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.

ATI TEAS SCIENCE – BODILY ORGANS AND BODILY SYSTEMS

THE GENITOURINARY SYSTEM

The genitourinary system is comprised of the kidneys, ureters, urinary bladder, and urethra. Its main function is excretion to rid the body of wastes and to balance water and salt. The kidneys produce urine that travels through the ureters to be stored in the urinary bladder. When it is time for urination, the urine travels through the urethra (which for males passes through the penis) to exit the body.

PHOTO CREDIT: TMDU.EDU

ATI TEAS SCIENCE – BODILY ORGANS AND BODILY SYSTEMS

THE GENITOURINARY SYSTEM

The kidney work with the cardiovascular system to filter the blood and maintain blood pressure. Each kidney contains around a million tiny, blood filtering units called nephrons. At the beginning of each nephron is a network of capillaries called a glomerulus that serves as the first stage in the filtering process. Blood enters the kidney through the renal artery. Pressure helps the glomerulus filter the blood before returning it via the renal vein. The kidneys also produce renin, a hormone that regulates blood pressure by balancing water and salt.

PHOTO CREDIT: UNC KIDNEY CENTER

ATI TEAS SCIENCE – BODILY ORGANS AND BODILY SYSTEMS

THE GENITOURINARY SYSTEM

The urinary system has several functions; its most vital function is to regulate the volume and composition of bodily fluids. Other functions include regulating the acid-base level of blood and fluids, adjusting the amount of sodium and water excreted in the urine, and eliminating metabolic waste. Metabolic waste consists of water, carbon dioxide, and nitrogenous material is removed by the kidneys. The kidneys produce urine, which is then passed through the urinary bladder, where it is discharged from the body through the urethra.

PHOTO CREDIT: TMDU.EDU

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