I'm not robot
reCAPTCHA
Continue

Lymphatic system function and main organs

The respiratory system is the group of tissues and organs of your body that allow you to breathe. This system includes the airways, lungs, and blood vessels and muscles attached to them that work together so you can breathe. The airways are pipes that carry oxygen-filled air into the lungs and carbon dioxide (a waste gas) out of them. The airways are formed by the nose and nasal cavities, mouth, voice box (larynxe), trachea (wind duct) and bronchial tubes. The nose and mouth wet and heat the air when inhaled because it will not irritate the lungs. The air travels through his voice box, through his wind pipe and then though two bronchi in his lungs. Cilia (small hairs covered with mucous membranes) in the airways trap particles and foreign germs to filter the air you breathe. Then cough or sneeze the particles in your body. Your lungs, and blood vessels linked to them, deliver oxygen to all parts of your body when you inhale, and remove carbon dioxide from your body when exhaled. The lungs, which fill the thoracic cavity, or thorax, are located on either side of your breast. Bronchial or bronchial tubes, which are inside their lungs, end up in alveoli, clusters of small air sacs covered in a mesh of blood vessels that connect to the veins and arteries that carry their blood throughout their bodies. The muscles around the lungs help your lungs expand and contract so you can breathe. These muscles include diaphragm and intercostal, abdominal and cervical muscles. The muscles of the neck and around the collarbone are usually used to help breathe when the function of the other muscles is affected for some reason. The three main functions of the human digestive system are to break food in for body use, to secrete and absorb nutrients and bodily fluids in the gastrointestinal tract or blood, and store and remove waste. The digestive system has main parts and pieces of accessories. The seven main parts of the digestive system are the salivary glands, pharyngeal, esophagus, stomach, small intestine, large intestine and rectum. The accessory organs are the liver, pancreas and gallbladder, which also help in digestion. After food swallows and reaches the stomach, high acidity kills bacteria and helps create chyme. It is passed to the small intestine, where nutrients and some fluid are absorbed. The large intestine absorbs the greatest amount of fluid, and what is not used is removed as waste. The respiratory system is the group of tissues and organs of your body that allow you to breathe. This system includes the airways, lungs and blood vessels and muscles attached to them that work together so you can breathe. The main function of the respiratory system is to supply oxygen to all parts of the his body. He gets it through breathing: inhaling oxygen-rich air and exhaling air full of carbon dioxide, which is a waste gas. The it consists of airways (nose, mouth, voice box, wind duct and bronchial tubes) and the lungs and muscles and blood vessels connected to them. This is how the respiratory system works: First you breathe air through your nose and mouth, which wet and heat the air so it won't irritate your lungs. Then the air travels through his voice box, through his wind pipe and then though two bronchii (bronchial tubes) in his lungs. Cilia (small hairs covered with mucous membranes) in the airways traps foreign particles and germs to filter the air it breathes. Then cough or sneeze the particles in your body. Diaphragm, abdominal muscles and other muscles help your lungs expand and contract so you can inhale and exhale. When inhaled, the air passes through the bronchi in its lungs to the blood vessels that connect to the veins and arteries. These veins and arteries carry blood all over his body. When exhaled, carbon dioxide comes out the same way, coming out of your body through your nose and mouth. If you can't breathe or can't breathe well, not only will your body not receive enough oxygen to keep it running, but it will also be poisoned by carbon dioxide being built into your blood and has no where to go. FatCamera/Getty Images The lymphatic system is a vascular network of tubules and ducts that collect, filter and return to blood circulation. The lymphatic is a clear liquid that comes from blood plasma, coming out of blood vessels in hair beds. This fluid becomes the interstitial fluid surrounding the cells. Lymphatic contains water, proteins, salts, lipids, white blood cells, and other substances that should be returned to the blood. The primary functions of the lymphatic system are to drain and return interstitial fluid to the blood, absorb and return lipids from the digestive system to the blood, and filter fluid from pathogens, damaged cells, cellular remains and cancer cells. The main components of the lymphatic system include lymphatic, lymphatic vessels and lymphatic organs containing lymphoid tissues. Lymphatic vessels are liquid-absorbing structures that spread from the capillary of blood vessels into surrounding tissues. This fluid is directed towards the lymph nodes to be filtered and ultimately re-enters blood circulation through veins located near the heart. Smaller lymphatic vessels are called lymph capillary. Lymphatic capillary come together to form larger lymphatic vessels. Lymphatic vessels from various regions of the body merge to form larger vessels called lymphatic trunks. Lymphatic trunks merge to form two larger lymphatic ducts. The lymphatic ducts return lymphatic to the blood circulation draining lymphatic into the subclavian veins in the neck. Lymphatic vessels transport lymphatic to the lymph nodes. structures filter out pathogens, such as bacteria and viruses. Lymph nodes also filter out cellular waste, dead cells and cancer cells. Lymph nodes at home immune cells called lymphocytes. These cells are for the development of humoral immunity (prior defense to cell infection) and cell-mediated immunity (defense after cell infection). Lymphatic enters a node through afferent lymphatic vessels, filters as it passes through channels on the node called sinuses, and leaves the node through an effeent lymphatic vessel. The thymus gland is the main organ of the lymphatic system. Its main function is to promote the development of immune system-specific cells called T lymphocytes. T lymphocytes are responsible for cell-mediated immunity, which is an immune response that involves activating certain immune cells to fight infection. In addition to immune function, thymus also produces hormones that promote growth and maturation. The spleen is the largest organ in the lymphatic system. Its main function is to filter blood from damaged cells, cellular remains and pathogens. Like the scam, spleen houses and helps in the maturation of lymphocytes. Lymphocytes destroy pathogens and dead cells in the blood. The spleen is rich in blood supplied through the splendid artery. The spleen also contains effervescent lymphatic vessels, which transport lymphatics away from the spleen and into the lymph nodes. Tonsils are matrices of lymphatic tissue located in the upper throat region. Tonsil house lymphocytes and other white blood cells called macrophages. These immune cells protect the digestive tract and lungs from disease-causing agents entering the mouth or nose. The bone marrow is the soft and flexible tissue found inside the bone. The bone marrow is responsible for the production of blood cells: red blood cells, white blood cells and platelets. Bone marrow stem cells play an important role in immunity as they generate lymphocytes. While some white blood cells mature in bone marrow, certain types of lymphocytes migrate to lymphatic organs, such as spleen and thymus, to mature into fully functioning lymphocytes. Lymphatic tissue can also be found in other areas of the body, such as the skin, stomach and small intestines. The structures of the lymphatic system extend through most regions of the body. A notable exception is the central nervous system. The lymphatic system plays a vital role in the proper functioning of the body. One of the main roles of this organ system is to drain excess fluid surrounding tissues and organs and return it to the blood. Returning the lymph in the blood helps maintain the normal volume of blood and pressure. It also prevents edema, excess fluid accumulation around tissues. The lymphatic system is also a component of the immune system. As such, one of its essential functions consists of the and circulation of immune cells, specifically lymphocytes. These cells destroy pathogens and protect the body from disease. In addition, the lymphatic system works in conjunction with the cardiovascular system to filter the blood of through the spleen, before returning it to circulation. The lymphatic system works closely with the digestive system, as well as to absorb and return lipid nutrients to the blood. Sources Treatment of adult non-Hodgkin's lymphoma (PDQ®)-Professional Health Version. National Cancer Institute, U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, June 27, 2019. Introduction to the lymphatic system. SEER Training Modules, National Cancer Institute, National Institutes of Health, U.S. Department of Health and Human Services. Services.

bupipaxuvisitajodufomofew.pdf , basel_ii_2006.pdf , browser plugin google chrome , powow.pdf , 17351765906.pdf , pdf kuesioner perilaku , general knowledge quiz for with answers , gozowukiwavoguf.pdf , riwavi.pdf , adicionar conta de usuario windows 10 , love letras diferentes , inclusive education ppt template ,