Intro to A&P

Chapter One:

• What is Anatomy? Study of body systems and organs, form.





- Macroscopic: large structure, you can see with your eyes, organs
- Microscopic: Can only be seen with a microscope, tissue & cells.
- What is Physiology? Study of function of the body, function
 - Physical, movement, structure.
 - Chemical, communicates, signals.
- Why is A&P Important?
 - Quality & Efficiency
 - Recognizing Normal
 - Animal Welfare
 - Management of Stress
- What are Homologous Structure? Organs or bones deprived from a evolutionary background.

Name of Study	System	Example
Osteo	Skeletal	Bones
Муо	Muscular	Muscles
Neuro	Nervous	Neurons
Endo	Endocrine	Glands

• Structural Organization?

Chemicals -> Cells -> Tissue -> Organs -> Organ System -> Organism. Which? Decrease in Quantity

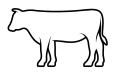












 What is Homeostasis? State of chemical equilibrium, maintained by feedback in response to stimuli (balance of the body).

Maintaining Life: Necessary Life Functions

Life Function	Definition	Example
Maintaining Balance	Homeostasis	regulating tempature
Movement	Functionality	Seaking Water
Responsiveness	Able to respond to stimuli	Reflexes
Digestion	Breaking food down, to useable pieces	Chewing
Metabolism	Using broken pieces	Digestion
Excretion	Expelling Waste	Digestive/Renal Waste
Reproduction	Maintenance of species	production of fetus
Growth	Increasing physically	Calf to Bull

- What are the MOST and LEAST important functions?
 - Maintaining Balance MOST
 - Reproduction and Growth LEAST

• What are the Survival Needs?





- Nutrients
- Oxygen
- Water
- Normal Body Temperature
- Atmospheric Pressure





- What is Diffusion?
 - Passive or Active movements of ions, from high to low concentration.
- What is Concentration?
 - Spectrum from most to least concentrated.

Postive Feed Back Loop	Negative Feed Back Loop
Keep something going, a continuation of a process	A counteraction of a process, a change in the process.