Questions related to the Bodily Organs and Systems will test your knowledge of structures and functions within the ten human organ systems that are essential to life. You may also be tested on vocabulary terms related to your understanding of anatomy. You must understand these vital body systems when caring for patient’s co-morbidities.

*Please note that the ATI TEAS will only cover basic knowledge of bodily organs and systems. More in-depth knowledge will be covered in our Anatomy and Physiology Series.*

Let’s get started on understanding how the bodily organs and systems are important on the ATI TEAS.
THE INTEGUMENTARY SYSTEM

The system is comprised of the body’s protective coverings: the skin, hair, nails, and glands. The skin, which averages in total size to about 20 square feet, performs several important functions.

First, it is the body’s first line of defense against pathogens as discussed in the previous section. The skin helps maintain body temperature through regulation of the sweat glands. It also communicates with the body regarding outside influences through sensory receptors to determine heat, cold, or pain, for example.

The outermost layer of the skin is called the epidermis. Epidermal cells are constantly being shed and renewed. New cells are developed in the stratum basale layer of the epidermis and pushed toward the top layer. As they move upward, the cells develop keratin, which provides a layer of waterproofing for the skin.
THE INTEGUMENTARY SYSTEM

Hair provides protection from UV radiation and serves as a lubricant for the skin. **Sebaceous glands** secrete an oily substance called sebum through the hair follicles. Sebum oils the hair and skin cells and prevents water loss.