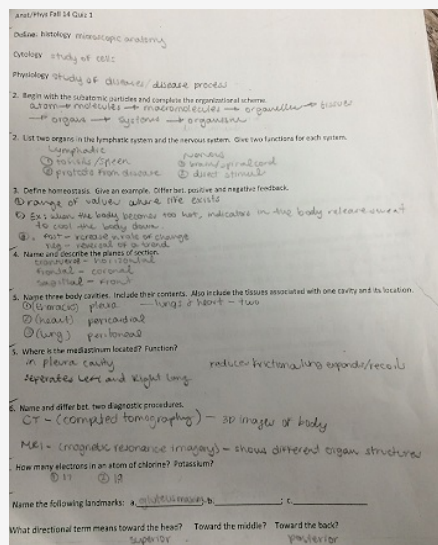
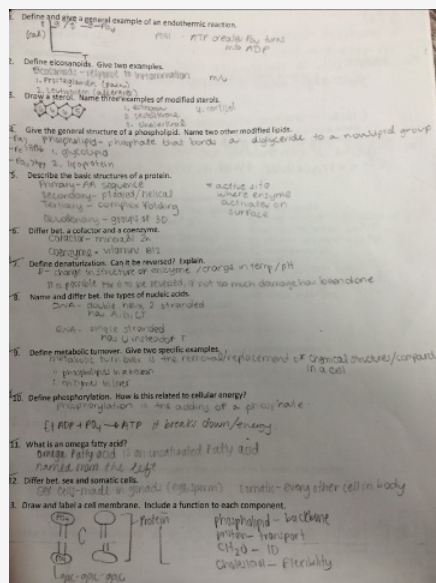


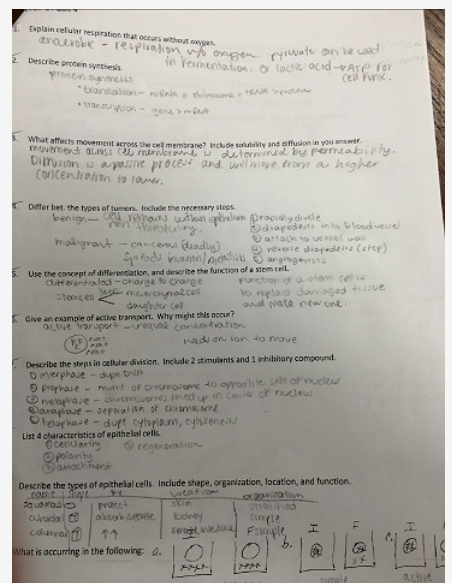
chapter 1



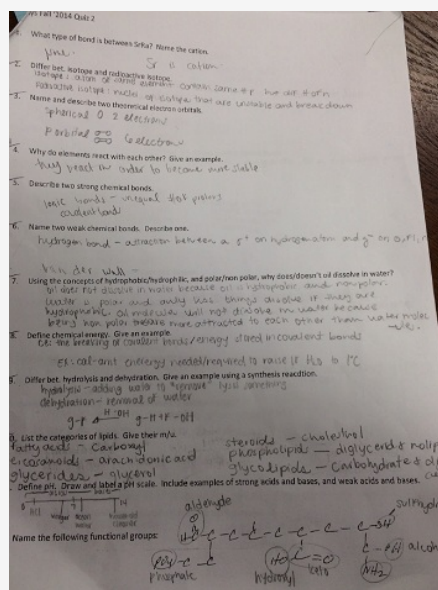
chapter 3



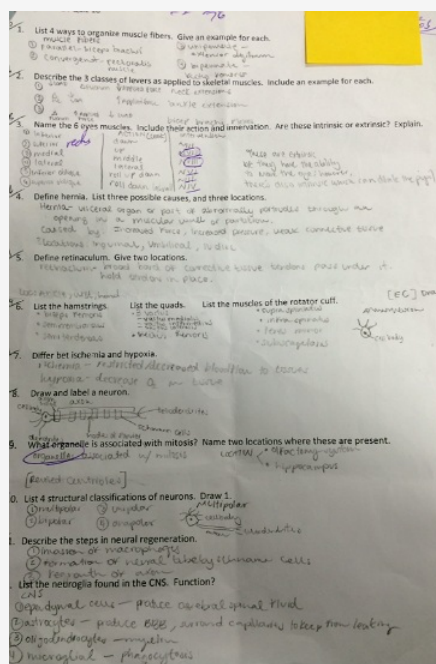
chapter 4



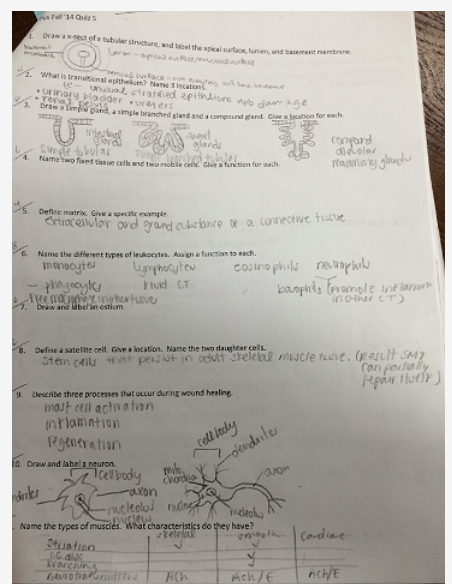
chapter 2



chapter 10



chapter 5



chapter 6

1. List 4 functions of the skin. Include the connection bet sunlight and vit. D absorption.

2. Describe the layers of the epidermis.

3. List 3 common skin malignant cancers.

4. Describe the ABCD system of cancer detection.

5. Name 2 sources and 2 functions of ECF.

6. How are stretch marks formed?

7. List 2 types of hair. Include a location for each.

8. List 4 functions of the sebaceous gland.

9. Name and differ bet 2 types of sweat glands.

10. What makes up granulation tissue?

11. Differ bet the types of burns. Include the terms erythema and sepsis in your answer.

12. Describe the injury repair sequence.

13. Differ bet primary and secondary intention.

chapter 7

1. List 5 types of bone based on shape. Include examples of each.

2. Draw and label a long bone. Include compact and spongy bone.

3. Name the matrix of bone. Where does it come from?

4. What is another name for cartilage?

5. Describe the homeostasis of blood calcium.

6. List 6 types of fractures. Describe 3. Which would be the hardest to heal?

7. Name three stages of bone healing. Give three functions.

8. Define the term false rib. Numbers?

9. List 3 differences bet. male and female pelvis.

chapter 9

1. Name the neurotransmitter(s) for the various types of muscles.

2. List 3 functions for the skeletal muscles.

3. Describe the embryonic development of muscle tissue.

4. Name the m.o.a of a muscle triad. Function?

5. Draw and label a sarcomere.

6. What is the function of the following: myofibrin, myosin, actin, tropomyosin, troponin.

7. Begin with the release of a NT and describe muscle contraction.

8. How does CP affect muscle contraction?

9. Describe two diseases that cause paralysis.

chapter 11

Using the concept of electrochemical potential, (a) explain which ion is responsible for the depolarization phase of the action potential. (b) do the same for the repolarization phase.

1. Name 4 types of ion channels. Give an example of each.

2. List three differences bet. graded response and an action potential.

3. Describe the concept of hyper-polarization. Give two examples of ion movement.

4. Explain the concept of summation. Where does it occur?

5. Where is the initial segment located? Why?

6. Describe the refractory periods associated with a neuron.

7. Compare the types of neurons based on size. Give a specific example for each.

8. Differ bet a chemical and an electrical synapse.

9. Define neuromodulation. Include the effects.

chapter 8

1. Name the correct term for children's bones? Why?

2. Name three types of joints based on motion. Give an example of each.

3. Draw and label a typical joint.

4. List 2 functions for synovial fluid. Describe it.

5. Differ bet a sprain and a strain.

6. Differ bet a bunion and a bursa.

7. List 4 types of synovial joints. Give an example of each.

8. Describe two problems that might occur with an L4/L5. Why might the spinal cord be in jeopardy?

9. Name 3 ligaments that stabilize the elbow.

10. Name 3 ligaments that stabilize the hip joint.

11. Describe three diseases that affect the joint.

chapter 12

1. Name 3 classes of neurotransmitters from table. Include a specific example, mechanism of action and location.

2. Define presynaptic inhibition. Give a specific example. Do the same for postsynaptic facilitation.

3. Differ bet spatial and temporal summation.

4. Draw and label a section of the cord.

5. Define plexus. Include the m.o.a and an advantage.

6. List the spinal segments for the brachial plexus. List 4 nerves, their specific spinal segments, and their target.

7. List the spinal segments for the lumbar plexus. List 3 nerves, their specific spinal segments, and their target.

8. Name the types of neural circuits. Draw any 2.

9. List the m.o.a of the muscle spindle. Why?

10. Name the meninges. Describe their organization and include any spaces.