 6 Min How much do you know about dinosaurs? What is octane rating? And how do you use the correct noun? Luckily for you, HowStuffWorks Play is here to help. Our award-winning website offers a reliable and understandable explanation of how the world works. From fun quizzes that bring joy to your day to compelling photos and fascinating lists, HowStuffWorks Play offers something for everyone. Sometimes we explain how things work, other times we ask you, but we always explore in the name of fun! Because learning is fun, stay with us! Playing quizzes is free! Every week we send knowledge questions and personality tests to your inbox. By clicking the Register button, you agree to our privacy policy and confirm that you are 13 years of age or over. Copyright © 2020 IntoSpace Holdings, LLC, System1 Company The system has two main parts: the central nervous system (CNS) and the peripheral nervous system (PNS). The central system is the primary commander of the body and consists of the brain and spinal cord. The peripheral nervous system consists of a network of nerves that connects the rest of the body with the CNS. Both systems work together to gather information from inside and outside the body. The systems process the collected information and then send instructions to the rest of the body, which facilitates an appropriate response. In most cases, the brain is the ultimate target point for information collected by the rest of the nervous system. Once the data arrives, the brain sorts and files before sending all the necessary commands. The brain is divided into many different sections, including the brain and brain stem. These parts process parts of the brain's total workload, including memory storage and retrieval, and smooth body movements. Although the brain is the control center, its work would not be possible without the spinal cord, which is the main channel for information traveling between the brain and the body. Peripheral system nerves branch either from the brain stem or spinal cord. Each nerve is connected to a certain area of the torso or limbs and is responsible for communicating to and from these areas. PNS can also be divided into smaller components: somatic and autonomous systems. Somatic includes parts of the body that a person can command according to will, and autonomic helps to operate involuntary functions, such as pumping blood. Information transmitted by the nervous system moves along networks of cells called neurons. These neurons can only send information in one way. Those that transmit to the brain are sensory neurons; those that transmit from the brain are known as motor neurons. The nervous system can suffer from a number of disabilities, including cancer (e.g. brain tumors). Other problems include multiple sclerosis, in which damaged nerves prevent signals from traveling along them, and meningitis, which causes inflammation of the membranes surrounding the brain and spinal cord. Facebook Twitter LinkedIn Pinterest Endocrine System Adrenal Gland Procedures Endocrine System is a complex network of glands and organs. It uses hormones to control and coordinate your body's metabolism, energy levels, reproduction, growth and development, and responses to injury, stress, and mood. The following are an integral part of the endocrine system: Hypothalamus. The hypothalamus is located at the base of the brain, near the optical chiasm, where the optic nerves behind each eye cross and meet. The hypothalamus secretes hormones that stimulate or suppress the release of hormones in the pituitary gland, in addition to controlling water balance, sleep, temperature, appetite and blood flow. The pituitary gland is located under the brain. Usually no larger than a pea, the gland controls many functions of other glands with endocrine glands. Thyroid and thyroid gland. The thyroid gland and other bodies are located in front of the neck, under the larynx (vocal cords). The thyroid gland plays an important role in the metabolism of the body. The thyroid gland plays an important role in regulating the balance of calcium in the body. Thymus. The thymus is located in the upper chest and produces white blood cells that fight infections and destroy abnormal cells. Adrenal glands. The adrenal gland is located on top of each kidney. Like many glands, the adrenal glands work hand in hand with the hypothalamus and pituitary gland. The adrenal glands make and release corticosteroid hormones and adrenaline that maintain blood pressure and regulate metabolism. Pancreas. The pancreas is located through the back of the abdomen, behind the stomach. The pancreas plays a role in digestion, as well as the production of hormones. Hormones produced by the pancreas include insulin and glucagon, which regulate blood sugar levels. Ovary. Female ovaries are located on both sides of the uterus, under the opening of the fallopian tubes (tubes that extend from the uterus to the ovaries). In addition to containing egg cells necessary for reproduction, the ovaries also produce estrogen and progesterone. Testicular. Male testicles are placed in a bag that hangs suspended outside the male body. The testicles produce testosterone and sperm. Facebook Twitter LinkedIn Pinterest Women's Health Diagnostics and Screening for Gynecological Conditions The function of the urinary system is to filter blood and create urine as a waste by-product. Organs of the urinary system include kidneys, kidney pelvis, urea, bladder and urethra. The body takes nutrients from food and converts them into energy. After the body has taken the food ingredients it needs, waste products are left in the intestine and in the blood. Kidney and urinary systems help the body eliminate liquid waste called urea, and keep chemicals such as potassium and sodium, and water in balance. Urea is produced when there are broken down foods containing proteins in the body, such as meat, poultry and certain vegetables. Urea is transferred in the bloodstream to the kidneys, where it is removed along with water and other waste in the form of urine. Other important kidney functions include the regulation of blood pressure and the production of erythropoiesis, which controls the production of red blood cells in the bone marrow. The kidneys also regulate the acid-base balance and save fluids. Parts of the kidneys and urinary system and their functions Two a pair of purple-brown organs is located under the ribs towards the center of the back. Their function is: Remove waste products and medicines from the body Balance body fluids release hormones to regulate blood pressure control of red blood cell production Kidneys remove urea from the blood through small filtration units called nephrons. Each nephron consists of a sphere made up of small blood capillaries, called glomerulus, and a small tube called a renal tubule. Urea, along with water and other waste substances, forms urine as it passes through the nephrons and down the kidney tubules of the kidneys. Two bladders. These narrow tubes transfer urine from the kidneys to the bladder. Muscles in the urinary walls constantly tighten and relax forcing urine down, away from the kidneys. If urine backs up, or is allowed to happen, kidney infection can develop. About every 10 to 15 seconds, a small amount of urine is emptied from the urea into the bladder. Bladder. This triangular hollow organ is located in the lower abdomen. It is held in place by ligaments that are attached to other organs and pelvic bones. The walls of the bladder are relaxed and wide for the deposition of urine, shrinking and flattening to empty urine through the urethra. A typical healthy adult bladder can store up to two cups of urine for two to five hours. In the examination, specific landmarks are used to describe the location of any irregularities in the bladder. These are: Trigone: a triangle-shaped area near the intersection of the urethra and bladder right and left side walls: the walls on both sides of the trigone of the posterior wall: the back wall of the dome: the roof of the bladder two sphincter muscles. These circular muscles help keep urine from leaking by closing tightly like a rubber band around opening the bladder. Nerves in the bladder. Nerves alert a person when it's time to urinate or empty the bladder. Urethra. This tube allows urine to pass outside the body. The brain signals the muscles of the bladder to tighten, which squeezes urine out of the bladder. At the same time, the brain signals the sphincter muscles to relax, so that urine leaves the bladder through the urethra. When all signals occur in the correct order, normal urination occurs. Facts about urine Normal, healthy urine is pale straw or transparent yellow color. Darker yellow or honey-colored urine means you need more water. A darker, brownish color can indicate a problem with the liver or severe dehydration. Pink or red urine can indicate blood in the urine. Urine.

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