

MODERN EDUCATIONAL SYSTEM AND INNOVATIVE TEACHING SOLUTIONS



TABLE OF ANATOMY

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ANNOTATION: Comparative analysis of human bone and muscle system. The function of muscles and its effect of other body systems.

KAY WORDS: Cardiac muscles, smooth muscles, rhythmic way, skeletal muscles, intestines, blood, circulation system, cell.

INTRODUCTION.

During our life there are many different events in our body. We know that it depends on our muscles, nerves and circulation system. Let's talk about muscles.

Cardiac muscles make up the walls of the heart. When cardiac muscle cells contract, they push blood out of the heart and into the arteries. There are over 600 major muscles in the human body, or which about 240 have particular names. These muscles are divided into two main types, skeletal muscles and smooth muscles. A third type, which shares characteristics with skeletal and smooth muscles, and is only to be found in the heart, is called a cardiac muscle. Holding the bones of the skeleton together, skeletal muscles enable the body to move as well as giving it its shape, and they form a large part of our face, neck, abdomen, arms and legs. The larger the job, the larger the muscle is generally the rule, so they can vary in size from the thigh muscles that have to be big and strong to the eye muscles that are small and fairly weak.

The smooth muscles work slowly and automatically in a natural, rhythmic way, contracting then relaxing, controlling our many body processes. For example, the steady action of these muscles in the stomach and intestines moves food along for digestion. Smooth muscles are to be found in the walls of the stomach, intestines, blood vessels and bladder, and because they are not consciously controlled by the brain, we also know them as involuntary muscles. They react instead to stimulus from particular nerves that are part of the autonomic nervous system, and also to the effect of certain body chemicals. Muscles cells are excitable because the membrane of each cell is electrically charged. Thus, a muscle cell is said to have electric potential.





