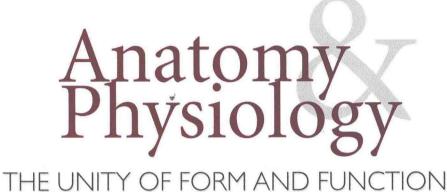


Kenneth S. Saladin



Kenneth S. Saladin

Georgia College and State University

with
Carol Mattson Porth, R.N., M.S.N., Ph.D.
Clinical Consultant



WCB/McGraw-Hill

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ANATOMY & PHYSIOLOGY: THE UNITY OF FORM AND FUNCTION

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This book is printed on acid-free paper.

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 0 VNH/VNH 9 0 9 8 7

ISBN 0-697-23087-2

Vice president, editorial director: Kevin T. Kane

Publisher: Michael D. Lange

Sponsoring editor: Kristine Noel Tibbetts Developmental editor: Kelly A. Drapeau Marketing manager: Keri L. Witman

Project manager: Sue Dillon Production supervisor: Deb Donner

Designer: K. Wayne Harms

Interior and cover design: Jeff Storm

Photo research coordinator: John C. Leland

Art editor: Kathleen Timp Compositor: Shepherd Inc. Typeface: 10/12 Melior Printer: Von Hoffman Press Cover image: The Observatory Group

The credits section for this book begins on page 1088 and is considered an extension of the copyright page.

Library of Congress Cataloging-in Publication Data

Saladin, Kenneth S.

Anatomy and physiology: the unity of form and function / Kenneth

S. Saladin. — 1st ed.

p. cm.

Includes index.

ISBN 0-697-23087-2

1. Human physiology. 2. Human anatomy.

[DNLM: 1. Anatomy. 2. Physiology. QS4 S159a 1998]

QP34.5.S23 1998

612-dc21

DNLM/DLC

for Library of Congress

97-34190

CIP

When ordering this title, use ISBN 0-07-115547-3

http://www.mhhe.com

Preface to Instructors

A New Approach to the Study of Anatomy and Physiology

t may seem surprising that anyone would launch another textbook of human anatomy and physiology when there are already so many to choose from. I set out to express a unique vision of how to present the subject. During the development of the manuscript, the comments of more than 300 reviewers assured the editorial team and me that we were, indeed, on to something that would be received as a novel and welcome entry into this field. We pulled out all the stops to make this a textbook without equal. I explain here how it differs from others, and in the Preface to Students that follows, I discuss pedagogic features of special relevance to them. I encourage instructors to read that as well, since it deals with issues important to the effective use of the book and with some of the most fundamental differences between this A&P textbook and others.

Intended Audience

I designed Anatomy and Physiology: The Unity of Form and Function for a two-semester college course, primarily for students who hope to enter the health professions. I assume little or no prior college chemistry or cell biology. Chapters 2 to 5 are a comprehensive introduction to these subjects. I also assume that many students, like mine, are still forming the study and thinking habits essential for success in the technical disciplines. Thus, the book aims not only to convey information, but also to promote the development of these skills through a consistent framework of pedagogic devices in each chapter. A "Brushing Up" list at the start of each chapter reminds students that each chapter builds on knowledge gained from those before it and gives instructors more flexibility to cover the chapters in a different order than presented.

Novel and Unifying Themes

Certain themes are indispensable to the teaching of A&P and are well represented in these pages. Students are re-

peatedly reminded of the central importance of homeostasis, the complementarity of form and function, and the cellular basis of all anatomy and physiology. Clinical applications and dysfunctions are used generously, not only to lend deeper insight into the normal function of the body, but also to demonstrate why this subject is relevant to the student's career aspirations.

But in addition to these time-honored themes, the book introduces some that are more unusual in the A&P marketplace of ideas—scientific method, biomedical history, and human evolution. These are among the elements that reviewers found most noteworthy and welcome. They enrich and humanize the subject and promote analytical thinking. The textbook controversies that have raged in American newspapers, school board meetings, and federal courts have made it glaringly apparent how few people understand what science is, how to weigh competing claims of truth, and how to distinguish science from pseudoscience. Many biology textbooks have redressed these misunderstandings by paying increasing attention to scientific thought and method and to the personalities and history of science. Anatomy and physiology textbooks, however, have lagged behind. A&P is a field jampacked with information. Students and instructors want clinical relevance, and it may be hard to see how there could be room to include any history, biography, or the philosophy of science. But without compromising information on the basic biology of the human body, and without glossing over clinical applications of this information, I have woven these other threads into the story and produced a textbook no longer than others written for the same market niche.

Scientific Method Most A&P textbooks do little more than present facts, creating the impression that science is a massive body of data rather than a method of discovery. If students have no appreciation of how such information was obtained, then they have no particular reason to believe that it's more trustworthy than any other claims to truth. If any science is vulnerable to boisterous fads and costly frauds, it is surely the health sciences. In this field, we have a special duty to cultivate scientific skepticism and sound judgment. I introduce some basic ideas of scientific method in chapter 1 and reinforce them with asides and thought questions throughout the book.

A Historical and Humanistic Perspective A&P has a colorful, engrossing history. I often make time in my lectures for little stories of biomedical history, and these are among the things students remember most favorably in their course evaluations, spontaneous feedback, and return visits. Thus, I have instilled that approach into this book. Chapter 1 describes the growth of rationalism in medical thought from the ancient Greeks to the dawn of modern science. Later chapters carry on the story with vignettes of the discoverers, their tribulations, and their sacrifices in engrossing, sometimes poignant and tragic stories—for example, Rosalind Franklin's undercelebrated role in the discovery of DNA structure; William Beaumont's studies of gastric function on the reluctant "man with the hole in his stomach": the bitter feud that followed Crawford Long's discovery of ether anesthesia; and Charles Drew's pioneering work in blood banking before he, himself, bled to death. We can hope that such stories inspire our students to enter their professions with more historical and humane vision and make their reading more satisfying.

Human Evolution The human body can never be fully appreciated without a sense of its evolutionary past. Much of what we know about it has been won through comparative anatomy and physiology-twin sciences grounded in evolutionary theory. Evolution provides a deep and inspiring vision of human form and function, as recognized by several books of "evolutionary (Darwinian) medicine" that appeared in the 1990s for general readers and by a growing number of research and review papers in the medical journals. Yet the recent textbook controversies have left legions of teachers wary of covering this subject, emboldened some to denounce it, and flooded our colleges with students who have never been exposed to the most revolutionary idea and unifying principle in all of biology. This is perhaps the first A&P textbook that gives more than a brief nod to the subject. Chapter 1 introduces the logic of natural selection and a few high points of human evolution. Later chapters reinforce the point with evolutionary insights ranging from muscle anatomy to menopause. I use comparative A&P to explain such features as skeletal adaptations to bipedalism, the four-chambered heart, and the nephron loop—not merely to state that we differ from other animals, but to show why our differences are adaptive.

Developmental Biology and Aging Some instructors will want to know how much embryology the book covers. I describe the embryonic development of the bones, central nervous system, pituitary, heart, and reproductive systems, but not of the integumentary, muscular, lymphatic, respiratory, urinary, or digestive systems. Some omissions are necessary in any book, and I had two reasons for these particular ones: a tepid response from re-

viewers on their necessity and my feeling that the space would be better dedicated to the *aging* of the organ systems. Demographers and journalists frequently remind us of the health-care implications of a population that is markedly increasing in age. Our students today will be caring for this aging population tomorrow. In this context, I find it more important that they understand, for example, how the skin ages and how this affects other organ systems than how it develops in the embryo. In addition, the quality of life in old age depends on how we treat our bodies in our youth. Most of our students are at an age when they can best benefit from this foresight. Chapter 29 therefore has a system-by-system overview of age-related changes in the body.

Clinical Concepts and Consultants

The best understanding of human form and function often comes from an appreciation of what happens when things go wrong. It could be rather dull for a student to study ion pumps, for example, just because scientists have decreed that they are important. But if the student can empathize with a child with cystic fibrosis, then understand how the symptoms of CF result from a defect in chloride pumps, cell membranes and ion pumps take on striking relevance to a future nurse or respiratory therapist. Thus, I have repeatedly used clinical examples and thought questions to lead the student to deeper insights into normal human form and function.

In developing these applications, I was aided not only by my local colleagues and the instructors who reviewed the manuscript, but also by Dr. Carol Mattson Porth, author of a leading textbook, *Pathophysiology: Concepts of Altered Health States* (J. B. Lippincott Company), who served as clinical consultant to this project. I was also significantly aided in this by my in-house clinical consultant, a registered nurse to whom I have been married for 18 years and who played an active role in the development of this book. I am grateful to both for their valuable input.

Chapter Content and Order

The order and content of the chapters is clear enough from the Table of Contents, but let me call your attention to a few places where these differ from other A&P textbooks.

Major Themes of A&P Chapter 1, Major Themes of Anatomy and Physiology, has two purposes: to set a historical and philosophical stage for the study of A&P and to identify five major themes that run through the rest of the book—the unity of form and function, the hierarchy of human structure, cell theory, evolution, and homeostasis. This chapter addresses the meaning of human

life through two questions: What is life? and What is a human? It places humans in taxonomic context and describes the characteristics that define our species. It introduces the logic of Darwinian thought and describes how the habitats of our ancestors shaped several aspects of human form and function we now take for granted. The section on scientific method discusses inductive and hypothetico-deductive reasoning, experimental design, and peer review, and clarifies the widely misunderstood concepts of fact, law, and theory in science. This is followed by a short history of medical thought, extending roughly from Hippocrates to Harvey, with emphasis on people who challenged and overthrew entrenched superstitions and dogmas. Some reviewers felt that this section ended prematurely and wished it had continued into the twentieth century, but those stories are told in the sidebars and vignettes of later chapters. The twentieth-century ideas of homeostasis and feedback, however, have such central importance that they are presented in chapter 1.

We have grown accustomed to finding directional terminology, body planes, membranes, cavities, and so forth treated in chapter 1 of most A&P textbooks. I found it more effective, however, to consolidate this information in a 15-page atlas following that chapter. The beautiful illustrations subsequently prepared for the atlas further enhance its value as a stand-alone reference. Since the terminology introduced here is fundamental to the rest of the book, I conclude the atlas with a set of self-testing questions similar to those in the chapters, and I include it in the test items in the *Instructor's Manual* and *Student Study Guide*.

Chemistry Well-prepared students can probably skip chapter 2, Matter and Energy, and focus on chapter 3, The Molecules of Life. Chapter 2 deals with general and inorganic chemistry and elementary principles of thermodynamics. Chapter 3 is concerned with biochemistry, including enzymology but not the nucleic acids (see chapter 5). It gives a clear but concise introduction to the synthesis and uses of ATP, sufficient for understanding such later topics as muscle physiology but without going prematurely into such details as glycolysis and the citric acid cycle. Those are treated in chapter 26.

Cytology and Histology Chapter 4 focuses on cell structure and membrane transport processes, while chapter 5 deals with the nucleic acids, protein synthesis and secretion, mitosis and the cell cycle, and fundamentals of heredity. Most textbooks bury heredity in the last chapter, which I feel is a mistake. It would be difficult to explain blood types, sickle-cell anemia, or color blindness, for example, if a student had no concept of dominant and recessive alleles, codominance, sex linkage, and pleiotropy. I reserve anomalies such as nondis-

junction and trisomy to the final chapter, but I feel it is important to introduce the basic ideas of normal heredity early. Chapter 6, Histology, concludes part 1. The student is then prepared to embark on a study of the organ systems.

Systems of Support and Movement The next six chapters and atlas B concern the integumentary, skeletal, and muscular systems. Beginning in chapter 7, each organ system has a feature we call Connective Issues—a chart that shows how that system affects others and is affected by them. The order of the muscular system chapters is opposite that found in most books. I treat gross anatomy of the muscular system (chapter 11) before its physiology (chapter 12). There are two reasons for this: (1) It provides a continuous story line from the morphology of the bones, through the joints and their actions, to the muscles and tendons that produce those actions and whose origins and insertions are explained with reference to bone morphology. (2) It links muscle as an excitable tissue to the ensuing chapter on neurons. Resting membrane potentials, action potentials, and synaptic function are introduced for the first time in the muscle physiology chapter (12) and segue into the more detailed investigation of these processes in the neuron chapter (13). Atlas B, Surface Anatomy, is a set of photographs of living subjects showing muscular and skeletal anatomy. It ends with a photographic quiz that can engage your students in relating surface structure to the skeletomuscular anatomy described in chapters 9 to 11.

Systems of Integration and Control The next five chapters deal with the nervous and endocrine systems. Today's major two-semester textbooks have at least five chapters on the nervous system, and some have six or seven. Most of us are struggling to finish the first semester at this point, and many instructors and students are finding this much material on the nervous system unmanageable at term's end—all the more so for students because this is one of the hardest systems for them to understand. Among instructors, there seem to be increasing calls for a more concise treatment of the nervous system. I have therefore limited it to four chapters: chapter 13, Nervous Tissue; chapter 14, The Central Nervous System; chapter 15, The Peripheral Nervous System and Reflexes; and chapter 16, Sense Organs. Under reflexes in chapter 15, I include both somatic reflexes and visceral autonomic reflexes. Under sense organs in chapter 16, I include not only the special senses but also the general (somesthetic) senses, which some authors treat in separate chapters.

In the endocrine system (chapter 17), I depart from convention by treating the glands and their hormones before the cellular and molecular mechanisms of hormone synthesis, transport, and action. This enables students to start with the perspective they usually find easiest to grasp and then move on to the finer cellular and molecular details, which tend to give them more trouble. It also provides a "cast of characters"—an inventory of glands and hormones—that we can call upon to explain how hormones work. This has worked better in my teaching than the molecules-to-organs approach, which discourages some chemophobic students from hope of understanding the subject. This chapter also covers topics a little beyond the scope of the endocrine system—the eicosanoids and stress.

Systems of Regulation and Maintenance The next nine chapters concern the circulatory, immune, respiratory, urinary, and digestive systems. Chapter 18, on the blood, introduces antigens and antibodies in the context of blood typing, transfusions, and Rh compatibility, but the details of immunology and leukocyte functions are treated in chapter 21. Chapters 19 and 20 discuss the heart and the blood vessels and circulation, respectively. Chapter 21 embraces the lymphatic system, nonspecific resistance, and specific immunity.

Except for the detour into immunology, we return quickly to systems that regulate the blood composition, pH, and blood pressure, namely the respiratory and urinary systems. Most textbooks treat the urinary system in association with the reproductive system. If this were only an anatomy book, I would do so too, since they have several points of embryological and anatomical relationship. But from a physiological standpoint, the urinary system has a much closer working relationship with the circulatory and respiratory systems. The kidneys regulate the hematocrit, they have more influence on blood pressure than any other organ, they collaborate with the respiratory system in controlling the acidbase balance of the blood, and they regulate the concentrations of other blood solutes. In turn, the kidneys are regulated by hormones that are secreted in response to blood pressure variations, and the capillary fluid exchange mechanisms studied in chapter 20 are needed for students to understand glomerular filtration and tubular reabsorption. In light of this intimate, bidirectional relationship between the organ systems, it seems a mistake to separate the circulatory and urinary systems any more than necessary. Chapter 24, Water, Electrolyte, and Acid-Base Balance, ties together many of the concepts from the preceding circulatory, respiratory, and urinary chapters.

This section of the book ends with chapters 25 and 26 on digestion, nutrition, and metabolism. Chapter 26 also covers the issues of body heat and thermoregulation. In chapter 26, I kept the tables of nutrient requirements and functions relatively concise. Some books go on for page after page listing nutrient functions that require a knowledge of enzymes and metabolic pathways beyond the scope of an introduc-

tory textbook. Health science students who need that knowledge usually receive it in a later nutrition course. In discussing intermediary metabolism, I have again tried to convey the clearest possible "big picture" unbelabored by the structural formulae of metabolic intermediates. This chapter discusses mechanisms of appetite and satiety more than most textbooks do, and covers blood lipoproteins in a way that reviewers found especially clear and original.

Reproduction and Development Chapter 27 covers not only the male reproductive system but also some general issues of reproductive biology: What is sex? What defines male and female? What prenatal factors govern sexual differentiation? Meiosis is also introduced here. Chapter 28 runs the normal gamut of female reproductive biology through prenatal differentiation, puberty and adolescence, adult reproductive cycles, pregnancy, and lactation. Chapter 29 covers prenatal development, neonatal adaptations, and congenital anomalies, then jumps to the other end of the life span and discusses the senescence of each organ system in some depth. The last topic can serve as an excellent capstone to a twosemester course, not only sensitizing students to some issues of gerontology, but also refreshing their memory of concepts treated in earlier chapters. It integrates the organ systems by showing how each is affected by senescence of the others, thus reinforcing the concept of system interactions conveyed through the Connective Issues pages. Chapter 29 concludes with molecular to evolutionary theories of senescence; issues of longevity and death; and in the final chapter essay, new beginnings through reproductive technology.

End Matter

At the back of the book are a periodic table of the elements, color-coded with reference to human physiology and with a short discussion of the history and logic of the table; answers to the objective chapter review questions; a brief discussion, Understanding Biomedical Vocabulary, which gives insight into understanding word derivations; and a 1,000-word glossary. A well-crafted glossary is an important working tool for the student, and I did not want this to be a last-minute rush job done as the book was being readied for press. I began early to gather terms from the manuscript that I felt the student would refer back to most often and to write clear, complete, unambiguous definitions.

Answers to the more analytical Testing Your Comprehension questions at the end of each chapter exceeded our space limits for this book, but are printed in the *Student Study Guide* and *Instructor's Manual*. Answers to the Think About It questions dispersed through each chapter are also in the *Instructor's Manual* but not

in the *Study Guide*. You can make these available to your students or withhold them and assign those questions to your class. Answers are not provided for the Key Point Review questions that come at intervals through each chapter, mostly for lack of space but also because these usually are simple recall questions that can be answered from the material within the preceding five or six pages.

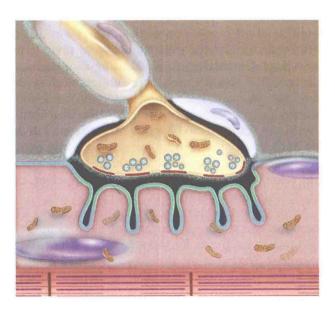
Inside the back cover are 400 of the word roots and affixes most often footnoted throughout the text, and inside the front cover are reference tables of symbols, weights, measures, and biomedical abbreviations.

Key Features

Art Program

Today's A&P students are the heirs to a rich tradition of medical illustration extending from the historic art of Vesalius through *Gray's Anatomy* and its twentieth-century successors. That tradition just got richer, as the medical illustrators of The Observatory Group, Inc. (OGI) of Cincinnati, Ohio, combined their anatomical training and state-of-the-art technology to produce the illustrations in this textbook and its ancillaries. Many of these began as my own black-ink and colored-pencil drawings of new concepts that I felt would be helpful or necessary. But it was the artists of OGI who brought these concepts to life with a wonderful palette, translucency, and three-dimensionality that exceeded my expectations.

Whatever success I may enjoy with this writing endeavor, I will owe a great deal to accredited medical illustrators Lisa Petkun-Klancher, Quade Paul, and



Emiko Koike; graphic illustrators Jenny Robinson, Troy Hitch, and Susan Young; and contributing medical illustrators Stephanie Orr and David Baker. We worked together very closely to ensure the best combination of scientific accuracy and artistic skill. When you look at such figures as the neuromuscular junction shown on this page, the muscle spindle on page 526, or the middle ear on page 565 and compare them to the same subjects illustrated in other textbooks, perhaps you will agree that these illustrators have created an entirely new echelon of artistic quality in A&P textbooks. These figures are available to adopters in formats that can be integrated into your lectures, ranging from color transparencies to a CD-ROM for Powerpoint presentations (see Supplemental Materials).

Supplemental Materials

In addition to this book itself, the production team has commissioned and assembled a rich package of supplemental materials, some of them obtainable by students, and others provided to qualified instructors who adopt the book.

- 1. Anatomy and Physiology Laboratory Manual by Eric Wise (0-697-20554-1) is a new manual written to support this textbook, but is suitable for independent use. This manual uses the same fourcolor art program as this book and follows the same order of presentation. Dissection exercises are based on the cat but are not indispensable to the manual. It is accompanied by a separate Instructor's Manual (0-697-20555-X), which contains solutions and keys for grading laboratory reports.
- 2. Instructor's Manual and Test Item File by David Evans (0-697-23097-X) includes suggested lecture outlines, chapter overviews, key concepts, discussion topics, transparency list, suggested readings, learning strategies, lists of related media and suppliers, answers to textbook questions, 75 new test questions for each chapter, and a visual testbank of black-and-white transparency masters.
- 3. Student Study Guide by Kenneth S. Saladin (0-697-23096-1) discusses study habits, time management, and A&P "survival tips"; for each chapter, a set of vocabulary-building and content-testing exercises and a practice exam; and for each of the five main sections of the book, a comprehensive practice exam calling for more integration and comparison of information from related chapters. Answer keys are provided for all practice exams and for the Testing Your Comprehension questions in the textbook.
- 4. *MicroTest III* (Windows 0-697-23091-0, Macintosh 0-697-23092-9) is a computerized test generator,

- available free to qualified adopters, which enables instructors to generate tests from questions in the Instructor's Manual.
- 5. Transparencies (0-697-23095-3) include 500 color illustrations and photographs from this book reprinted as overhead lecture transparencies, packaged in a 3-ring binder.
- 6. QuickStudy by Kenneth S. Saladin (IBM 0-697-29787-X, Macintosh 0-697-29788-8) is a computerized study guide for the student with a wide selection of questions for each chapter in true/false, multiple choice, and short answer formats.
- 7. The Dynamic Human Powerpoint Presentation and Visual Resource Library (0-697-39933-8) is a CD-ROM with all of the color art in this textbook and related animations from The Dyamic Human; allows for easy incorporation of all the textbook art into computer-assisted lecture presentations.
- 8. The Dynamic Human CD-ROM, Version 2.0 (Windows 0-697-38935-9; Macintosh 0-697-38936-7) consists of three-dimensional and other visualizations of relationships between human structure and function. A Dynamic Human icon (**) appears in relevant figure legends in this book. A list of these correlations by Jeffrey and Karianne Prince is on page xxvi.
- 9. The Dynamic Human Videodisc (0-697-38937-5) contains all of the CD-ROM animations, with a barcode directory.
- 10. Explorations in Human Biology CD-ROM by George Johnson (Windows, 0-697-37906-X, and Macintosh 0-697-37907-8) consists of 16 interactive animations on human biology.
- 11. Explorations in Cell Biology, Metabolism, and Genetics CD-ROM by George Johnson (Windows and Macintosh 0-697-29214-2) provides 17 colorful animations that afford an engrossing way for students to delve into these often-challenging topics.
- 12. Life Sciences Living Lexicon CD-ROM by William Marchuk (0-697-29266-5) provides interactive vocabulary-building exercises closely related to appendix C, "Understanding Biomedical Vocabulary." It includes the meanings of word roots, prefixes, and suffixes, with illustrations and audio pronunciations.
- 13. Virtual Physiology Lab (0-697-37994-9) has 10 simulations of animal-based experiments common in the physiology component of a laboratory course; allows students to repeat experiments for improved mastery.
- 14. WCB Anatomy and Physiology Videodisc (0-697-27716-X) has more than 30 physiological animations, line art, and photomicrographs, with a barcode directory.

- 15. WCB's Life Science Animations (LSA) contains 53 animations on five VHS videocassettes: Chemistry, the Cell, and Energetics (0-697-25068-7); Cell Division, Heredity, Genetics, Reproduction, and Development (0-697-25069-5); Animal Biology No. 1 (0-697-25070-9); Animal Biology No. 2 (0-697-25071-7); and Plant Biology, Evolution, and Ecology (0-697-26600-1). A videocassette icon () appears in figure legends in this book to alert the reader to related animations. A list of these correlations by Jeffrey and Karianne Prince is on page xxix. Another available videotape is Physiological Concepts of Life Science (0-697-21512-1).
- 16. WCB Anatomy and Physiology Videotape Series consists of four videotapes, free to qualified adopters, including Blood Cell Counting, Identification, and Grouping (0-697-11629-8); Introduction to the Human Cadaver and Prosection (0-697-11177-6); Introduction to Cat Dissection: Cat Musculature (0-697-11630-1); and Internal Organs and Circulatory System of the Cat (0-697-13922-0).
- 17. Human Anatomy and Physiology Study Cards by Kent Van De Graaff, Ward Rhees, and Christopher Creek (0-697-26447-5) is a boxed set of 300 illustrated cards (3 × 5 in), each of which concisely summarizes a concept of structure or function, defines a term, and provides a concise table of related information.
- 18. Coloring Guide to Anatomy and Physiology by Robert and Judith Stone (0-697-17109-4) consists of outline drawings and text that emphasize learning through color association. Students retain information through a meditative exercise in color-coding structures and correlated labels. This can be an especially effective aid for students who remember visual concepts more easily than verbal ones.
- 19. Atlas of the Skeletal Muscles by Robert and Judith Stone (0-697-13790-2) illustrates each skeletal muscle in a diagram that the student can color, and provides a concise table of the origin, insertion, action, and innervation of each muscle.
- 20. Laboratory Atlas of Anatomy and Physiology, 2/e, by Douglas Eder et al. (0-697-39480-8) is a full-color atlas including histology, skeletal and muscular anatomy, dissections, and reference tables.
- 21. Case Histories in Human Physiology, 2/e, by Donna Van Wynsberghe and Gregory Cooley (0-697-13791-0) stimulates analytical thinking through case studies and problem solving; includes an instructor's answer key.
- 22. Survey of Infectious and Parasitic Diseases by Kent Van De Graaff (0-697-27535-3) is a booklet of essential information on 100 of the most significant infectious diseases.

Acknowledgments

Any project of this magnitude involves an enormous team effort, and I am gratefully indebted to the people who made it happen. Thank you, first of all, to Colin Wheatley for sensing that this book was in me waiting to come out, and for securing the opportunity to produce it. Thanks to Michael Lange for making me feel so much at home with WCB/McGraw-Hill and for sparing no effort to put the company's confidence and resources into making this book second to none. The team of Kris Noel Tibbetts, Kelly Drapeau, Sue Dillon, Carrie Burger, John Leland. Kathleen Timp, and Darlene Schueller were wonderful in their ability to make all the trains run on time and keep me reasonably sane and optimistic, even through the periods of daunting details and relentless deadlines. Copyeditors Ann Mirels and Laura Beaudoin provided many helpful content and style suggestions and contributed greatly to the congenial spirit of this collaborative effort.

I am deeply grateful to the artists of OGI, listed earlier, for making this such a visually stimulating book. For original photographic contributions, I am also indebted to Dennis Strete, who prepared histological and cadaver photographs to my specifications, and photographer Joe DeGrandis, who worked with me at Milledgeville to photograph the living models. Many thanks to the students, friends, and family members who modeled for these photographs: Christopher Allen, Laura Ammons, Elizabeth Brown, Amy Burmeister, Mae Carpenter, Valeria Champion, Adam Fraley, Yashica Marshall, Wang Xiaodan, Nathan Williams, Danielle Wychoff; Diane, Emory, and Nicole Saladin; and some who prefer to remain anonymous but to whom I am no less grateful.

For factual content and accuracy, I am indebted to clinical consultant Carol Porth; to Kelly Griffith of Creighton University and the cybervillage of Olde Wundee: and to Harold Reed and Thomas Toney of Georgia College and State University, whose boundless intellects I often picked when technical questions arose. The WCB/McGraw-Hill focus group members and hundreds of reviewers gave tremendously important information, thoughtful critiques, and heartening encouragement throughout the development of this book. Thanks especially to David Evans, Richard Roller, and Al Baccari, who reviewed the entire manuscript and significantly contributed to the development of this book. Many thanks again to David Evans for providing an extensive set of World Wide Web links for each chapter, accessible to students through WCB/McGraw-Hill's home page for Anatomy and Physiology: The Unity of Form and Function at:

http://www.mhhe.com/sciencemath/biology/saladin/

My students were a special source of encouragement as they watched this project develop from raw manuscript to page proofs with keen interest. Many of them read portions of the manuscript and compared it to other books in this field. Sherylyn Bond and Jane Talisman were especially enthusiastic and thorough; their input is reflected at several places in the textbook and study guide.

Thanks to the many colleagues, students, and friends who, in the flesh and on the Internet, provided continual support, encouragement, and suggestions. It was great to have such a community of friends with whom I could vent my frustrations, share ideas, and celebrate the triumphs.

Special thanks to Emory and Nicole for standing by your dad even as he wandered absent-mindedly around the house muttering about editors, page proofs, and deadlines. Last but best of all, thank you, Diane, for sharing the adventure; for modeling your facial expressions for the muscle anatomy chapter; for all your work in reading the manuscript, correcting errors, and checking the glossary and other details—but especially for your love and patience. I married well.

Kenneth S. Saladin

Reviewers

I am very grateful to the many reviewers, most of them anonymous to me until now, who provided substantive information, thoughtful critiques, and heartening encouragement as the manuscript of this book was in development:

M. Abbott Nottingham University School of Harold S. Adams Dabnev S. Lancaster Community College Jerri Adler Lane Community College University of Dundee, School of Nursing and Midwifery Nabil Amer Iordan University Dennis I. Anderson Oklahoma City Community College Edith Applegate Kettering College of Medical Arts R. K. Atkinson University of Southern Queensland Bert Atsma Union County College Albert A. Baccari, Ir. Montgomery County Community Darwish Hasan Badran University of Jordan

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Curtin University of Technology

Glasgow Caledonian University

P. K. Bourne

D. L. Boyell

Julie Harrill Bowers East Tennessee State University

Bradford Boyer Suffolk County Community College

James H. Boyson San Antonio College

J. D. Brammer North Dakota State University

A. Glenn Brice University of Wisconsin-LaCrosse

James Bridger Prince George's Community College

R. F. Brightwell Edith Cowan University

Carol Bryan School of Health and Community Studies, King Alfreds College

Alvin M. Burt Vanderbilt University, School of Nursing and School of Medicine

Mark A. Burton Charles Sturt University

Claranne M. Bush Florence Darlington Technical College

Colin Butler Coventry Technical College

John S. Cameron Wellesley College John R. Capeheart

University of Houston-Downtown

Christine Lorraine Carline School of Health Staffordshire University

Pamela J. Carlton
College of Staten Island

William M. Chamberlain Indiana State University

Carol Fordham Clarke The Nightingale Institute, King's College

Conrad A. Claytor Community Hospital/College of Health Sciences

John Patrick Click Indiana University Southeast

William Cliff
Niagara University

Craig W. Clifford Northeastern State University

Joe Coelho Western Illinois University

D. Colborn

East London and the City Health

Authority

East London and the City Health
Authority
B. Theodore Cole

University of South Carolina Wade L. Collier

Manatee Community College, South Campus

David T. Corey Midlands Technical College

Marion E. Cornelius Central Arizona College

Desmond Cornes Glasgow College of Nursing and Midwifery

Laurie A. Cree University of Technology, Sydney Kuring-gai Campus

James A. Crowder, Jr. Muhlenberg College

Clementine A. de Angelis Tarrant County Junior College Harold F. Delisle Moorpark College

Brent G. DeMars Lakeland Community College

Fiona Ann Dick Forth Valley College

Elissa N. Ditto

Red Rocks Community College

Michele Don Griffith University

Maureen S. Donaldson Bishop State Community College

Gerald R. Dotson Front Range Community College

Douglas Duff

Indiana University–South Bend William E. Dunscombe Union County College

John Dziak

Community College of Allegheny County-Allegheny Campus

Phillip Eichman University of Rio Grande Victor P. Eroschenko University of Idaho

David L. Evans Pennsylvania College of Technology/Penn State University

Robert Farrell Penn State University

Stanley W. Ferguson Community College of Aurora

Sharon Flanagan Nunez Community College

Kathleen Flickinger Iowa State University

Margaret D. Folsom Methodist College Pamela B. Fouché

Walters State Community College

Sarah Fowler Holyoke Community College

Alice M. Fox Harold Washington City College

Wayne Frair The King's College

Marc Franco South Seattle Community College

Frederick R. Frank, Jr.
Volunteer State Community College

Eugenia M. Fulcher Swainsboro Technical Institute

Robert T. Galbraith Crafton Hills College

Frances H. Gallacher Pensacola Junior College

Elizabeth A. Gardner Alvernia College

Elizabeth Gargus Jefferson State Community College

Greg Garman Centralia College

Elizabeth C. Gayton Liverpool Institute of Higher

Dalia Giedrimiene Saint Joseph College Iain F. Gilbert

University of Paisley Mac F. Given Neumann College Sister Terence Glum University of Mary

Helen Godfrey University of the West of England

David L. Goldstein Wright State University

John Gole

Central Missouri State University

Nancy L. Goodyear Bainbridge College

Glenn A. Gorelick Citrus College

Harold J. Grau Christopher Newport University

Donald W. Green New Mexico Junior College

William Hairston Harrisburg Area Community College/ Penn State University

James E. Hall Central Piedmont Community College

Gary B. Hanson Concordia University–Portland

Ruth L. Hays Clemson University Mary D. Healey Springfield College

Kathryn Hedges Indiana University Northwest

Robert E. Herrington Georgia Southwestern State University

William F. Hibschman Harford Community College

Nelda W. Hinckley John A. Logan College Dawn Holtzmeier

Hocking College
Jacqueline A. Homan

South Plains College Robin H. Hooper

Loughborough University of Technology

Julie G. Horsch Casper College James Horwitz

Palm Beach Community College

Herbert W. House Elon College I. M. Hulbert

Birmingham and Solihull College of Nursing and Midwifery

Reinhold Hutz

University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee

Fred L. Jackson Community College of Southern

Community College of Souther Nevada

Patrick Jackson Canadian Memorial Chiropractic College

James M. Janik Miami University

Rosemary C. Jernigan Jefferson Davis Community College

Eldridge F. Johnson University of Tennessee, Memphis College of Medicine

Ronald L. Johnson Arkansas State University

Russell Johnson Ricks College Drusilla Beal Jolly Forsyth Technical Community College

Geoffrey Jowett Brunswick College Valerie G. Kalter Wilkes University

George Karleskint, Jr. St. Louis Community College-Meramec

M. E. Kelly School of Pharmacy, University of Bradford David B. Kieffer

Montgomery College Glenn E. Kietzmann Wayne State College

Paul G. Kimball

Northeast Iowa Community College Iamie King

Craven Community College
Helmut Koch

Husson College Nirmala Kotagal Maryville University

Jeanne Kowalczyk University of South Carolina

Marilyn Lacy
A. J. Ladman
Allegheny University of the Hea

Allegheny University of the Health Sciences MCP ♦ Hahnemann School of Medicine

Paul D. Langer Gwynedd Mercy College

William Langley Butler County Community College

Stephen G. Lebsack Linn-Benton Community College

Donald C. Leynaud

Wabash Valley College Earl F. Lindberg

Davidson Community College Jerri K. Lindsey

Tarrant County Junior College

Norman V. Martin University of Southampton School

of Nursing and Midwifery Grace D. Matzen

Molloy College Craighton S. Mauk

University of Kentucky-Prestonsburg Community College

Marlene McCall Community College of Allegheny County

David McCaugherty
Bath and Swindon College of Health

Vikki L. McCleary University of North Dakota School of Medicine and Health Sciences

Carolyn McCracken Northeast State Technical Community College

Daphne L. McCulloch Glasgow Caledonian University

E. McDonald

North West Lancashire College of Nursing and Health Studies

Paul McGrath University of Newcastle

Pamela S. McLaughlin University of Kentucky, Madisonville

Community College

Christopher McNair Hardin-Simmons University

Margaret S. Merkley Delaware Technical and Community College

Donna Z. Merrill Great Lakes Junior College

Wayne E. Meyer Austin College

Ann Miele Broome Community College

Lewis M. Milner North Central Technical College

James B. Mitchell Moravian College Rose M. Morgan

Minot State University

M. Morris University of the West of England

Peter J. Murray Chester College of Higher Education, School of Nursing and Midwifery

John J. Natalini Quincy University

Ava Nickerson North Central Texas College

Lynne Nicoll Buckinghamshire College of Nursing and Midwifery

Alan Nowicki Highland Community College

Catherine H. O'Brien San Jacinto College South

Omokere E. Odje Central State University

Jonas E. Okeagu Fayetteville State University

Thomas E. Oldfield Ferris State University

Daniel R. Olson Northern Illinois University

Kurt Olson College of St. Catherine

Betsy Ott
Tyler Junior College

Michael A. Palladino Brookdale Community College

David L. Parker Northern Virginia Community College

John D. Pasto Middle Georgia College

Mark Paternostro Pennsylvania College of Technology

Michael J. Patrick Penn State Altoona Brian K. Paulson

Brian K. Paulson California University of Pennsylvania

D. F. Peach Centre for Radiographic Studies Cranfield University

Peter Pearson North Park College

Andrew C. Petersen Cork Regional Technical College

William J. Pietraface SUNY-Oneonta

David J. Porta Bellarmine College/University of Louisville School of Medicine

Dan Porter Amarillo College Michael Postula Parkland College

David R. Pratt Texas A&M University-Kingsville

Nikki Privacky

Palm Beach Community College

Donald W. Puder College of Southern Idaho

David M. Quincey
Bournemouth University

Abdool Farook Rajbally School of Health, Biological and Environmental Science Middlesex University

Dell P. Redding Evergreen Valley College

Ralph E. Reiner College of the Redwoods

Dennis Rich Naugatuck Valley Community and Technical College

Dan Rogers Somerset Community College

Richard A. Roller Baylor College of Medicine

Terence B. Rooney Cowal Training Institute/University of Paisley

Roscoe B. Root Lansing Community College

Geraldine Ross Highline Community College

Evelyn Rutty School of Nursing and Midwifery, University of Wolverhampton

Patrick Saintas Institute of Nursing and Midwifery University of Brighton

Jane J. Salisbury Edison State Community College

Veena Sallan Owensboro Community College, University of Kentucky

David Saltzman Santa Fe Community College

Stephen N. Sarikas Lasell College

Kathryn J. Saunders Glasgow Caledonian University

Annette Schaefer New York City Technical College/CUNY

Fred H. Schindler Indian Hills Community College

Linda A. Serrianne Trocaire College

Marilyn L. Shaver Ashland Community College-University of Kentucky

Judith T. Shea Kutztown University

Jacqueline R. Shepperson Winston-Salem State University

Janet Anne Sherman Pennsylvania College of Technology

Brian R. Shmaefsky Kingwood College

Casey A. Shonis Bloomsburg University

John R. Sibbald University of Wollongong George Simpson Liverpool John Moores University

Robert A. Sinclair Emeritus San Antonio College

Paul Keith Small Eureka College

Rosalyn Snellen Southwest Baptist University

Gordon Snyder Schoolcraft College

Fitzgerald Spencer Southern University

George F. Spiegel, Jr. Mid-Plains Community College

Wilma M. Steedman Queen Margaret College

Ralph W. Stevens III Old Dominion University

Kerstin Stoedefalke Colby-Sawyer College

Ken Strudwick West Sussex College of Nursing and Midwifery

Ruth D. Stutts Bishop State Community College

Eric L. Sun Macon College

R. Bruce Sundrud Harrisburg Area Community College

Cynthia A. Surmacz Bloomsburg University

R. S. Taylor Postgraduate Medical School/ University of Exeter

Kenneth Wm. Thomulka Phila College of Pharmacy and Science

Karen Thrasher Lifeline Home Health

Colin Torrance University of Wales Swansea

Brian Tsukimura California State University, Fresno Robin Vance Union College

Frank V. Veselovsky South Puget Sound Community College

Raghunath A. Virkar Kean College of New Jersey

Eugene Volz Sacramento City College

Samuel E. Wages South Plains College

Roger Watson The University of Edinburgh

M. Anne Waugh Lothian College of Health Studies

S. G. West University of Huddersfield

University of Huddersfield

Katherine Whelchel Anoka-Ramsey Community College

John Whetton Nottingham Trent University

Billy J. Wilbanks Jacksonville College

Janet Wilcoxon Shropshire and Staffordshire College of Nursing and Midwifery

Peter J. Wilkin Purdue University North Central

Betty M. Williams Allied School of Remedial Massage

Ron Williamson Copiah-Lincoln Community College

Clarence C. Wolfe Northern Virginia Community College

David M. Wolfrom Paducah Community College

Bob Wyatt Seminole State College

Xiaobo Yu Kean University of New Jersey

Samuel J. Zeakes Radford University

1996 Focus Group Participants (Art Program)

Craig W. Clifford Northeastern State University Darla H. Culmer

Broward Community College

Gregory R. Garman Centralia College

Gary B. Hanson Concordia University-Portland Margaret S. Merkley Delaware Technical and Community College

Shirley Mulcahy San Diego Mesa College

Geraldine Y. Ross Highline Community College

George F. Spiegel, Jr.
Mid-Plains Community College

1997 Focus Group Participants (Ancillaries, Internet, and Technology)

David M. Bastedo San Bernardino Valley College

Philip J. Costa Queensborough Community College

Jacqueline A. Homan South Plains College

Fred L. Jackson Community College of Southern Nevada Theodore Markus Kingsborough Community College

Michael A. Palladino Brookdale Community College

Nikki Privacky Palm Beach Community College

Norman A. Scherzer Essex County College

Henry L. Scurry Miami-Dade Community College

Preface to Students

s you embark on your study of human A&P, I count you among my wider sphere of students and consider it my job not only to present you with information you will need in your career, but also to make it enjoyable and provide you with aids to understanding it. Your success may depend partly on how effectively you use these features, so I would like to familiarize you with them.

Chapter Outline Before you begin a chapter, it is important to have a broad overview of what it covers. This is provided by an outline on the first page of each chapter, page-referenced to facilitate your later review and study.

Brushing Up Knowledge doesn't come in little compartments that you can forget as soon as an exam is over. In the health professions, you must have a comprehensive understanding of the entire body, and as you begin each new book chapter, you will need to remember concepts covered in earlier ones. Chapters 3 to 29 have a "Brushing Up" box that lists major concepts, with page references, that you should understand before continuing. If your memory is rusty, review those pages before you start the new material. "Brushing Up" will also help in the event that your instructor covers the chapters in a different order than the book does and you haven't yet studied information that is prerequisite to understanding the new chapter.

Objectives and Key Point Review There's no escaping the fact that human A&P encompasses a lot of information, but you don't have to swallow it all in one bite. I divide each chapter into short, digestible sections averaging five to six pages each. Each section begins with a short list of objectives and ends with a few self-testing questions titled "Key Point Review." This makes it easier for you to break down the subject matter, plan your goals for a study session, and test your progress at frequent intervals. Use the Key Point Review as a test of your memory and ability to explain an idea, not your ability to look it up. To get the most out of them, answer the questions in writing and without looking back at the text. It's doubtful that your instructor will allow you to look up answers during an exam, so you don't cheat yourself by doing so on practice questions. I regret that there isn't enough space to print the answers to these, but most of them are based on simple recall and you can check your answers by reading back just a

few pages and discussing the questions with your study partners. They don't cover every important concept in a section. Getting them right doesn't guarantee that you're completely prepared for your instructor's exam, but getting several of them wrong does indicate that you need to study a section more carefully.

Think About It Success in the health professions requires far more than memorization. More important is your insight and ability to apply what you remember to new cases and problems. Scattered throughout each chapter are four or five "Think About It" questions identified by a brain icon. Pause for a moment at these points, reflect on what you have just read, and see how well you can apply that knowledge to these questions. Ideally, you'll find yourself figuring out more about the body than I directly tell you, and the most exciting kind of knowledge is that which you discover for yourself. These questions may lead to new insights into the relationship between concepts presented in different chaptersfor example, how an egg's way of blocking excess sperm resembles the way a nerve cell releases its chemical signals. The answers to these questions are in the Instructor's Manual. Your instructor might provide them for you, or might prefer that you think them through for yourself before he or she discloses the answer.

Special Topics and Chapter Essays Each chapter has three to five Special Topics intended as diversionary reading for enjoyment, not as part of the core information essential to a chapter. Most of these fall into three categories: the clinical relevance of a concept; historical sketches of the personalities and events behind the facts of A&P; and evolutionary insights into the body's structure and function. The essay at the end of each chapter has a similar purpose but allows a topic to be explored in a little more depth. They range from technical subjects such as medical imaging and genetic engineering to engrossing historical accounts of how a frontier military doctor studied digestion in a man with a shotgun wound, and how ether went from being a party drug to a surgical anesthetic.

Vocabulary Aids: Word Origins and Pronunciation Guides At first, the field of A&P seems to present a bewildering array of new terms that many find difficult to spell, pronounce, and remember. This is a field with a large, rich vocabulary that can be either a friend or foe to

your progress. I find that my students use terms with more confidence and accuracy if they recognize the roots that compose them. I've taught a course on this since 1983, and many of my students have reported back from schools of medicine, nursing, and physical therapy to say how much it helped them in their professional coursework.

Therefore, when I introduce a new term, I frequently include a footnote that gives you the derivation of the word. A list of the 400 most common word derivations is included inside the back cover, and appendix C, Understanding Biomedical Vocabulary, gives you some pointers on how to become more comfortable with new terms. You will soon recognize that such elements as hypo-, natri-, -cyte, and -itis occur over and over in the book. As their meanings become familiar, you will approach pronunciation, spelling, and comprehension with more confidence and proficiency.

Pronunciation is a difficult issue for many students; it's hard to remember words that we can't pronounce in the first place. You will find pronunciation guides in parentheses following new terms. I worked with many of my students to develop a style for these, like pro-NUN-see-AY-shun, that they found simple and easy to understand. I encourage you to sound out words as you read and review. Good pronunciation will greatly improve your memory and understanding and will create a more professional impression on your future instructors, supervisors, and peers.

Study Outline Each chapter ends with a chapter review. Part of this is a Study Outline that can be used as a basis for organizing your work. It organizes the key points you should know about and gives page references so that you can easily check your knowledge, organize your facts, and review the relevant pages.

Vocabulary Checklist The boldfaced terms in a chapter are listed in a page-referenced vocabulary checklist at the end of each chapter. These terms are listed in the order presented in the chapter, which has two advantages over an alphabetical list: (1) it enables you to review the terms one section at a time and to correlate the vocabulary list with the study outline that precedes it, and (2) it keeps related terms together, which makes it easier to remember their meanings. To save space, I do not repeat terms that are listed and defined in tables within the body of the chapter, but I include a note that advises you which tables to study. Terms in the Special Topics and Chapter Essays are not listed. Add these to your list if your instructor tests on that material.

Testing Your Recall Each chapter has 10 multiple choice and 10 short answer questions you can use to check your knowledge. Answer the questions without looking up the answers, then check your answers in appendix B and restudy any concepts you missed.

Connective Issues The human organ systems do not, of course, exist in isolation from each other. Diseases of the circulatory system can lead to failure of the urinary system and aging of the skin can lead to weakening of the skeleton, for example. For each organ system, I include a page called "Connective Issues" to show how it affects other systems of the body and is affected by them. These beautifully illustrated pages will help you get the big picture and appreciate the body as an integrated whole.

Interactions Between the NERVOUS SYSTEM and Other Organ Systems

- Integumentary System

 Demoides consations of heat, cold, pressure, pain, and vibration;
- Provides sensations of near, coul. pressure, pain, and violation protects peripheral nerves
 Nervous system regulates piloerection and sweating; controls cutaneous blood flow to regulate heat loss

- Skeletal System
 Serves as reservoir of Ca^(*) needed for neural function; protects CNS and some peripheral nerves
 Nervous stimulation generates muscle tension essential for bone development and remodeling

- to thoughts, emotions, and motor commands that Somatic nervous system activates skeletal muscles and maintains muscle tone

- Endocrine System

- Delivers 0, and carries away wastes: transports hormones to and from CNS. CSF produced from and returned to blood. Revrous system regulates heartheat, blood vessel diameters, blood pressure, and routing of blood; influences blood clotting.

Lymphatic/Immune Systems

Immune cells provide protection and promote tissue repair Neves innevate lymphoid organs and influence development and nativity of immune cells; nervous system plays a role in regulating immune response; emotional states influence susceptibility to infec

- Respiratory System

 Provides 07, temoves C07, and helps to maintain proper pH for
- neural function

 Nervous system regulates rate and depth of respiration

Prinary System
Disposes of wastes and maintains electrolyte and pH bi
Nervous system regulates renal blood flow, thus affecti
urine formation; controls emptying of bladder



- Provides nutrients; liver provides stable level of blood glucose for neural function during periods of fasting Nervous system regulates appetite. feeding behavior, digestive secretion and motility, and defectation

Reproductive System

- hypothalamus Nervous system regulates sex drive, arousal, and orgasm; secretes or stimulates pituitary release of many hormones involved in menstrual cycle, sperm production, pregnancy, and lactation

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Testing Your Comprehension Each chapter has five discussion questions that go beyond memorization to require a deeper level of analysis. These questions, like the Think About It items, call for you to apply your knowledge to a new situation or to think through some implications of what you have learned. There was no space to print the answers to these in the textbook, but they are in the Study Guide, which you can obtain separately.

In summary, you can see that each chapter has an abundance of opportunities to evaluate your knowledge of the subject. Each has a total of 50 to 55 questions within the book itself, another 150 or more in the Student Study Guide, and still more on the QuickStudy computerized study guide (see Preface to Instructors). You can use the Objectives, Study Outlines, and Selected Vocabulary lists to design additional review and testing drills or questions of your own (vocabulary flashcards, for example). Following are some additional aids that go beyond the scope of individual chapters.

Inside Covers Take a moment to look inside the front and back covers of the book. I've placed features here to provide you with convenient reference to the symbols, weights, measures, abbreviations, and word origins most commonly used in the book.

Glossary The glossary was carefully planned to provide concise but comprehensive definitions of the 1,000 terms I thought you would most likely need to look up. Many glossary entries include pronunciation guides and cite illustrations that help to clarify the concept.

Supplemental Materials A variety of materials can be purchased separately to supplement this book, including flashcards, coloring atlases, self-testing computer software, and a *Student Study Guide*. Please see the Preface to Instructors for a list and description of these items. To order, call the WCB/McGraw-Hill Customer Service Department at 1-800-338-3987.

World Wide Web Links For your research needs and personal interest, we have created the Saladin Home Page on the World Wide Web. Point your web browser to

http://www.mhhe.com/sciencemath/biology/saladin/

For each chapter of the book, you will find links that take you to an international variety of web sites compiled by Dr. David Evans of the Pennsylvania College of Technology. These provide a wealth of supplemental information and images as diverse as updates on AIDS or osteoporosis, medical art and history, histology and cadaver photographs, MRI images, and supplemental readings and research references.

E-mail the Author

Do you ever wish you could ask the author of your textbook a question the way you can ask your own instructor? Now you can. Electronic mail has made long-distance communication so quick and easy that I can extend this opportunity to you. You're invited to write to me at the e-mail address below. There are certain things I can't do by e-mail: I am a biologist, not a medical doctor, and I can't give medical advice. I can't answer your homework questions, research your term paper for you, or tutor by e-mail. But I would like to clarify anything in the book you find difficult to understand, and I am interested in knowing what you think of the book-how it could be better, features that should not be dropped or changed, and so forth. Many of my past students had a hand in shaping this edition, and you're invited to have a hand in shaping those to come.

Kenneth S. Saladin Georgia College and State University Milledgeville, Georgia 31061 ksaladin@mail.gac.peachnet.edu

Chapter 1	ıman Correlation Guide	Chapter 9	
E1.1a	Skeletal System/Anatomy/3D Viewer: Cranial Anatomy	9.1-9.4	Skeletal System/Anatomy/3D Viewer: Cranial Anatom
E1.1a E1.3, E1.4	Anatomical Orientation/Visible Human/Head	9.17, 9.26	Skeletal System/Anatomy/3D Viewer: Chamat Anatomy
	Anatomical orientation, visible numary nead	9.27-9.35, 9.37-9.39	Skeletal System/Anatomy/Gross Anatomy
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