

# THIS WEEK IN BI 103

**TUESDAY LECTURE**



**Cardiovascular Disorders**

*Common diseases of the heart and blood vessels.*

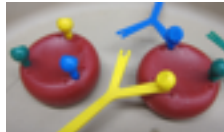
**THURSDAY LECTURE**



**Urinary System**

*Filtering blood plasma of excess and waste products, producing urine.*

**RECITATION**



**Blood**

*Diagnose illnesses by analyzing blood samples and blood test results.*

**LABORATORY**



**Urinary System**

*Relate the urinary system to blood pressure, and also explore the liver.*

**TEXTBOOK READINGS**



**238-247; 408-409**

*Normal structure and function of the urinary system and common disorders.*



**Work Ahead for Urinary System**

Read 238-247 in *Human Body* and answer the following questions.

Describe the basic functions (roles) of these urinary system organs:  
Kidneys:

Ureters:

Bladder:

Urethra:

Where does filtration (of blood plasma) occur in the nephron?  
\_\_\_\_\_ Where does reabsorption occur? \_\_\_\_\_ (p. 244-246)

The inner lining of the bladder is \_\_\_\_\_ tissue. (p. 247)



**Check your studying from last week. From last week's textbook readings, describe:**  
angina, heart murmurs, myocardial infarction, arrhythmias, stroke, atherosclerosis,, and hypertension.

**Work Ahead for Urinary Disorders**

Read 408-409 in *Human Body* and answer the following questions.

**Cystitis** is inflammation of the \_\_\_\_\_ (p. 408)

Why is reflux in the urinary system potentially dangerous? (p. 408)

Describe the difference between stress incontinence and urge incontinence (p. 409).

What are kidney stones and why are they a problem? (p. 409)

**Work Ahead for Recitation**

In the **activity manual**, scan *Blood* and answer the following questions.

The fluid component of blood is called blood \_\_\_\_\_. Which blood components form blood clots? \_\_\_\_\_

List the names of the five types of white blood cells from most abundant to least abundant (p. 86).

CBC stands for \_\_\_\_\_ and CS stands for \_\_\_\_\_ (p. 88-89).

**Work Ahead for Laboratory**

In the **activity manual**, read over *Urinary System* and answer the following questions.

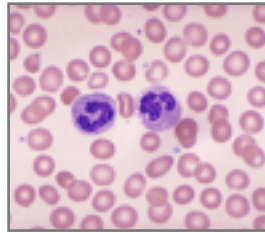
From the **urine color** chart (p. 96), what can impact urine color besides a disease?

A **pyelogram** is an \_\_\_\_\_ of the renal (urinary) system (p. 98).

From last week's *Cardiovascular* lecture, what is blood pressure a measure of?

The liver is back again this week. List five functions of the liver and check your list against p. 56 (question #2) of the **activity manual** and/or page 229 of *Human Body*.

**Portfolio #2 is due next Monday, May 4.** Portfolios can be turned in early, Thursday or Friday this week, 133 Weniger

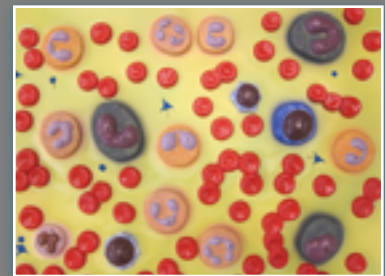


**White Blood Cells**  
*WBCs stain shades of pink, violet, and even blue, they are larger than the RBCs.*

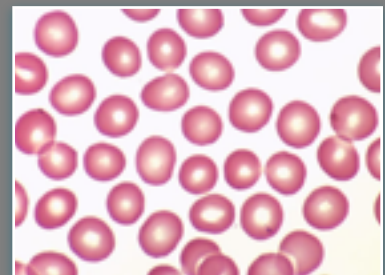


**Work Ahead for Week 6:** *If time permits, doing the week 6 (nervous system) readings this week can free up exam studying time for next week.*

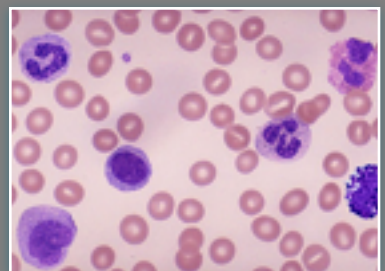
*Blood Components*



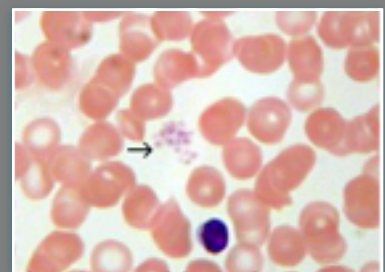
**Plasma:** Water, other nutrients, salts, hormones, gases, plasma proteins, and wastes.



**Red Blood Cells:** RBCs (erythrocytes) carry oxygen.



**White Blood Cells:** WBCs defend the body against pathogens.



**Platelets:** Form a fibrin clot.