

What are the 4 main steps of regeneration?

- Cells begin at the basal layer, attached to connective tissue

Explain the process of keratinization

- The follicle fills up with keratin and then dries out

What are the 3 types of loose CT proper?

- Areolar, adipose, reticular

What are the 3 types of dense CT proper?

- Regular, irregular, elastic

Where can you find dense regular CT?

- Tendons, ligaments, fascia

What is the function of dense irregular CT?

- Withstand tension

What is the function of elastic CT?

- Recoil

What is the function of areolar CT?

- Support, inflammation

What is the function of adipose CT?

- Cushion, insulation, energy storage

What is the function of reticular CT?

- Support network

Name 4 types of CT cells & their functions

- Fibroblast: build ct
- Chondroblast: build cartilage
- Osteoblast: build bone
- Hematopoietic stem cell: precursor to blood
- Fat cells: insulation, storage
- White blood cells: immune system

- Mast cells: inflammation
- Macrophages: clean up

Name somewhere you can find collagen fibers

- tendons and ligaments

Name somewhere you can find elastic fibers

- vocal cords, lungs, skin, blood vessels

Name somewhere you can find reticular fibers

- endocrine glands, liver, nerves, muscle fibers, capillaries

Name the function of collagen fibers

- resist tension & pulling

Name the function of elastic fibers

- stretch & contract

Name the function of reticular fibers

- support complex organs

What does "osteo" mean?

- bone

What does "neuro" mean?

- nervous

What does "myo" mean?

- muscle

What does "endo" mean?

- inside

What does "exo" mean?

- outside

What does "caudal" mean?

- towards the tail

What does "cranial" mean?

- towards the head

What does "dorsal" mean?

- towards the spine

What does "ventral" mean?

- towards the belly

What does "proximal" mean?

- closer to trunk

What does "distal" mean?

- farther from trunk

What does "rostral" mean?

- towards the muzzle/nose

Describe the shape of cuboidal cells

- short, cube

Describe the shape of columnar cells

- tall, rectangular

Describe the shape of squamous cells

- thin, flat

Describe the shape of pseudostratified cells

- appear stratified, simple layer

Describe the function of transitional cells

- stretch & contract

Describe simple vs. stratified

- simple is one layer, stratified is multiple

List structural organization in order

- chemical, cell, tissue, organ, organ system, organism

Name the 8 necessary life functions

- locomotion, reproduction, growth, homeostasis, responsiveness, digestion, metabolism, excretion

Which necessary life function is the first to go?

- reproto

Which necessary life function is the second to go?

- growth

Describe the purpose of homeostasis

- maintain balance

What is a homologous structure?

- structure between species that is derived from a common ancestor

List the 5 survival needs

- water
- Atmospheric pressure
- nutrition
- Body temp
- Oxygen

Define diffusion

- moving from high concentration to low concentration

Give an example of a positive feedback loop

- birth

Give an example of a negative feedback loop

- sweating