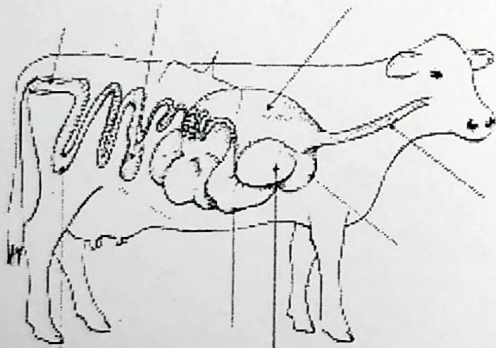
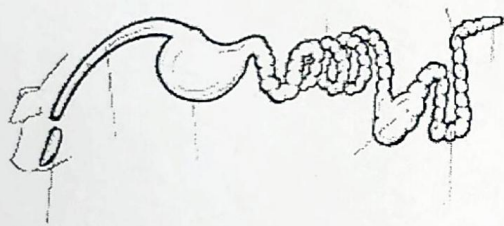
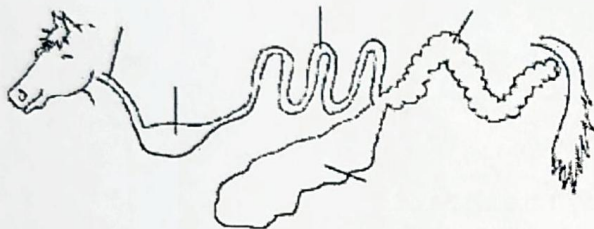


November 18th, Lab Practical 2 Prep

1. Serum comes from a _____ sample, whereas plasma comes from an _____ sample.
2. What is the liquid component of blood?
3. What part of a spun blood tube will contain immune cells?
4. What blood cell type is most plentiful in blood?
5. "Normal" blood ranges can differ based on what?
6. What blood cell type has a function in the immune system?
7. What blood cell type will work to form blood clots?
8. What makes up most of the plasma?
9. What is a term that refers to the maintenance of balance within the vascular system?
10. What are the cup-shaped subdivisions of the ureter within the kidney?
11. What is the fibrous connective tissue outer membrane of the kidney, which is protective?
12. What are the collecting ducts empty into this area?
13. What is the outer layer of the kidney where the renal corpuscles are found?
14. What are the cone-shaped masses that form the renal medulla?

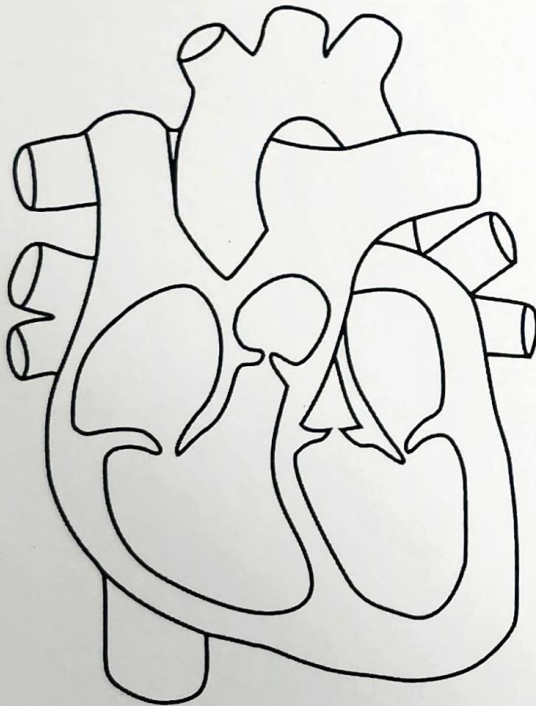
15. What is the blood vessel that arises directly from the aorta and supplies the kidneys?
16. What is the inner region of the kidney where the loops of Henle are found?
17. What is the "dent" in the kidney where the ureter and blood supply is attached?
18. What is the duct that transports urine from the renal pelvis to the urinary bladder?
19. What is the area where the collecting ducts merge?
20. At the _____, fluid from the bloodstream is filtered through the blood vessel wall into the _____ capsule. This fluid is called _____ of plasma. It is very similar to blood plasma except that it does not contain blood cells or the larger plasma _____. The filtrate then moves along the nephron. As it progresses, certain portions of its constituents are taken back into the bloodstream via the capillaries surrounding the nephron. This is called _____ resorption. Only the constituents necessary to the body are reabsorbed such as glucose, amino acids, and a few others to maintain optimal conditions in the _____, such as Sodium and water. Metabolic waste products, such as _____ and excess amounts of water, sodium, etc, remain in the nephron and pass into the _____ ducts where they move down the ureter into the bladder as urine.
21. What does food leave the stomach as?
22. What are the 3 parts of the small intestine in order?
23. What is the largest gland in the body?

24. T/F, Digestion does not occur in the crop.
25. Accessory organ to the liver is called what?
26. What is the site of the bulk of absorption of nutrients?
27. What type of teeth do cattle, horses, sheep, and goats have?
28. What are the 4 compartments of the ruminant stomach?
29. Label these stomachs.



30. What is the site of microbial digestion in horses?
31. What is known as the mechanical stomach and acts as the "teeth" in the avian digestive anatomy?
32. What are the 3 parts of the monogastric stomach?
33. What are the functions of the gallbladder?
34. What are the functions of the liver?

35. Label this picture of the heart.



November 18th, Lab Practical 2 Prep

1. Serum comes from a coagulated sample, whereas plasma comes from an uncoagulated sample.
2. What is the liquid component of blood?
Plasma
3. What part of a spun blood tube will contain immune cells?
Buffy coat
4. What blood cell type is most plentiful in blood?
Erythrocytes
5. "Normal" blood ranges can differ based on what?
Breed, age, geographic location, and sex
6. What blood cell type has a function in the immune system?
White blood cells
7. What blood cell type will work to form blood clots?
Platelets
8. What makes up most of the plasma?
Water, it makes up about 92%
9. What is a term that refers to the maintenance of balance within the vascular system?
Hemostasis
10. What are the cup-shaped subdivisions of the ureter within the kidney?
The calyces
11. What is the fibrous connective tissue outer membrane of the kidney, which is protective?
The renal capsule
12. Where do the collecting ducts empty into?
The renal pelvis
13. What is the outer layer of the kidney where the renal corpuscles are found?
The renal cortex
14. What are the cone-shaped masses that form the renal medulla?
The renal pyramids

15. What is the blood vessel that arises directly from the aorta and supplies the kidneys?
The renal artery
16. What is the inner region of the kidney where the loops of Henle are found?
The renal medulla
17. What is the "dent" in the kidney where the ureter and blood supply is attached?
The renal hilus
18. What is the duct that transports urine from the renal pelvis to the urinary bladder?
The ureter
19. What is the area where the collecting ducts merge?
The renal crest
20. At the Glomerulus, fluid from the bloodstream is filtered through the blood vessel wall into the Bowman's capsule. This fluid is called ultrafiltrate of plasma. It is very similar to blood plasma except that it does not contain blood cells or the larger plasma proteins. The filtrate then moves along the nephron. As it progresses, certain portions of its constituents are taken back into the bloodstream via the capillaries surrounding the nephron. This is called selective resorption. Only the constituents necessary to the body are reabsorbed such as glucose, amino acids, and a few others to maintain optimal conditions in the ECF, such as Sodium and water. Metabolic waste products, such as urea and excess amounts of water, sodium, etc, remain in the nephron and pass into the collecting ducts where they move down the ureter into the bladder as urine.
21. What does food leave the stomach as?
Chyme
22. What are the 3 parts of the small intestine in order?
Duodenum, Jejunum, Ileum
23. What is the largest gland in the body?
The liver
24. T/F, Digestion does not occur in the crop.
True

25. Accessory organ to the liver is called what?

The gallbladder

26. What is the site of the bulk of absorption of nutrients?

The small intestine

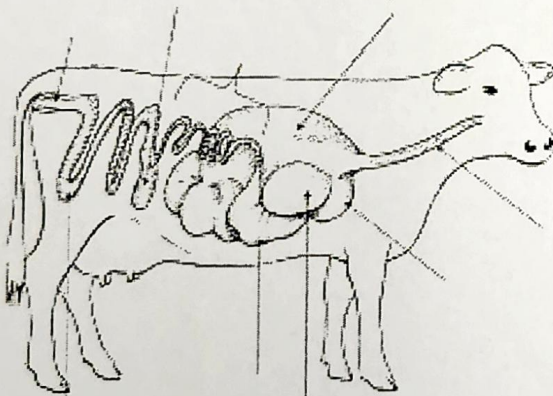
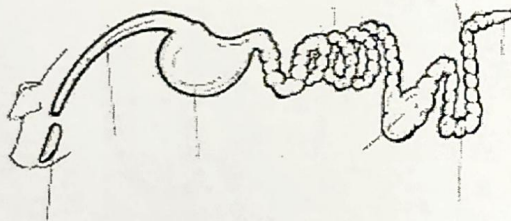
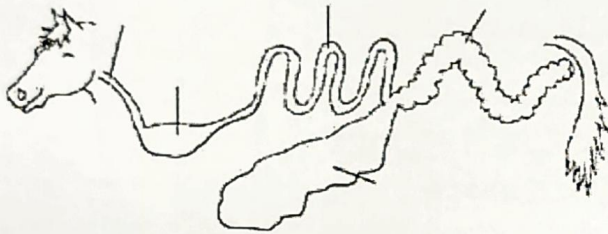
27. What type of teeth do cattle, horses, sheep, and goats have?

Hypsodont

28. What are the 4 compartments of the ruminant stomach?

Rumen, Reticulum, Abomasum, Omasum

29. Label these stomachs.



30. What is the site of microbial digestion in horses?

The cecum

31. What is known as the mechanical stomach and acts as the "teeth" in the avian digestive anatomy?

Ventriculus

32. What are the 3 parts of the monogastric stomach?

Fundus, Body, Pyloric antrum

33. What are the functions of the gallbladder?

It stores bile. It also assists in recycling RBCs through the liver.

34. What are the functions of the liver?

- Largest gland in the body
- Sugar, lipid and protein metabolism
- Removal of waste products
- Synthesis of bile salts
- Storage
- Phagocytosis - removal of waste
- Activation of Vitamin D

35. Label this picture of the heart.

