A&P form and function

anatomy	study of biological *form* of an organism
physiology	study of biological *functions* an organism performs

coordination contributes to homeostasis

homeos-tasis	maintenacne of internal balance regardless of external environment
- in humans...	temp, blood pH, glucose
achieved by:	fluctuations around a set point
	stimulus by sensor/receptor
	sensor triggers response

A&P organization

cells to tissues to organs to organ systems
digestive system
circulatory system
respiratory system
excretory system

homeostasis: thermoregulation

thermo-regulation	maintenance of internal temp in a tolerable range
endoth-ermic:	generate heat by metabolism
	BIRDS AND MAMMALS
ectoth-ermic	gain heat from external source
	invertebrates, fish, amphibians, reptiles

animal bioenergetics

energy transfer and transformation

metabolic rate	amount of energy an animal uses per unit time
basal metabolic rate	endotherms
standard metabolic rate	ectotherms
dependent on:	size, activity, environment

A&P tissues

epithelial	strat. squamous= mouth
	pseudo strat colum= espohogus
	simp squam= lungs
	simp colum= intestines
	cube= kidneys
connective	loose, fibrous, bone, adipose, cartilage, blood
muscle	skeletal- "muscles"
	cardiac= heart involuntary
	smooth= intestines involuntary
nervous	neurons and glia

torpor

torpor	physiological state of low metabolism
hibern-ation	long term torpor

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