Which of the following is a structure found in the upper respiratory?

Pharynx.

Golgi apparatus functions as?

Process protein secretion. Synthesize carbs and glycoproteins.

1. How many carbs per gram do carbohydrates contain?

4.

2. When water molecules move across cell membrane from high to low concentration this process is called?

Osmosis.

3. What is the result of carbon dioxide in the body?

Body becomes more acidic.

4. What part of the body is the lower back?

Lumbar.

5. High levels of which ion would most likely result in a cardiac arrest?

Potassium.

6. What blood vessel prefuses the kidney?

Renal vein.

7. Which gland is located on the anterior surface of the trachea?

Thyroid gland.

8. In white blood cells what contributes to phagocytosis?

Macrophages, neutrophils.

9. What structure of the eye picks out color?

Retina.

10. What is the outer most protective layer of the skin?

Epidermis.

11. The organ of corti is located in?

Ear.

12. Where in the body are nutrients absorbed?

Small intestine.

13. What cell structure regulates the transportation of substances in and out the cell?

Plasma membrane.

14. The rough endoplasmic reticulum functions in the human cell to?

Synthesize protein.

15. Tissue repair is enhanced by a diet high in?

Protein.

16. What is the definition of chyme?

Bolus that turns into soupy substance.

17. What are hormones?

Chemical messengers.

18. What female reproductive organ produces oocytes, estrogen, and progesterone?

Ovaries.

19. What structure is located in the upper airways?

Nose and pharynx.

20. What cellular process helps to move debris and mucous through the lining of tubules?

Cilia.

21. Which is a hollow organ?

Gall bladder.

22. Which muscle is included in the quadriceps femoris group?

Rectus femoris, Vastus lateralis, vastus medilis, and vastus intermedius.

23. Which structure is responsible for normal respiratory function?

Medulla oblongata.

24. Which hormone is produced by the posterior pituitary gland?

ADH and OT.

25. Client has a large pituitary tumor what part of the body does this effect?

Head hurt, sickness, and low blood pressure.

26. What occurs when the sympathetic nervous system's stimulation is increased?

Blood pressure rises, goose bumps.

27. The buttocks are which surface of the body?

Dorsal.

28. The esophagus is located in which body cavity?

Thoracic.

29. The tympanic membrane is located between which structures?

External auditory canal and middle ear.

30. How many days is the average menstrual cycle?

28 days.

31. Which structure produces T-lymphocytes?

Thymus.

32. A person who has damaged the ulnar nerve will have decreased sensation in which area?

Inability to adduct arms and finger.

33. Calcaneus is located in?

Foot.

34. Urinary system in the human body primary task is to?

Expel waste.

35. Which of the following produce progesterone to prepare the uterus for pregnancy?

Corpus lutetium.

36. What are fingerprints made of?

Friction Ridges dac.

37. ABCD of cancer?

Melanoma.

38. Which of the following location would the urinary bladder & internal reproductive organ be found?

Pelvic region.

39. Which one increases angle at the joint?

Extensor.

40. What's the order of organization of living things?

Organelle, cells, tissues, organs, organ systems, organisms, populations, communities, ecosystem, and biosphere.

41. What bones are formed first during intramembraneous ossification?

Flat bone of face and cranial.

42. Which hormone is released by the posterior lobe?

Oxytocin.

43. Where does an infant get its blood after birth?

Bone marrow.

44. Put bone remodeling steps in order:

Hematoma, formation of callus, ossification of callus, remodeling.

45. What is the largest chamber of the heart?

Left ventricle

46. Cellular contact is important for?

Wound healing

47. What are the bones of the forearm?

radius and ulna

48. Broken humerus adolescent

Classified as a proximal fracture or a shaft fracture

49. Deviated septum

occurs during fetal devolpment

...

...

Abstain

To voluntary refrain from something.

Ex: The dental hygienist instructed the patient to abstain from smoking to improve his breath odor.

Acute

Sudden, intense.

Ex: The nurse administered the prescribed pain medication to the patient who was experiencing acute pain after surgery.

Adhere

To hold fast or stick together.

Ex: The tape must adhere to the patient's skin to hold the bandage in place.

Adverse

Undesired, possibly harmful.

Ex: Vomiting is an adverse effect of many medications.

Aegis

Control, protection.

Ex: Unit staffing decisions are under the aegis of the nurse manager.

Ambivalent

Uncertain, having contradictory feelings.

Ex: After learning that she had breast cancer, the patient was ambivalent about having a mastectomy.

Assent

To give consent; to agree.

Ex: The patient was asked to assent to the surgery by signing the informed consent document.

Audible

Able to be heard.

Ex: The respiratory therapist noted the patient's audible wheezing as a symptom of the patient's asthma.

Bacteria

Single-celled, microscopic organisms.

Ex: The physician ordered a laboratory test to confirm that the patient's illness was caused by bacteria rather than a virus.

Bilateral

Present on two sides.

Ex: The unlicensed assistive personnel reported to the nurse that the patient had bilateral weakness in the legs when walking.

Cavity

An opening or an empty area.

Ex: The nurse inspected the patient's oral cavity for lesions.

Cease

Come to an end.

Ex: Because the patient's breathing had ceased, the paramedic began resuscitation measures.

Compensatory

Offsetting or making up for something.

Ex: When the patient's blood pressure decreased, the paramedic noted that the heart rate increased, which the paramedic recognized as a compensatory action.

Concave

Rounded inward.

Ex: The dietician noticed that the patient was very thin and that the patient's abdomen appeared concave.

Concise

Brief, to the point.

Ex: When teaching a patient, the nurse tried to be concise so that the instructions would be easy to remember.

Consistency

Degree of viscosity; how thick or thin a fluid is.

Ex: The respiratory therapist notices that the mucus the patient was coughing was of a thin, watery consistency.

Constrict

To come together or become smaller.

Ex: The nurse knows that the small blood vessels of the skin will constrict when ice is applied to the skin.

Contingent

Dependent.

Ex: The hygienist told the patient that a healthy mouth is contingent on careful daily brushing and flossing.

Contraindication

A reason something should not be done.

Ex: The patient's excessive bleeding was a contraindication for discharge from the hospital.

Convulsive

Violent shaking of the body.

Ex: Epilepsy is a convulsive disorder.

Cursory

Quick, perfunctory (minimum of effort), not thorough.

Ex: During triage, the paramedic gave each accident victim a cursory examination.

Depress

Press downward.

Ex: The nurse will depress the patient's skin to see if any swelling is present.

Depth

Downward measurement from a surface.

Ex: The physician measures the depth of a wound by inserting a cotton swab into the wound.

Diagnosis

Identification of an injury or disease.

Ex: The patient received a diagnosis of pancreatitis.

Dilute

To make a liquid less concentrated.

Ex: The pharmacy technician suggests that the patient use fruit juice to dilute a foul-tasting drug so that the medication will be easier to swallow.

Discrete

Distinct, separate.

Ex: The paramedic observed several discrete bruise marks on the patients body.

Distended

Enlarged or expanded from pressure.

Ex: When a blood vessel is distended, the laboratory technician can easily insert a needle to obtain a blood sample.

Etiology

The origin or cause of a disease.

Ex: The nurse interviewed the patient to determine the etiology of the patient's food poisoning.

Exacerbate

To make worse or more severe.

Ex: The physical therapist recognized that too much exercise would exacerbate the patient's breathing condition.

Extension

Lengthening; unbending a joint.

Ex: The physical therapist helped the patient perform extension and flexion exercises.

Fatal

Resulting in death.

Ex: The emergency medical technicians arrived too late to save any lives at the scene of the fatal car accident.

Flexion

Bending a joint.

Ex: Arthritis can make flexion of the fingers difficult.

Flushed

Reddened or ruddy appearance.

Ex: The therapist observed that the patient's face was flushed after the patient completed the exercises.

Gastrointestinal

Relating to the stomach and intestines.

Ex: The patient was diagnosed with a gastrointestinal disease.

Hematologic

Relating to blood.

Ex: Pregnancy can put a woman at risk for anemia, which is a hematologic disorder.

Impending

Occurring in the near future, about to happen.

Ex: The nurse manager increased the emergency room staffing in anticipation of accidents being caused by the impending snowstorm.

Impervious

Impenetrable, not able to pass through.

Ex: Standard precautions require the use of impervious gloves when bodily fluids are handled.

Incidence

Occurrence.

Ex: In recent years there has been an increased incidence of infections that do not respond to antibiotics.

Infection

Contamination or invasion of body tissue by pathogenic organisms.

Ex: The doctor prescribed antibiotics for the patient with a bacterial infection.

Insidious

Gradual; to not become apparent for a long time.

Ex: The physician explained that the cancer probably started years ago but had not been detected because its spread was insidious.

Intact

In place, unharmed.

Ex: The nurse observed that the patient's bandage was intact.

Invasive

Inserting or entering into a body part.

Ex: The laboratory technician is careful when obtaining blood samples because this invasive procedure may cause problems such as infection or bruising.

Kinetic

Movement.

Ex: Kinetic energy from the battery of the medical assistant's tablet caused the device to feel warm to the touch.

Labile

Changing rapidly and often.

Ex: Because the child's temperature was very labile, the nurse instructed the unlicensed assistive personnel to check the temperature frequently.

Laceration

Cut; tear

Ex: After the accident, the paramedic examined the patient's lacerations.

Latent

Present, but not active or visible.

Ex: The latent infection produced symptoms only when the patient's condition was weakened from another illness.

Lateral

On the side.

Ex: The physical therapist recommended exercises to help increase the strength of the patient's lateral muscles.

Lethargic

Difficult to arouse (awake).

Ex: The unlicensed assistive personnel observed that on the morning after a patient received a sleeping pill, the patient was too lethargic to eat breakfast.

Manifestation

An indication or sign of a condition.

Ex: The dietician looked for manifestations of poor nutrition, such as excessive weight loss and poor skin condition.

Neurologic

Relating to the nervous system.

Ex: The nurse checked the neurologic status of the patient who was brought to the emergency room after a motor cycle accident.

Neurovascular

Relating to the nervous system and blood vessels.

Ex: Strokes and aneurysms are neurovasular disorders.

Nutrient

Substance or ingredient that provides nourishment.

Ex: The dietician explains that fruits and vegetables contain nutrients that reduce the risk of some cancers.

Occluded

Closed or obstructed.

Ex: Because the patient's foot was cold and blue, the nurse reported that the patient's circulation to that foot was occluded.

Otic

Of the ear

Ex. The physician prescribed an otic medication to treat the patient's ear infection.

Parameter

A characteristic or constant factor, limit.

Ex: The dietician explained that the number of calories needed for energy is one of the important parameters of a healthy diet.

Patent

Open.

Ex: The nurse checked to see whether the IV needle was patent before giving the patient a medication.

Pathogenic

Able to cause disease.

Ex: Viruses and bacteria are pathogenic organisms.

Pathology

Processes, causes, and effects of a disease; abnormality

Ex: the doctor called to request the pathology report for her patient.

Posterior

Located behind; in the back.

Ex: The dentist examines the posterior surface of the tooth for a cavity.

Potent

Producing a strong effect.

Ex: The potent medication immediately relieved the patient's pain.

Precipitous

Rapid, uncontrolled.

Ex: The paramedic assisted the pregnant woman during a precipitous delivery in her home.

Predispose

To make more susceptible or likely to occur.

Ex: The dietician explains that high dietary fat intake predisposes some people to heart disease.

Prognosis

The expected course or outcome.

Ex: The physician explained that, with treatment, the patient's prognosis was for a long and healthy life.

Rationale

The underlying reason.

Ex: To make sure that the patient will follow the diet instructions, the dietician explains the rationale for the low-salt diet.

Renal

Relating to the kidneys.

Ex: The nurse closely monitored the oral intake and urinary output of the patient with acute renal failure.

Serene

Calm, tranquil.

Ex: The massage therapist played serene music during the massage session to help the patient relax.

Sublingual

Under the tongue.

Ex: The patient was prescribed a sublingual medication for chest pain.

Supplement

To take in addition to or to complete.

Ex: The dietician instructed the patients to supplement their diets with calcium tablets to help build strong bones.

Symptom

An indication of a problem.

Ex: The nurse recognized that the patient's weakness was a symptom of bleeding after surgery.

Syndrome

Group of symptoms that reflect a specific disease or disorder.

Ex: After reviewing the patient's symptoms, which included pain and tingling in the hand and fingers, the physician made a diagnosis of carpal tunnel syndrome.

Therapeutic

Relating to the treatment of a disease or disorder.

Ex: Therapeutic diets may include calorie and salt restrictions.

Transdermal

Crossing through the skin.

Ex: The physician prescribed a transdermal nicotine patch for a patient participating in the smoking cessation program.

Transmission

Transfer, such as of a disease, from one person to another.

Ex: Nurses should wash their hands to prevent the transmission of infections.

Trauma

Injury, wound.

Ex: The accident victim had severe facial trauma

Triage

A process used to determine the priority of treatment for patients according to the severity of a patient's condition and likelihood of benefit from the treatment.

Ex: When the paramedics arrived at the scene of an accident, they had to triage the patients.

Ubiquitous

Being or seeming to be everywhere at once.

Ex: The patient notices the ubiquitous "no smoking" signs in the clinic.

Vascular

Relating to blood vessels.

Ex: The patient underwent vascular surgery for repair of an abdominal aortic aneurysm.

Virulent

Extremely harmful and severe.

Ex: The virulent infection required an aggressive treatment regimen.

Virus

infectious agent capable of replicating only in living cells, usually causing infectious disease.

Ex: A person with a cold who goes shopping can transmit the virus to others.

Empathy

Ability to share what others are feeling; understanding the feelings of another.

Ex: After being diagnosed with cancer, the physician felt more empathy toward the patients with cancer.

How many milliliters are in 1 ounce?

30

How many milliliters are in 8 ounces?

240

How many ounces are in a cup?

8

How many cups are in a pint?

2

How many pints are in a quart?

2

How many quarts are in a gallon?

4

How many cups are in a gallon?

16

How many pints are in a gallon?

8

How many cups are in a quart?

4

How many ounces are in a pint?

16

How many ounces are in a quart?

32

How many ounces are in a gallon?

128

How many milliliters are in a cubic centimeter (cc)?

1

How many milliliters are in 1 cup?

240

How many milliliters are in 1 quart?

960

How many milliliters are in 1 tablespoon?

15

How many milliliters are in 1 teaspoon?

5

How many teaspoons are in one tablespoon?

3

How many tablespoons are in one ounce?

2

How many teaspoons are in one ounce?

6

How many tablespoons are in 1 cup?

16

How many milliliters are in 1 liter?

1,000

A patient is given 1 teaspoon of medication every 6 hours. How many milliliters of medication would he receive in 24 hours?

20

A patient consumed 1 pint of milk, 8 ounces of water, and 12 ounces of soda in one day. How many milliliters did he consume total?

1080

A patient is given 500 ml of fluids every 4 hours. How many liters would she get over 12 hours?

1.5

One 2 liter bottle of soda contains approximately how many ounces?

67

One 20 ounce bottle of soda contains approximately how many ml?

600

A patient's prescription cough medicine bottle has 10 tablespoons remaining in it. How many ml are in the bottle?

150

Joan donates 2 pints of blood. How many milliliters of blood did she give?

960

How many tablespoons in a oz?

2 tablespoons

Convert to milliliters: 2 cups

480

How many mL in a teaspoon?

5 mL

How many mL in a pint?

473

Convert 2 tsp to mL

10

Convert to milliliters: 1.5 liters

1500

Convert to milliliters: 4 ounces

120

Convert 6 tsp to mL

30

Convert to ounces: 1 liter

34

How many oz in a pint?

16 oz

Convert to ounces: 4 tablespoons

2

Convert to ounces: 12 teaspoons

2

Convert to ounces: 1.5 gallons

192

Convert to ounces: 240 ml

8

Convert to ounces: 1.2 liters

40

Convert to ounces: 2 liters

66

Jorge drank 720 ml of soda with dinner. How many ounces did he drink?

24

Kristina is hosting a dinner party for 6 guests. How many 750 ml bottles of wine will she need to buy to make sure each guest gets 8 ounces of wine?

2

Meredith drank two 6 oz cocktails with dinner, and then had a 12 oz beer later that evening. How many ml of alcohol did she consume?

720

Each can of soda in a 12-pack box contains 12 ounces. How many liters of soda are in the entire box?

4.32

Mason wants to throw a party, but he can't decide if he should buy cans or bottles of soda. Each can of soda is 12 ounces. How many liters of soda would he have to buy in order to have the same as 25 cans?

9

Milk costs $3.95 a gallon. How much does it cost per ounce?

0.03

Jonathon wants to run a 5K race. How many miles will he be running?

3.1

How many centimeters are on a yardstick?

91.4

How many centimeters are in an inch?

2.5

How many centimeters are in a foot?

30.5

How many millimeters are in a centimeter?

10

How many millimeters are in a meter?

1,000

How many centimeters are in a meter?

100

How many meters are in a kilometer?

1000

How many inches are in a foot?

12

How many kilometers are in a mile?

1.6

How many meters are in a mile?

1600

How many millimeters are in a foot?

305

Convert: 7 km to miles

4.35

Convert: 100 m to feet

328

Convert: 10 cm to inches

3.9

Convert: 4 km to miles

2.49

Convert: 40 m to feet

131.2

Convert 10km to miles

6.2

Ron is driving in British Columbia, where the speed limit signs are in kilometers per hour. If the speed limit is 40 km/h, approximately how many miles per hour is he going?

25

Jessica is traveling at 90 km/h. Approximately how fast is she going in miles per hour?

55

Shannon wants to build a simple shelf measuring 2 meters long. How many feet of wood does she need?

6.5

Convert: 10 m to feet

32.8

Convert: 6 inches to centimeters

15.24

Convert: 3 inches to millimeters

76.2

Convert: 5 cm to millimeters

50

Convert: 62 mm to cm

6.2

Joanna's coach advised her to drink ten 8oz glasses of water each day during training. How many liters is she drinking per day?

2.4

How many millimeters in a inch?

25.4

Patrick's doctor found a tumor that measured 38 mm in diameter. How large, in inches, is the tumor?

1.5

How many km in a mile

0.62

How many ft in a meter?

3.28

Sam is training for the 100-yard dash. How many meters will he be running?

109

How many meters in a yard?

1.09

How many grams are in an ounce?

28

A baby is born that is 21 inches long. How long, in centimeters is the baby?

53.34

A child goes in for a well child check and weighs 10.6 kg. About how many pounds and ounces is the child?

23 lbs, 6 ounces

An infant is born weighing 7 lbs, 7 ounces. How many kg is the infant?

3.37

A child goes in for a well child check and weighs 8.7 kg. About how many pounds and ounces is the child?

19 lbs, 3 ounces

An infant is born premature and weighs just 1.84 kg. How much does the child weight?

4 lbs, 1 ounce

A patient tells you they weigh 150 lbs. How many kg is the patient?

68

A patient tells you they weight 195 lbs. How many kg is the patient?

88.5

A patient tells you they weigh 180 lbs. How many kg is the patient?

81.6

A patient tells you they weigh 225 lbs. How many kg is the patient?

102

Which is larger: 45 cm or 7 inches?

45 cm

How many pounds are in a kilogram?

2.2

A child visits the ER with a fever of 102.7°F. What is the child's temp in °C?

39.2

A child visits the ER with a fever of 100.4°F. What is the child's temp in °C?

38

A child visits the ER with a fever of 104.0°F. What is the child's temp in °C?

40

During a well child check, a child has a temperature of 98.6°F. What is the child's temp in °C?

37

On an average day, it's 80°F. What is the temp in °C?

26.6

On an average day, it's 85°F. What is the temp in °C?

29.4

How many mm in a inch?

25

Which of the following is a structure found in the upper respiratory?

Pharynx

A person who has damage to their ulnar nerve will have decreases sensation in

. Arm

Which bone dose not articulate with any other bone?

Hyoid

. Which of the following statements best describe endocrine glands?

They secrete chemicals into the blood

Diet is important because bone are storage places for

Calcium and phosphorous

Which organ is part of both the male reproductive system and the urinary system?

. Urethra

Ligaments provides with connection?

Bone to bone

What structure conduct urine from the kidney to the urinary bladder?

Ureter

Anaerobic respiration can lead to a burning sensation caused by with molecule?

Lactic acid

Golgi apparatus functions as?

process protein secreation. synthesize carbs and glycoproteins

How many carb per gram do carbohydrates contain?

4

When water molecules move across cell membrane from high to low concentration this process is called?

osmosis

What cellular process helps to move debris and mucous through the lining of tubules?
Cilia

50. what bones are formed first during intramembraneous ossification

flat bone of face and cranial

51. most obvious skin cancer

basal cell carcinoma

52. active transport

requires energy and work from cell

53. passive transport and examples
54. doesn't require energy

    ex. diffusion and osmosis

diffusion

1. The passive movement of molecules or particles along a concentration gradient, or from regions of higher to regions of lower concentration.

osmosis

2. movement of water across a membrane

fibrous joint

3. immoveable and held together by ligaments only

   ex. teeth in socket
4. cartilaginous

connection between articulating bones made up of cartilage

1. synovial joints

2. highly moveable

   hinge, pivot, saddle

two types of asexual reproduction

1. binary fission and mitosis

eustachian tube

2. links the nasopharynx to the middle ear

calciferol is controlled by

3. parathyroid

sebaceous gland

4. secretes oil

endocytosis

5. engulfs and brings in

exocytosis

6. fuses within plasma membrane and releases content outside of cell

pituitary gland produces

7. adrenocorticotropic hormone
   GH
8. adrenal gland secretes

cortisol and aldosterone

1. Aerobic respiration takes place in

the mitochondria and requires oxygen and glucose, and produces carbon dioxide, water, and energy.

2. Anaerobic respiration also produces

energy and uses glucose, but it produces less energy and does not require oxygen.

3. What part of the respiratory system is I the upper respiratory?

Bronchioles, alveolar ducts, and alveoli

4. aerobic respiration happens in presence of

oxygen

5. soft spot on baby head

fontanelle

6. what do endocrine hormones do

growth
metabolsim
sexual development and function

layers of epidermis (outer to inner)

corneum, lucidum, granulosum, spinosum, basale
can lily grant serena boys

top of sternum

manubrium

parts of sternum

manibrium
body
xiphoid

what makes up most plasma

water

polypeptide are

chains of amino acids

Mitosis-

the process of cell division that occurs in five stages before pinching two "daughter" cells in a process called cytokinesis

Meiosis:

to make haploid gametes and the production of germs cells

Photosynthesis-

precursor to the glucose molecule is produced in a process. Use sunlight to synthesize foods from carbon dioxide and water. Generates oxygen as a byproduct.

the ribs are attached to

the sternum

auricle

a thin pouch in the heart

inspiration

expands thoracic cavity

seperates abdominal and thoracic cavity

diagram

distal convulted tubule controlled by

PTH

HCL chemical in stomach, why not absorbed/ harm stomach=

mucus lining protects

heart with largest layer

left ventricle

what makes colors of the skin

melanin and melanocytes

distal convoluted tubule works with hormone

ADH

oxytocin

produced by hypothalamus and released by posterior pituitary

ligament

bone to bone

tendon

bone to muscle

osteocytes

bone forming cells

4 steps of bone ossification

hematoma formation
callus formation
ossification
bone remodeling

gallbladder is part of

digestive system

vastus lateralis

extends knee and stabilizes

muscle contraction that moves food thru digestive tract

peristalsis

where are schwann cells

nervous system

how does nervous system work with muscular

tells muscles how to respond to environment

somatic nervous system

voluntary movements

autonomic nervous system

involuntary movements
(sympathetic and parasympathetic nervous systems)

which organ system is responsible for regulating muscle growth

endocrine

how does lymph work with circulatory

lymph draws excess fluid from the cells and deposits it into blood vessels

function of parathyroid

activation of vitamin D

what is a normal beat

72 bpm 120 over 80

how is pepsin used in the body

breakdown proteins

esophagus is part of the

digestive system

which system produces antibodies

lymphatic

blood that has supplied nutrients and oxygen to heart msucle returns to right atrium via

coronary sinus

diploid

46 chromosomes

haploid

23 chromosomes

skeletal system function

1. protection
2. movement
3. mineral storage
4. production of blood

efferent

away from CNS

afferent

toward CNS

Ovum

a mature female reproductive cell, especially of a human or other animal, that can divide to give rise to an embryo usually only after fertilization by a male cell.

Gamete

a mature haploid male or female germ cell that is able to unite with another of the opposite sex in sexual reproduction to form a zygote.

capillaries

carry blood away from body in order to exchange nutrients oxygen and waste

What is the exchang eof gases between the atmosphere and the blood through the alveoli called?

A. External respiration

Mostofthecarbondioxideintheblooddoeswhichofthefollowing?

It is converted to bicarbonate ions by carbonic anhydrase within red blood
cells.

what are the two functions of the male and female sex organs?

C. Production of gametes and production of hormones

which tissue serves as the framework of the body by providing support and structure for organs

connective

what are the glands of the skin that produce a thin and watery secretion

eccrine glands

All actions of the nervous system depend on the transmission of nerve impulses over which of the following?

neurons

monocytes

becomes macrophages

lymphocytes

important in immune system

neutrophils

phagocytize microorganisms

in order for inhalation to occur

contraction of the diaphragm, which enlarges the chest cavity and draws air

functional units of the kidney

nephrons

when boxer gets hit and has deviated septum?

vomer (in nose)

Where does fertilization occur?

fallopian tubes

cellular contact is important for

wound healing

most abundant tissue

connective tissue

Distended

Enlarged or expanded from pressure

Nutrient

Substance or ingredient that provides nourishment

Aegis

Control/Protection

Manifestation

An indication or sign of a condition

Incidence

Occurrence

Occluded

Closed or obstructed

Contingent

Dependent

Contraindication

A reason something is not advisable or should not be done

Diagnosis

Identification of an injury or disease

Ambvalent

Uncertain, having contradictory feelings

Precipitous

Rapid, Uncontrolled

Predispose

To make more susceptible or more likely to occur

Labile

Changing rapidly and often

Parameter

A characteristic or constant factor, limit

Symptom

An indication of a problem

Lethargic

Difficult to arouse

Therapeutic

Of or relating to the treatment of a disease or a disorder

Bacteria

Single-celled, microscopic organisms

Defecate

Expel feces

Hydration