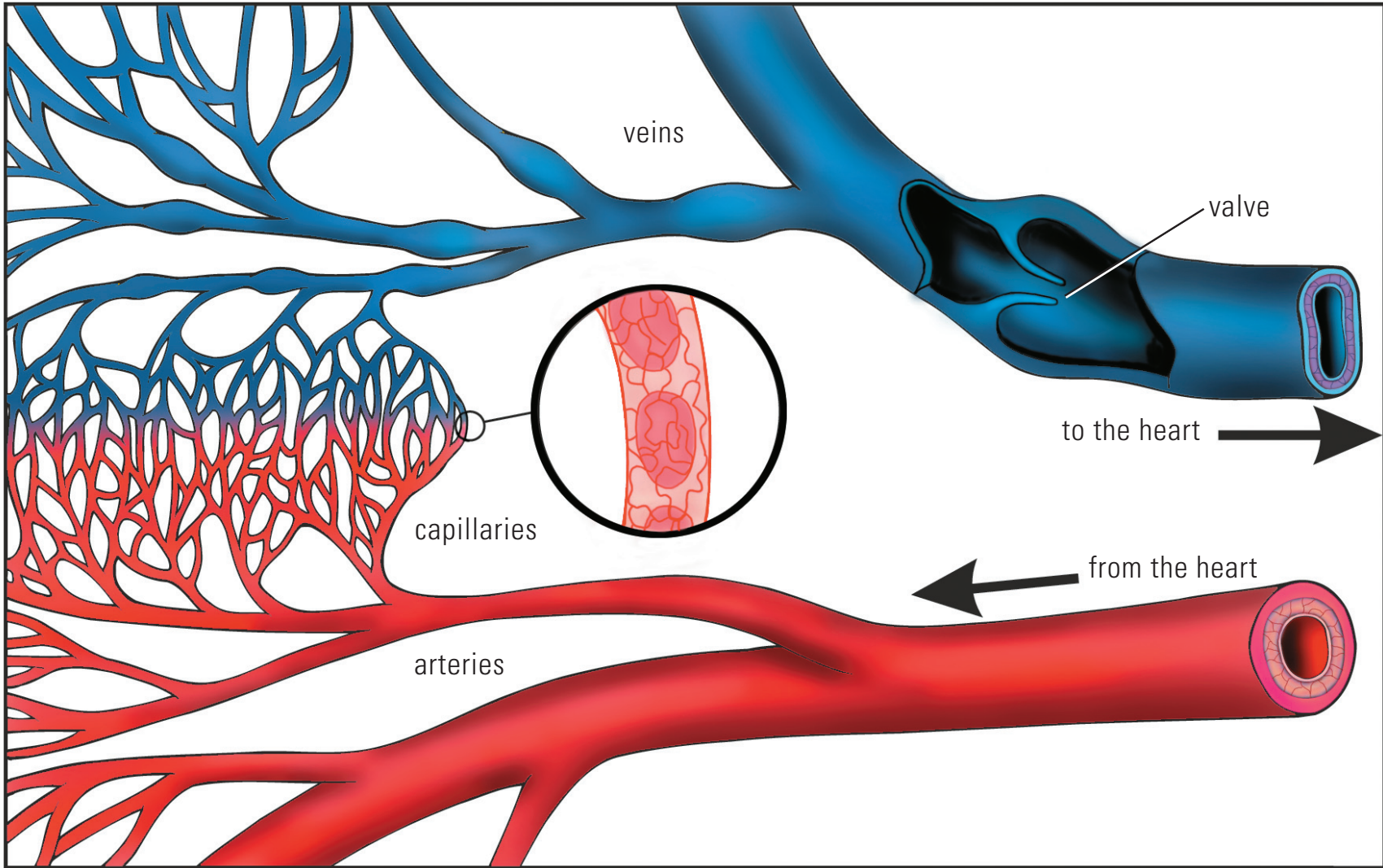
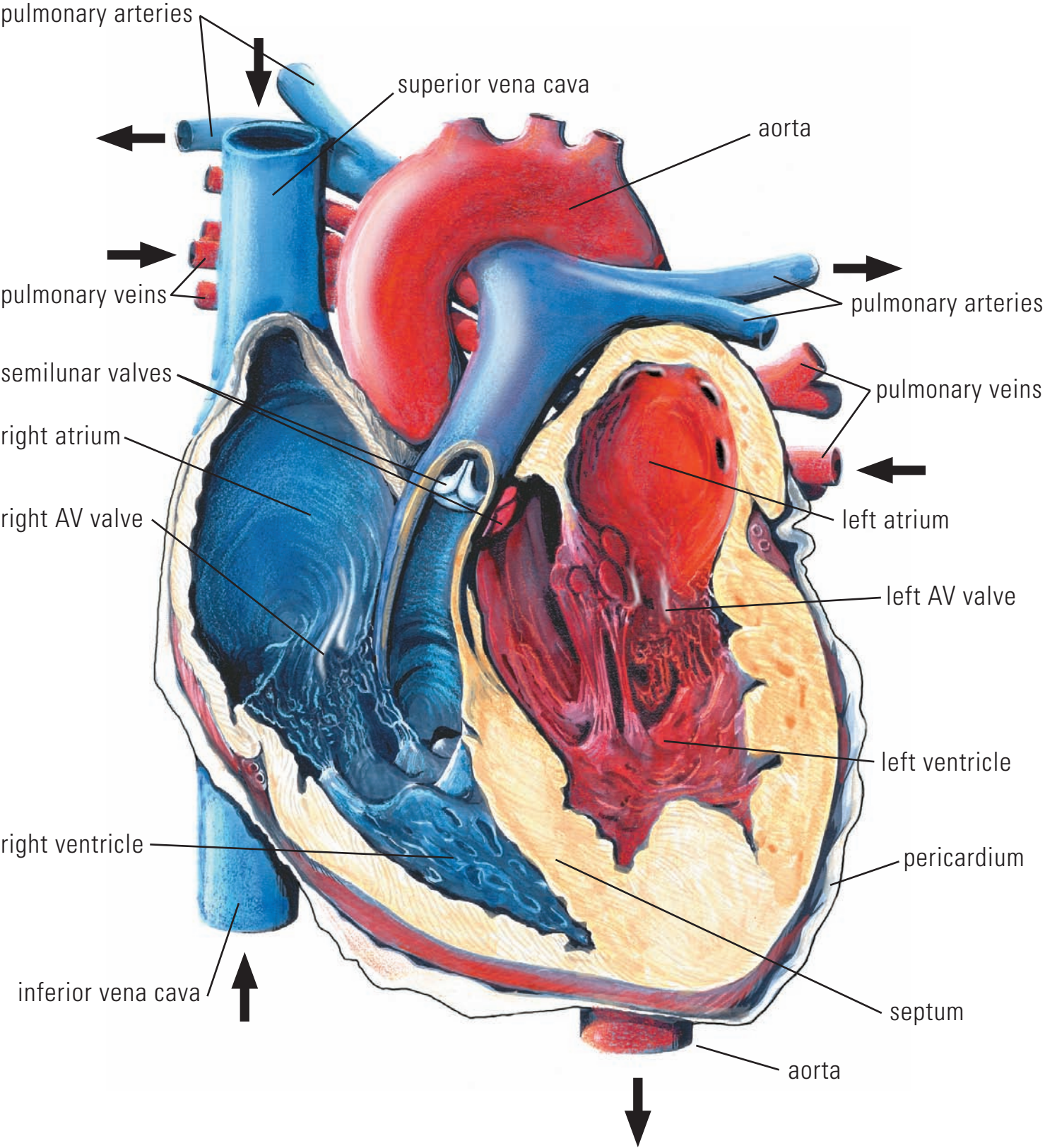


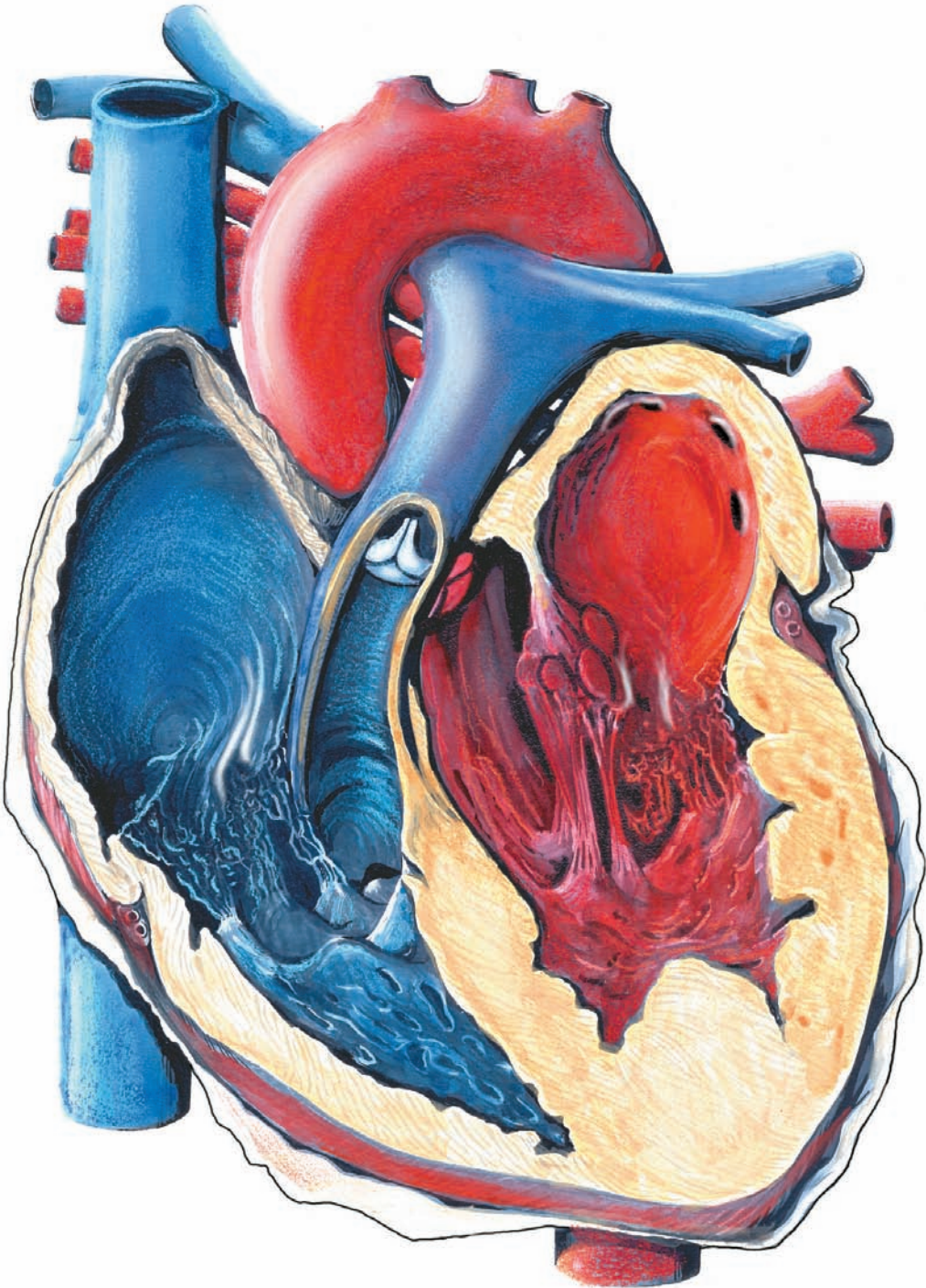
Blood Vessels



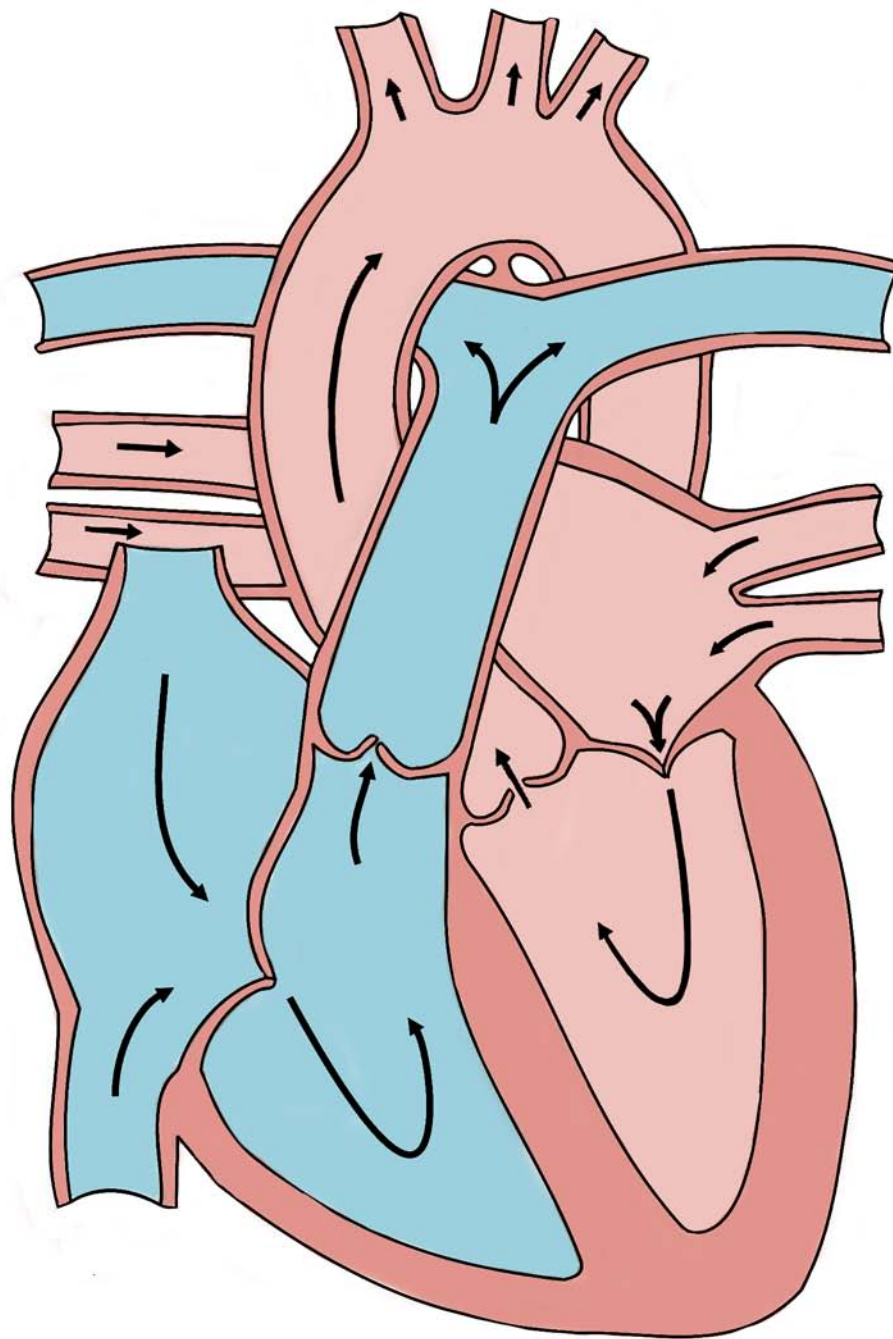
Human Heart



Human Heart

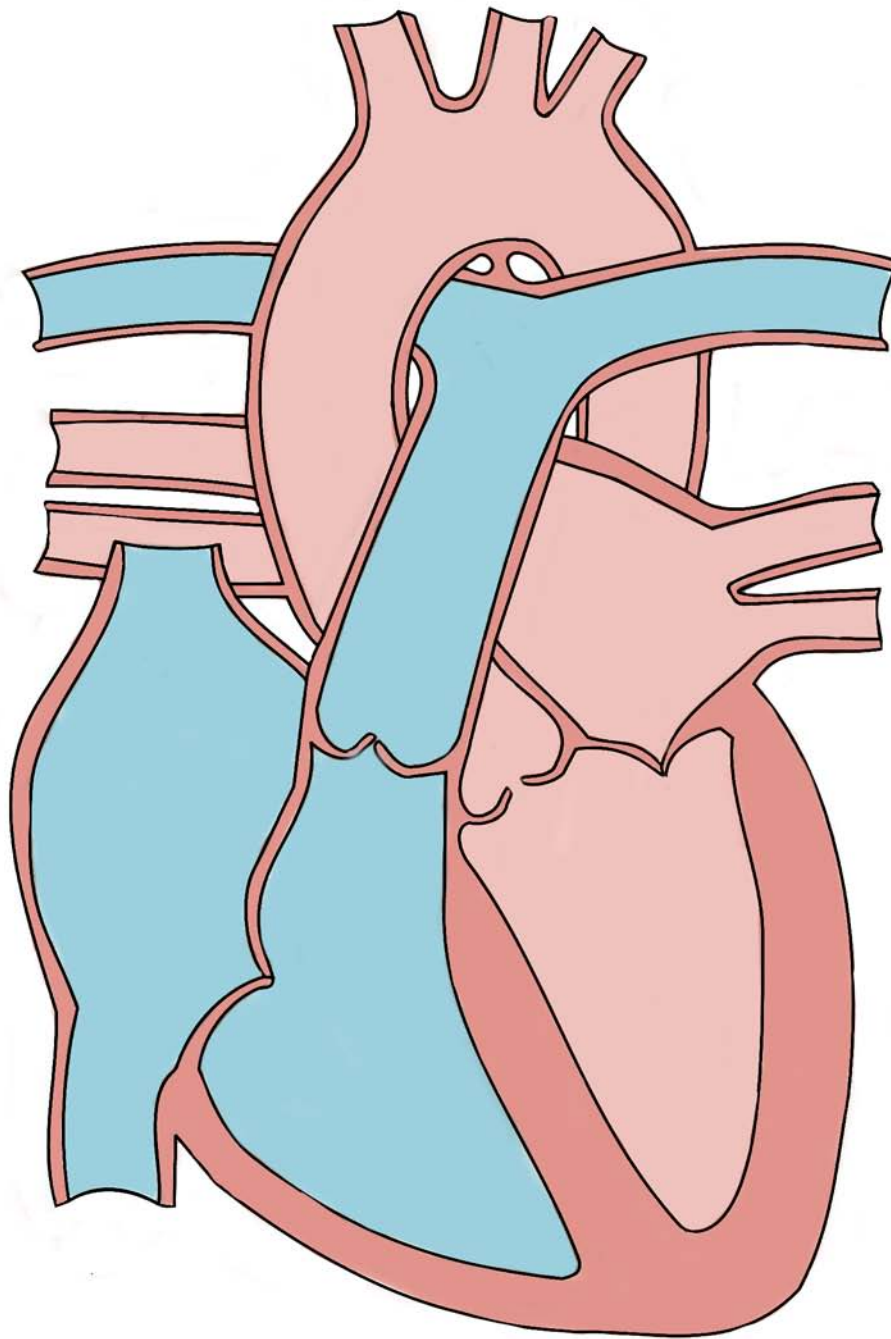


Path of Blood in the Heart



-  oxygenated blood
-  deoxygenated blood

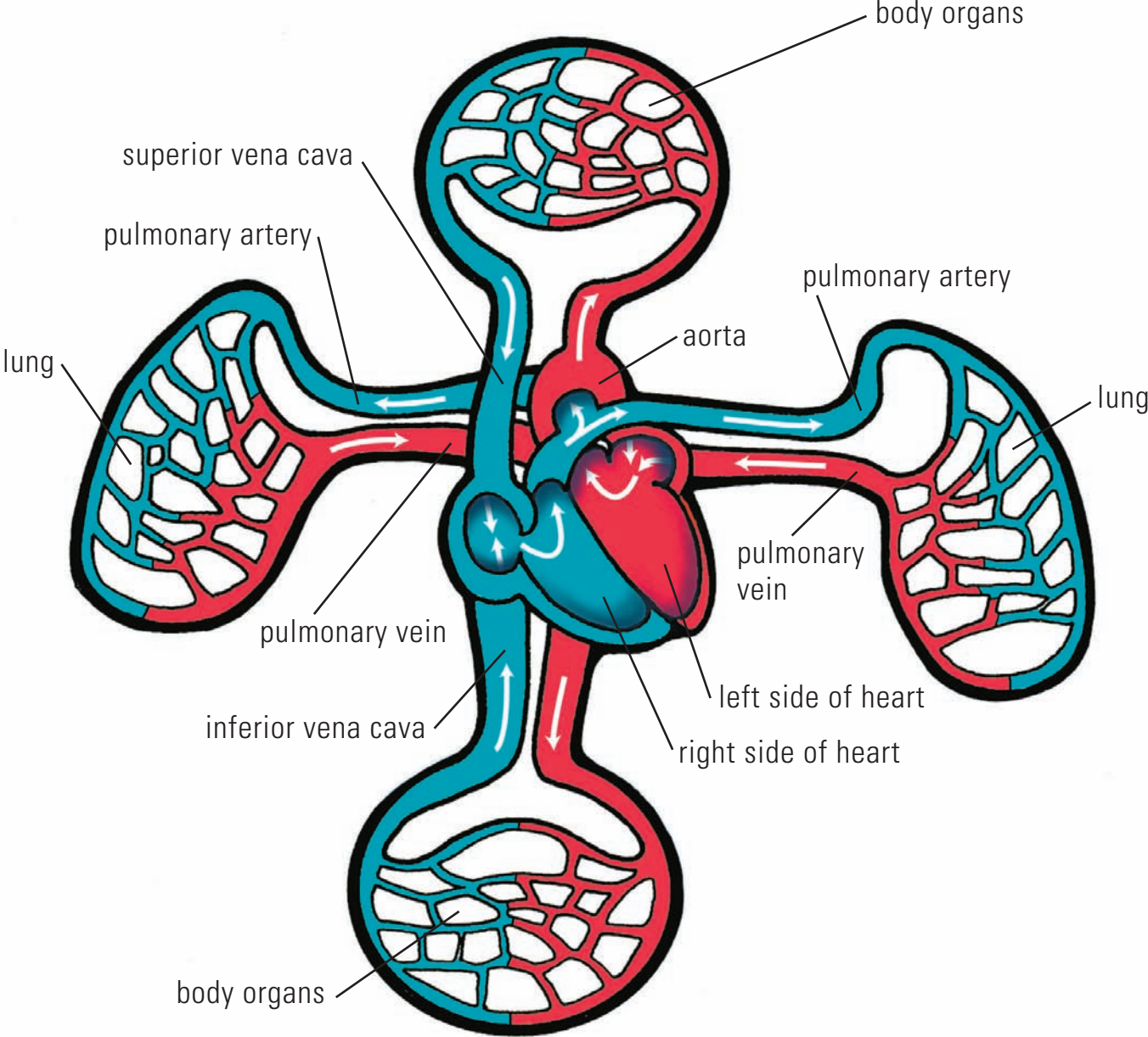
Path of Blood in the Heart



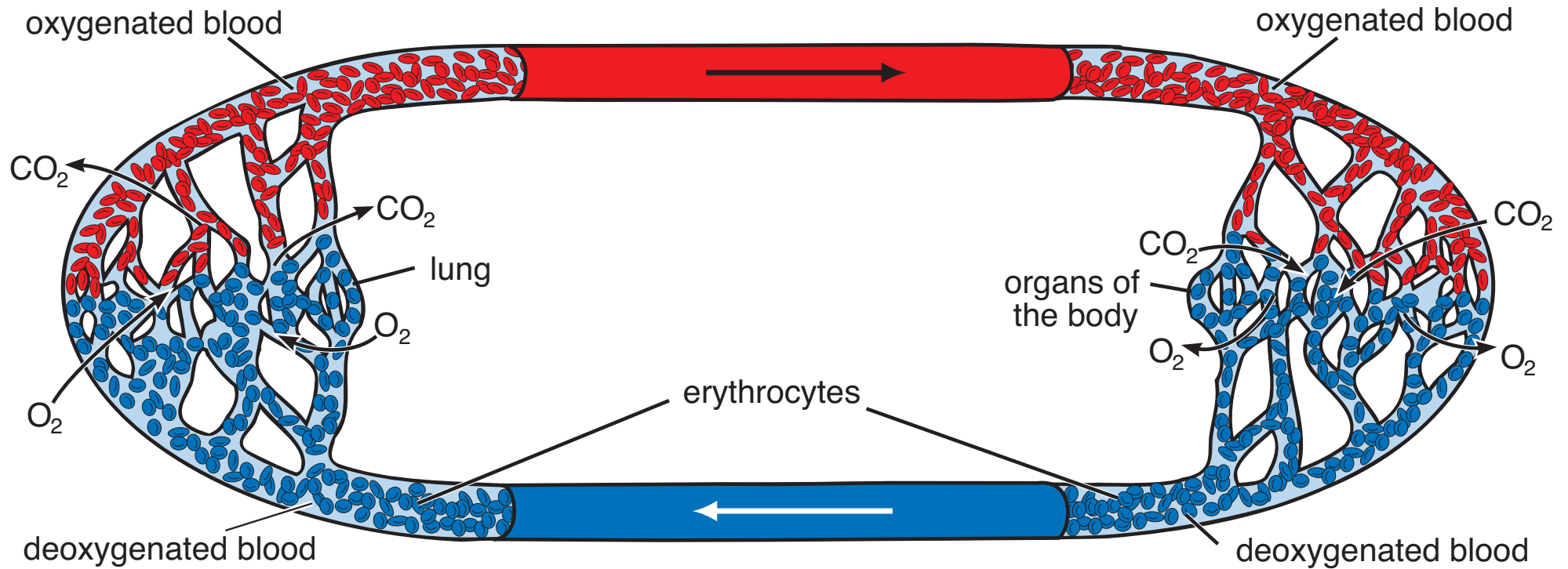
 oxygenated blood

 deoxygenated blood

Path of Blood in the Body



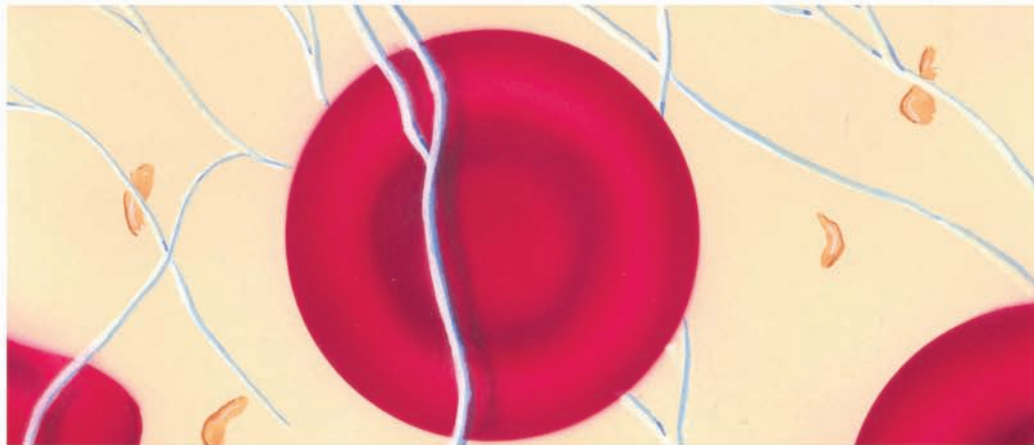
Exchange of Gases in Capillaries



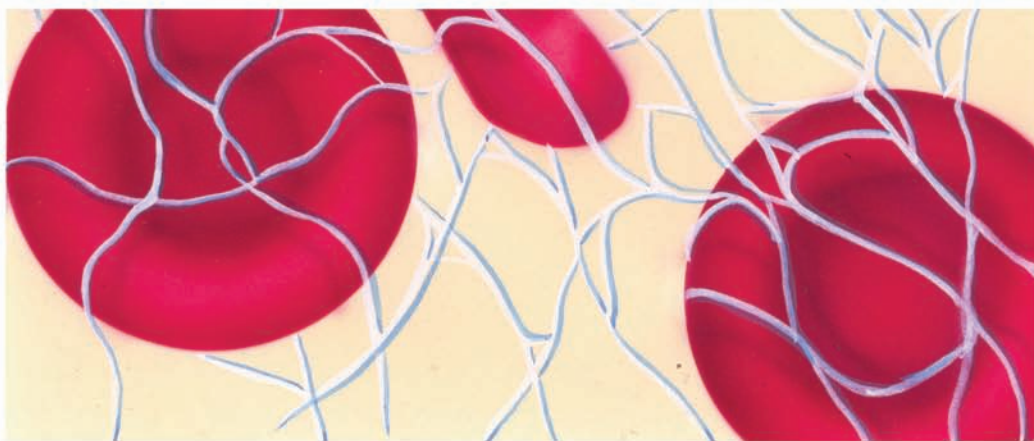
Blood Clotting



Platelets rupture, releasing a chemical into the blood.

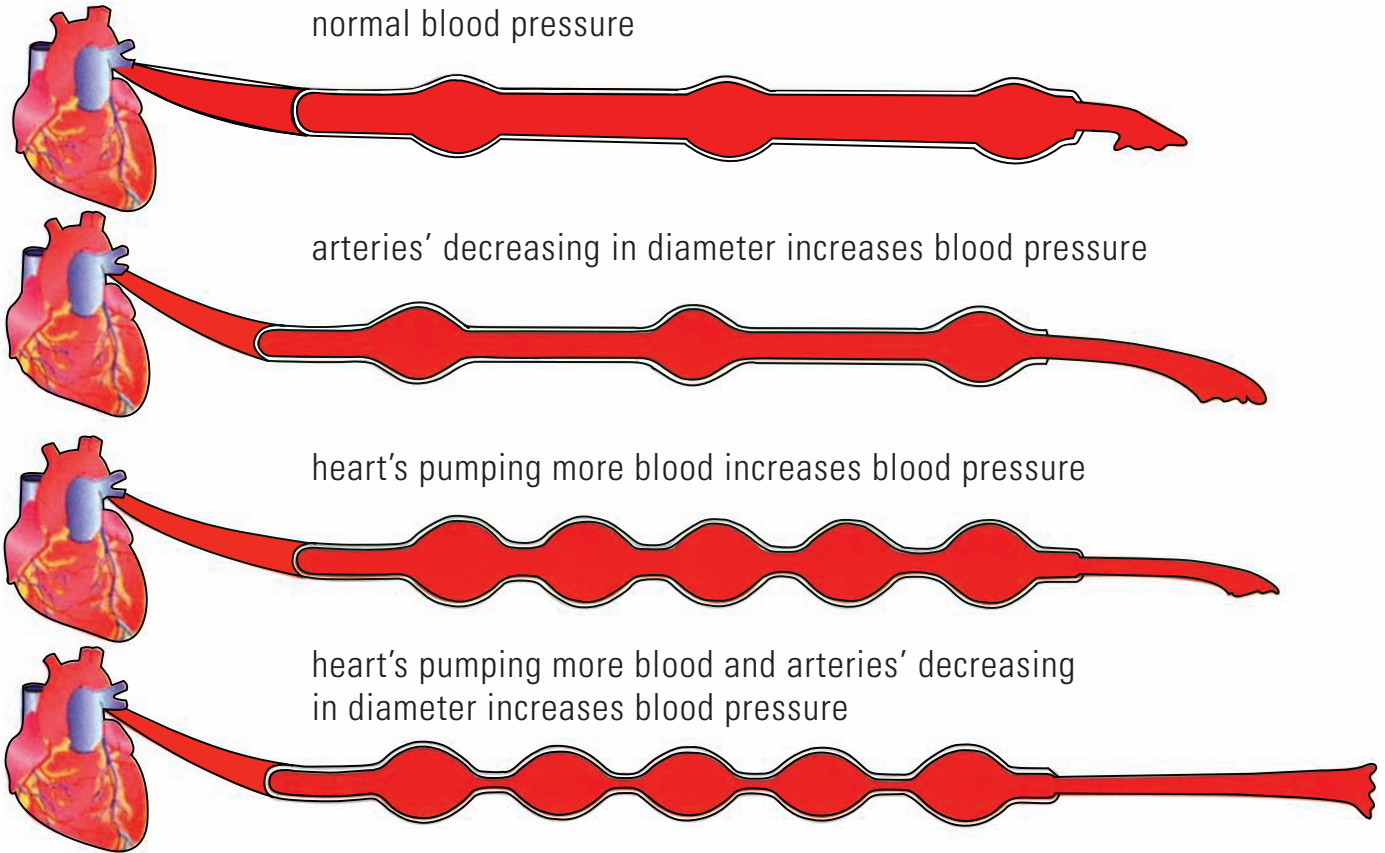


The chemical triggers the formation of protein fibers.

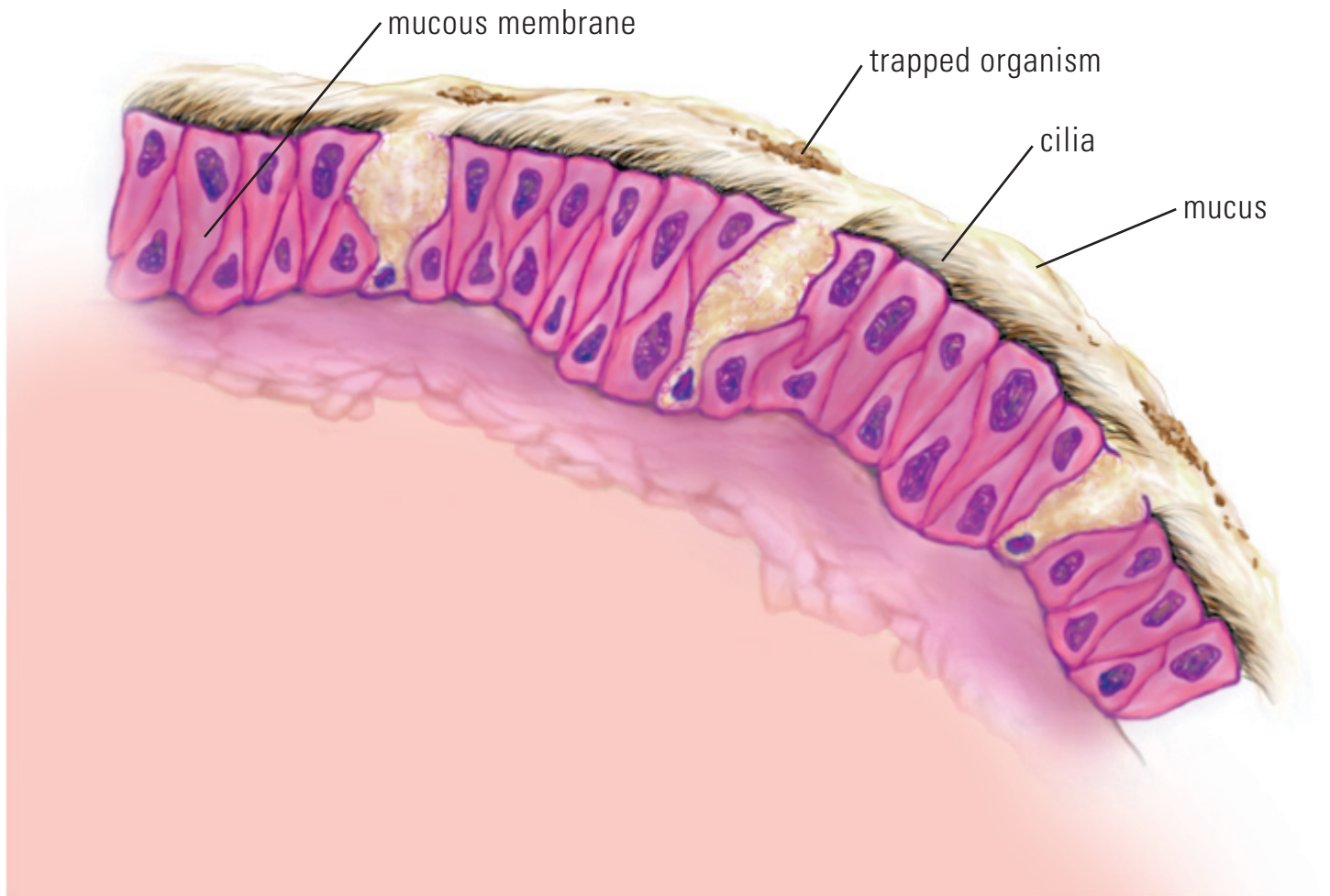


The protein fibers trap blood cells, forming a clot.

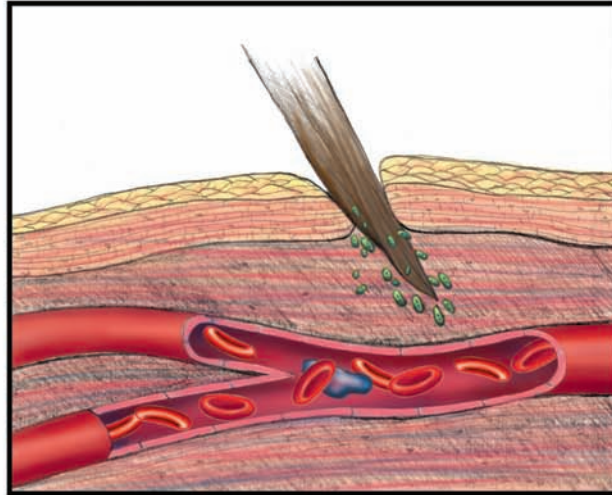
Blood Pressure



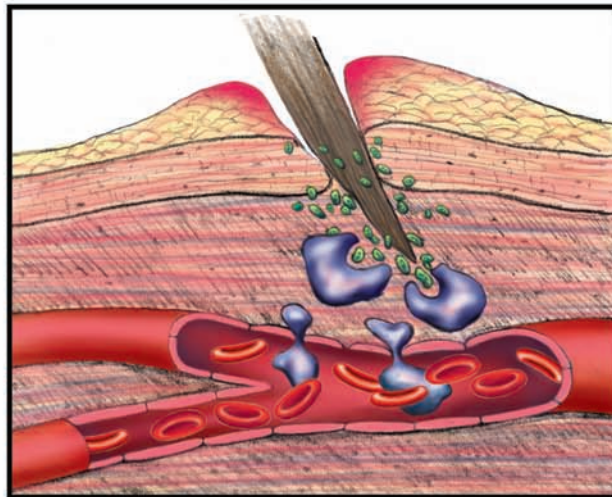
Mucous Membrane with Cilia



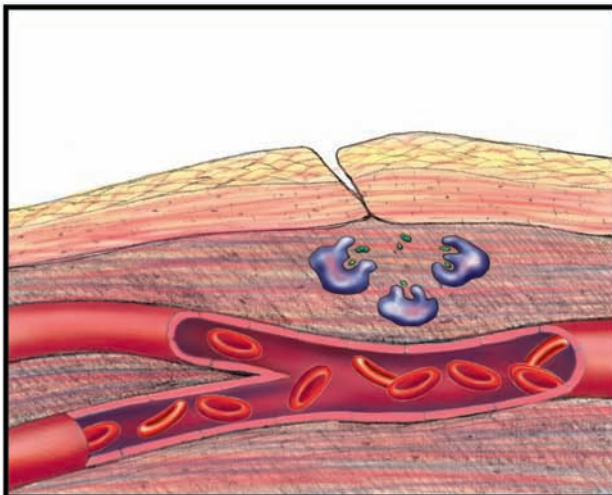
Splinter Wound



Bacteria (green) enter the body on the end of a splinter.

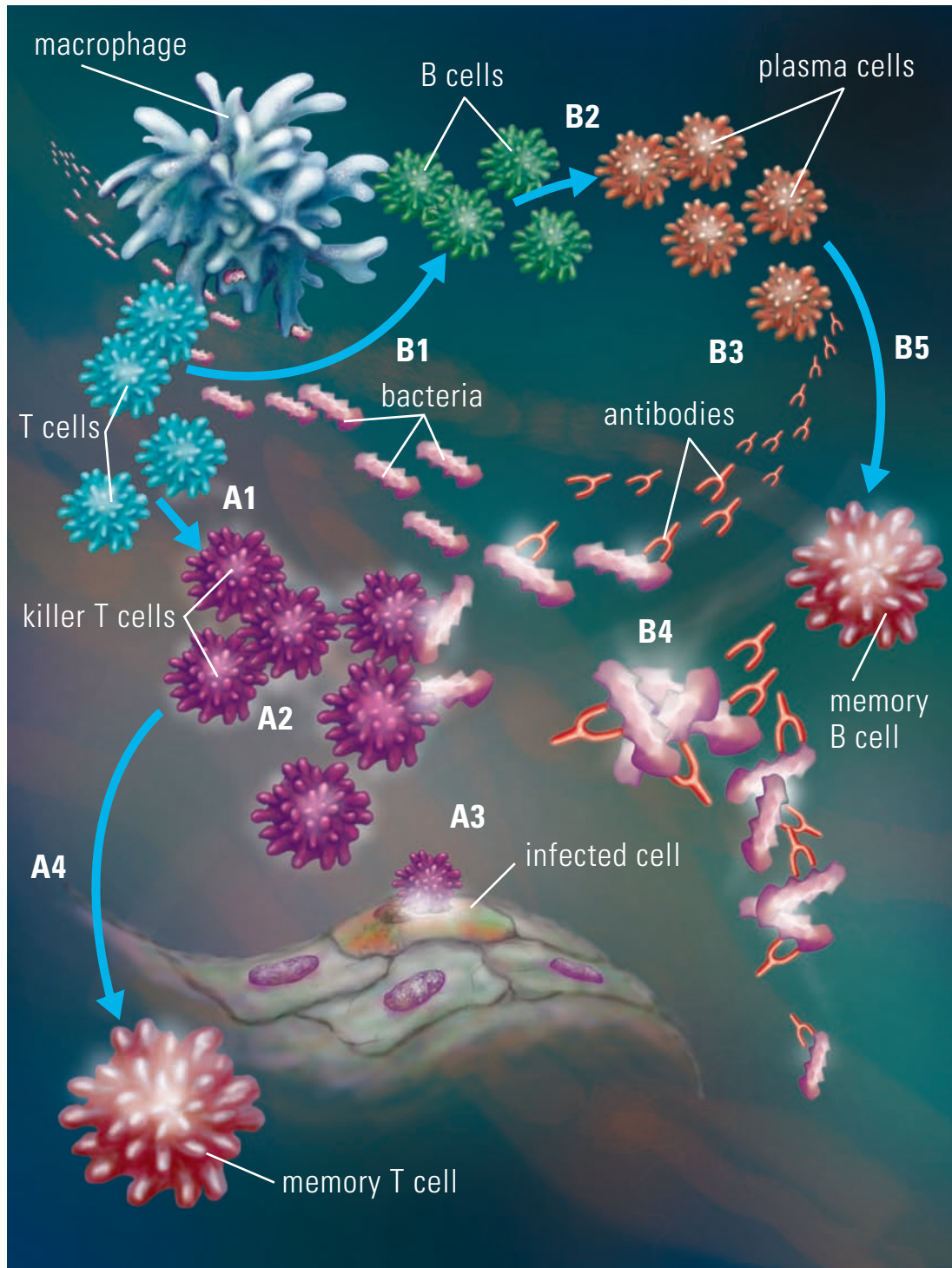


Macrophages (purple) squeeze through the capillary walls.



As the wound heals, the macrophages finish destroying the bacteria.

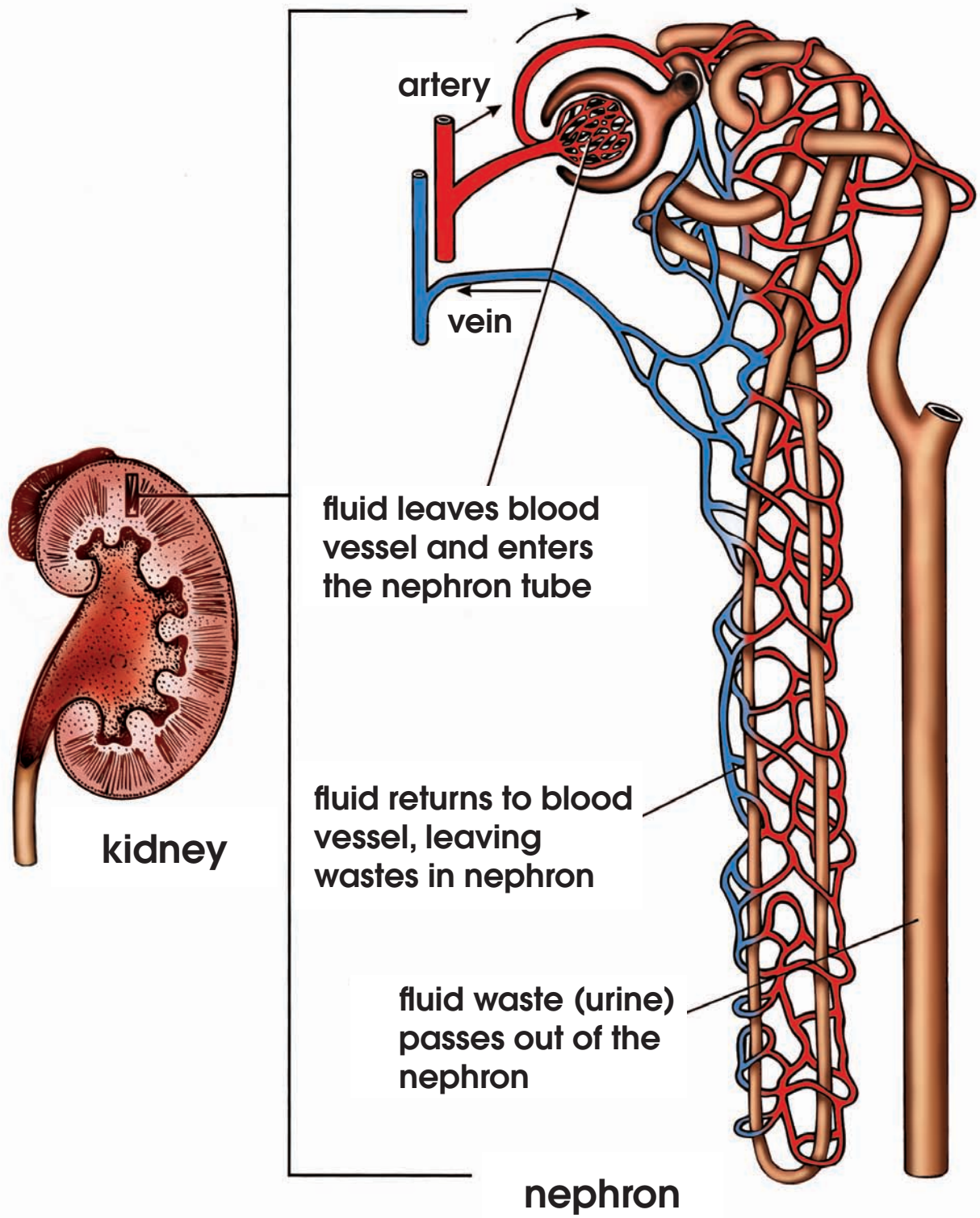
Human Immune System



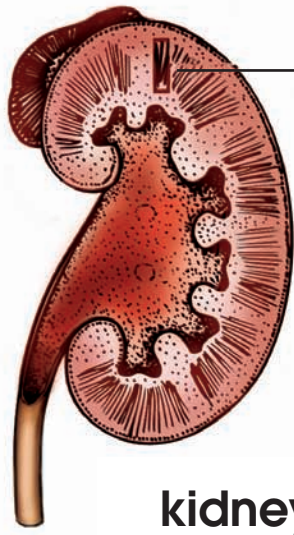
The immune response: When macrophages identify a foreign substance (bacteria), two series of events begin to happen simultaneously. T cells activate killer T cells (A1) as well as B cells (B1). Some killer T cells attack the bacteria (A2), and others attack infected cells (A3). Meanwhile, the activated B cells produce plasma cells (B2), which

in turn produce antibodies (B3). The antibodies attack the invading bacteria (B4). After the bacteria have been destroyed, some T cells (A4) and some B cells (B5) become memory cells to guard against future infections. Leftover antibodies also remain in the bloodstream, enhancing the body's immunity.

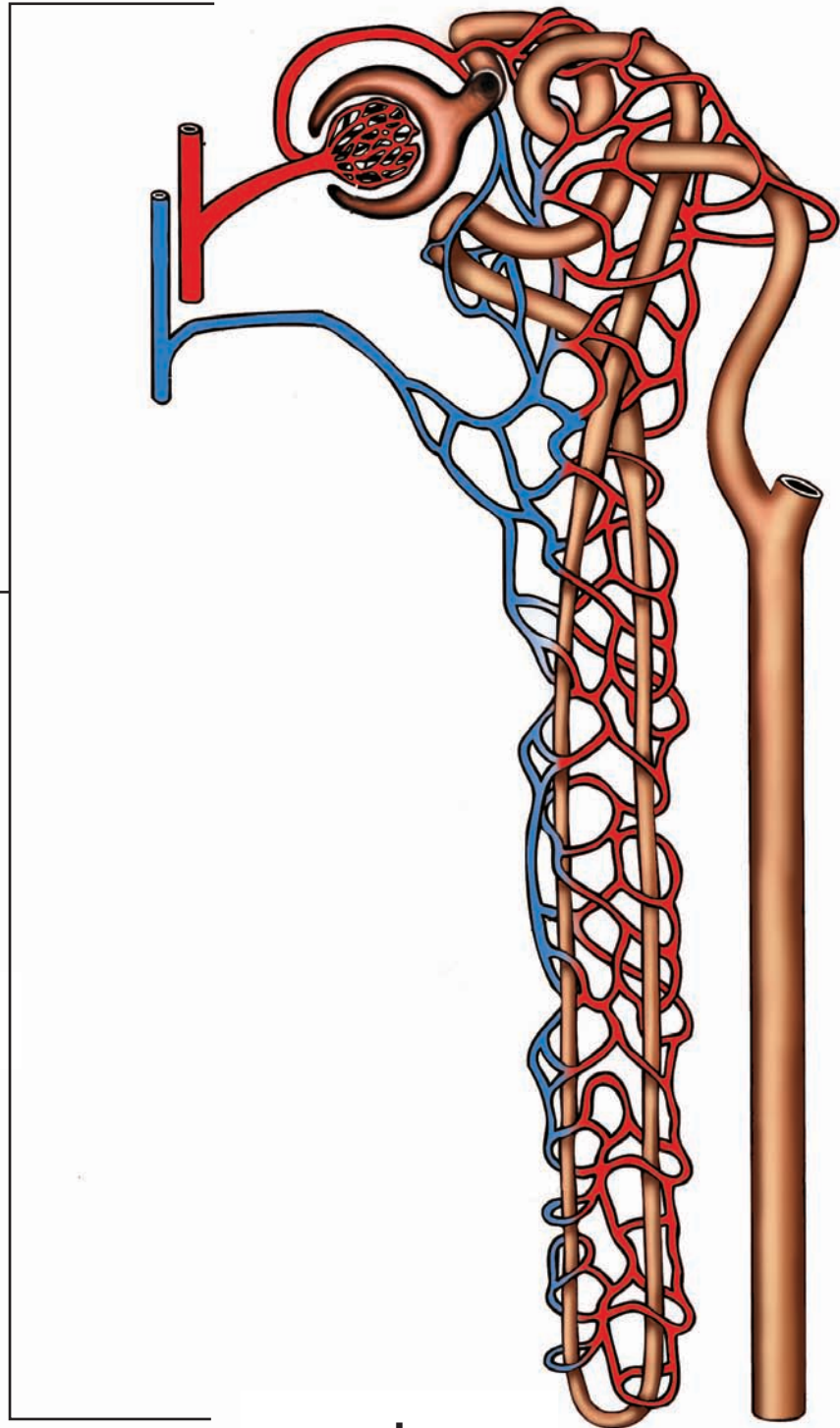
Nephron



Nephron

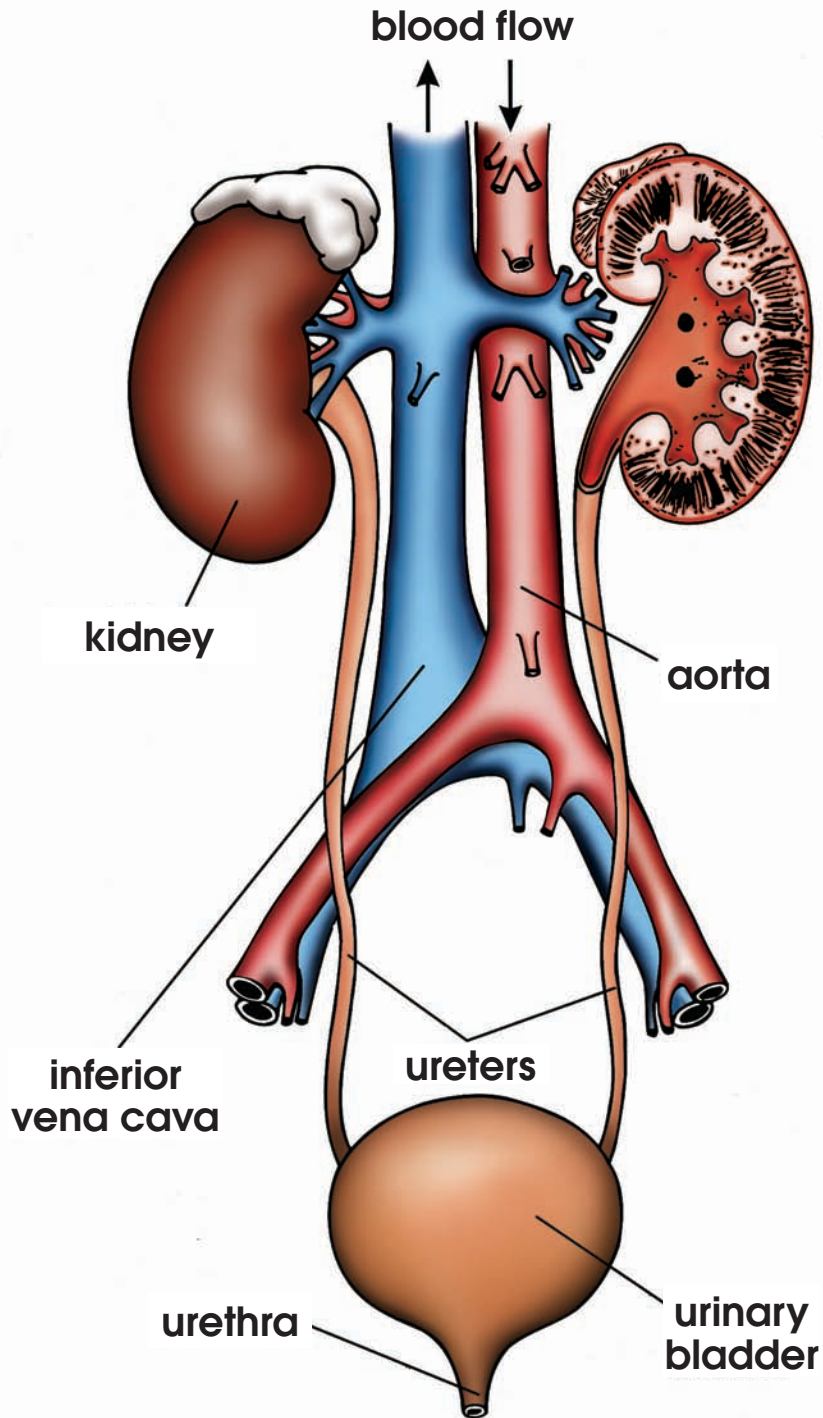


kidney

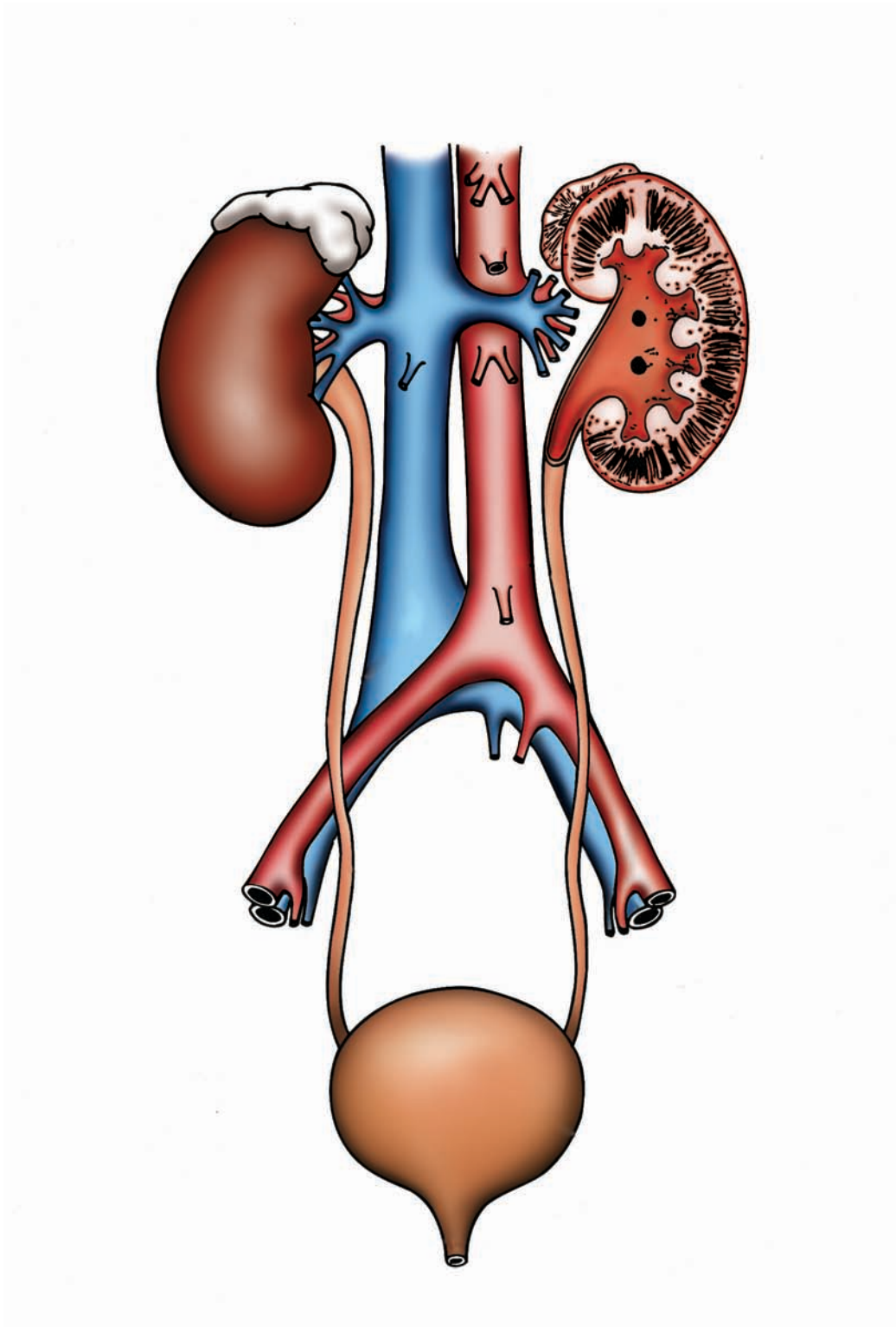


nephron

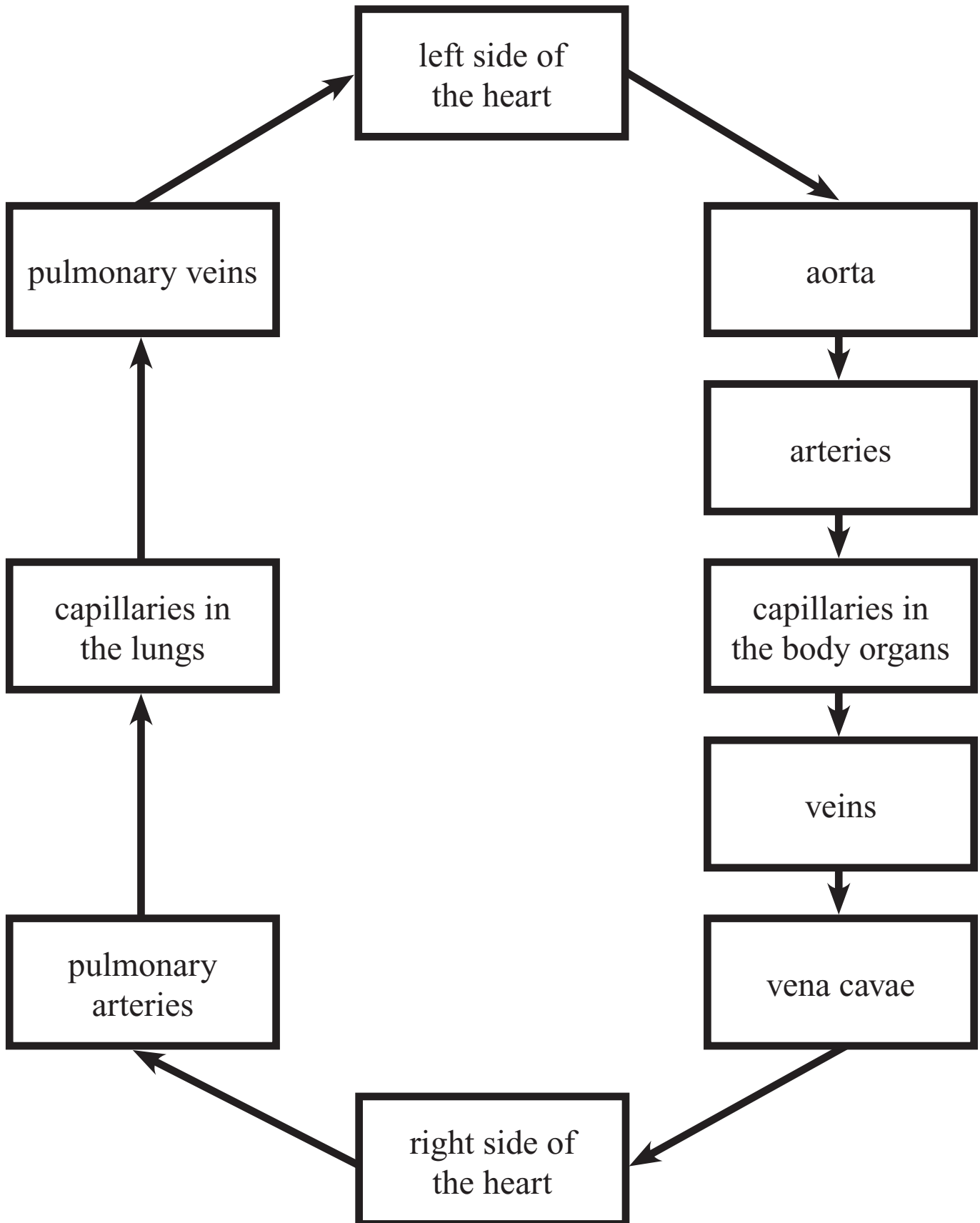
Human Excretory System



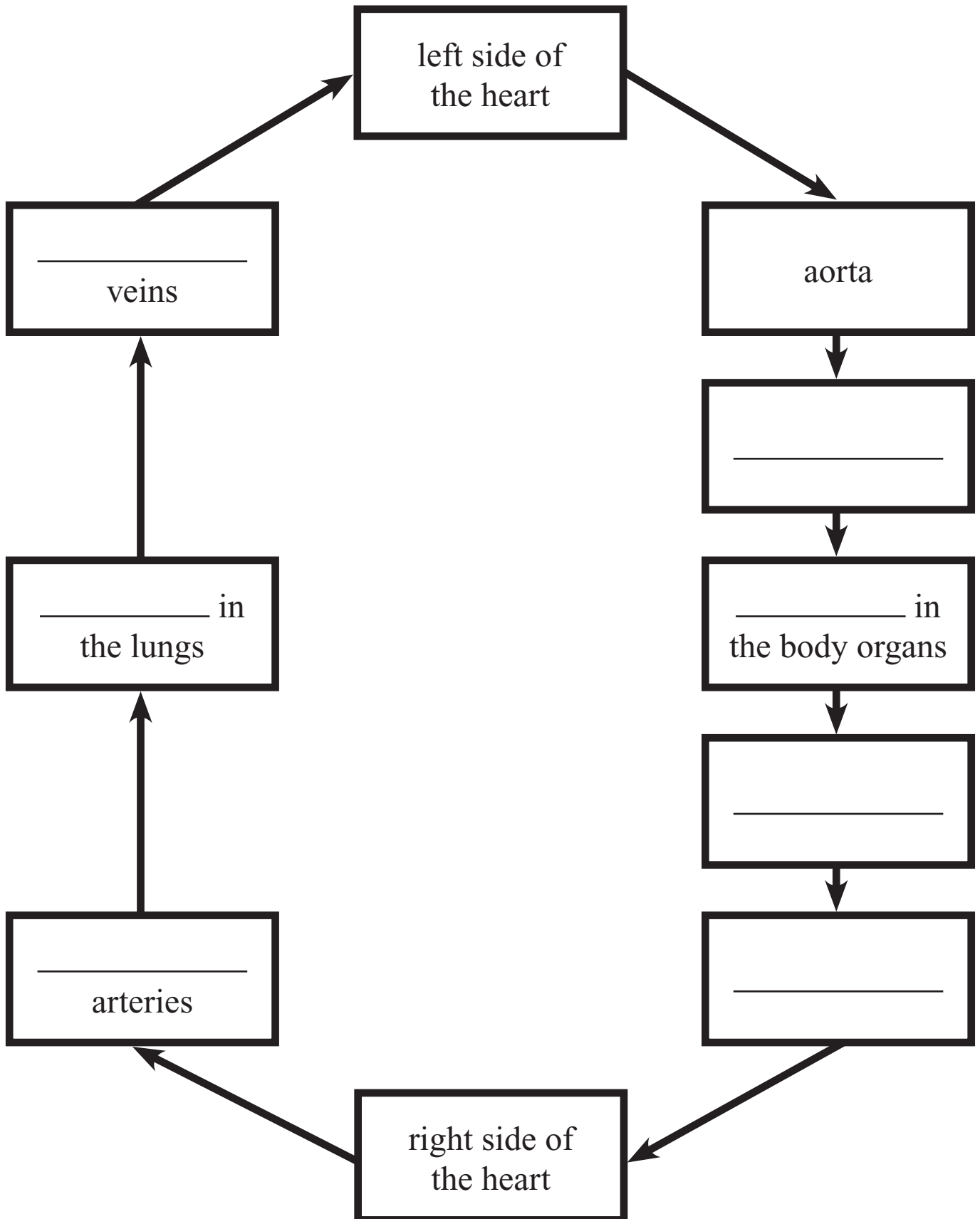
Human Excretory System



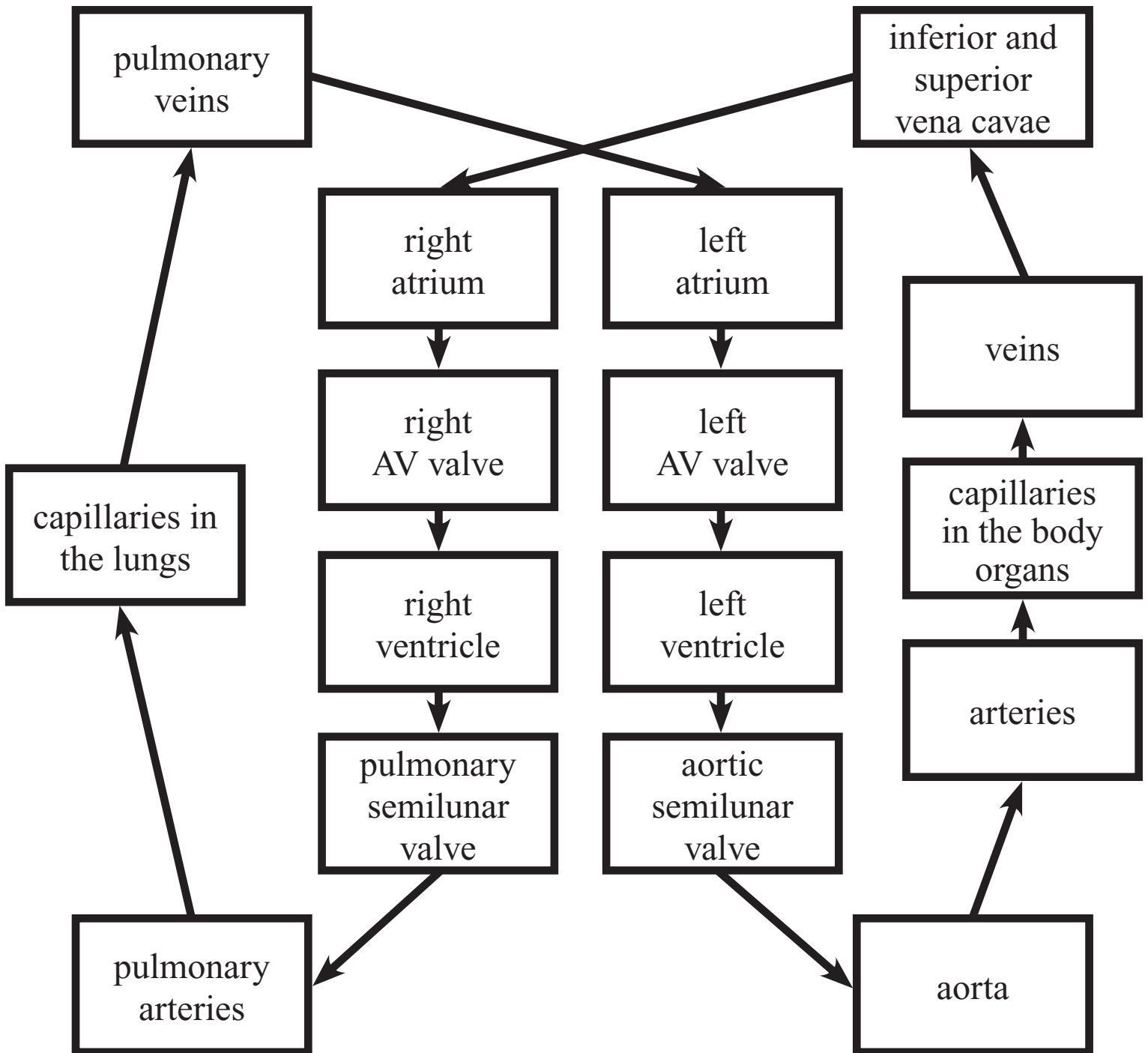
Circulatory System



Circulatory System



Circulatory System



Circulatory System

