THE HUMAN BODY

THE FACTS BOOK FOR FUTURE DOCTORS

Biology Books for Kids
Children's Biology Books

BABY PROFESSOR

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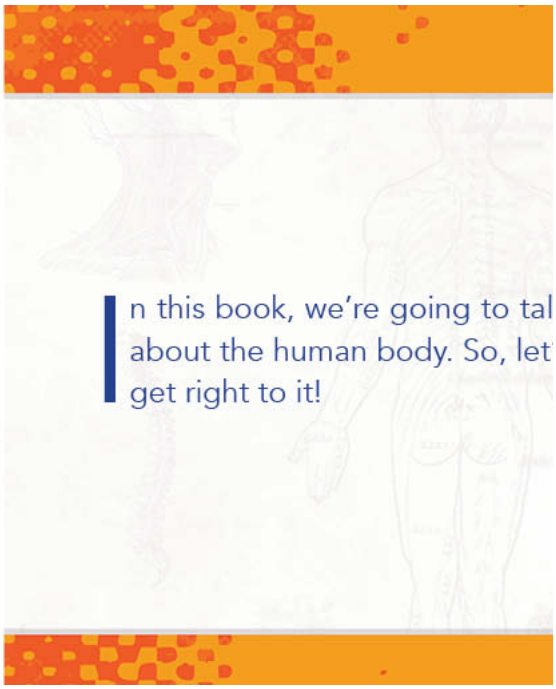


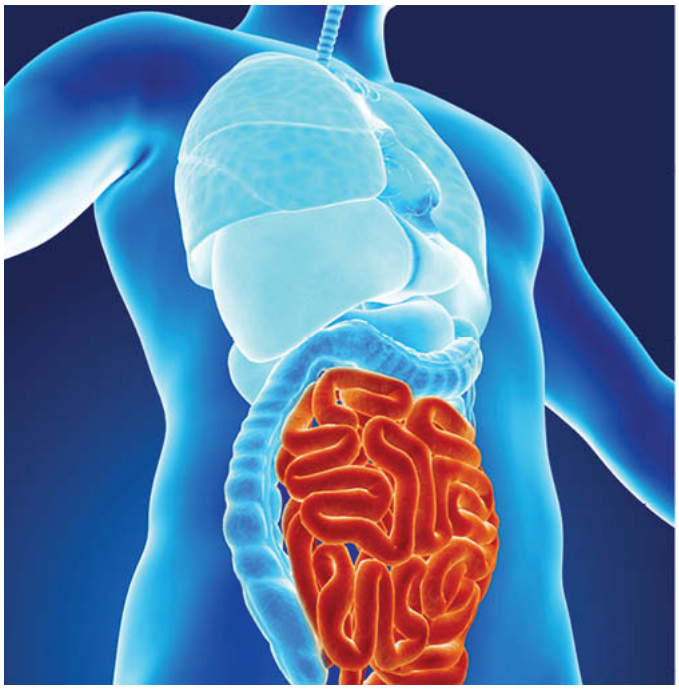
The human body is a very complicated maze of systems. Each system has its own types of cells, different types of tissues, and various organs. Biologists generally organize the study of the human body into varying systems depending on their functions. If you want to be a doctor in the future, you would study all eleven organ systems.

Human skeleton and muscles.

You have to know the human body in and out in order to keep your pati healthy. Most doctors learn all these syst and then become specialists in a certain sy of the body. For example, a cardiologis doctor who specializes in diseases of the h and circulatory system.

Human Arm and Torso of an Anatomical Model.

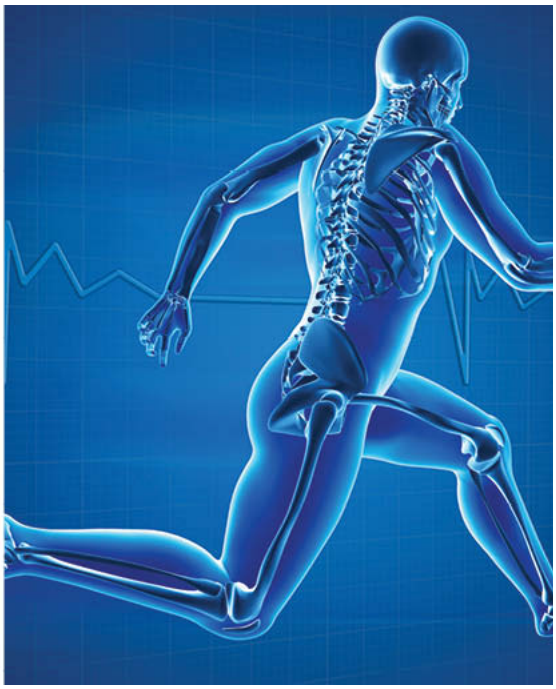

THE HUMAN
BODY'S MAIN
STRUCTURES



If you look at a picture of the human ana
you see the main structures very quickly
human head houses the brain, which contr
the body's systems. The head also contair
organs for seeing, for hearing, for smelling
for tasting. You can experience touch with
head as well. For example, when you place
head down on a soft pillow, you're experie
touch with your face. Most of the time we
things with our hands, but the skin everyw
on your body can experience touch.

Human organs.

The other main structures besides the head are the neck and the torso, also called the trunk, and your arms and legs. Your neck and torso include many of the vital systems and most of the internal organs that keep you functioning every day. Your arms and legs help you to get from one place to another by walking, running, jumping, or swimming.



Man running.

THE FIVE SENSES

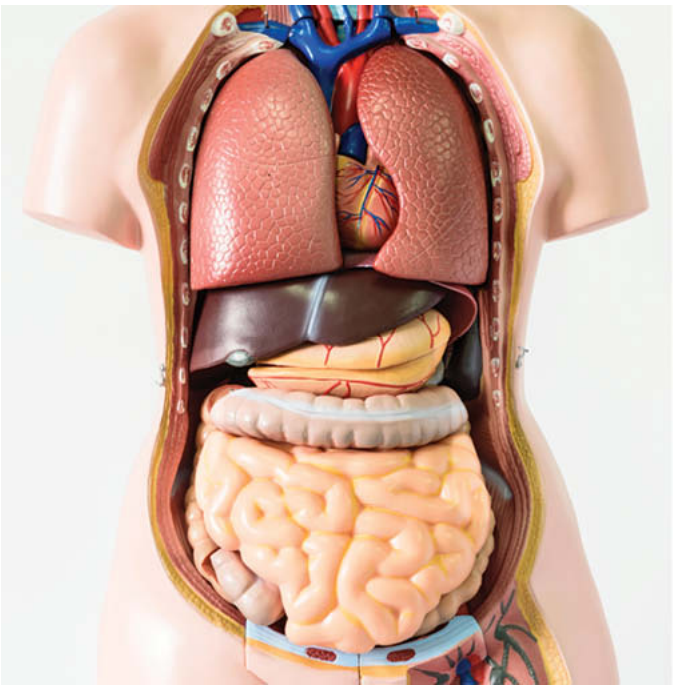
Our bodies have five senses that help absorb information about the enviro around us. These senses help to keep u and send information to our brains so th can experience everything around us.

- **SIGHT** - our two eyes see what's arou close or far
- **HEARING** - our two ears hear what's a us, loud or soft

Human Eye.

- **SMELLING** - our one nose smells the surrounding odors, perfumey or stinky
- **TASTING** - our taste buds on our tongue detect, sweet or salty
- **TOUCHING** - our skin and especially our hands detect, smooth or rough

Girl eating ice cream.



ORGAN SYSTEMS

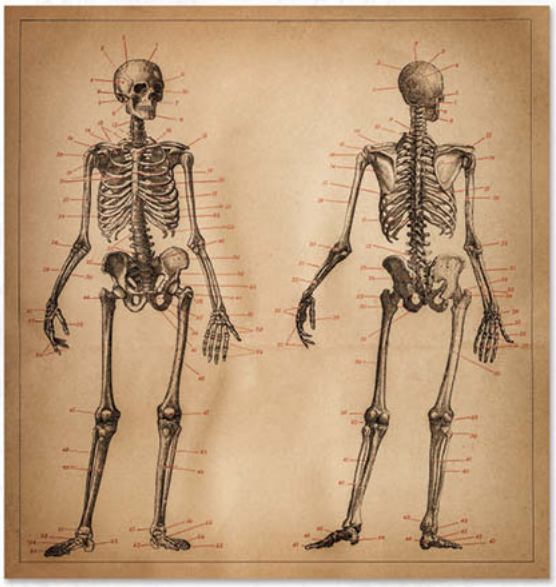
Each of the systems in the human b
is composed of organs and other b
structures. Each system has a special funct
to perform in keeping us alive and healt

Human Anatomy Model.

SKELETAL SYSTEM

Human beings are vertebrates. This means we have an internal skeleton that is made of hard bones. Not all animals are vertebrates. For example, your dog is a vertebrate, but a jellyfish isn't. The human skeleton is composed of 206 bones. When you were born you had 270 bones, but by the time you become an adult a lot of those bones fuse together. Our skeletons hold the weight of our bodies.

The human skeleton.



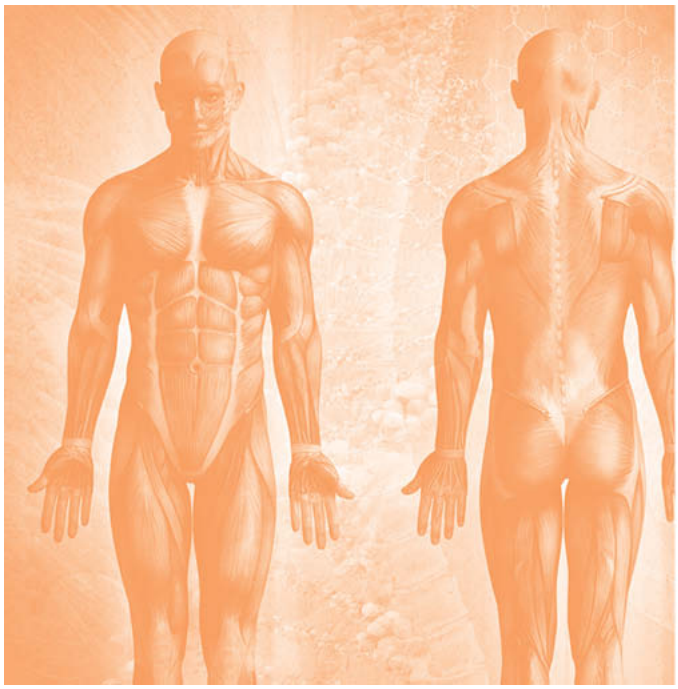
The bones of the skeleton are connec tissues that are rigid and tough. Th are other types of tissues in the skele as well. We also have cartilage. One of places we have cartilage is in our noses. cartilage bends slightly so you can tell not as hard as bone. The other import components of our skeletons are our joi Joints connect bones together. They also connect bone with cartilage. The t possibility is when joints connect cartil with cartilage.

Human skeleton.

MUSCULAR SYSTEM

Our muscles help us move. We have over 650 muscles in each of our bodies. There are three different types of muscles. We have special muscles in our heart that are called cardiac muscles. Cardiac muscles are very sturdy because they never get to rest. They are always pumping blood. We also have skeletal muscles that attach to our skeletons.

Musculoskeletal system.



These muscles expand and contra
we can move. Many of our muscle
built in pairs so that when one expand
other one contracts. The third type of m
is called smooth muscle. Smooth mu
are inside our organs. For example, sm
muscles line the walls of our stomach
allow them to expand based on how
food we're eating.

The human body.

Muscles sometimes move because we consciously tell them too, but sometimes they do things automatically without our conscious control. In other words, if you want to get up out of a chair, you'll send a conscious message to your muscles to tell them to help you stand up. If you're sleeping at night, your heart and other organs are still working even though you're not consciously commanding them.

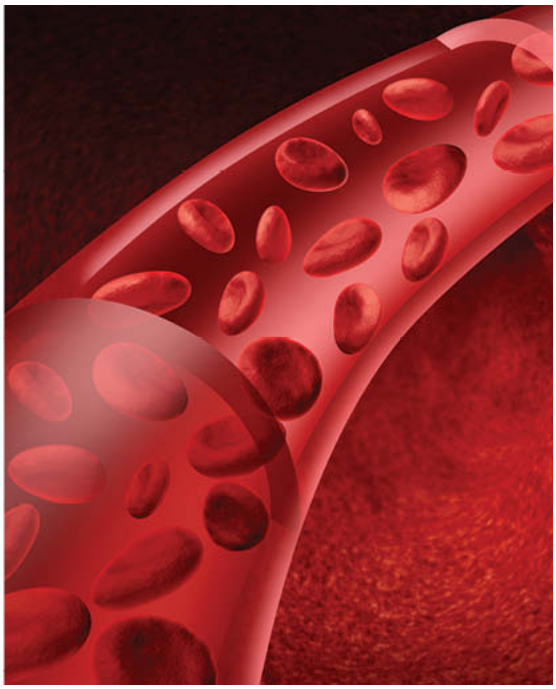
Muscular system in the back of a man.

CARDIOVASCULAR AND CIRCULATORY SYSTEM

This system contains our hearts, whi continuously pump blood througho our bodies. It also contains the blood vesse These are tubes that carry the blood to all t different areas of our bodies. The blood th flows through our arteries and veins carri the life-giving oxygen as well as the nutrien our cells must have to survive. The arteries a the tubes that carry the blood that is pumpe from the heart to all the body's systems.

Human heart circulation cardiovascular system with anatomy from a healthy body.

Arteries have to be strong as well as thick because the heart puts them under quite a bit of pressure as the blood flows. When a nurse feels your pulse, she has her fingers on one of your arteries. Veins carry the blood that's already been used for oxygen and nutrients back to the heart.



Blood cells flowing through veins and human circulatory system.

DIGESTIVE SYSTEM

The function of our digestive system
change the food we eat into the nutr
our body can process so that we have
energy to live, move, work, and play. Sor
the major organs of our digestive system

- **THE STOMACH,** which breaks down
food using special enzymes
- **THE SMALL INTESTINE,** which conti
to break our food down into nutrients

Transparent blue body showing the digestive system in

- **THE LARGE INTESTINE,** which pushes the waste materials through our systems so we can eliminate them
- **THE LIVER,** which provides bile that transforms fat into smaller pieces
- **THE PANCREAS,** which helps us digest by providing specialized enzymes

Human digestive system.

Nervous system.

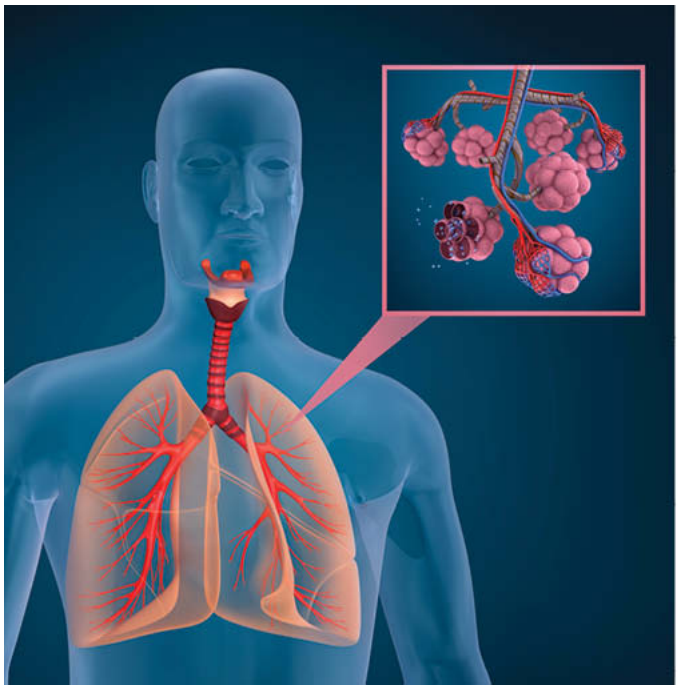
NERVOUS SYSTEM

The nervous system is composed the brain, the bundled nerves that enclosed by your spine, which is cal the spinal cord, and the huge networl interconnected nerves that cover the er body. The brain, along with the spinal c make up the central nervous system. remaining nerves are the peripheral ner

You can think of the nervous system as a type of communication system for the body. Our brains control our muscles through motor nerves.

Signals from our five senses travel throug sensory nerves so the brain can interpret we're experiencing.

Ner



RESPIRATORY SYSTEM

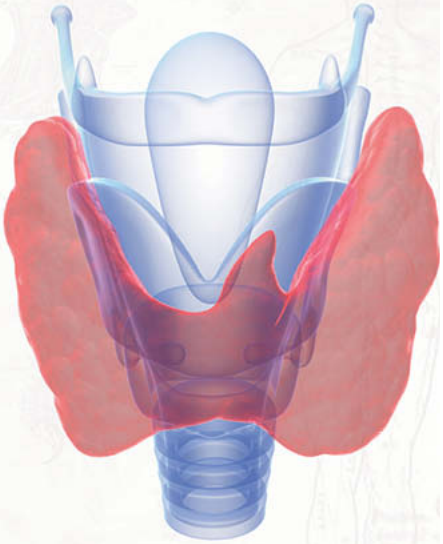
The function of the respiratory system is to
oxygen into the body and once it's used,
the waste product of carbon dioxide. Human
need oxygen to live. The main organs in this
are the lungs. They are essentially sacs that
fresh air and absorb it like a sponge absorbs
Blood is pumped into the lungs' walls by the
The blood takes in the oxygen and then em
carbon dioxide. When you breathe out, the
product of carbon dioxide is released from you

Anatomy of human respiratory system.

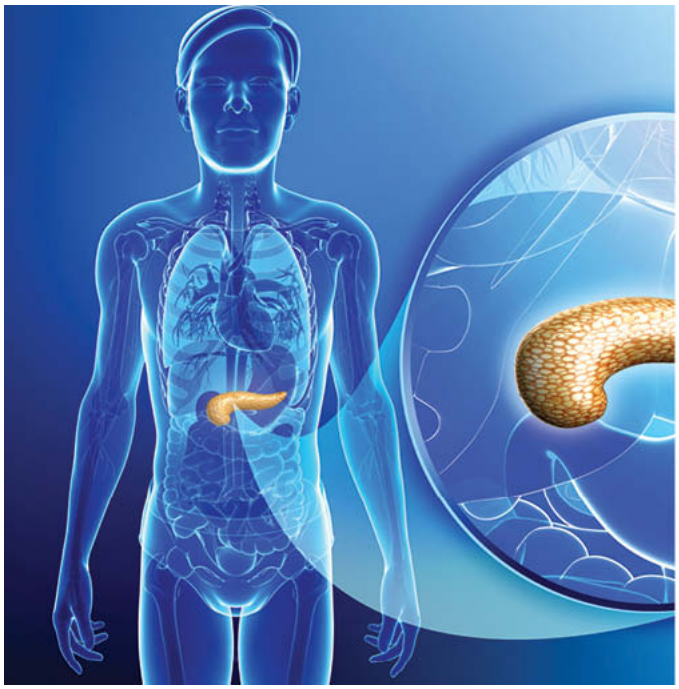
ENDOCRINE SYSTEM

This system is composed of glands that are connected with each other. They emit special hormones that control and help regulate a lot of the functions of your body. This system includes:

- **THE THYROID,** which controls our metabolism, this is essentially how quickly we use the energy from our food.



Graphic illustration of the thyroid gland.



- **THE PANCREAS,** wh
  part of both the digesti
  endocrine systems, c
  the level of sugar in the
- **THE ADRENAL GLA**
  which control blood pre
- **THE PITUITARY GL**
  which affects human gr

Male pancreas a

URINARY SYSTEM

The urinary system is composed of the kidneys as well as the bladder. You have two kidneys. They are each about the size of a fist and are bean-shaped. The kidneys' job is to filter the blood for impurities, which go out of your body through two tubes.

Human Body Organs (Kidneys with Urinary Bladder).

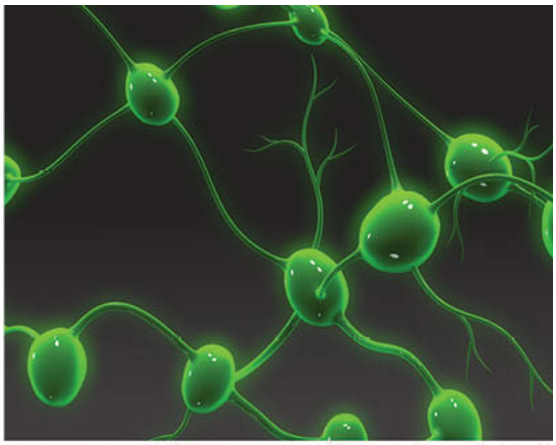
These tubes transport
urine to your bladd
Inside the bladder the u
collects until you are hold
about 2 cups. Then a sign
sent to your brain that tells
it's time to find a bathroom
you can empty your blad
through the urethra.

Human kidney.

IMMUNE AND LYMPHATIC SYSTEM

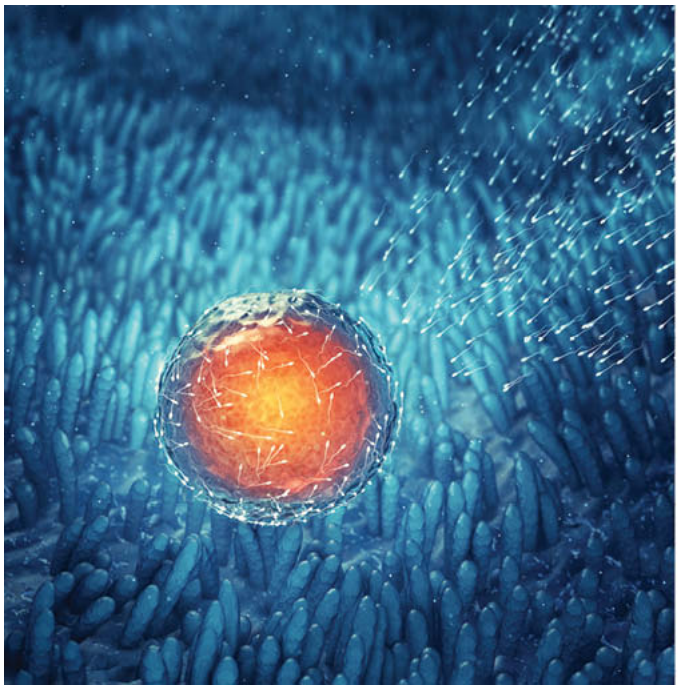
The immune and the lymphatic systems work together. Their main function is to protect you from disease. Some of the major organs in this system are:

- **THE SPLEEN,** which filters the blood.
- **THE LYMPH NODES,** which help to fight infection.
- **THE THYMUS,** which protects the body from germs and other toxins.



Lympl

- **BONE MARROW,** which produces bl cells.



REPRODUCTIVE SYSTEM

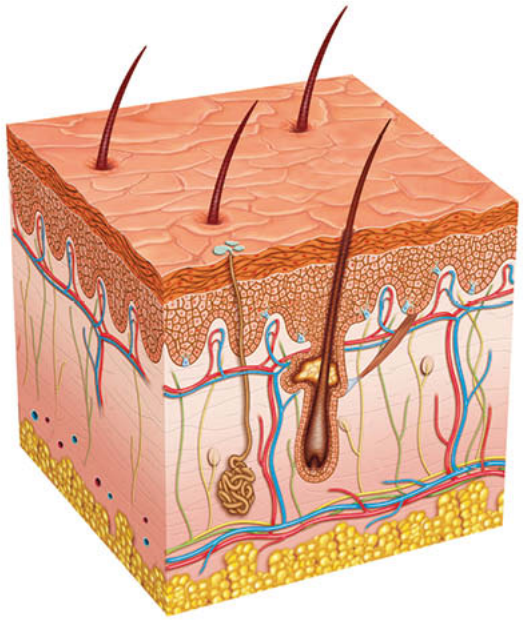
The reproductive system consists of organs that make it possible for babie be born. These organs are different in ma and females.

In men, the urethra is part of the urin system as well as the reproductive syst It carries urine, but it also carries sperm semen. The testes produce the sperm.

Sperm cells fertilizing an egg cell.

In women, the vagina is connected to the uterus. The uterus is connected to two ovaries. When a woman gets pregnant, the uterus holds the developing baby, which is formed when a man's sperm and a woman's ova unite.

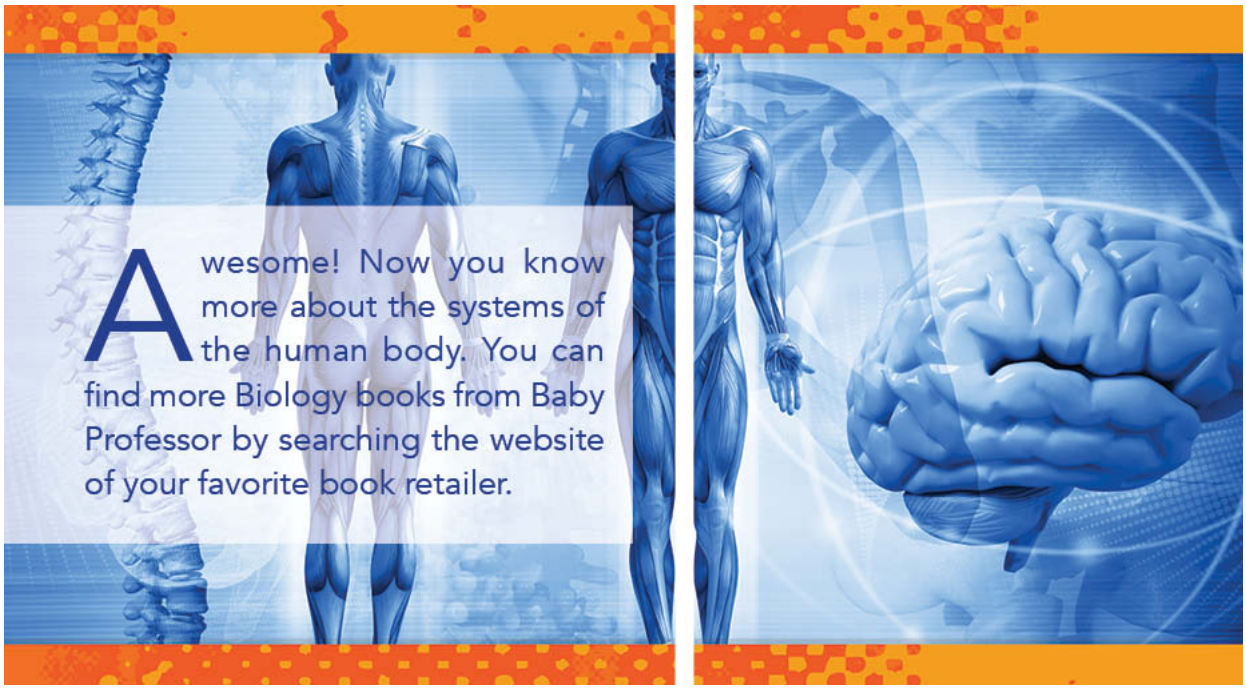
Human embryo.



INTEGUMENTARY SYSTEM

This system is the outside covering of the body, which is essentially our skin, our hair, and our nails. The skin is the largest organ of the human body.

Anatomy of the skin and the layers and elements that compose it.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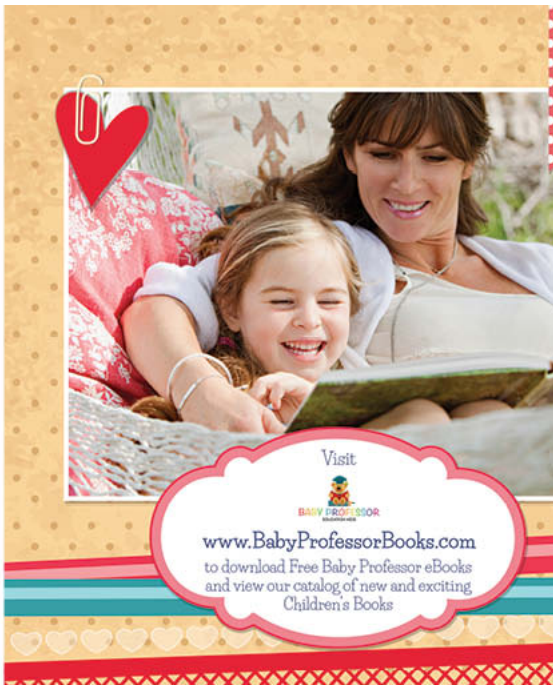

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