Vertebrae and Membranes

1. What are the three types of membranes?
2. Where is the cutaneous membrane found?
3. What is the difference between mucous and serous membranes?
4. What is the difference between mucous and cutaneous membranes?
5. Which of the serous membranes touch the organ it protects?
6. Which of the serous membranes touch the cavity wall?
7. What are membranes?
8. What two tissue types are most common in the mucous, cutaneous, and serous membranes?
9. Which type of serous membrane encloses the lungs?
10. Which type of serous membrane covers the heart?
11. What do the vertebrae protect?
12. How many articulating vertebrae make up the spine?
13. How many vertebrae does a human have as a fetus?
14. What are the three types of vertebrae?
15. Describe each of the three.
16. How many bones are in each group of vertebrae?
17. What are the three abnormal spinal curvatures and describe them?
18. What two parts make up the intervertebral discs?
19. Where do the ribs attach to the vertebrae?
20. How many bones fused into the sacrum and coccyx?
21. What are the functions of epithelium?
22. How do we classify epithelium?
23. Draw Simple Squamous and Simple Cuboidal Epithelium
24. How quickly does epithelium regenerate compared to other tissues?
25. What are the steps of tissue repair?
26. What cell has the capacity for generating mucous?
27. Which type of epithelium is found only in the bladder?

Which type of Epithelium is found in your skin?

Stratified keratinized squamous epithelium

2.)  What are the 6 functions of epithelium?

Filtration, protection, absorption, sensory reception, excretion, secretion

3.)  Characteristics of epithelium

  Polarity, specialized contact, supported by connective tissues, regeneration

4.) What cell has the capacity for generating mucous?

     Goblet cell

5.)     How do you classify epithelium?

The number of cell layers present, the shape of the cells in the top layer

6.)   Which epithelium is found only in the bladder?

Transitional

7.)  What type of epithelium would you most likely find in the trachea, found in the respiratory tract knowing it produces mucus?

Simple Columnar with goblet cells

8.)  What characteristic would be described as both “a blessing and a curse” in regards to the formation of cancer cells?

Ability to regenerate

9.)What do squamous, cuboidal, and columnar cells each look like

Squamous cells=thin flat plates (make up outer layers of skin)

Simple cuboidal-roughly square or cuboidal in shape, small, have spherical nucleus in center

Simple Columnar= tall, column shaped, one or more layers

1) What creates pimples?

2) Define sebaceous glands

3) Two kinds of sweat glands?

4) What causes gray hair?

5) What does every hair folicle recieve?

6) List cells populating epidermis.

7) Describe melanocytes and their functions.

8) Functions of skin are what?

9) How does your skin keep homeostasis?

10) 3 types of skin barriers?

1. What are the 5 functions of bone tissue?
2. What is the difference between the epiphysis and diaphysis?
3. Describe an osteon and how it relates to bone.
4. What is the difference between Volkmann’s canal and lacunae?
5. Compare and contrast spongy bone and compact bone.
6. Are bones considered an organ?
7. What is a periosteum?
8. What is the common orgin of bone?
9. What kinds of bones are in the body?
10. What is the purpose of lamallae twisting in perpendicular directions of each other?

Regional Anatomy

1. What are the two divisions of the body?
2. What is included in the axial part?
3. What is iincluded in the appendicular part?
4. Where is your cervical?
5. What is your pollex?
6. What is your pedal?
7. What is your Carpal?
8. What is your petellar?
9. Where is the Occipital located?
10. What is the difference between oblique and transverse cuts?
11. Bone Development
12. What is edochondral ossification?
13. What happens in a primary ossificaiton center?
14. What is intramembranous ossification?

What are the five layers of the epidermis?

What are the three pigments that determine skin color?

How does the highest layer of the epidermis differ from the deepest layer of teh epidermis?

What are the two layers of the dermis?

What is the function of kertinocytes?

How are the two sweat glands different from one another?

Why is skin considered a blood reservoir?

How are the two layers of the dermis different from each other?

What are the six functions of the skin?

Describe Merkel cells and their function.