

Respiratory	Exchanges oxygen and carbon dioxide between the body and external environment	Nose, mouth, pharynx, larynx, trachea, bronchi, lungs, alveoli
Circulatory	Transports oxygen, nutrients, and other needed materials to cells; transports wastes away from cells	Heart, blood vessels (arteries & veins), blood
Nervous	Directs and responds to changes in the environment; transmits information throughout the body	Brain, spinal cord, nerves
Digestive	Breaks down food into nutrients that cells can use; disposes of solid wastes	Mouth (tongue, teeth, salivary glands), pharynx, esophagus, stomach, small and large intestine, liver, pancreas, gall bladder
Excretory	Removes waste, including excess water, usable materials from food, carbon dioxide, and harmful materials	Skin, lungs, urinary, kidneys, bladder, uterus, urethra, rectum, anus
Muscular	Moves the body; moves materials through the body	Skeletal muscles, smooth muscles, tendons
Skeletal	Moves and supports the body; protects internal organs	Bones, cartilage, ligaments
Reproductive	Produces sex cells, produces offspring	<u>Males:</u> testes, prostate gland, penis, vas deferens <u>Females:</u> fallopian tubes, ovaries, vagina, uterus, breasts
Immune	Protects against disease and infection	Lymph nodes, lymph vessels, white blood cells
Integumentary	Separates the body and external environment	Skin, hair, nails
Endocrine	Secretes hormones to regulate body functions; coordinates other organ systems; helps maintain balance in the body	Endocrine glands: pituitary, pineal, hypothalamus, thymus, thyroid, parathyroid, adrenals, pancreas, testes (males), ovaries (females)