

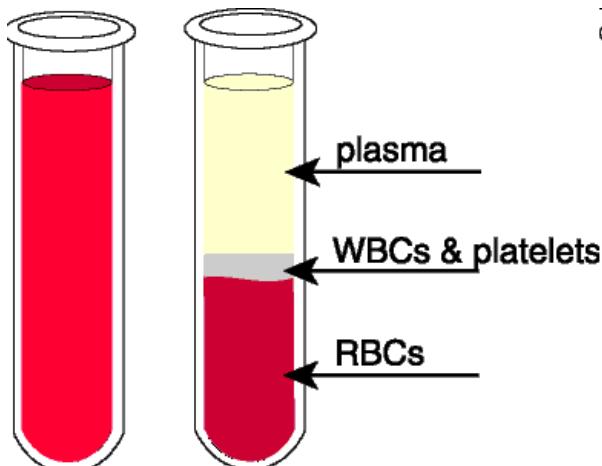
Human Systems: The Circulatory System and Blood
(pp. 83-87)

The Circulatory System

The circulatory system in humans is made up of the _____, _____, _____. The main function of the circulatory system is to _____ through the body.

Blood is made up of red blood cells, white blood cells, _____, and _____.

- Red Blood Cells carry _____ in the blood as well as nutrients and other materials to and from tissues. Red blood cells contain protein called _____.
- _____
- White Blood cells _____ the body against _____ and other invaders.
- Platelets play an important role in the formation of _____.
- Plasma is the _____ of the blood



Blood Vessels

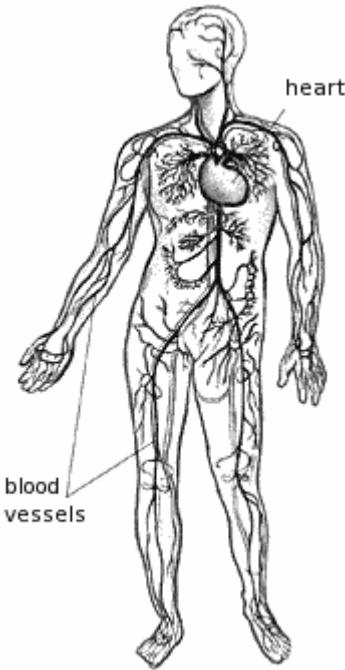
_____ are thick walled tubes that usually transport oxygenated blood to the body tissues _____ the heart. (_____)

_____ are thinner walled tubes that usually transport deoxygenated blood from the body tissues _____ the heart. (_____)

_____ are the site of exchange between the blood and body cells. They _____ oxygen, carbon dioxide, nutrients, wastes, and other materials. (**SMALL THIN WALLED BLOOD VESSELS THAT ALLOW SUBSTANCES TO _____ OF THE CIRCULATORY SYSTEM**)

Heart

The heart contains _____ that pump blood to the lungs and to all body parts. The heart acts as a _____ with the _____ deoxygenated blood from the different parts of the body. The blood is then pumped to the lungs where oxygen diffuses into the blood and it becomes oxygenated. The oxygenated blood then _____ to the _____ of the heart where it is _____ to all body parts. Your heart beats approximately _____ times per minute when you are at rest.



The parts of the human circulatory system.

Diseases and Disorders

- **Coronary Artery Disease**- when coronary arteries become _____ blocked with plaque (a build up of fat, cholesterol, and calcium)

Symptoms include: tiredness, _____, pain or burning sensation in chest or arms.

Diagnosed with: _____

- **Heart Attack**- coronary arteries become _____ blocked (from plaque or a blood clot)

Symptoms include: chest pain, shortness of breath, _____, anxiety, upper body pain, stomach pain, _____, dizziness, unusual fatigue

Diagnosed with: blood test or electrocardiogram (_____)

Respiratory System

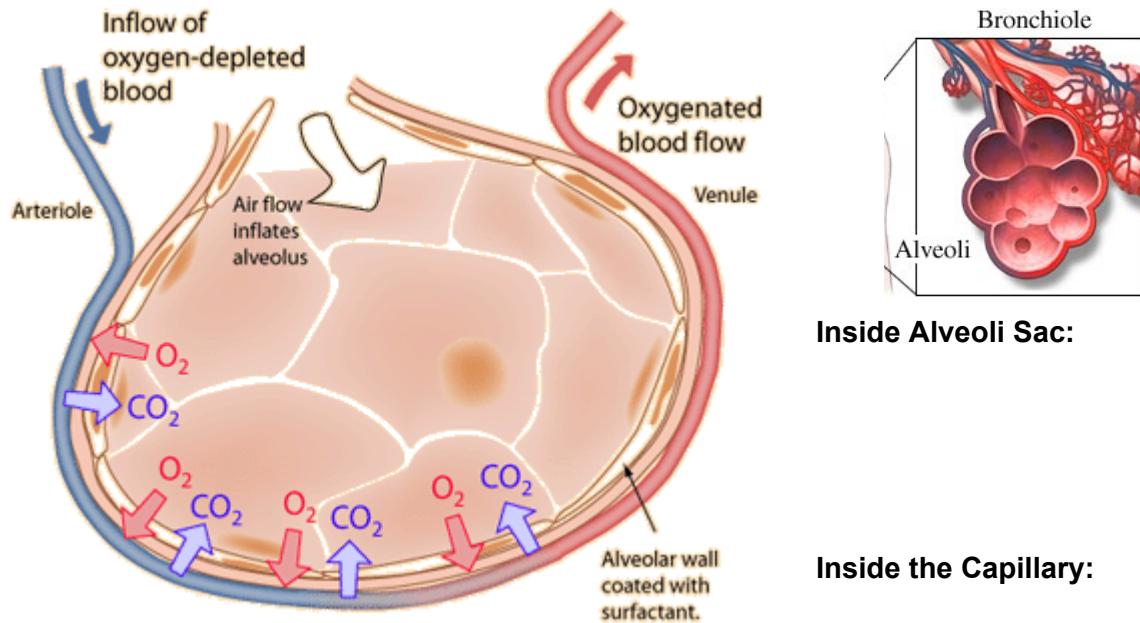
(pp. 91-95)

The respiratory system is responsible for providing the _____ needed by the body and for removing the _____ produced as your body uses energy for growth, _____, and movement.

The respiratory system consists of the _____ and organs that connect the lungs to fresh air such as:

- The mouth
- _____
- Pharynx (Throat)
- _____ (Windpipe)
- Bronchi

The _____ purpose of the respiratory system is _____.



_____ enters the bloodstream in the lungs by diffusion. _____ leaves the blood in the same way. The respiratory system is adapted in several ways to make these processes as efficient as possible.

The respiratory system _____ a method of moving air into and out of the lungs called _____.

Diseases of the Respiratory System

_____ - infectious disease, easily passed between people. Caused by _____ entering your body when you breathe. The bacteria grows in your lungs. If untreated, TB can be fatal.

Symptoms include: _____, _____, weight loss, tiredness, chest pain.

Diagnosed with: X-Rays.

_____ - caused by carcinogens from tobacco smoke in parts of the respiratory system including lungs, mouth, pharynx, and larynx.

SARS- _____.

Symptoms include: flulike symptoms including high fever, shortness of breath, dry cough, sore throat, headache, muscle pain, exhaustion.

Diagnosed with: X-rays.