

Who are we?

By studying, hypothesizing, testing and evaluating, we will discover the answer to this issue. In a complex inconsistent term we are dynamic living creatures constantly evolving. We know we have no comprehension of each things about ourselves. Using this experimental approach we will continue to understand more and more.

We would warn you that you can draw two important misconceptions from this. One myth is that any portion of the human body exists in a state of statics.

The second misconception is that the network of human bodies exists as independent individuals. They are not permitted to work independently. Both of them are intertwined, and depend on each other.

What is human body system?

The human body consists of multiple systems which work together to form life. Body systems are an integrated tissue community that shapes a given function. Such functions operate in the body alongside other structures. Many of the body's main processes are respiratory, circulatory, anxious, breathing, and muscular.

Body Systems Overview:

To live and replicate an individual it is important to have all body systems. In this article we will concentrate on the human body structures – all species need similar processes, but the specifics of how they accomplish their tasks will differ.

Functions that an animal must conduct to remain alive include:

- Oxygen for use in cellular respiration, and excess carbon dioxide to be excreted.
- To receive sugars and other nutrients, you must be able to ingest and process milk.
- The body must transport vital resources, such as oxygen and nutrients, into all cells.
- Clear, organic hazardous waste materials.
- Weather Act.
- Secure the organs of the body from the environment.

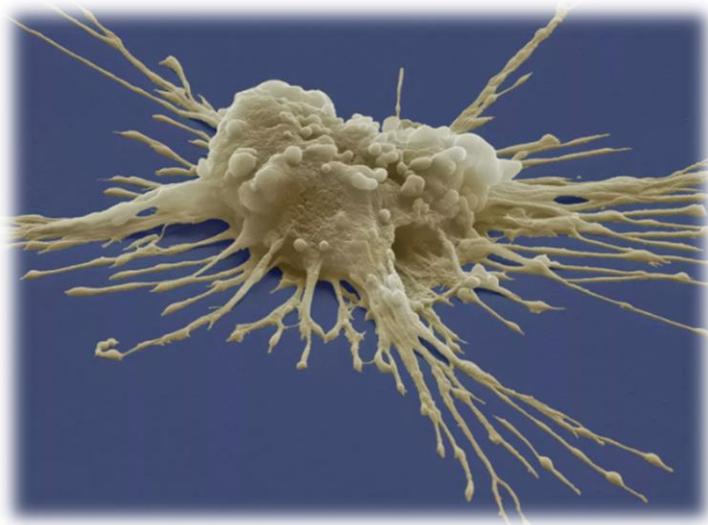
- Must be able to fight infections.
- For a species to survive, it is important that its individuals will reproduce.

Types of Cells in the Human Body:

Every type of cell is specially designed for its function in the human body. For example, digestive cells are significantly different in structure and function from skeletal system cells. Body cells rely on each other to keep the body functioning as a unit. There are hundreds of cell types but the 11 most famous are the following.

Stem Cells:

Stem cells are unusual in that they grow as non-specialized cells and are capable of transforming into specialized cells that can be used to create different organs or tissues. Stem cells can rapidly differentiate and regenerate to replenish and rebuild tissue. Scientists harness the regeneration properties of these systems in the field of stem cell science by using them to produce cells for tissue reconstruction, organ transplantation, and disease care.



Bone Cells:

Bones are a type of mineralized connective tissue that constitutes a main skeletal system part. The bones consist of a mineral matrix of collagen and calcium phosphate. The body includes three main types of bone cells: osteoclasts, osteoblasts, and osteocytes.

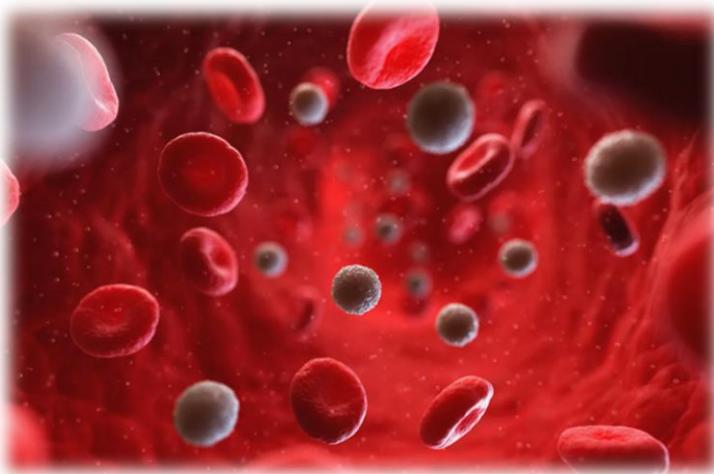
Osteoclasts are large cells that decompose bone during healing, for resorption and assimilation. Osteoblasts control the mineralization of the bone and create osteoid, an organic bone matrix material that mineralizes to form bone. Osteoblasts ripen to create osteocytes. Osteocytes assist with bone growth and help maintain calcium stable.



Blood Cells:

Blood cell function is vital to health, from the transport of blood across the body to battling infection. Blood cells are made from a bone marrow. Red blood cells, white blood cells, and platelets are the three main forms of cells in blood.

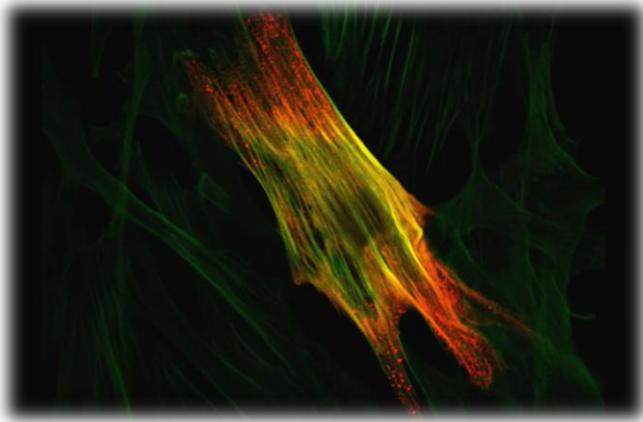
Red blood cells decide the source of blood, which are responsible for oxygen delivery. White blood cells are cells of the immune system which kill pathogens and offer immunity. Platelets aid blood clotting and avoid unnecessary blood loss due to blood vessels being disrupted or damaged.



Muscle Cells:

Muscle cells enter muscle tissue allowing for all body movement. The three muscle-cell types are muscular, vascular, and smooth. The muscle tissue of the body binds to the bones to promote voluntary motion. These muscle cells are covered by connective tissue that protects and supports bundles of muscle fiber.

Cardiac muscle cells form unconscious tissue, or tissue that is located in the heart and doesn't require deliberate action to function. Such cells assist in the contraction of the heart and are joined by intercalated disks to allow synchronization of heartbeats.



List System of the human body:

1. Circulatory system:

Circulates blood through the heart, lungs and veins throughout the body, provides oxygen and nutrients to tissues and cells and takes away their waste products.

Keeps temperature within a healthy range of the body.

The circulatory system includes the vessels of the heart and blood (arteries, tubes, and capillaries). The heart propels blood supply, and functions as a "transport system" for transporting oxygen, food, nutrients, waste materials, immune cells and signaling molecules (i.e. hormones) from one part of the body to another. Blood transport systems within the human body can be divided into two circuits: the pulmonary circuit supplying blood to the lungs for oxygen and carbon dioxide, and the systemic circuit transporting blood from the heart to the rest of the body. The blood consists of fluid that holds circulating cells, including those that are moved from

2. Endocrine system:

Influences body function with hormones.

The endocrine system is made up of the major endocrine glands: pituitary, thyroid, adrenal, pancreatic, parathyroid, and gonads, but virtually all organs and tissues also contain different endocrine hormones. The endocrine hormones act as signs to a wide range of conditions from one body organ to another, resulting in a number of physiological changes.

3. Nervous system:

Collects and filters sensory input through the nerves and cortex, and commands the muscles to contract to induce physical activity.

The nervous system is a highly complex component of an animal, which regulates its behavior and sensory input by communicating signals from and to different parts of its body. The nervous system senses differences in the environment that affect the body, and Spinal nerves perform these functions and are considered mixed nerves. When the animals are in a stable state, the parasympathetic nervous system is activated. Gastrointestinal function is regulated by the enteric nervous function. Both autonomic and enteric nervous systems involuntarily act. Nerves that leave the cranium are called cranial nerves, and those that escape the spinal cord are referred to as spinal nerves.

4. Reproductive system:

The reproductive organs which are required to produce offspring.

The reproductive system is made up of gonads as well as internal and external genital organs. The reproductive system develops gametes in each sex, a structure for their synthesis, and a protective environment in the female during the infant's first 9 months of development

5. Respiratory system:

Brings breathing into and out of the lungs for oxygen intake and carbon dioxide elimination. The respiratory system (also respiratory apparatus, ventilatory system) is a biological system that consists of various organs and structures used in animal and plant transmission of oxygen.

Depending on the nature of the organism, the world in which it lives and its evolutionary past, the anatomy and physiology that makes this happen vary considerably. The breathing coating is internalized in land animals as lining of the lung exchange Gas in the lungs exists in millions of narrow air sacs called alveoli in mammals and reptiles, while atria in humans. Such small air sacs have a very dense blood flow, taking the oxygen next to the body.

6. Skeletal system:

Bones hold the body form and the organs therein. The human skeleton is the human body's internal structure. It is comprised of around 270 bones at birth-this number falls by maturity to around 206 bones as several bones are fused together. The bone mass in the skeleton reaches optimum density about 21 years of age. The human skeleton may be separated into the appendicular skeleton and the axial skeleton. The axial skeleton includes the vertebral spine, the rib cage, the skull, and other similar bones. The appendicular skeleton attached to the axial skeleton is created by the shoulder girdle, the pelvic girdle and the upper and lower extremity bones.

7. Endocrine system

The endocrine system is a chemical communication network composed of feedback loops of the hormones emitted directly into the circulatory system by an organism's internal glands, which control distant target organs. The major endocrine glands in humans are the thyroid gland and the adrenal glands

8: Reproductive system

The reproductive system is a set of organs found in both genders which work together to produce

offspring. Click here for the latest reproductive-related coverage, including fertility therapies and future emerging child-bearing technology. Function; According to the Mayo Clinic, the endocrine system is composed of the pituitary gland, thyroid gland, parathyroid glands, adrenal glands, pancreas, ovaries (in females) and According to the Cleveland Clinic, the reproductive system is a series of internal and external organs — in both males and females — that function together to procreate. Regardless of its essential role in human reproduction, many scientists contend that the reproductive system is one of the most important processes in the entire body.

According to Health Mentor Online, the term endocrine comes from the Greek words "endo," meaning in, and "crinis," meaning to secrete. Generally speaking, a gland collects and extracts chemicals from the blood, filters them and secretes the finished product for use elsewhere in the body. According to the Merck Manual the endocrine system affects nearly every organ and cell in the body.

The Structure and Function of the Digestive System:

The article provides an overview of the digestive system, with a brief description of the body part components from the top (the mouth) to the bottom (the anus).

What organs make up the digestive system?

Your digestive system is built to perform the advanced role of converting food into the resources that you need to live and packing the residue for waste disposal. Here is a description of the structure and role of this complex system to help you understand how the various pieces of the digestive system operate together

Mouth:

The mouth is the beginning of the digestive tract; and thus, when you take the first bite of food, digestion begins here. Chewing splits the meal into bits that are easier to eat, while saliva combines with meal to start breaking it down into a shape that the body can consume and use.

Esophagus:

Located above your trachea (windpipe) in your throat, as you chew the esophagus absorbs food from your lips. The esophagus delivers food to the stomach in a series of muscle contractions, or peristalsis.

Stomach:

The stomach is a hollow intestine, or "shell," which retains food as it is being combined with enzymes that help to break down food into a functional shape. Cells in the stomach lining secrete a heavy acid and active enzymes that are responsible for breakdown. When the stomach contents are handled properly, they are released into the small intestine ..

Small intestine:

Small intestine contents begin semi-solid, and finish in a liquid state after flowing through the liver. Air, bile, proteins, and mucous all add to the consistency transition. When the carbohydrates have been consumed and the excess material from the discarded food has gone into the small intestine, it passes on to the large intestine, or colon.

Pancreas:

The pancreas secretes digestive enzymes inside duodenum, the small intestine's first segment. These enzymes break down starch, carbohydrates and fats. The pancreas also produces insulin, which is then secreted straight into the bloodstream. Insulin is the main metabolizing compound for sugar

Liver:

The liver has numerous functions, but its primary role within the digestive system is to filter the ingested nutrients from the small intestine. Bile secreted by the liver into the small intestine also plays an essential part in the absorption of food. Moreover, the liver is the chemical "factory" of the body. It uses up the raw materials consumed by the intestine and produces all the specific substances that the body requires to function. The liver also detoxifies contaminants which are potentially toxic. It breaks down and leaves other drugs hidden.