Study Guide for Body System Unit Test (FRIDAY 3-11)

Directions: Answer the following questions in preparation for the unit test. Your unit test will be a combination of multiple choice, true/false and short-answer questions. Answer each short-answer question on a separate sheet of paper and attach to this sheet.

Body System Review Questions:

1. What fluid is a new born babies lungs filled with?
2. What are the tiny air sacs in the lungs called?
3. What is the function and location of the hypothalamus-
4. How does breast milk help to protect a baby?
5. Where do we process visual information?
6. What speed are the nerve signals sent at?
7. What do the small intestines absorb?
8. How do the ears help us balance?
9. What part of the brain controls speech?
10. How many gallons of saliva do we produce each year?
11. How does heat slow the spread of viruses?
12. How much muscle makes up our adult body weight?
13. What hormone is addictive?
14. What is the "bonding" hormone called?
15. How many sperm are released during ejaculation?
16. What happens in the body during the "stress" response?
17. What happens to the skin and bones to someone as they age?
18. What do scientist believe the body is filled with during death? Why is this important to understand?

Complication/Abnormal Pathology Notes Questions:

-How does the body become allergic to a substance? Explain the steps for this to occur. (Wasp Video)

-Explain how the CABG procedure is performed? (bypass surgery)

Matching Section: Place the correct letter that describes each abnormal pathology related to the different body systems.

1._____ Heart disease
2._____ Atherosclerosis
3._____ Hypertension
4._____ Arrhythmia
5._____ Allergy
6._____ Autoimmune Disease
7._____ Celiac
8._____ Diabetes
9._____ Multiple Sclerosis
10._____ Asthma
11._____ Bronchitis
12._____ Emphysema
13._____ COPD
14._____ Gallstones
15._____ Ulcers
16._____ Hemorrhoids
17._____ Diverticulitis
18._____ Colon Cancer
19._____ Parkinson's
20._____ ALS
21._____ Sprain
22._____ Strain
23._____ Compartment Syndrome
24._____ Urinary Tract Infection
25._____ Kidney Stones
26._____ Kidney Failure
27._____ Spiral Fracture
28._____ Oblique Fracture
29._____ Transverse Fracture
30._____ Impacted Fracture
31._____ Displaced Fracture
32._____ Compound/open Fracture
33._____ Hypospadias
34._____ Hydrocele
35._____ Endometriosis
36._____ PID

A. Destruction of the coating around the nerves of the brain and spinal cord.
B. A complete break through the bone at a diagonal where the ends don't line up straight=surgery repair.
C. Destruction of the alveoli (air sacs in lungs)
D. A complete break through the bone straight across.
E. Abnormal heart rhythm. Either too slow (brady) or too fast (tachy)
F. Clumps of calcium because chemicals in urine become concentrated and form a hard mass.
G. Lining of the uterus grows elsewhere. Can cause infertility.
H. A break in bone, which shoves the top part of a bone downward.
I. Trouble breathing because of narrowing airways.
J. Inability to filter waste from the blood. RX=Dialysis or transplant.
K. When the bodies immune system attacks its own body cells and tissues.
L. Problems with the nerve cells in the brain control movement.
M. Open sores that eat away the lining of the digestive system
N. Fluid filled sac surrounding the testis
O. #1 leading cause of death in Americans (adults)
P. Complete break through the bone, which breaks through the skin.
Q. Examples are asthma, bronchitis and emphysema.
R. Fallopian tubes become inflamed, leaving scar tissue. Permanent sterility and fertility problems. Usually a complication of STI's.
S. High Blood Pressure (aka "silent killer")
T. Blood vessels, muscles and nerves get squished in a closed area, which cuts off oxygen supply. Incision needs to be made.
U. Can't tolerate gluten, damage to the small intestines
V. Twisting or pulling of ligaments.
W. Inflammation of the blood vessels at the end of your digestive system.
X. Twisting or pulling of muscles or tendons.
Y. Abnormal cells that can easily be seen through a colonoscopy
Z. Immune response to a non-threatening substance
aa. Fracture that form a backwards "z" down the bone.
bb. Progressive wasting away of nerve cells in the brain that control the muscles that allow movement. aka Lou Gehrig's Disease
cc. Ureteral opening elsewhere below the tip of penis.
dd. inflammation of the lung's mucous lining
ee. Irregular production of insulin.
ff. Bacterial infection in the bladder or kidneys. Need antibiotics.
gg. Hardening and narrowing of the arteries
hh. Small pouches formed, weakening in the walls of the hollow organs. example: colon
ii. A complete break through the bone at a diagonal. No surgery needed.
jj. Hard deposits that block duct leading to the small intestines.

Presentation Test Questions:

1. Urinary System:
-What are the functional units inside the kidneys?

2. **Digestive System:**
-What organ digests the majority of food?
-What is the main purpose of the digestive system?
-What are 4 key organs in the digestive system?

3. **Cardiovascular System:**
-What are 2 main functions?
-What are 3 main components?

4. **Respiratory System:**
-What are 3 types of lung cancer?
-Which part of the brain detects the amount of CO2 in the blood?
-What are the three major parts of the respiratory system?
-What function do the lungs play in the respiratory system?

5. **Immune/Lymphatic System:**
-What is the function of the spleen as it relates to the immune system?
-What are three things you can do to keep your immune system healthy (to prevent disease)
-What is the bodies first line of defense against disease?
-What are the five steps to the immune response? (short-answer question)

6. **Skeletal System:**
-What is one type of arthritis?
-What are the 3 regions of the skeleton?
-True/False? Babies and kids have more bones than adults?
-How many bones does our face have?

7. **Endocrine System:**
-Where is the endocrine system located?
-What is the major function of the endocrine system?

8. **Muscular System:**
-What are the 3 types of muscles?
-What do the three types of muscles do?
-How do 2 different muscles connect together?

9. **Nervous System:**
-How many nerve cells do we have.
-The right side of the brain controls which side of the body?
-What are two main parts of the nervous system?
-How do neurons send information?