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...anatomy...from the Greek word anatomy, "dissection", is a branch of natural science dealing with the structural organization of living things. As one of the basic life sciences, anatomy is closely related to medicine and to other branches of biology. This site is meant to complement a high school level anatomy class. It contains worksheets, images, study guides and practice quizzes to support a rich curriculum in anatomy and physiology. Specifically, this class was designed for students at Granite City High School, though other students and teachers may benefit from the resources included here. Image not available for Color: To view this video download Flash Player Figure 1.0 After studying this chapter, you will be able to: Compare and contrast the study of anatomy and physiology Describe the structure of the body, from simplest to most complex Define homeostasis and explain its importance to normal human functioning Use appropriate anatomical terminology to identify key body structures, body regions, and directions in the body Compare and contrast imaging techniques in terms of their function and use in studying the human body Though you may approach a course in anatomy and physiology strictly as a requirement for your field of study, the knowledge you gain in this course will serve you well in many aspects of your life. An understanding of anatomy and physiology is important to the study of many other sciences, including medicine, biology, and chemistry. It is also a valuable tool for understanding the human body and its functions. This course will provide you with a solid foundation in the study of anatomy and physiology, and will help you understand genetic or infectious diseases. At some point, everyone will have a problem with some aspect of his or her body and your knowledge can help you be a better parent, spouse, partner, friend, colleague, or caregiver. This chapter begins with an overview of anatomy and physiology and a preview of the body regions and functions. It then covers the characteristics of life and how the body works to maintain stable conditions. It introduces a set of standard terms for body structures and for planes and positions in the body that will serve as a foundation for more comprehensive information covered later in the text. It ends with examples of medical imaging used to see inside the living human body. This work, Anatomy & Physiology, is adapted from Anatomy & Physiology by OpenStax, licensed under CC BY. This edition, with revised content and artwork, is licensed under CC BY-SA except where otherwise noted. Images, from Anatomy & Physiology by OpenStax, are licensed under CC BY except where otherwise noted. Access the original for free at: By the end of this section, you will be able to: List the components of a homeostatically controlled system Discuss the role of homeostasis in the human body Contrast negative and positive feedback, giving one physiologic example of each mechanism Maintaining a stable system requires the body to continuously monitor its internal conditions. Though certain physiological systems operate within frequently larger ranges, certain body parameters are tightly controlled homeostatically. For example, body temperature and blood pressure are controlled within a very narrow range. A set point is the physiological value around which the normal range fluctuates. For example, the set point for typical human body temperature is approximately 37°C (98.6°F). Physiological parameters, such as body temperature and blood pressure, tend to fluctuate within a range of a few degrees above and below that point. Receptors located in the body's key places detect changes from this set point and relay the information to the control center. The control center then sends out signals to the effectors, which respond by reversing the deviation from the set point and, in turn, maintains body parameters within their normal range. The maintenance of homeostasis by negative feedback goes on throughout the body at all times and an understanding of negative feedback is react to deviations from this set point using negative feedback. Negative feedback is a mechanism that reverses a deviation from the set point, and in turn, maintains body parameters within their normal range. The maintenance of homeostasis by negative feedback goes on throughout the body at all times and an understanding of negative feedback is essential to understanding human physiology. Negative feedback A negative feedback system has three basic components: a sensor, control center and an effector. (Figure 1.3.2a). A sensor, also referred to a receptor, monitors a physiological value, which is then reported to the control center. The control center compares the value to the normal range. If the value deviates too much from the set point, then the control center activates an effector. An effector causes a change to reverse the situation and return the value to the normal range. Figure 1.3.2 - Negative Feedback Loop: In a negative feedback loop, a stimulus—a deviation from a set point—is resisted through a physiological process that returns the body to homeostasis. (a) A negative feedback loop has five basic parts. (b) Body temperature is regulated by negative feedback. In order to set the system in motion, a stimulus must reach a physiological parameter beyond its normal range (that is, beyond homeostasis). This stimulus is "heard" by a specific sensor. For example, in the control of blood glucose, specific endocrine cells in the pancreas detect excess glucose (the stimulus) in the bloodstream. These pancreatic beta cells respond to the increased level of blood glucose by releasing the hormone (insulin) into the bloodstream. The insulin signals skeletal muscle fibers, fat cells (adipocytes), and liver cells to take up the excess glucose, removing it from the bloodstream. As glucose concentration in the bloodstream drops, the decrease in concentration—the actual negative feedback—is detected by pancreatic alpha cells, and insulin release stops. This prevents blood sugar levels from continuing to drop below the normal range. Humans have similar negative feedback systems for many other physiological parameters. (c) A negative feedback loop is also involved in the control of body temperature. When the body is too warm, the hypothalamus in the brain sends out signals to the effectors, which respond by reversing the deviation from the set point and, in turn, maintains body parameters within their normal range. The maintenance of homeostasis by negative feedback goes on throughout the body at all times and an understanding of negative feedback is essential to understanding human physiology. Negative feedback A negative feedback system has three basic components: a sensor, control center and an effector. (Figure 1.3.2a). A sensor, also referred to a receptor, monitors a physiological value, which is then reported to the control center. The control center compares the value to the normal range. If the value deviates too much from the set point, then the control center activates an effector. An effector causes a change to reverse the situation and return the value to the normal range. 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