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| Systems | Main Role in the Body | Major Organs  |
| Circulatory  |  Transports oxygen, nutrients, and other needed materials to cells; transports wastes away from cells.  | Heart, blood vessels, blood |
| Digestive | Breaks down food into nutrients the body can use; disposes of solid waste.  | Mouth (tongue, teeth, salivary glands), pharynx, esophagus, stomach, small intestine, large intestine, rectum, liver, pancreas, gall bladder |
| Endocrine | Secretes hormones to regulate body functions; coordinates other organ systems | Endocrine glands: pituitary, hypothalamus, pineal, thymus, thyroid, parathyroid, adrenals, pancreatic islets, testes (males), ovaries (females) |
| Immune | Protects against disease | Lymph nodes, lymph vessels, white blood cells |
| Integumentary | Provides a barrier between the body and the external environment | Skin, hair, nails |
| Muscular | Moves the body, moves materials through the body | Skeletal muscles, tendons; smooth muscle |
| Nervous | Detects and responds to changes in the environment transmits information as electrochemical impulses throughout the body | Brain, spinal cord, nerves |
| Reproductive | Can produce off spring | Males: testes, prostate gland, penis vas deferens Females: ovaries, fallopian tubes, vagina uterus  |
| Respiratory | Exchanges oxygen and carbon dioxide between the body and the external enviorment | Nose, pharynx, larynx, trachea, bronchi, lungs |
| Skeletal | Moves and support body; protects internal organs | Bones, cartilage, ligaments |
| Urinary | Removes wastes | Kidneys, bladder, ureters, urethra |

Human Body Systems