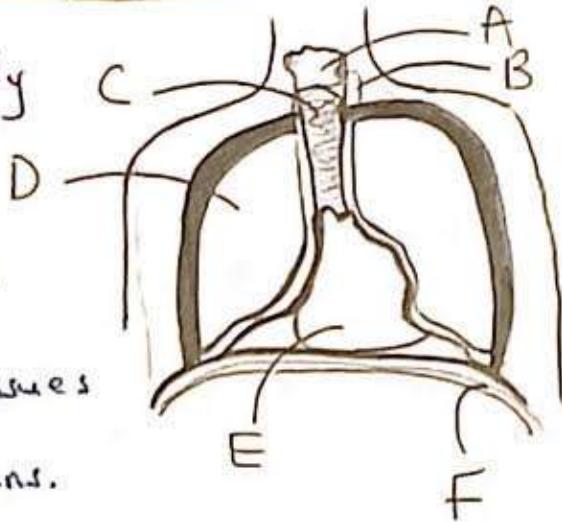


Organisation of the Body

Organisation

1. Cell \circlearrowright Smallest unit in the body
2. Tissues \circlearrowright Group of similar cells
3. Organs \circlearrowright Group of different tissues
4. Systems \circlearrowright Group of different organs.



→ Major Systems in the Body \circlearrowright Examples \circlearrowright

1. The Digestive System \circlearrowright takes food into the body and breaks it down to be absorbed into the bloodstream.
2. The Nervous System \circlearrowright carries electrical messages to and from the brain and spinal cord.
3. The Respiratory System \circlearrowright Controls breathing, a process by which air enters and leaves the body.

→ Body Cavities \circlearrowright

What is a body cavity?

\circlearrowleft A body cavity is a space that contains organs.

Labels \circlearrowright

- A: Larynx
B: Oesophagus
C: Trachea
D: Lung
E: Heart
F: Diaphragm.

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Examples \circlearrowright

1. Cranial Cavity \circlearrowright located in the head and surrounded by the skull. It contains the brain and other organs such as the pituitary gland.
2. Thoracic Cavity \circlearrowright also known as the chest cavity; it is surrounded by the breast bone and ribs. The lungs, heart, windpipe (trachea), bronchial tubes, and other organs are in this cavity.
3. Abdominal Cavity \circlearrowright is the space below the thoracic cavity.

\circlearrowleft Divisions of the Back \circlearrowright

1. Cervical \rightarrow C₁-C₇
2. Thoracic \rightarrow T₁-T₁₂
3. Lumbar \rightarrow L₁-L₅
4. Sacral \rightarrow S₁-S₅
5. Coccygeal

$\} \quad$ Both the sacral and coccygeal regions have fused bones, meaning they don't contain cartilage.