

<b>Acquired immunity</b>	An immune response targeted at a specific pathogen or toxin
<b>Adventitia</b>	A thin layer of loose connective tissue that binds an organ to surround tissues or organs
<b>Afferent neurons</b>	Neurons which transmit action potentials from the sensory organs to the CNS
<b>Antigen</b>	A protein or carbohydrate that, when introduced in the blood, triggers the production of an antibody
<b>Apocrine glands</b>	Exocrine glands that have cytoplasm in their secretions. (apo = <u>a part of</u> )
<b>Appendicular skeleton</b>	The portion of the skeleton that attaches to the axial skeleton and has the limbs attached to it
<b>Arteries</b>	Blood vessels that carry blood away from the heart
<b>Articular cartilage</b>	Hyaline cartilage that covers the ends of a bone in a joint
<b>Association neuron</b>	A neuron that conducts action potentials from one neuron to another neuron with the CNS
<b>Autonomic nervous system</b>	The system that transmits action potentials from the CNS to the smooth muscles, cardiac muscles, and glands
<b>Axial skeleton</b>	The portion of the skeleton that supports and protects the head, neck, and trunk
<b>Buffer system</b>	A mixture of an acid and a base which resists changes in pH
<b>Cancellous bone</b>	Bone with many small spaces or cavities surround the bone matrix.
<b>Capillaries</b>	Tiny, thin-walled blood vessels that allow the exchange of gases and nutrients between the blood and cells
<b>Cell-mediated immunity</b>	Immunity which comes from the actions of T-lymphocytes
<b>Chemoreceptors</b>	Sensory receptors which respond to chemicals
<b>Chondrocytes</b>	Mature cartilage cells
<b>Coagulation factors</b>	Proteins in blood plasma which help initiate the blood clotting process
<b>Compact bone</b>	Dense bone matrix enclosing only a few small spaces
<b>Compliance</b>	The ease with which the lungs inflate
<b>Cutaneous receptors</b>	Receptors in the skin
<b>Dermis</b>	Dense irregular connective tissue that forms the deep layer of the skin
<b>Diastolic phase</b>	The phase of the cardiac cycle in which the ventricles relax
<b>Digestion</b>	The breakdown of food molecules into their individual components
<b>Edema</b>	A buildup of excess fluid in the tissues, which can lead to swelling
<b>Efferent neurons</b>	Neurons which transmit action potentials from the CNS to the effector organs
<b>Endocrine glands</b>	Ductless glands that secrete hormones into the bloodstream
<b>Epidermis</b>	The outer portion of the skin, formed by epithelial tissue which rests on the dermis
<b>Erythrocytes</b>	Red blood cells which carry the oxygen in blood
<b>Erythropoiesis</b>	The production of red blood cells (erythrocytes)
<b>Excitability</b>	The ability to create an action potential in response to a stimulus
<b>Exocrine glands</b>	Glands that secrete substances outward through a duct
<b>Filtrate</b>	Blood plasma without proteins, found in the nephrons of the kidneys
<b>Formed elements of blood</b>	The cells and cell parts of blood produced by the bone marrow

<b>Ganglia</b>	Collections of neuron cell bodies which are outside of the CNS
<b>Gray matter</b>	Collections of nerve cell bodies and their associated neuroglia
<b>Gross anatomy</b>	The study of the macroscopic structures of an organism
<b>Hematoma</b>	A localized mass of blood that is confined to an organ or some definable space
<b>Hemopoiesis</b>	The process of manufacturing blood cells
<b>Histology</b>	The study of tissue
<b>Holocrine glands</b>	Exocrine glands whose secretions are made up of disintegrated cells (holo = whole)
<b>Homeostasis</b>	A state of equilibrium in the body with respect to its functions, chemical levels, and tissues
<b>Humoral immunity</b>	Immunity which comes from antibodies in blood plasma
<b>Hypodermis</b>	Loose connective tissue underneath the dermis which connects the dermis to the muscle or bone
<b>Immunological defense</b>	The process by which the body protects itself from pathogenic invaders such as bacteria, fungi, parasites, and foreign substances
<b>Innate immunity</b>	An immune response that is the same regardless of the pathogen or toxin encountered
<b>Leukocytes</b>	White blood cells which perform various defensive functions in the blood
<b>Lymph</b>	Watery liquid formed from interstitial fluid and found in lymph vessels
<b>Lymph nodes</b>	Encapsulated masses of lymph tissue found along lymph vessels
<b>Lymph nodules</b>	Lymphatic tissue arranged into compact, somewhat spherical structures
<b>Mastication</b>	The process of chewing
<b>Maximal stimulus</b>	A stimulus which is strong enough to create action potentials in all the motor neurons innervating a whole muscle
<b>Mechanoreceptors</b>	Sensory receptors which respond to movement
<b>Merocrine glands</b>	Exocrine glands that secrete without losing cellular material
<b>Microscopic anatomy</b>	The study of the microscopic structures of an organism
<b>Muscle tone</b>	The state of partial contraction in a muscle, even when the muscle is not being used
<b>Nerves</b>	Bundles of axons and the sheaths which extend from the CNS
<b>Neuron</b>	The functional unit of the nervous system, a nerve cell
<b>Neurotransmitter</b>	A chemical release by a neuron. This chemical travels across the synaptic cleft, allowing the neuron to communicate with another cell
<b>Nociceptors</b>	Sensory receptors which respond to pain or excess stimulation
<b>Organ</b>	A group of tissues specialized for a particular function
<b>Ossification</b>	Bone formation
<b>Osteoblast</b>	A bone-forming cell
<b>Osteoclast</b>	A large, multinucleated cell that breaks down bone
<b>Osteocyte</b>	A mature bone cell surrounded by bone matrix
<b>Parasympathetic division</b>	Division of the ANS that regulates resting and nutrition-related functions such as digestion, defecation, and urination

<b>Parenchymal cells</b>	Cells that provide the actual function of the tissue
<b>Peristalsis</b>	The process of contraction and relaxation of circular smooth muscles which pushes food through the alimentary canal
<b>Photoreceptors</b>	Sensory receptors which respond to light
<b>Physiology</b>	The study of the functions of an organism and its parts
<b>Plasma</b>	The fluid portion of the blood, which is mostly water
<b>Platelets</b>	Cell fragments in blood which help prevent blood loss
<b>Pneumothorax</b>	Air in the pleural cavity, which leads to a collapsed lung
<b>Proprioceptors</b>	Receptors in the muscles and tendons
<b>Pulmonary circulation</b>	Circulation of the blood over the air sacs of the lungs
<b>Pyrogens</b>	Chemicals which promote fever by acting on the hypothalamus
<b>Residual volume</b>	The volume of air left in the lungs after a forceful exhalation
<b>Retroperitoneal</b>	Behind the parietal peritoneum
<b>Somatic motor nervous system</b>	The system that transmits action potentials from the CNS to the skeletal muscles
<b>Stromal cells</b>	Cells that provide structure or support for parenchymal cells
<b>Submaximal stimuli</b>	Stimuli of increasing strength that create more action potentials along more neurons
<b>Subthreshold stimulus</b>	A stimulus too small to create an action potential in a neuron
<b>Surfactant</b>	A molecule with a hydrophilic end and a hydrophobic end
<b>Suture</b>	A junction between flat bones of the skull
<b>Sympathetic division</b>	Division of the ANS that generally prepares the body for physical activity
<b>Synapse</b>	The interface between a nerve cell and another cell
<b>Systolic phase</b>	The phase of the cardiac cycle in which the ventricles contract
<b>Thermoreceptors</b>	Sensory receptors which respond to heat or cold
<b>Threshold stimulus</b>	A stimulus strong enough to create an action potential in a neuron
<b>Tidal volume</b>	The volume of air inhaled or exhaled during normal, quiet breathing
<b>Tissues</b>	Groups of cells specialized for a particular function
<b>Tubular maximum</b>	The maximum rate of reabsorption by active transport through the nephron tubules
<b>Veins</b>	Blood vessels that carry blood back to the heart
<b>Vital functions</b>	Those functions of the body necessary for life on a short-term basis
<b>White matter</b>	Bundles of parallel axons and their sheaths