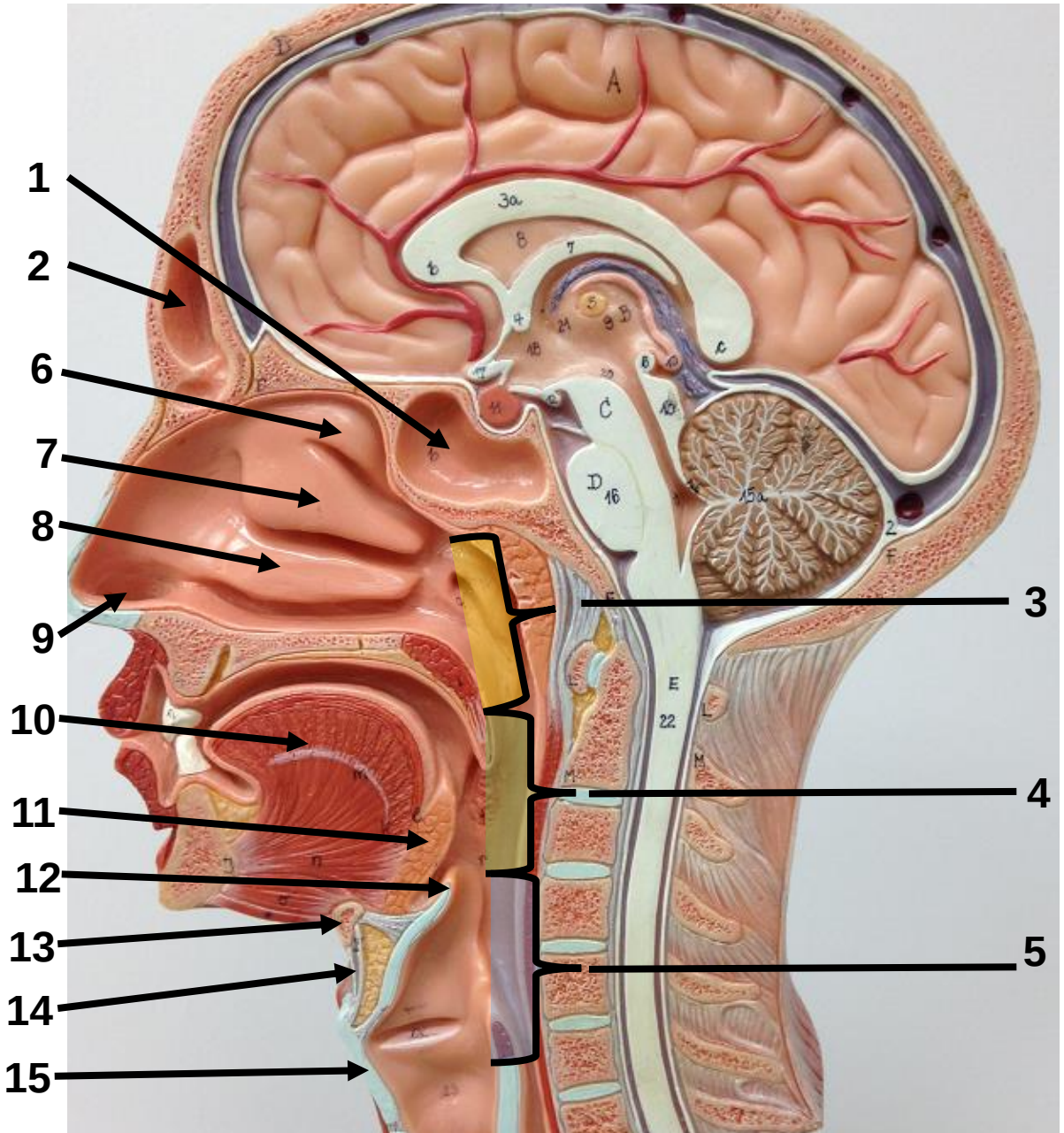
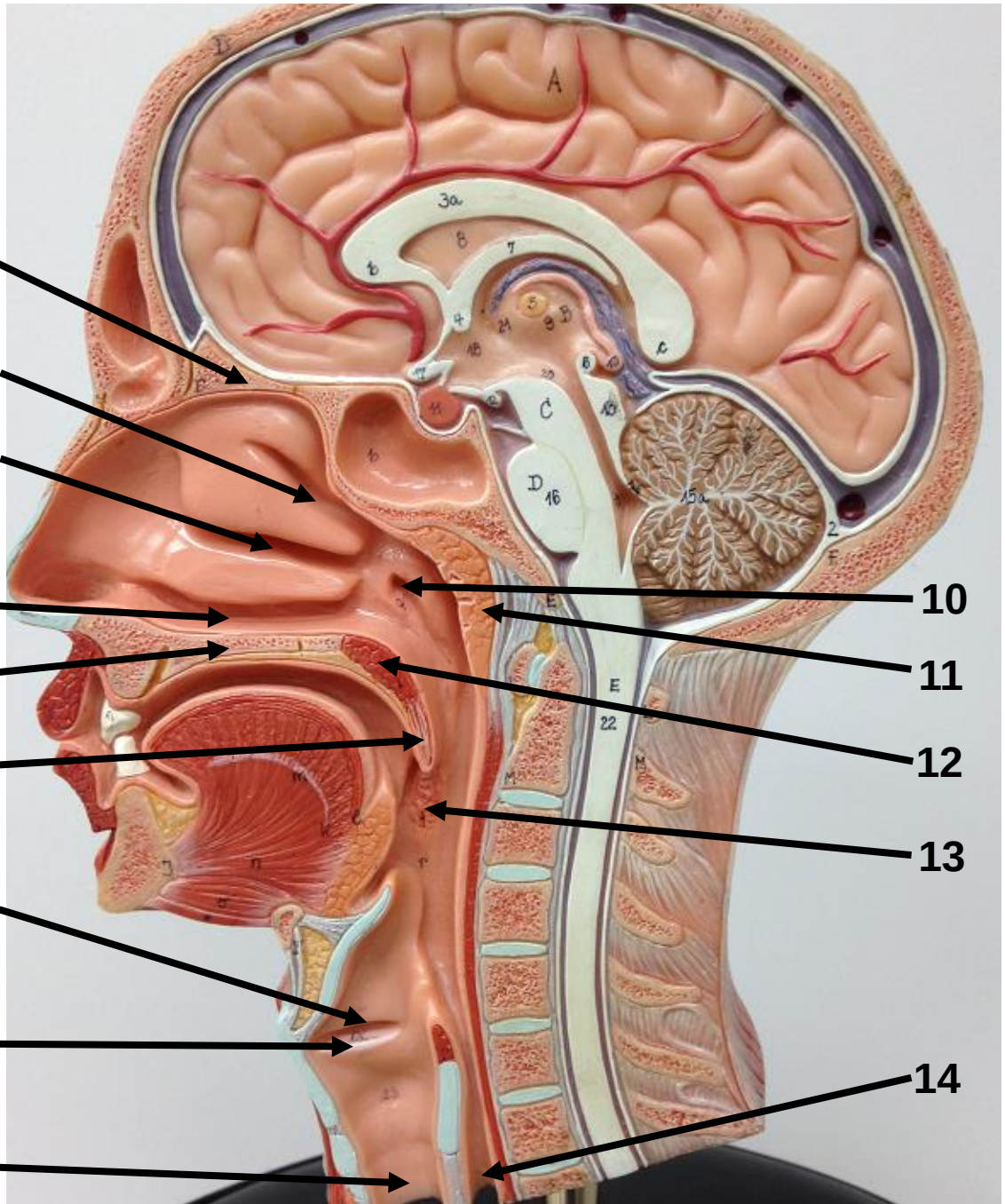
Head Mid-Sagittal



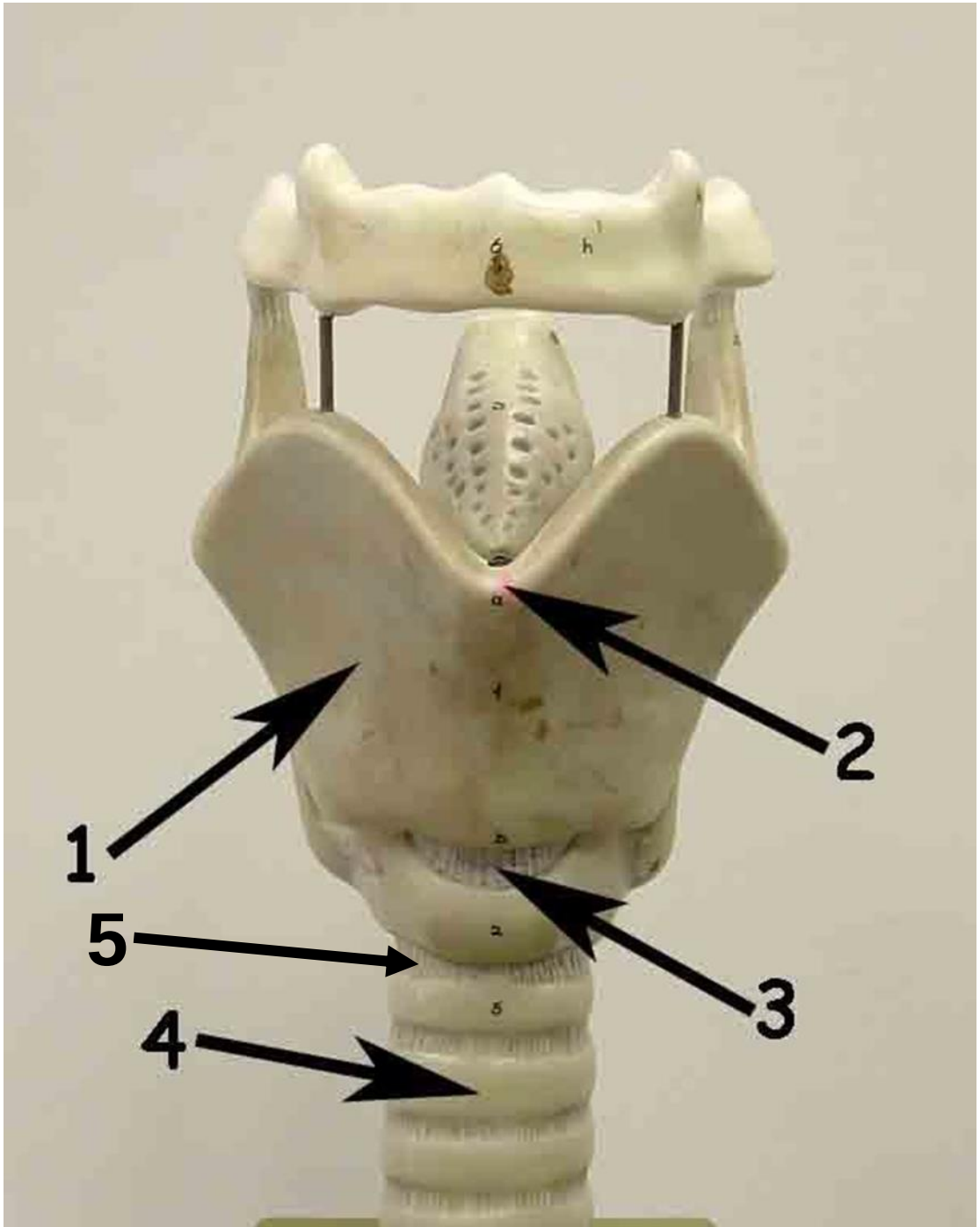
1. Sphenoid sinus
2. Frontal sinus
3. Nasopharnyx
4. Oropharynx
5. Laryngopharynx
6. Nasal conchae (superior)
7. Nasal conchae (middle)
8. Nasal conchae (inferior)
9. External Nares
10. Tongue
11. Lingual tonsil
12. Epiglottis
13. Hyoid bone
14. Thyrohyoid membrane
15. Thyroid cartilage

Head Mid-Sagittal



1. Cribiform plate of the ethmoid bone
2. Superior meatus
3. Middle meatus
4. Inferior meatus
5. Hard palatte
6. Uvula
7. Vestibular fold
8. True vocal fold
9. Trachea
10. Opening to the Pharyngotympanic tube
11. Pharyngeal tonsil
12. Soft palatte
13. Palatine tonsil
14. Esophagus

Larynx Anterior



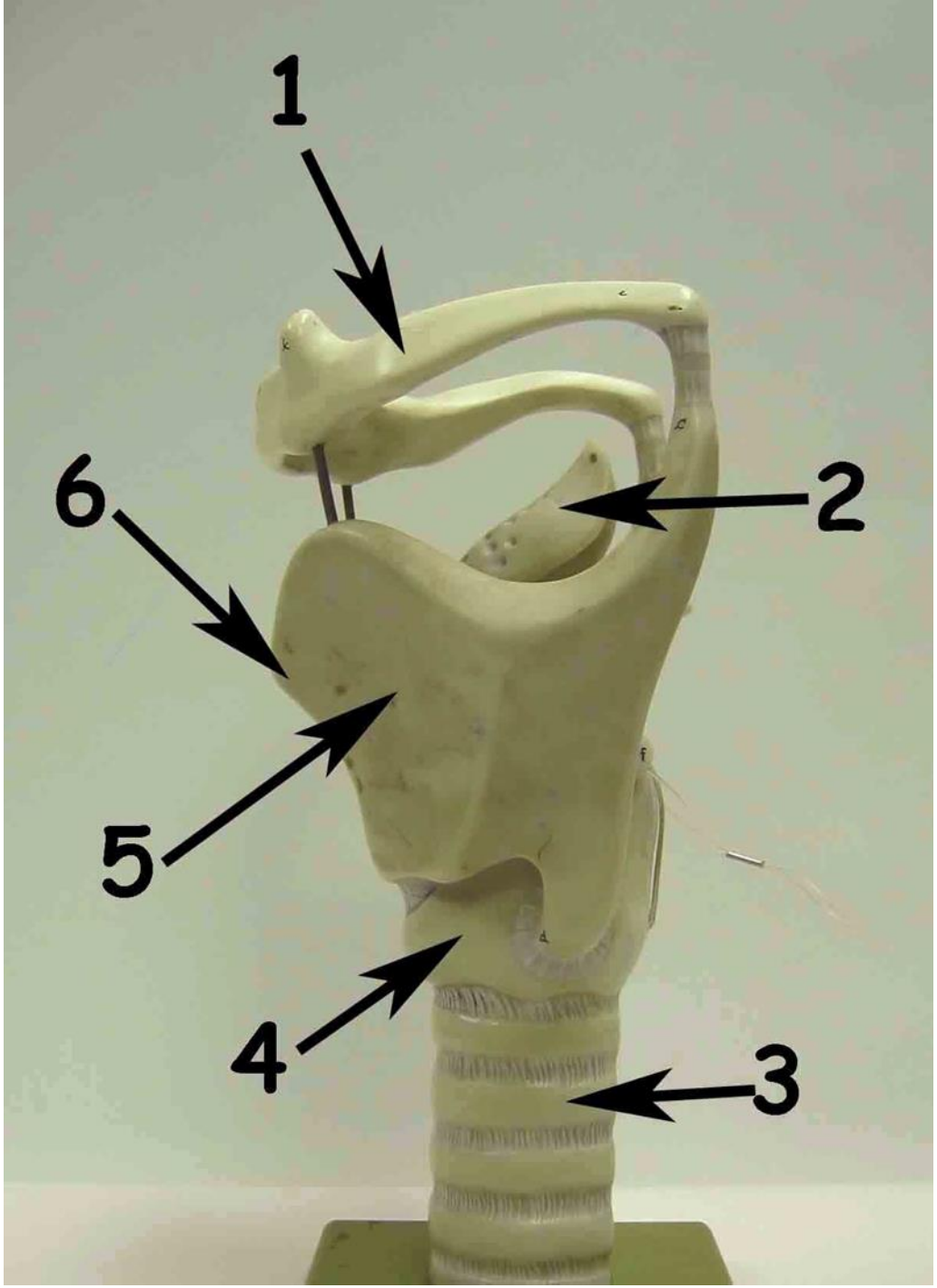
1.Thyroid cartilage

2.Laryngeal prominence

3.Cricothyroid ligament

4.Tracheal cartilage

5. Cricotracheal ligament



Larynx Lateral

1.Body of hyoid bone

2.Epiglottis

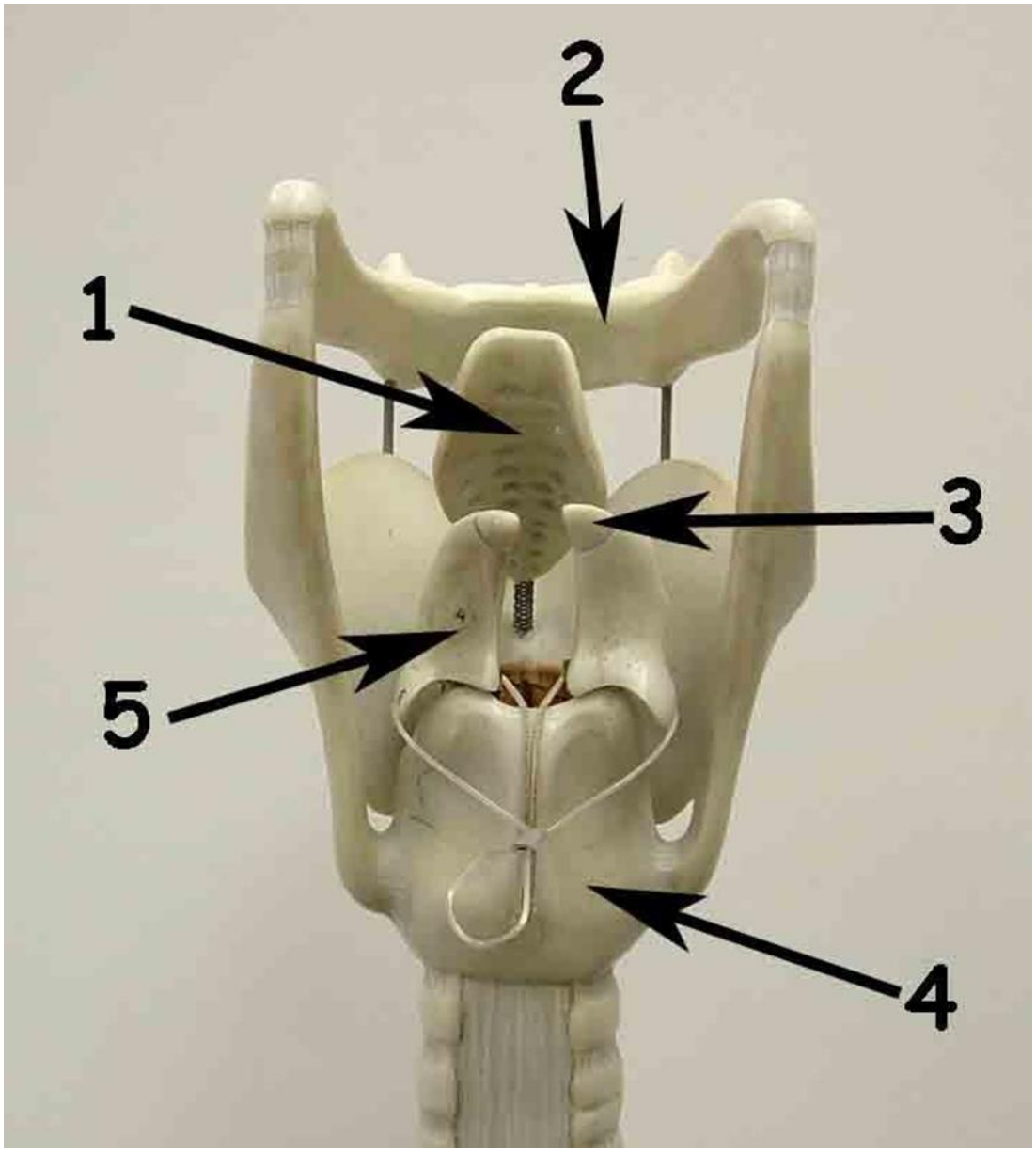
3.Tracheal cartilage

4.Cricoid cartilage

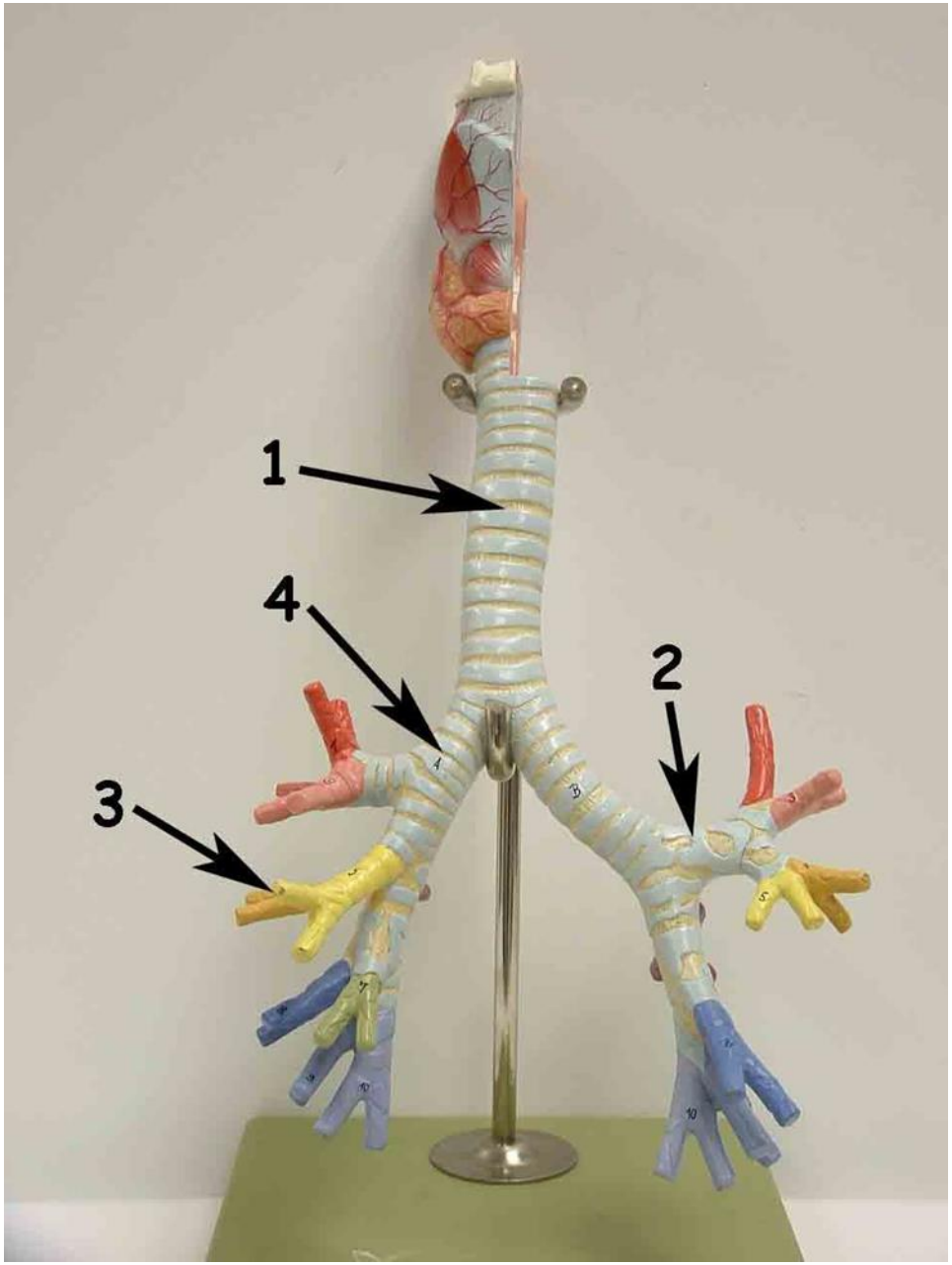
5.Thyroid cartilage

6.Laryngeal prominence (Adam's Apple)

Larynx Posterior



1. Epiglottis
2. Body of Hyoid bone
3. Corniculate cartilage
4. Cricoid cartilage
5. Arytenoid cartilage



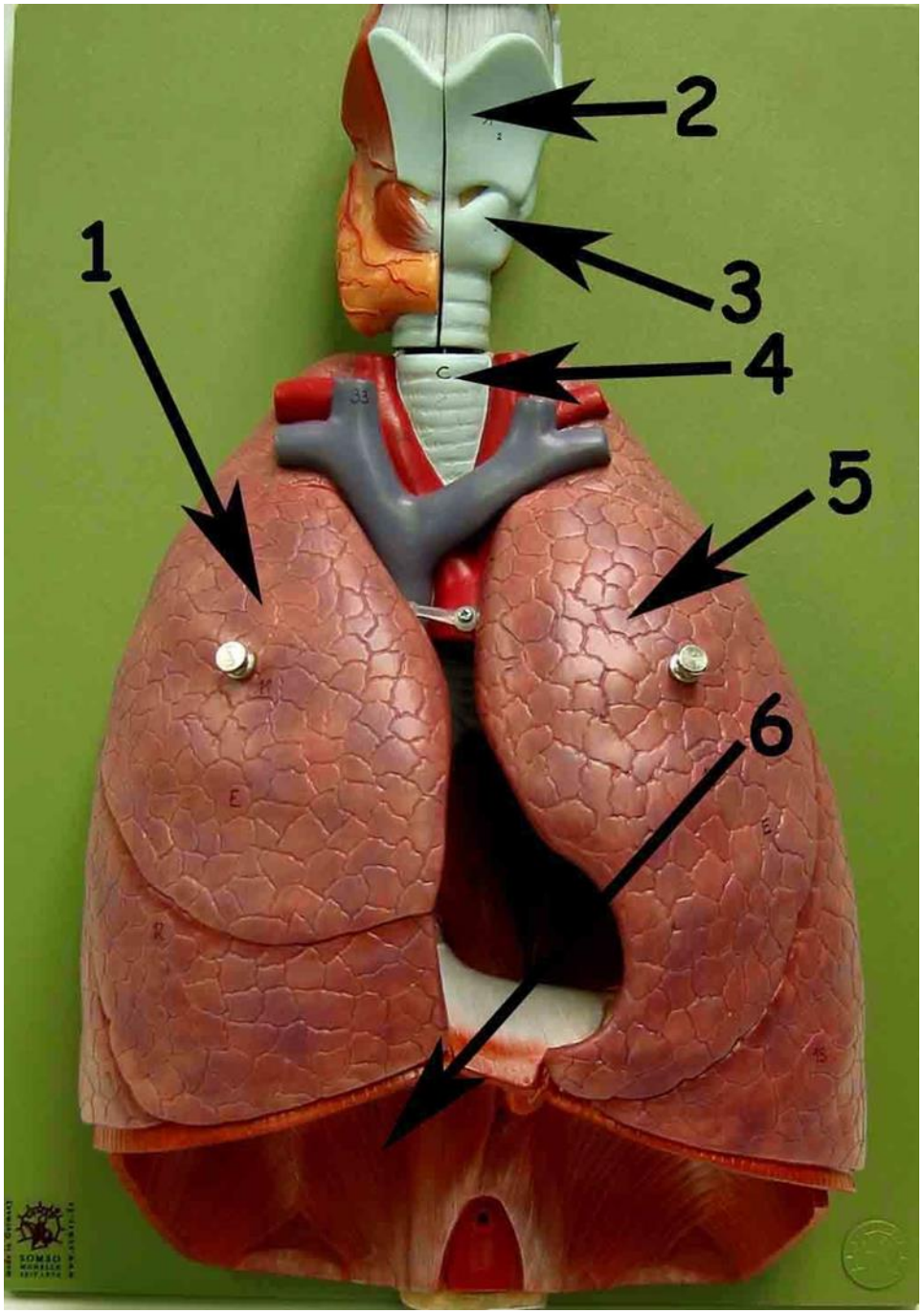
Respiratory Tract

1.Trachea

2.Secondary bronchus (Lobar)

3.Tertiary bronchus (Segmental)

4.Primary bronchus (Main)



Respiratory Tract

1.Right Lung (3 Lobes)

2.Thyroid cartilage

3.Cricoid cartilage

4.Trachea

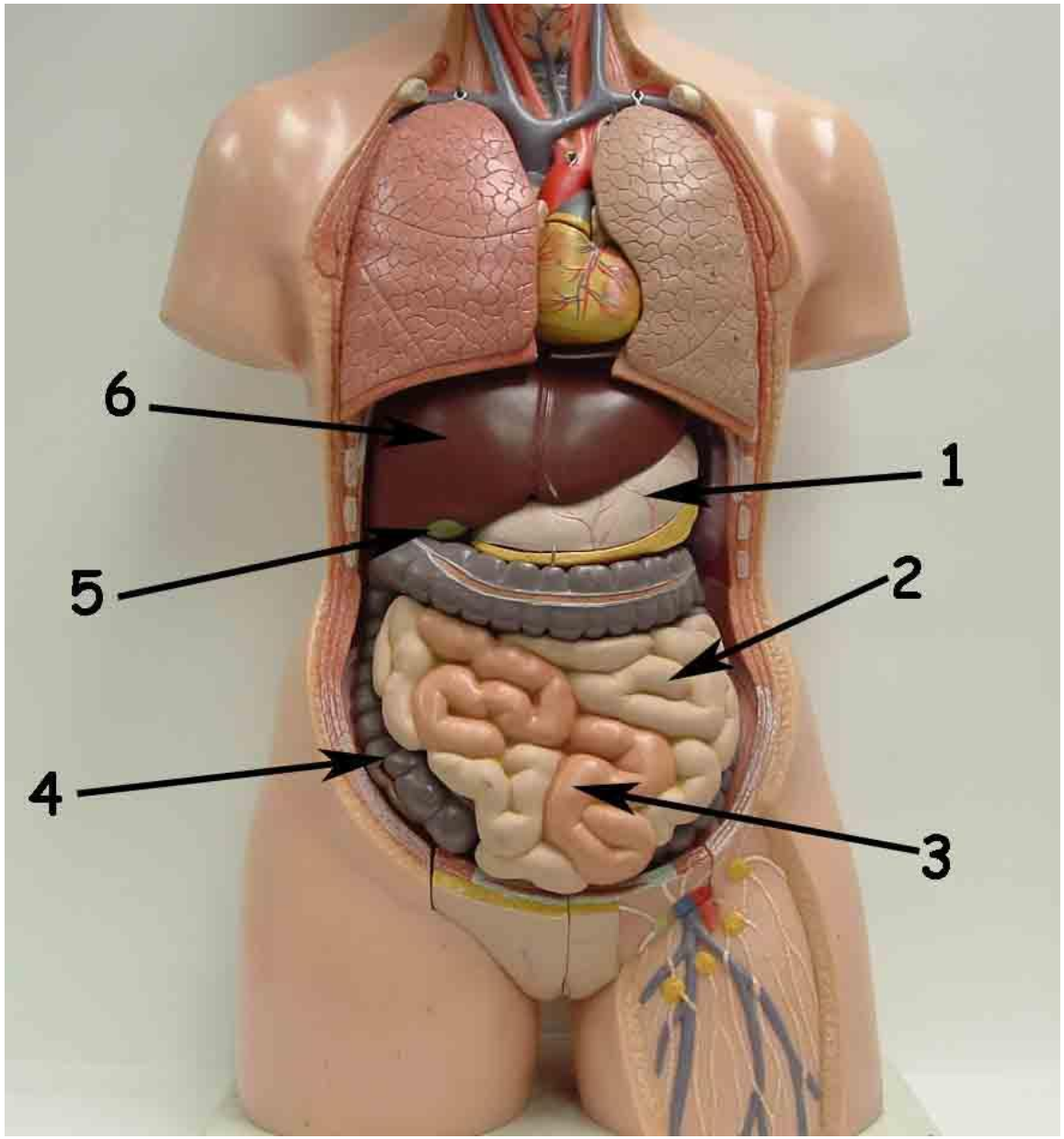
5.Left Lung (Two lobes)

6.Diaphragm

Wright Spirometer

Respiratory volumes are measured with an apparatus called a Spirometer

The Digestive System



1.Stomach

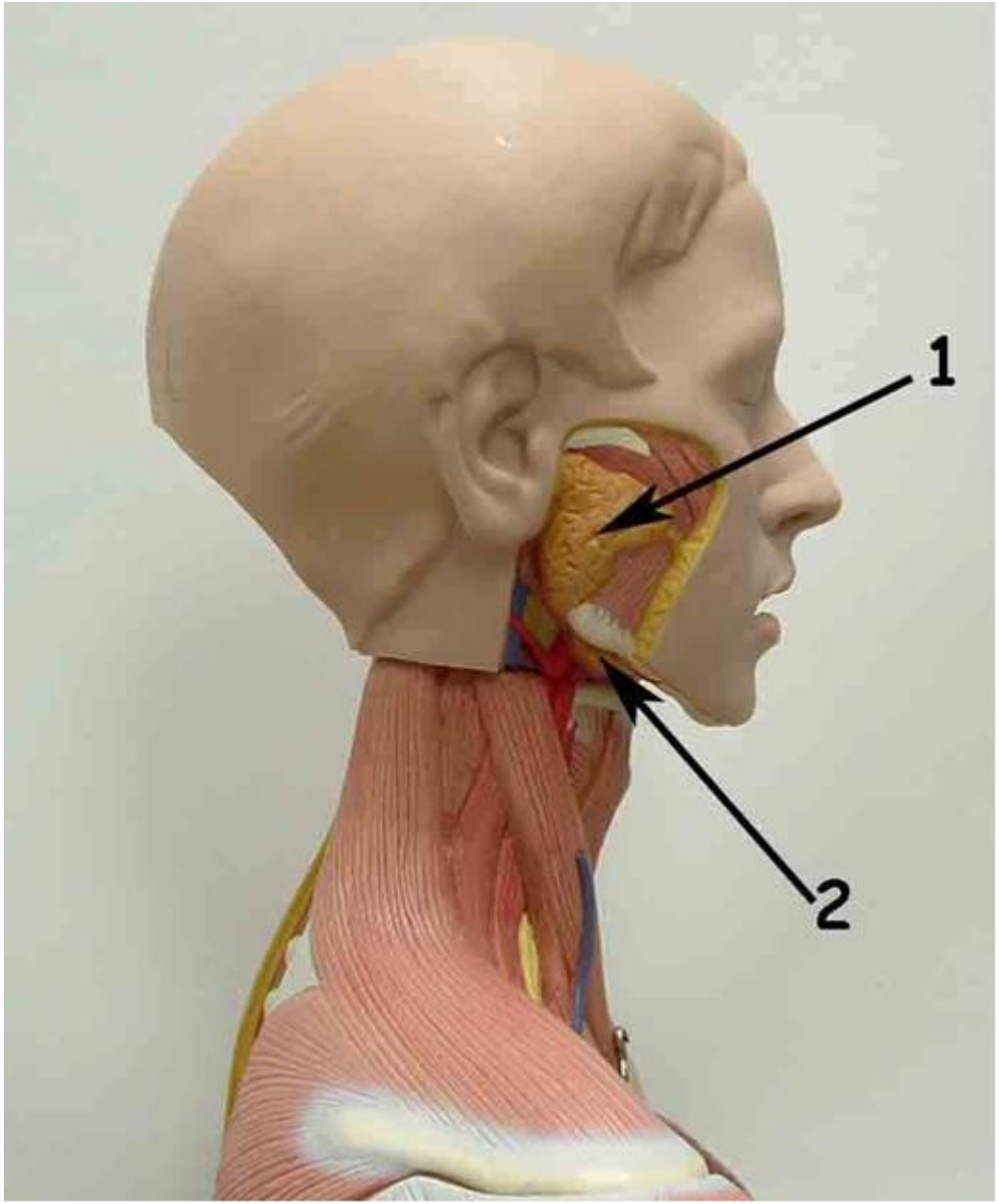
2.Small Intestine (Ileum)

3.Small Intestine (Jejunum)

4.Large intestine (Ascending colon)

5.Gall bladder

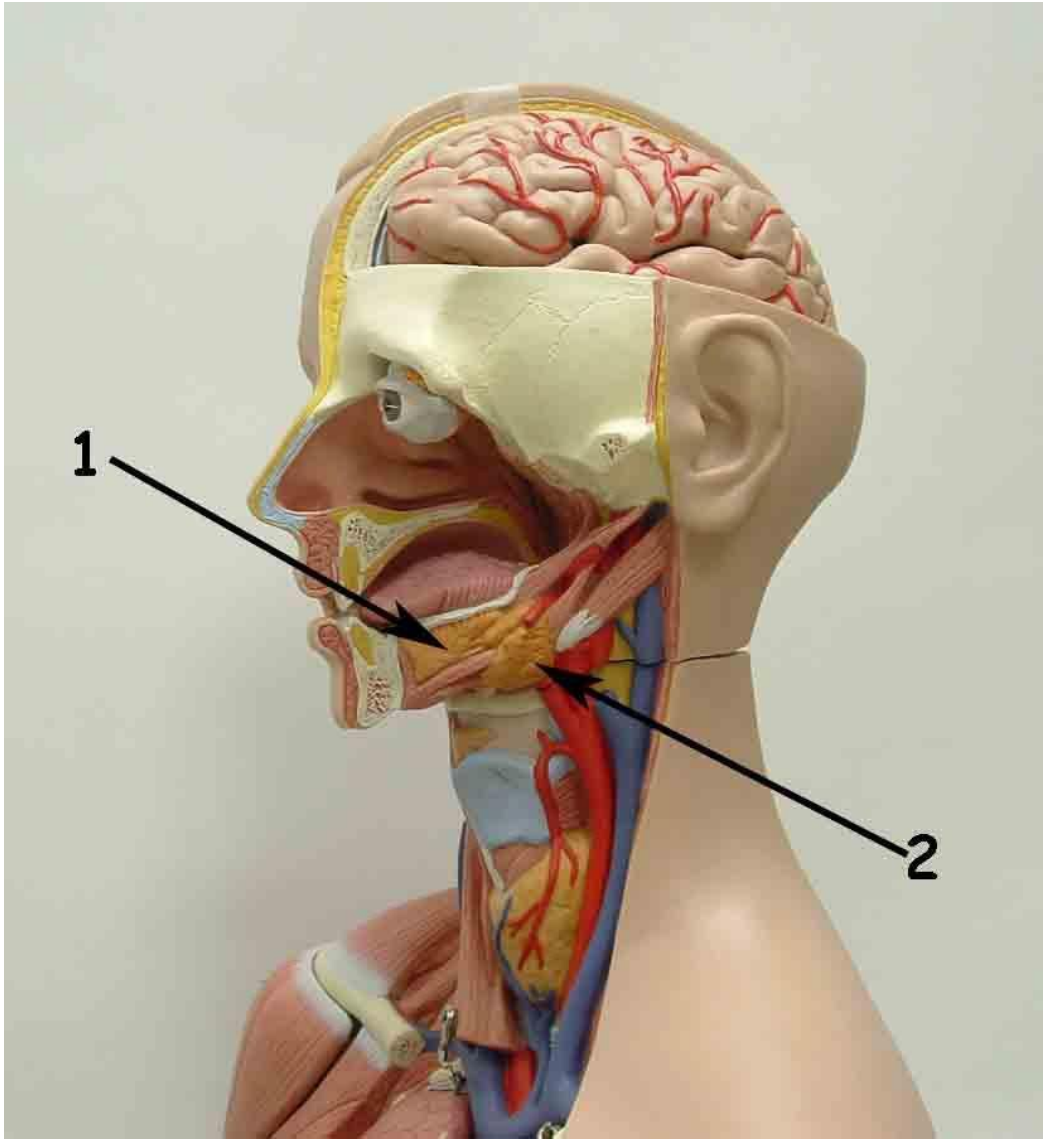
6.Liver



Salivary Glands

1.Parotid salivary gland

2.Submandibular salivary gland

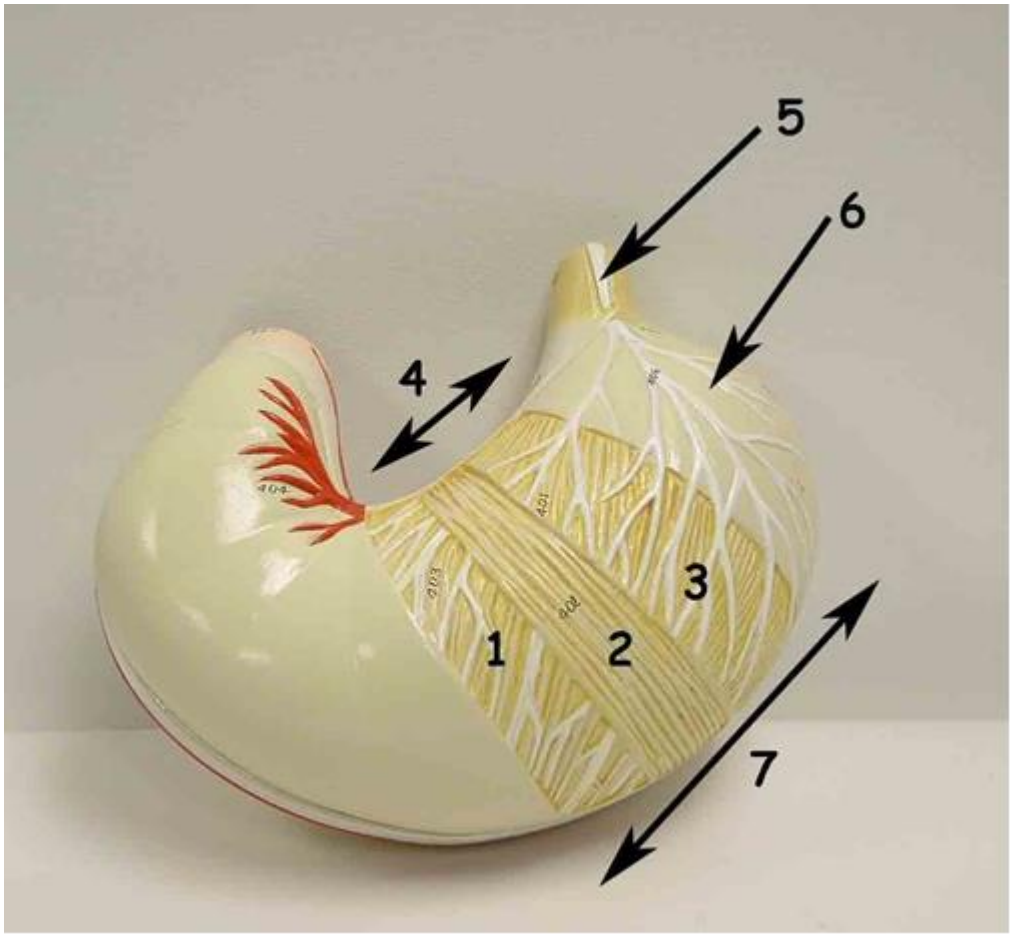


Salivary Glands

1.Sublingual salivary gland

2.Submandibular salivary gland

The Stomach



Muscularis externa:

1. Oblique muscle layer
2. Circular muscle layer
3. Longitundinal muscle layer

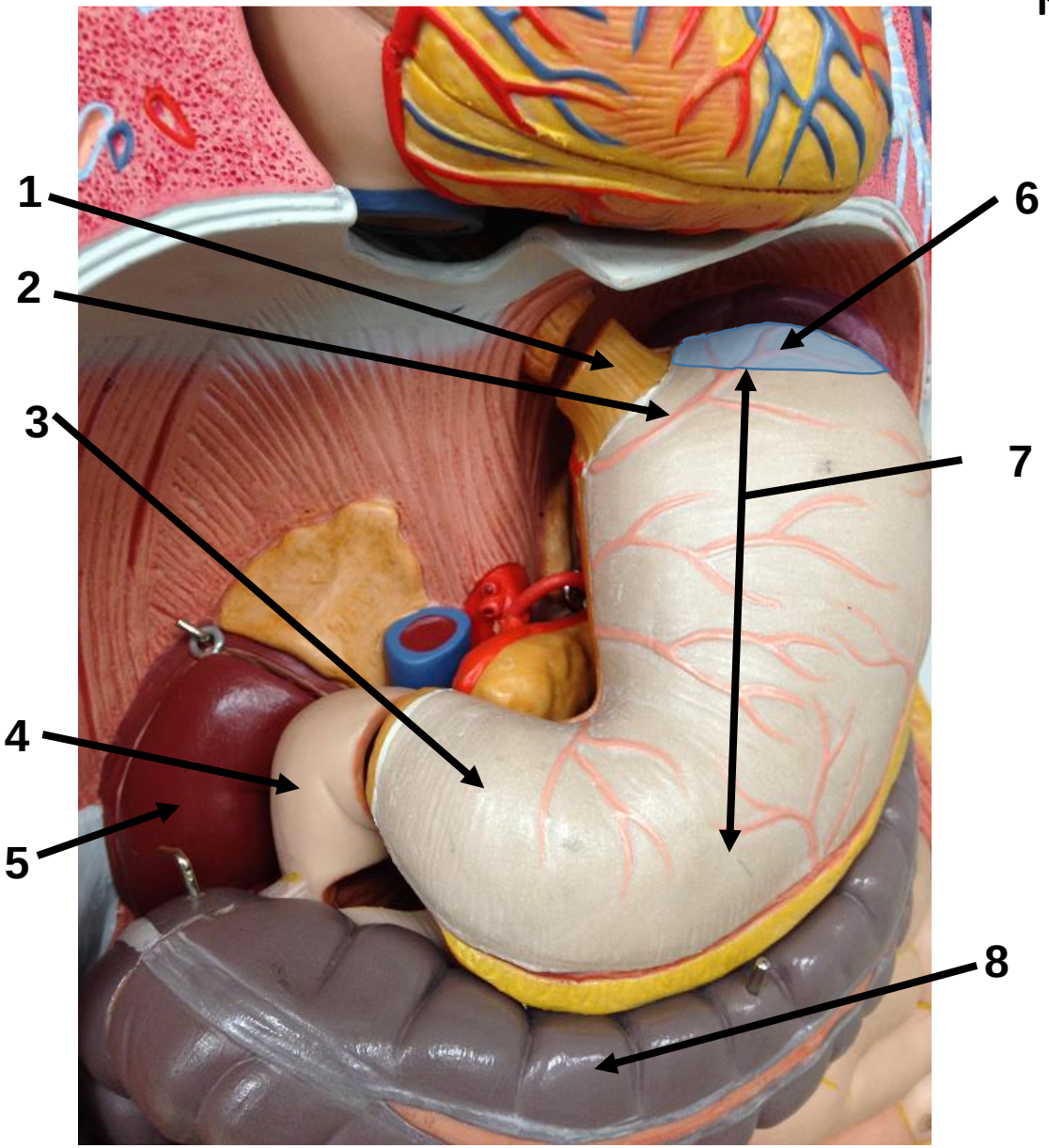
4. Lesser curvature

5. Esophagus

6. Fundus

7. Greater curvature

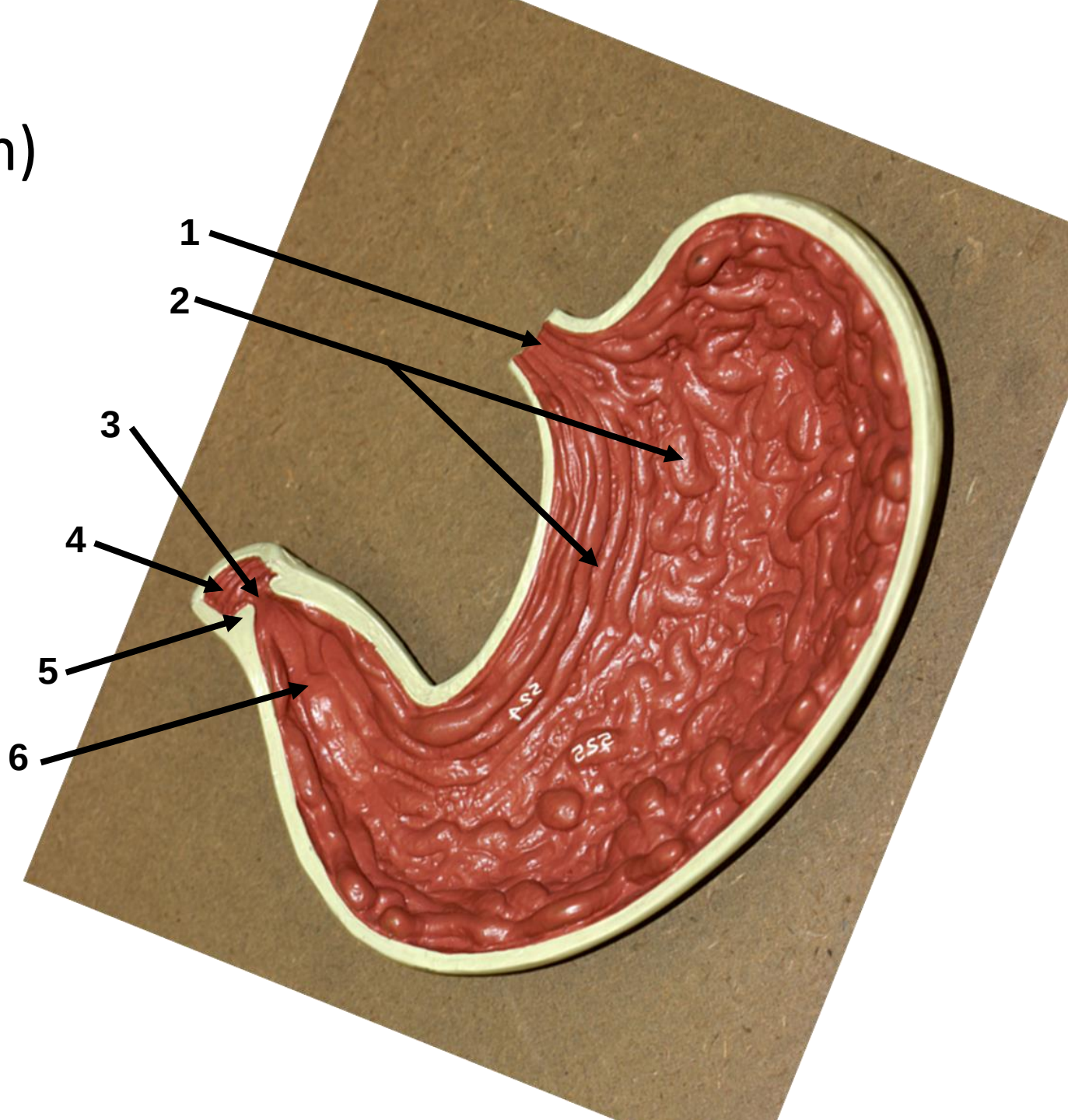
Abdominal cavity with liver removed to reveal position of the Stomach



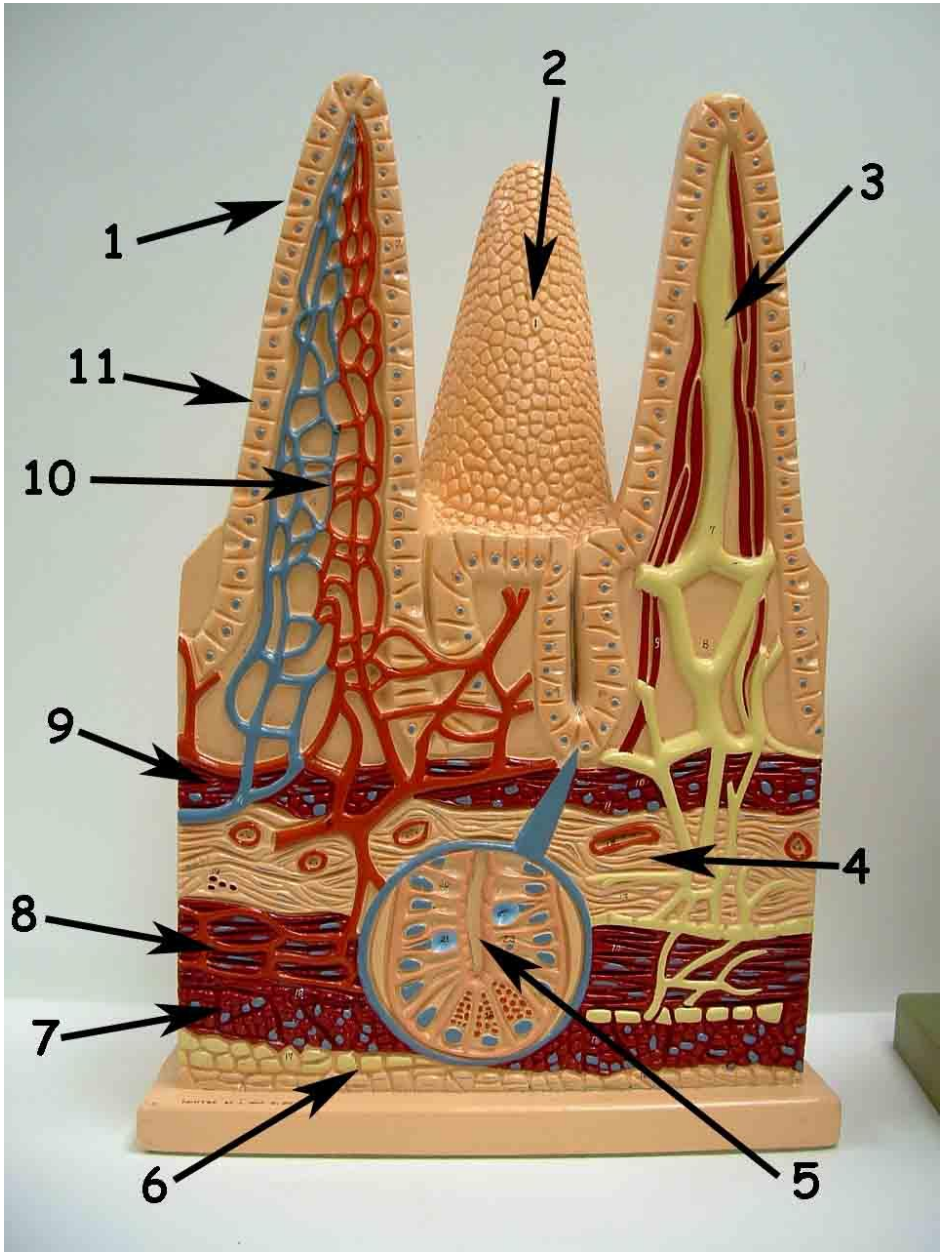
1. Esophagus
2. Cardiac region
3. Pyloric region
4. Duodenum
5. Kidney
6. Fundus
7. Body of stomach
8. Transverse colon

The Stomach (frontal section)

1. Esophagus
2. Rugae
3. Pylorus
4. Duodenum
5. Pyloric sphincter
6. Pyloric region



The Small Intestine/ Villi



1.Goblet cell

2.Villus

3.Lacteal

4.Submucosa

5.Intestinal crypt

6.Serosa

7.Muscularis external (Longitudinal muscle)

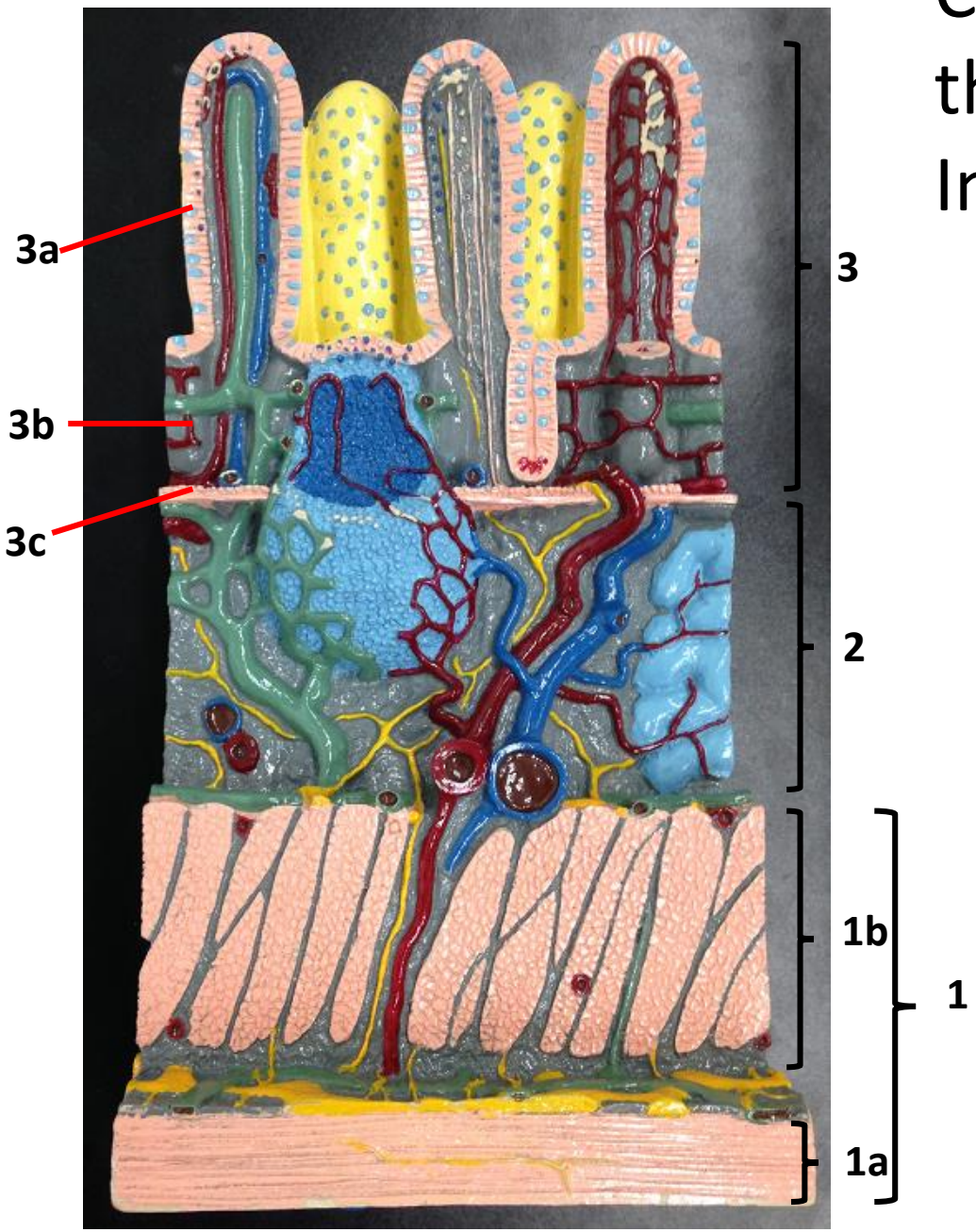
8.Muscularis external (Circular muscle)

9.Mucosa (Muscularis mucosae)

10.Blood capillaries

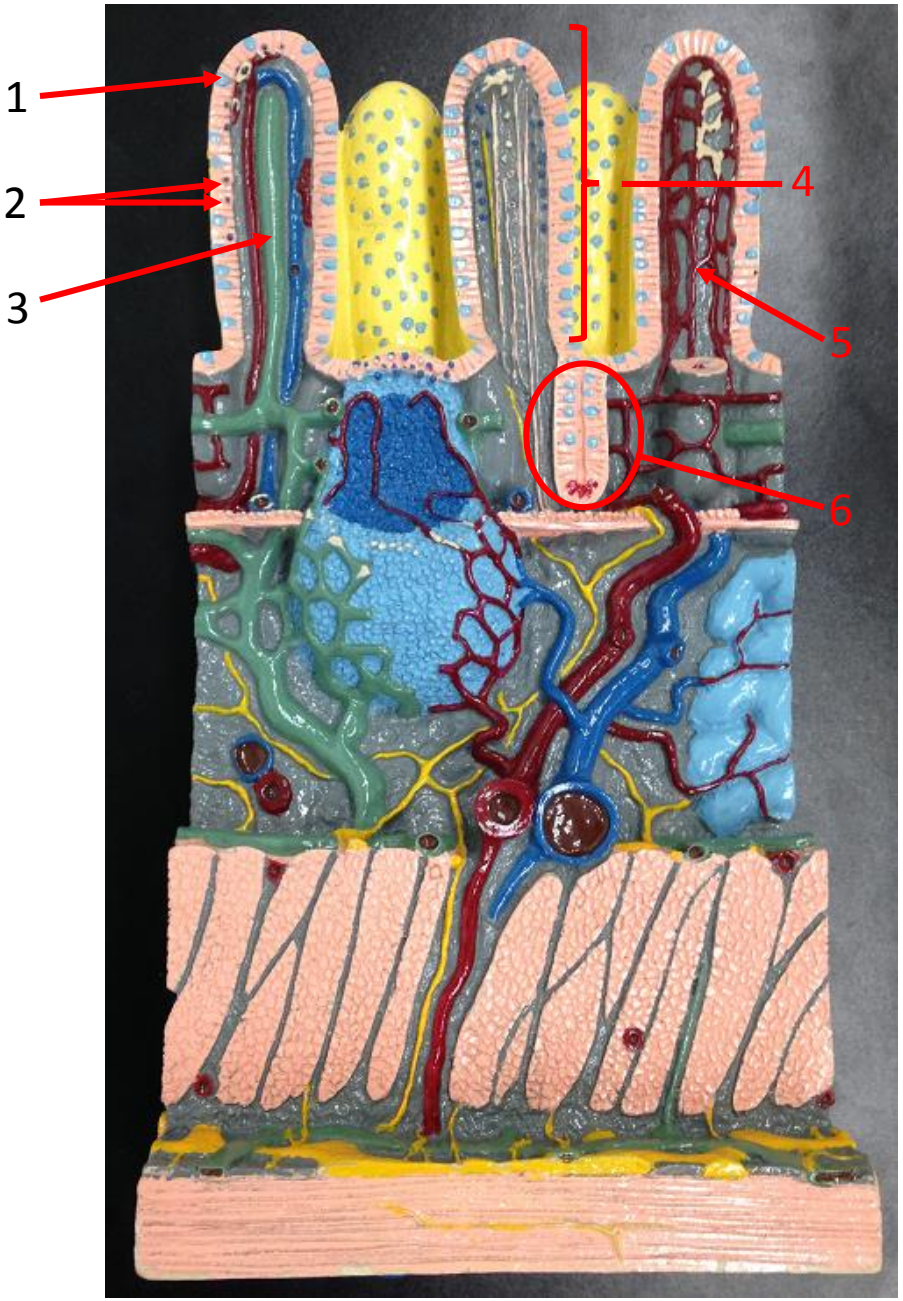
11.Absorptive cells

Cross-section through the wall of the Small Intestine



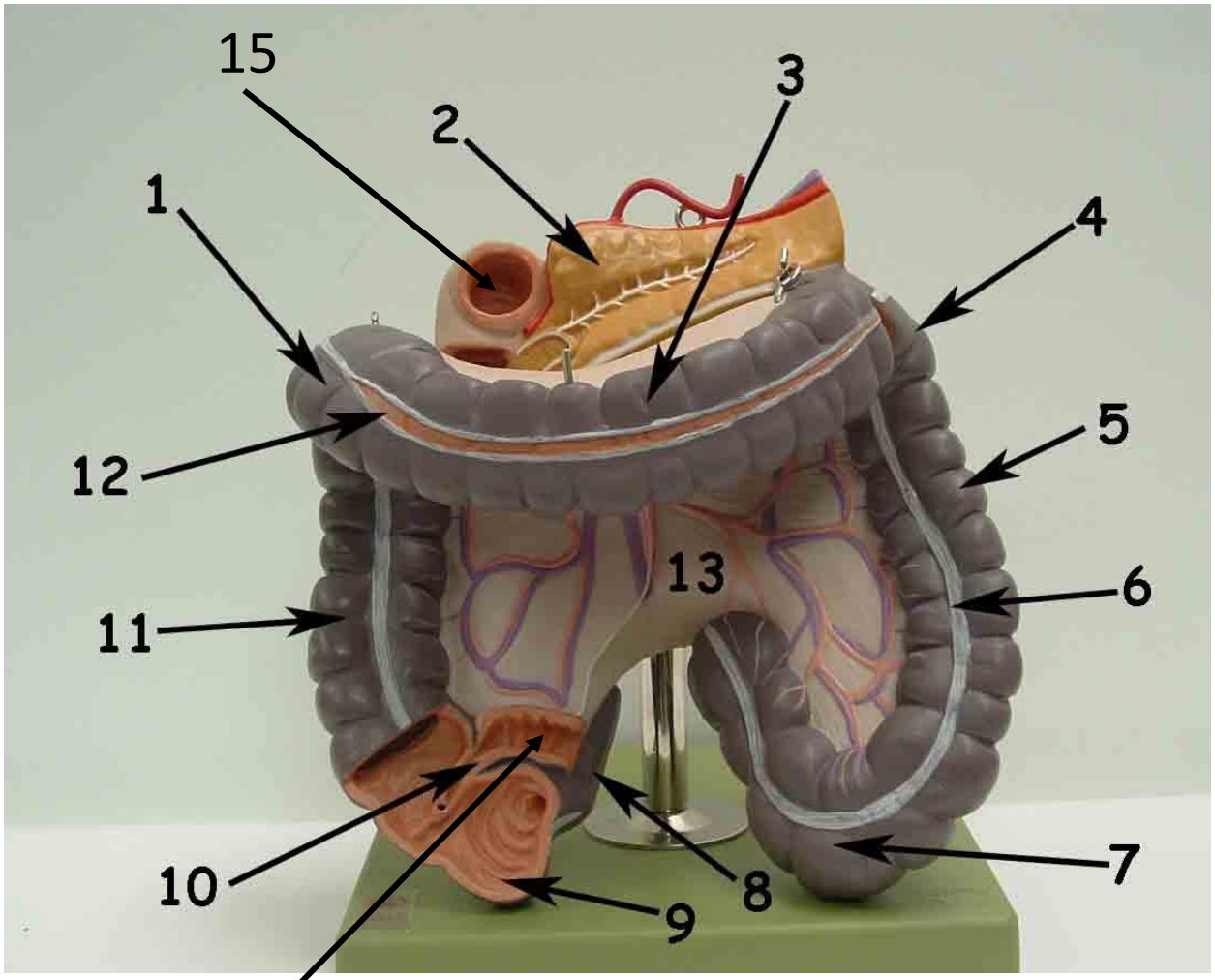
1. Muscularis external
   a. Longitudinal muscle
   b. Circular muscle
2. Subucosa
3. Mucosa
   a. Epithelium
   b. Lamina propia
   c. Muscularis mucosae

Cross-section through the wall of the Small Intestine



1. Goblet cell
2. Absorptive cells
3. Lacteal
4. Villus
5. Blood capillaries
6. Intestinal crypt

Large Intestine



1.Right(hepatic) flexure

2.Pancreas

3.Transverse colon

4.Left (splenic) flexure

5.Haustrum (small pocketlike sacs)

6.Decending colon

7.Sigmoid colon

8.Vermiform appendix

9.Cecum

10.Ileocecal valve

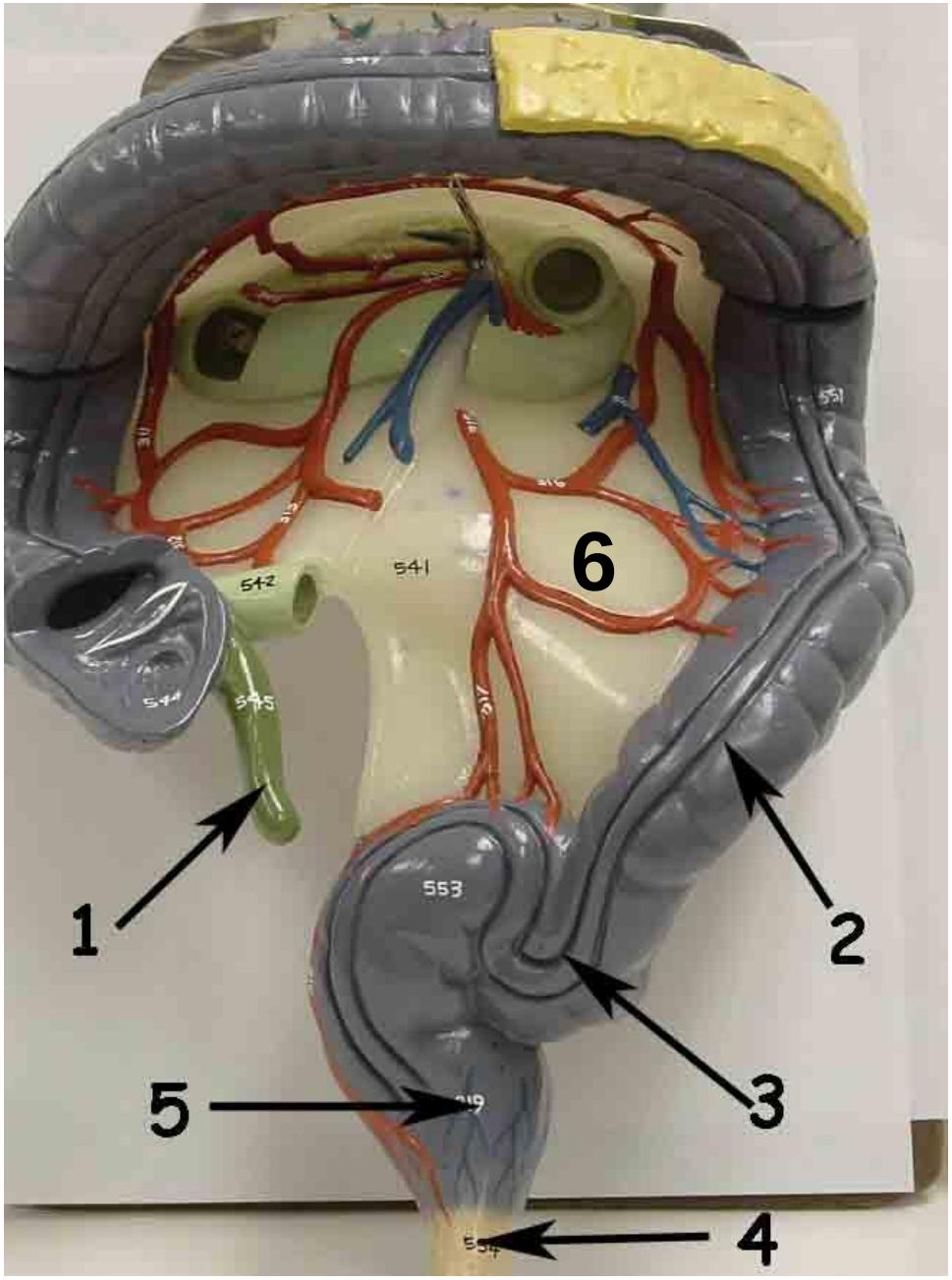
11.Ascending colon

12.Teniae coli

13.Mesentary

14. Ilium

15. Duodenum



Large Intestine

1.Vermiform appendix

2.Decending colon

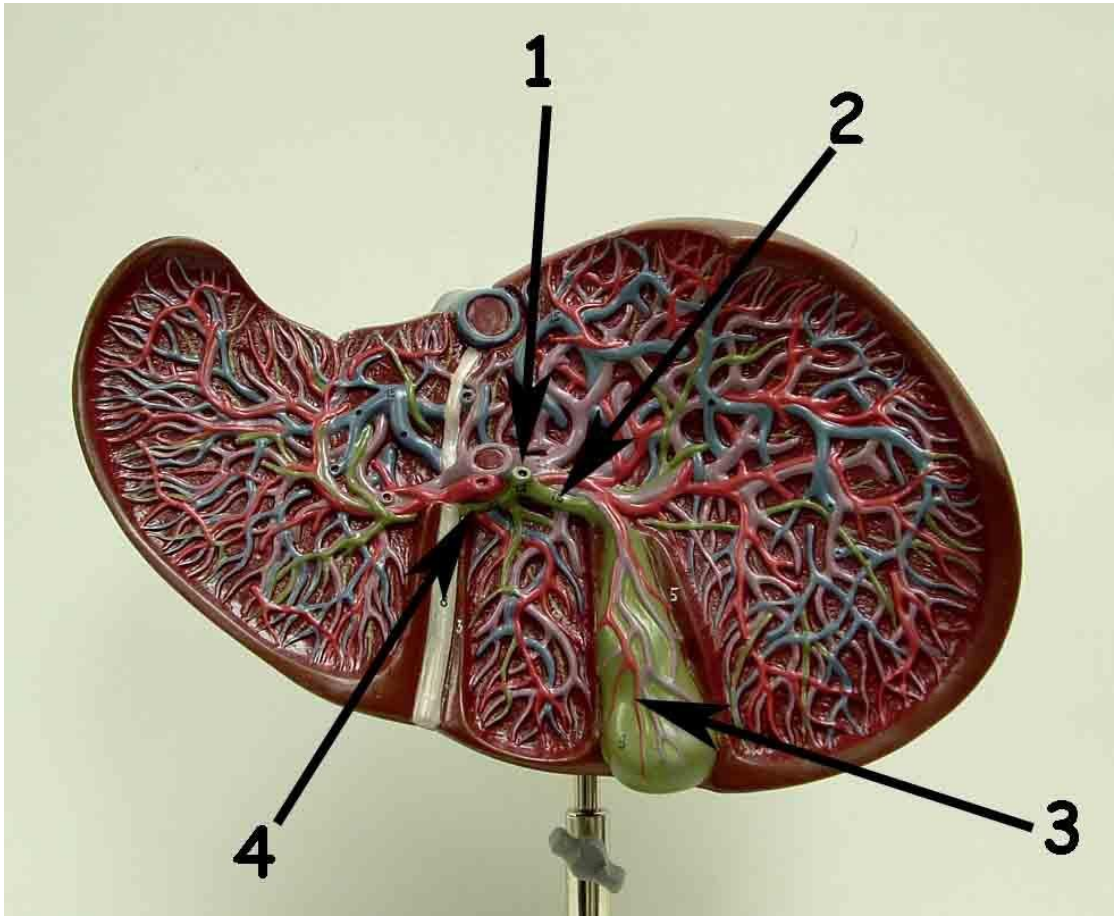
3.Sigmoid colon

4.Anal canal

5.Rectum

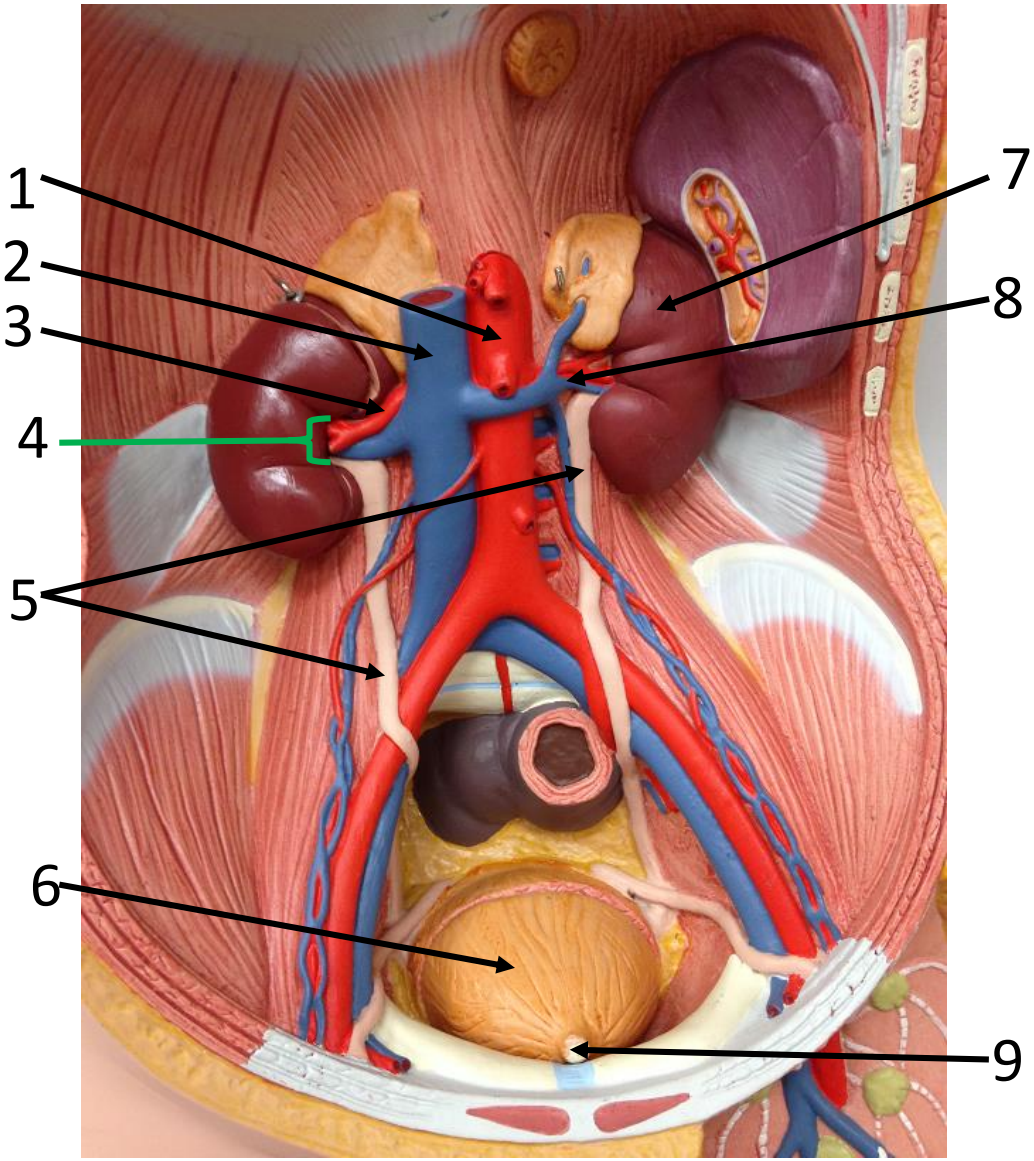
6. Mesentary

Liver Showing Gallbladder



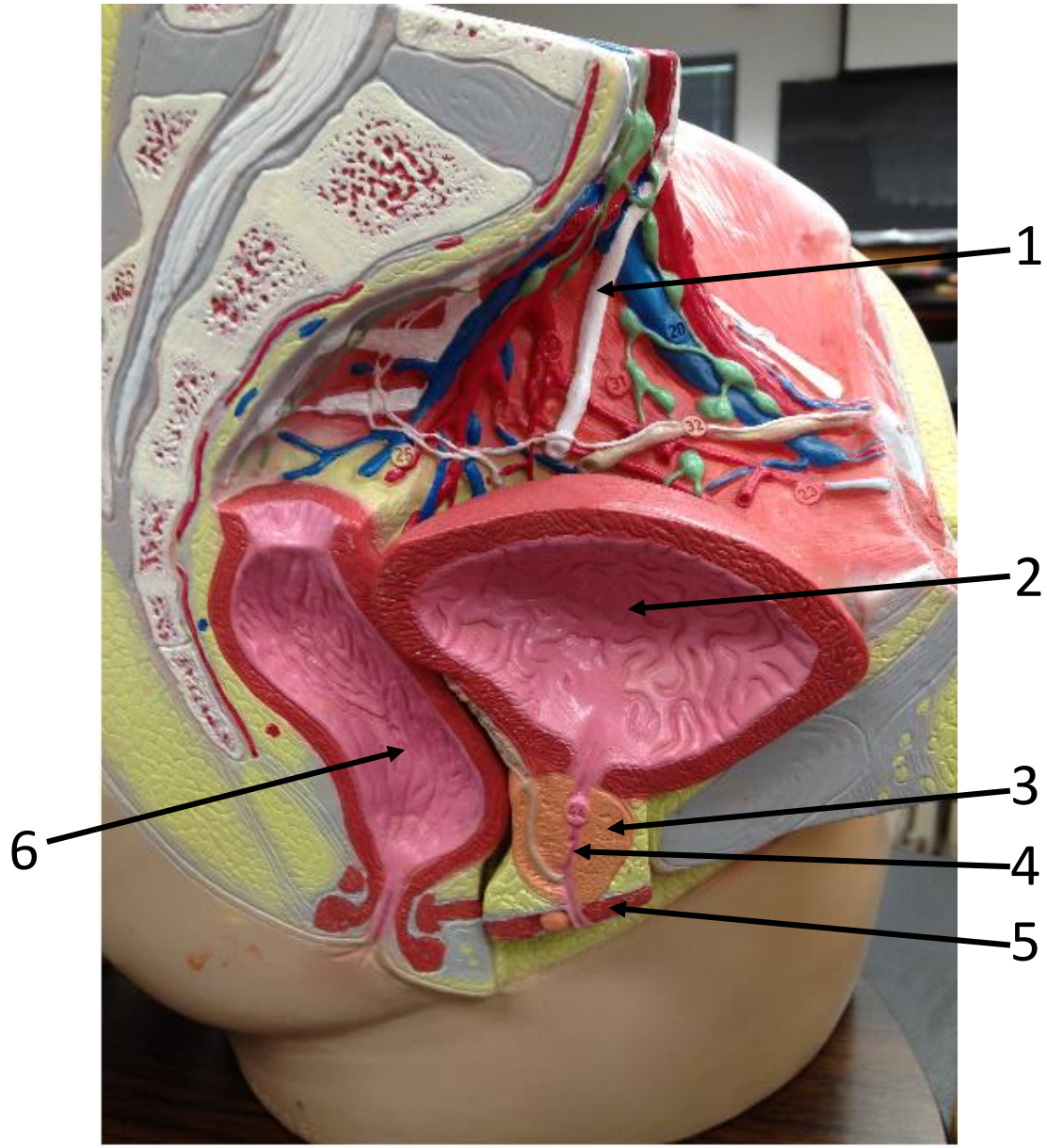
1. Bile duct
2. Cystic duct
3. Gallbladder
4. Common hepatic duct

Torso model view of Urinary System



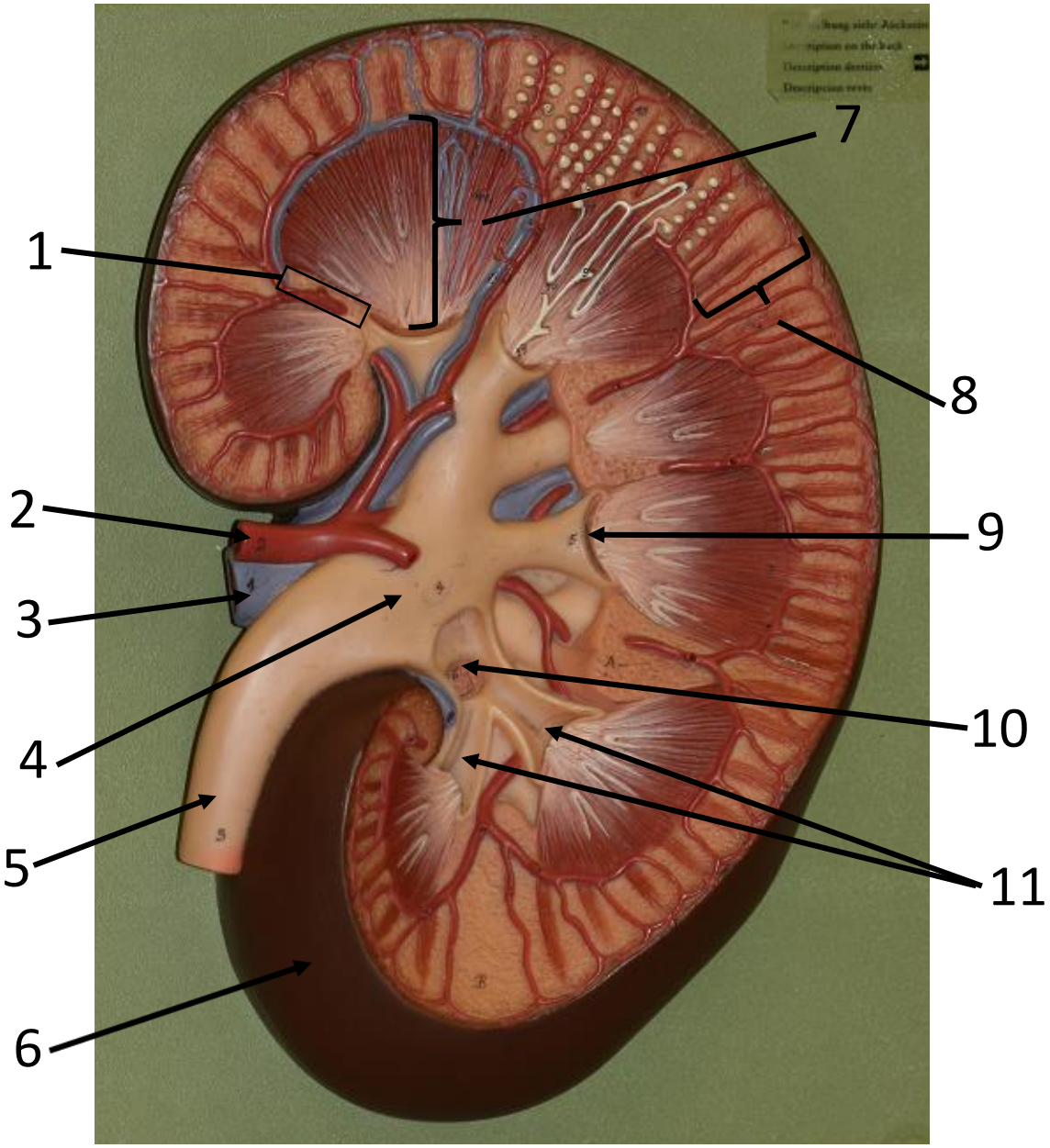
1. Descending aorta
2. Inferior vena cava
3. Renal artery
4. Renal Hilum
5. Ureters (R & L)
6. Bladder
7. Left kidney
8. Renal vein
9. Urethra

Sagittal section pelvic cavity (Male)

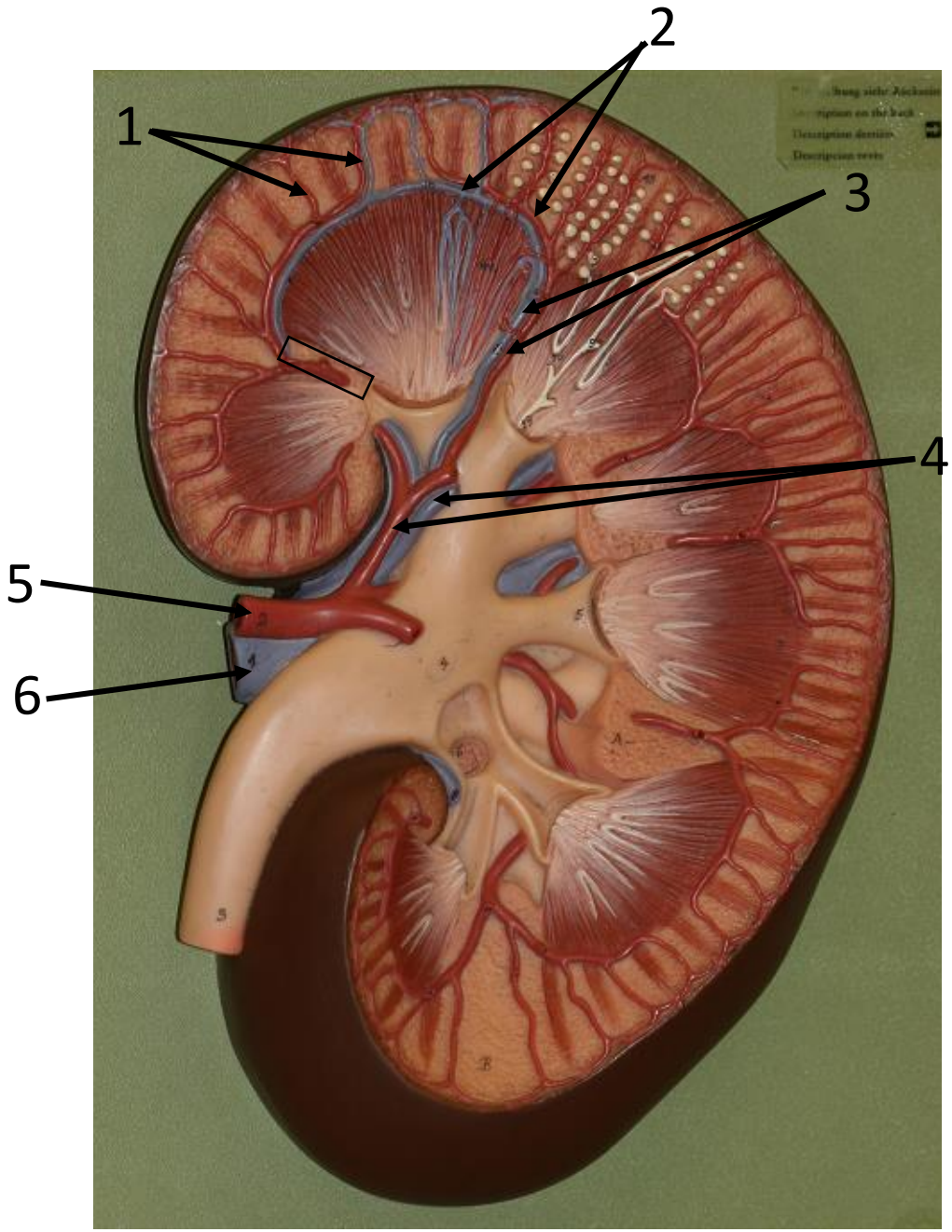


1. Ureter
2. Urinary bladder
3. Prostate gland
4. Urethra
5. Urogenital diaphragm

The Kidney



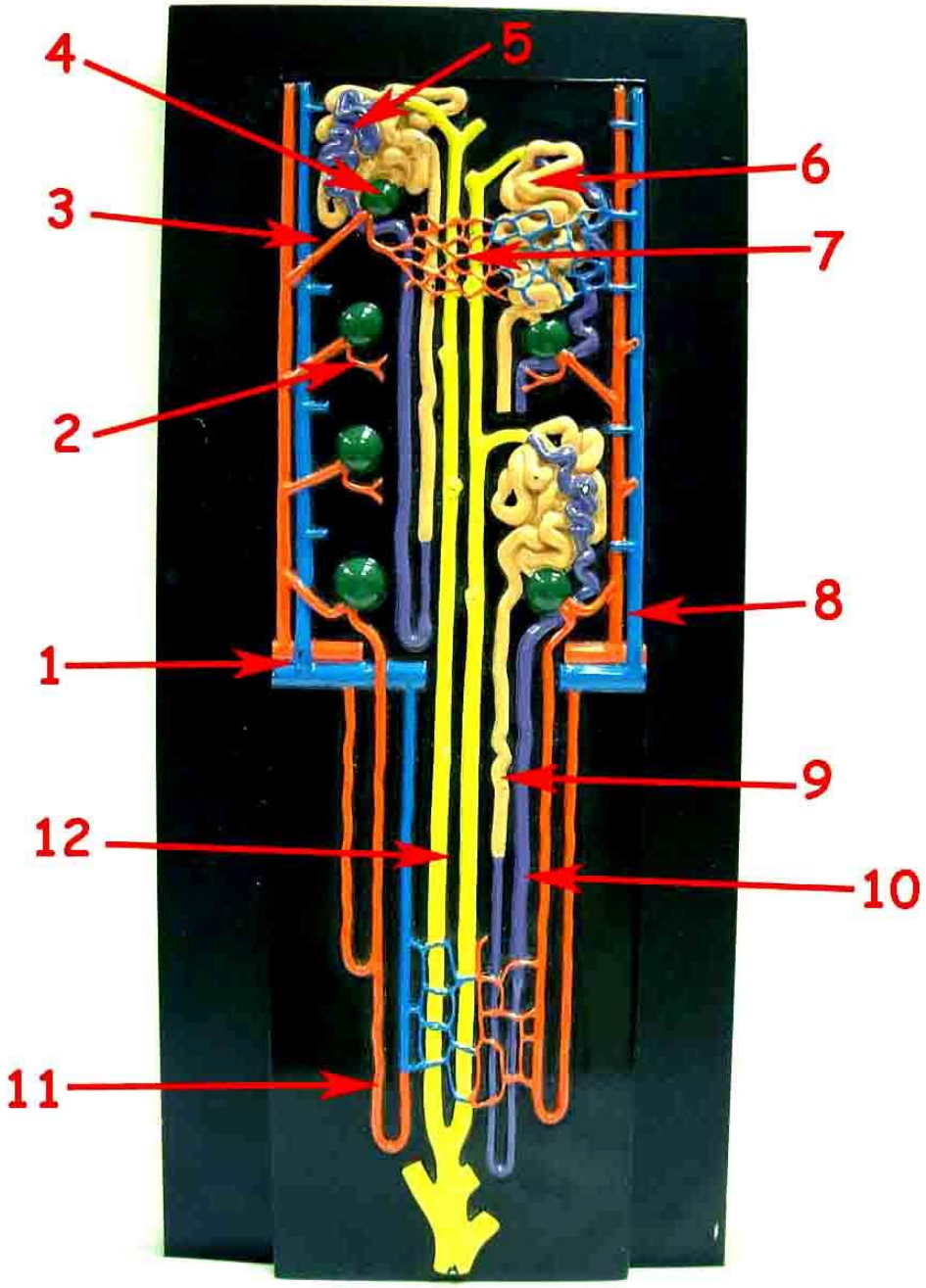
1. Renal column
2. Renal artery
3. Renal vein
4. Renal pelvis
5. Ureter
6. Renal capsule
7. Medullary (Renal) pyramid
8. Renal cortex
9. Papilla of pyramid
10. Major calyx
11. Minor calyx



The Kidney Blood Supply

1. Cortical radiate artery and vein
2. Arcuate artery and vein
3. Interlobar artery and vein
4. Segmental artery and vein
5. Renal artery
6. Renal vein

Nephron



1.Arcuate artery and vein

2.Efferent arteriole

3.Afferent arteriole

4.Renal corpuscle (Glomerulus + Renal capsule)

5.Distal convoluted tubule

6.Proximal convoluted tubule

7.Peritubular capillaries

8.Cortical radiate arteries and veins

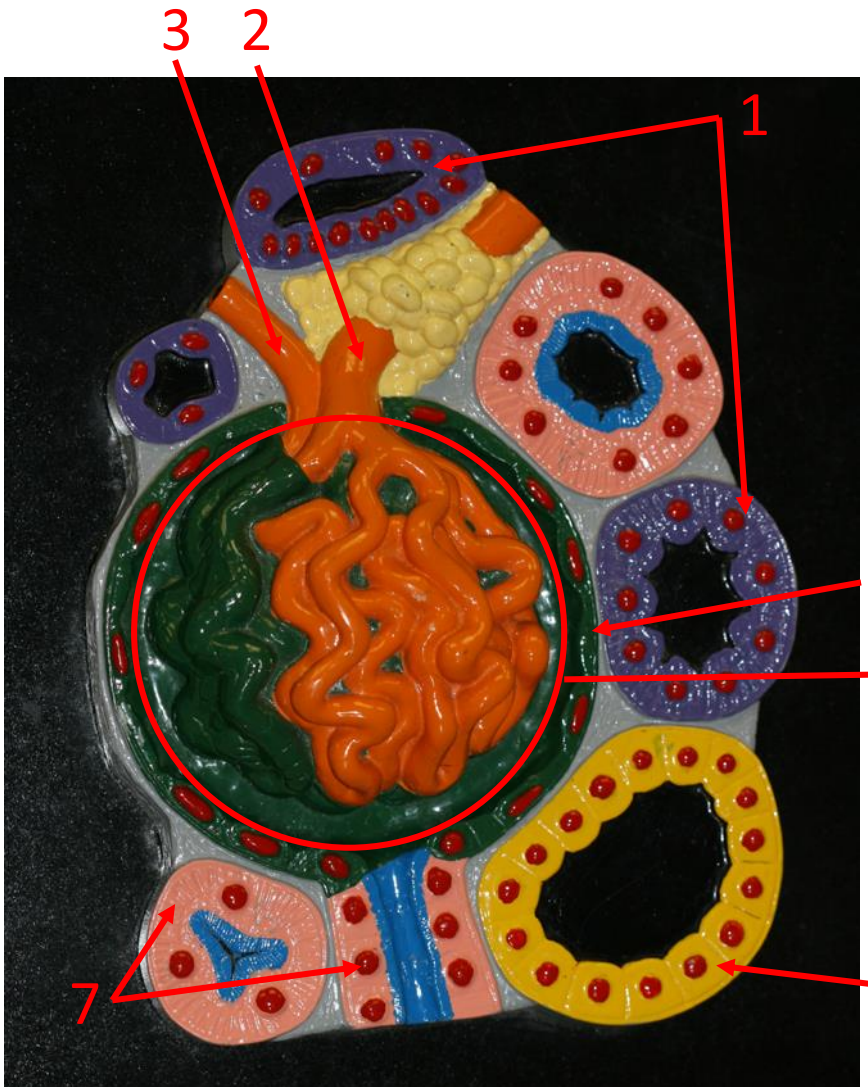
9.Henle's loop descending limb

10.Henle's loop ascending limb

11.Vasa recta

12.Collecting duct

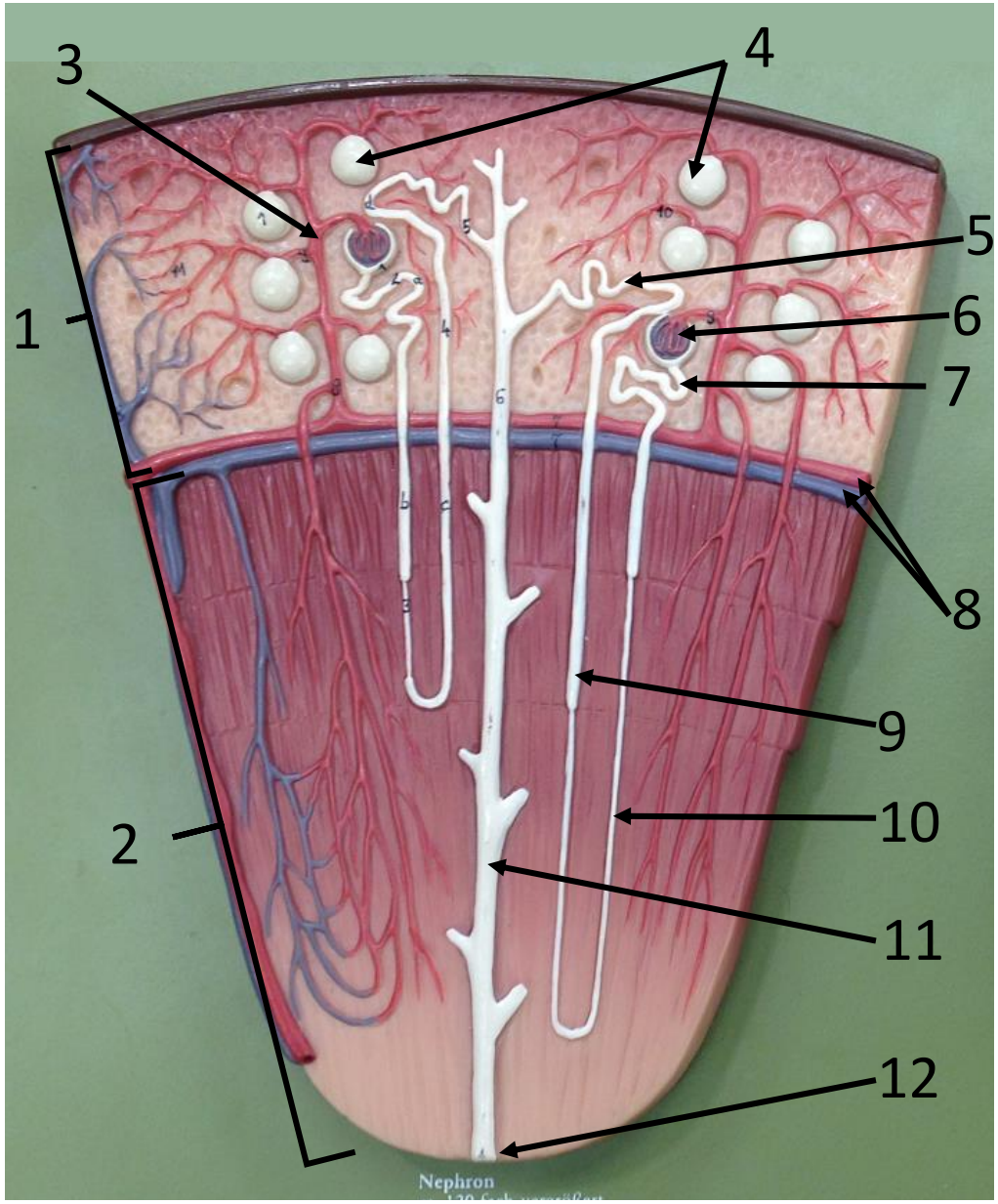
Nephron: cross-section through nephron



1. Distal convoluted tubule
2. Afferent arteriole
3. Efferent arteriole
4. Glomerular (bowman's) capsule
5. Glomerulus (capillaries)
6. Collecting tubule (Duct)
7. Proximal convoluted tubule

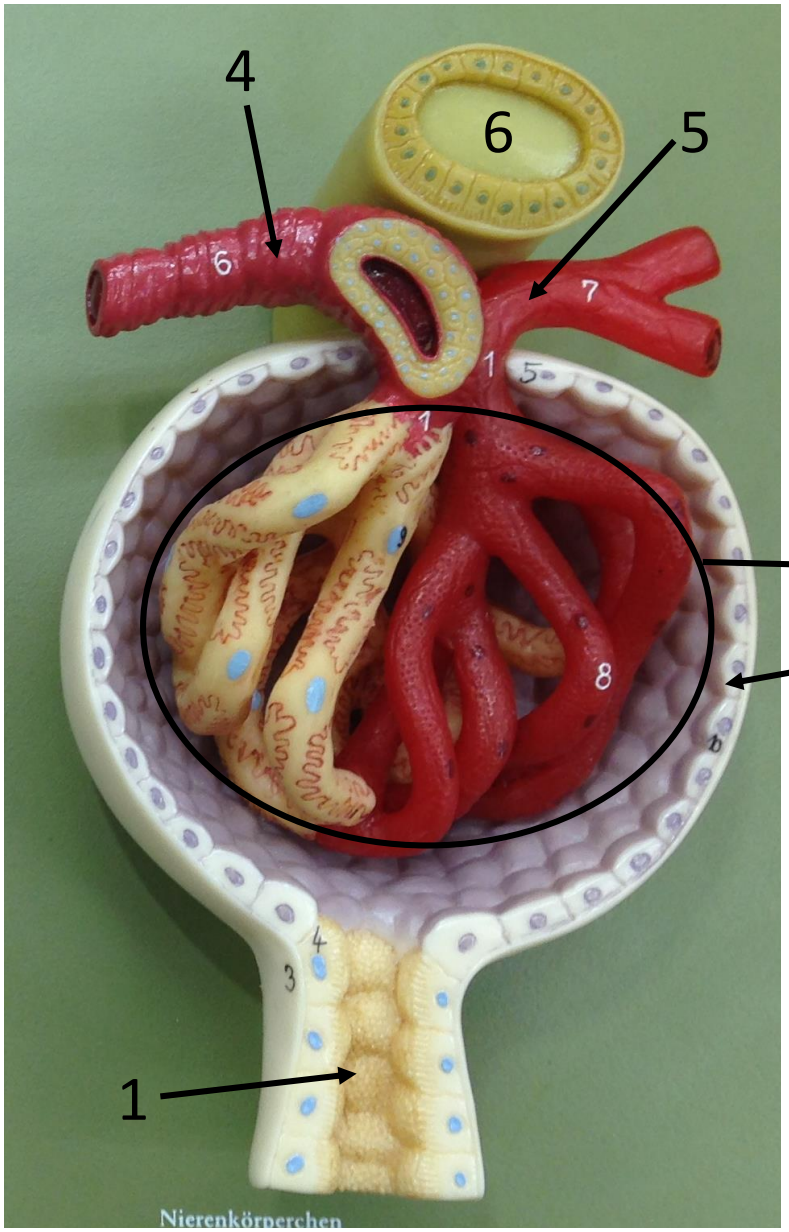
Renal corpuscle

Nephron (enlarged section of kidney)



1. Renal cortex
2. Renal medulla
3. Cortical Radiate artery
4. Renal corpuscles
5. Distal convoluted tubule
6. Glomerulus
7. Proximal convoluted tubule
8. Arcuate artery and vein
9. Ascending loop of Henle
10. Descending loop of Henle
11. Collecting tubule (Duct)
12. Papilla of pyramid

Renal Corpuscle



1. Proximal Convoluted tubule
2. Glomerulus
3. Glomerular Capsule
4. Afferent arteriole
5. Efferent arteriole
6. Distal Convoluted tubule

Renal corpuscle