#### Tissues, Organs, and Organ Systems

The cells of most animals interact at three levels of organization: tissues, organs, and organ systems

#### Outline

#### 1. Key concepts

- 2. Organization of the animal body
- 3. Tissues types
- 4. Organ systems
- 5. Conclusions

## Key Concepts:

- 1. The cells of most animals interact at three levels of organization: tissues, organs, and organ systems
- 2. Four types of tissues are seen in most animals: epithelial, connective, muscle, and nervous tissues
- 3. Each animal cells engages in metabolic activities

### for M Organization of the animal body

1. Cells – basic structural and functional units.

- Tissue a group of cells, usually similar in both structure and function. They are bound together to carry out one or more specialized tasks.
- Organ a body part. two or more tissue types that function together.
- 4. Organ systems two or more organs that work to perform a common function.

#### Tissue types

- Epithelial tissue Protective coverings of the body, linings of internal organs. cells close together act as a barrier
- Connective tissue structural support of body parts, energy storage, etc. cells separated by matrix tendons, ligaments, cartilage, bone, adipose tissue and blood

#### *Tissue types*

Muscle tissue - movement of body parts and internal organs.

contractible cells

A. skeletal – cells very long, voluntary control.
B. smooth – line internal organs, involuntary ontrol.

C. Cardiac - only in heart, involuntary.

 Nerve tissue – regulation of body activities by receiving and sending electric signals. composed of cells called neurons excitable cells































## Organ Systems

Integumentary Muscular Skeletal Nervous Endocrine Circulatory Lymphatic Respiratory Digestive Urinary Reproductive









# **\*** In Conclusion

- 1. A tissue is a group of cells and intercellular substances that perform a common function
- 2. Epithelial tissues cover external body surfaces and line internal cavities and tubes
- 3. Connective tissues bind together, support, strengthen, protect, and insulate other tissues

## **\*** In Conclusion

- 4. Muscle tissues are contractile and move the body or parts of it
- 5. Nervous tissue intercepts and integrates information about internal and external conditions, and governs the body's responses to change
- 6. Tissues, organs, and organ systems work together to maintain homeostasis