



# **SNS COLLEGE OF TECHNOLOGY**

**Coimbatore-35.**

**An Autonomous Institution**

**Accredited by NBA – AICTE and Accredited by NAAC – UGC with ‘A++’ Grade(Cycle III)  
Approved by AICTE, New Delhi & Affiliated to Anna University, Chennai**

**COURSE NAME : 19GET277 - Biology for Engineers**

**IV YEAR/ VII SEMESTER**

**UNIT – II - BIODIVERSITY**

**Topic: Circulatory-excretory systems and their functions**



## The circulatory and excretory systems

### **The internal medium**

### **The circulatory system**

- 2.1. The blood
- 2.2. The heart
- 2.3. The blood vessels

### **The lymphatic system**

### **The excretory system**

- 4.1. The urinary system
- 4.2. Functions of the kidney
- 4.3. The sweat glands



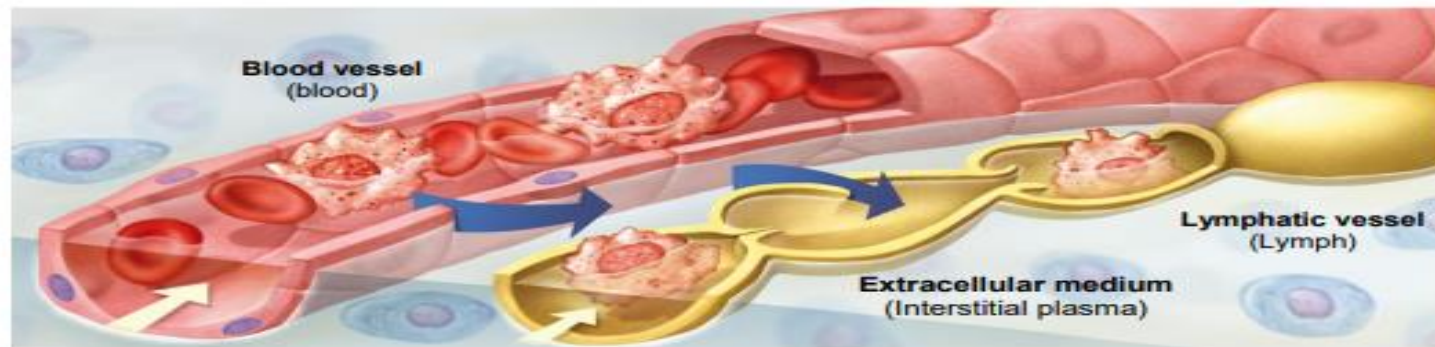
## 1. The internal medium

The **internal medium** is the set of liquids which forms the surrounding environment of cells in multicellular organisms.

In humans these liquids are mainly **blood**, **lymph** and **interstitial plasma** (extracellular liquids)

- **Interstitial plasma.** It is a liquid which are among cells. It comes from blood plasma that exits from capillaries.
- **Blood.** It is the transport medium of substances which flows within blood vessels.
- **Lymph.** It is a liquid formed from the interstitial plasma that flows within lymphatic vessels. The lymphatic system ends into circulatory system.

The optimal operation of cells depends on the maintenance of constant conditions of interstitial plasma that surround them. These conditions include temperature, chemical composition, pH, etc. The optimal situation is called **homeostasis**. To keep homeostasis, blood and lymph renew constantly the interstitial plasma.





## 2. The circulatory system

The function of the circulatory system is to distribute the nutrients of food and the oxygen throughout the whole organism and to collect the waste substances produced by cellular metabolism and to bring them to the excretory organs.

The circulatory system is formed by:

- A circulating liquid: the **blood**
- An impulse pump: the **heart**
- A distribution system: the **blood vessels**

### 2.1. Blood

Blood is a viscous, red and salad liquid which flows within blood vessels. An adult human has about 5 litres of blood, although it depends on weight, height, age and sex.

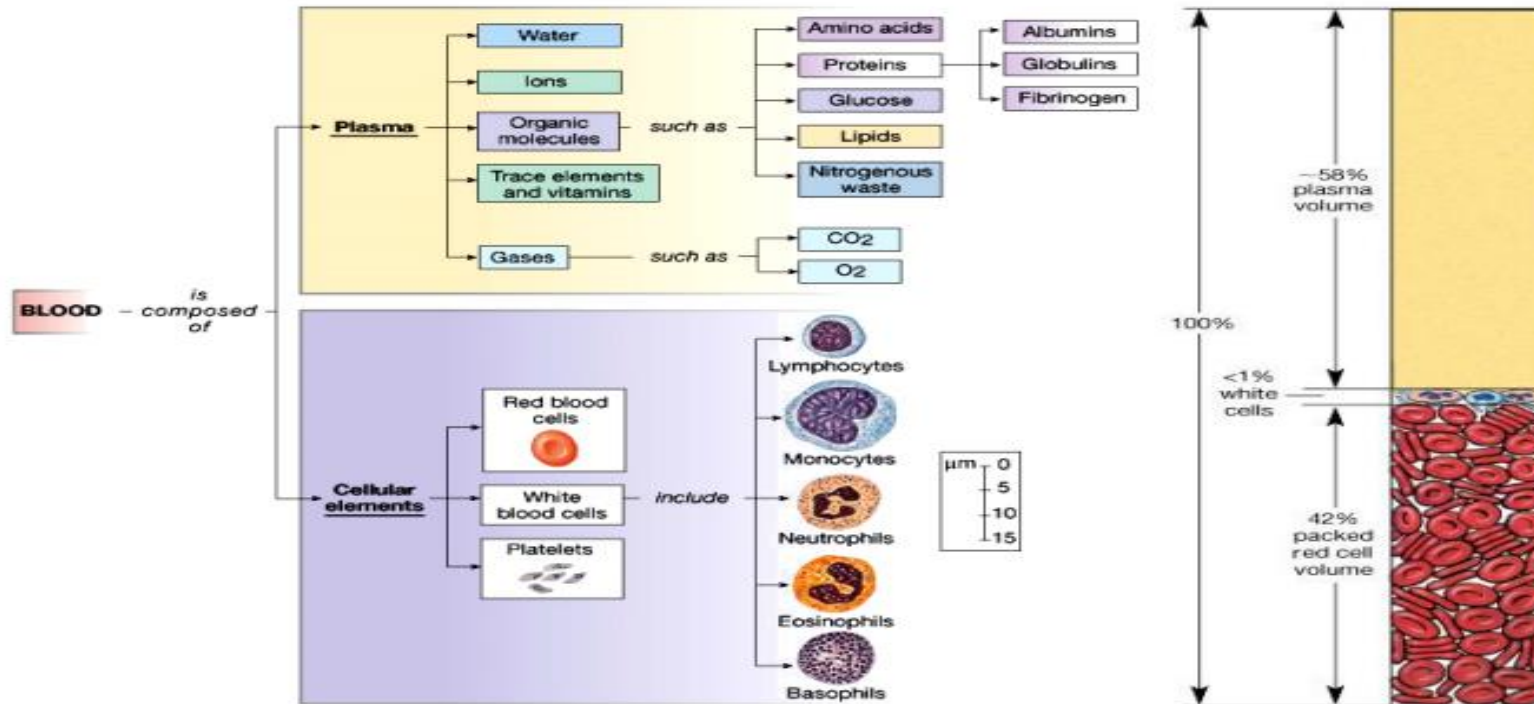
#### a. Functions of blood

- **Transportation:** The blood carries many different substances around the body. These include:
  - Nutrients (glucose, amino acids, vitamins, minerals and oxygen)
  - Waste products (water, urea and carbon dioxide)
  - Hormones
- **Maintaining homeostasis:**
  - **Immunity and defence:** White blood cells fight infection and platelets help to repair damage and clot the blood
  - **Distribution of heat and force.**



## b. Composition of blood

Blood is a liquid tissue. It is formed by a liquid part called **plasma** in which are immersed the cellular components: **blood cells**.





- **Plasma** (55 % blood volume). It is a yellowish liquid formed by water (90 %), immersed substances (proteins, lipids, glucose) and dissolved substances (ions and gases).
- **Blood cells** (45 % blood volume). There are three types of cellular components:
  - **Red blood cells (erythrocytes)**

They are little and biconcave cells (disc-shape) without nucleus.  
They are very elastic and deformable.  
They are rich in a protein called **haemoglobin**. Haemoglobin contains iron and its function is to transport oxygen (It oxidizes when blood pass through alveoli).  
A healthy person has about  $5 \cdot 10^6$  erythrocytes /  $\text{mm}^3$  of blood.
  - **White blood cells (leukocytes)**

They are true cells, with nucleus (with variable shape).  
They are the least numerous cellular blood components ( $5000-9000$  leukocytes /  $\text{mm}^3$  of blood).  
There are two groups of leukocytes, but all participate in defending of the organism:
    - **Granulocytes** (with granules in the cytoplasm) **Neutrophils, Eosinophils and Basophiles.**
    - **Agranulocytes** (without granules in the cytoplasm) They are the most important ones.
      - Lymphocytes produce antibodies.
      - Monocytes (**macrophages**) digest microorganisms.
  - **Platelets (thrombocytes)**

They are not true cells, but fragments of cells.  
There are between  $150.000$  and  $300.000$  thrombocytes /  $\text{mm}^3$  of blood.  
Their function is blood coagulation (clotting)



## 2.2. Heart

The heart is a muscular organ about the size of a fist. It is located in the middle of thoracic cavity, slightly left side and between the lungs. Its function is to pump the blood to the whole body.

The heart wall is formed by three layers:

- **Pericardium:** It is the most external layer. It is a connective tissue layer that joins to the heart:
  - Nerves that innervate the heart (**nodal tissue**, responsible for the impulse that makes the heart beats)
  - Blood vessels that irrigate the heart (**coronary artery and vein**)
- **Myocardium:** It is in the middle. It is a thick layer of cardiac muscle tissue.
- **Endocardium:** It is the most internal layer. It is a connective tissue layer that lines the inner cavities of the heart and made up the valves.

The heart is divided into two parts, left and right, by the **interventricular septum**. These two parts are not communicated.

Each part of the heart is divided into two chambers:

- **Atrium:** It is the upper cavity. It is smaller and its walls are thin and elastic.
- **Ventricle:** It is the lower cavity. It is bigger and its walls are thick and strong.

The two chambers of the same side are communicated by a valve, which allows the pass of blood from atrium to ventricle but not in inverse way.

- **Bicuspid (mitral) Valve:** It is in the left side. It is formed by two languets.
- **Tricuspid Valve:** It is in the right side. It is formed by three languets.

The veins arrive to atria, which bring blood back to the heart:

- **Pulmonary Veins** (2 come from the left lung and 2 from the right lung) arrive to the left atrium.
- **Inferior Vena Cava** (brings blood from the inferior part of body) and **Superior Vena Cava** (brings blood from the superior part of body) arrive to the right atrium.



Arteries exit from ventricles and carry blood to the lungs and the rest of body:

- **Pulmonary Artery** exits from right ventricle and later divides into two branches, one for each lung.
- **Aorta Artery** exits from left ventricle and carries blood to all the body.

The blood exiting from ventricles is controlled by **Sigmoid Valves** located at the beginning of arteries. These valves prevent that blood goes back to ventricles.

### a) Cardiac cycle (heartbeat)

The **cardiac cycle** is the set of phases which heart pass through in each beat.

#### 1<sup>st</sup>) **Atrium systole** (atrium contraction)

- Atria, full of blood, contract.
- Mitral and tricuspid valves open (because atrium pressure is bigger than ventricle pressure)
- Blood pass to ventricle
- Mitral and tricuspid valves close (because atrium pressure is smaller than ventricle pressure)

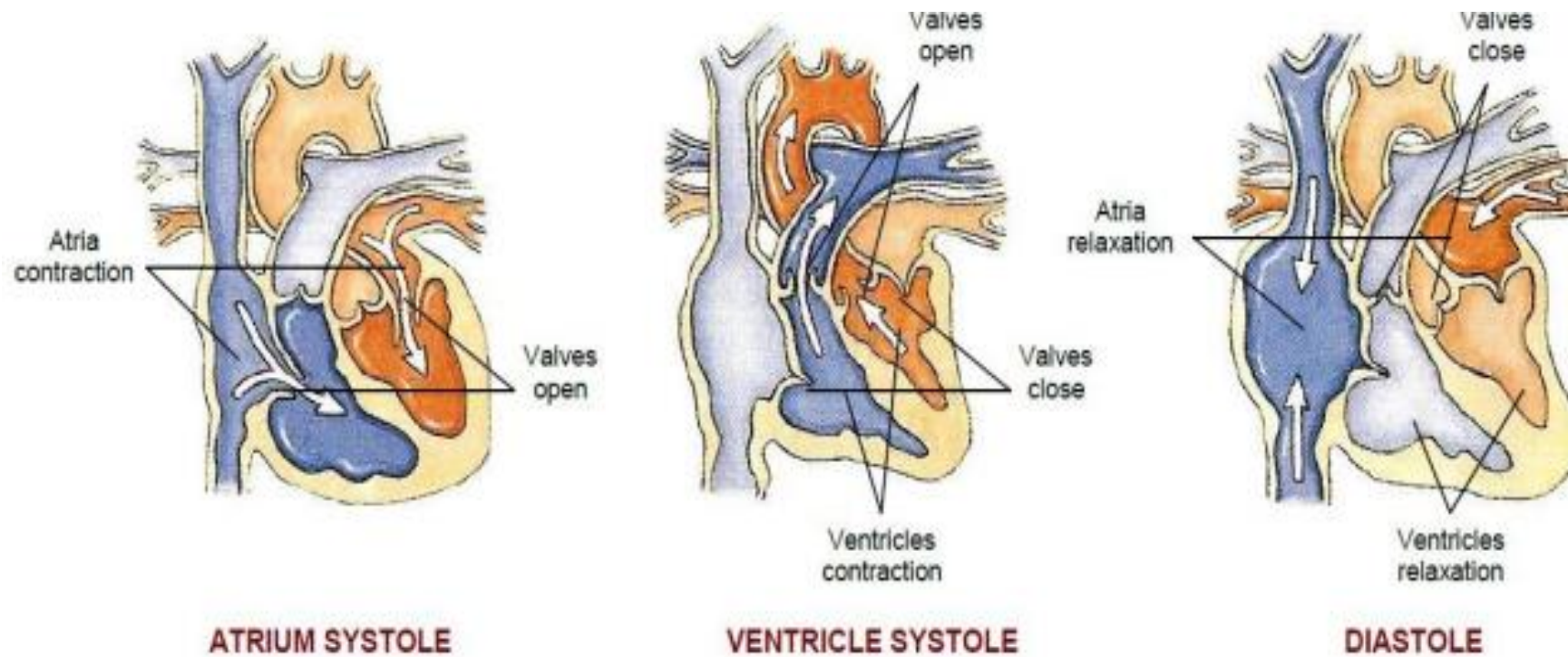
#### 2<sup>nd</sup>) **Ventricle systole** (ventricle contraction)

- Ventricles, full of blood, contract.
- Sigmoid valves open (because ventricle pressure is bigger than artery pressure)
- Blood pass to arteries
- Sigmoid valves close (because ventricle pressure is smaller than artery pressure)

#### 3<sup>rd</sup>) **General diastole** (heart relaxation)

- Atria and ventricles, empty of blood, relax.
- Blood pass to atria from the veins by suction.





## b) Cardiac parameters



## b) Cardiac parameters

### - Heart rate

It is the number of times heart beats by unit of time. Usually it is about 70 beats/min, but it depends on age, sex and size. It also changes to adapt to physiologic demands. It rises during exercise or exciting situations and falls during rest or sleep.

### - Cardiac output

It is the volume of blood which heart can pump in a minute. Usually it is about 5.5 litres/min, but is larger in sport people because their heart is bigger.

### - Stroke volume

It is the volume of blood which heart can pump in each beat.



## 2.2. Blood vessels

**Blood vessels** are the ducts through which blood circulates.

### - Arteries

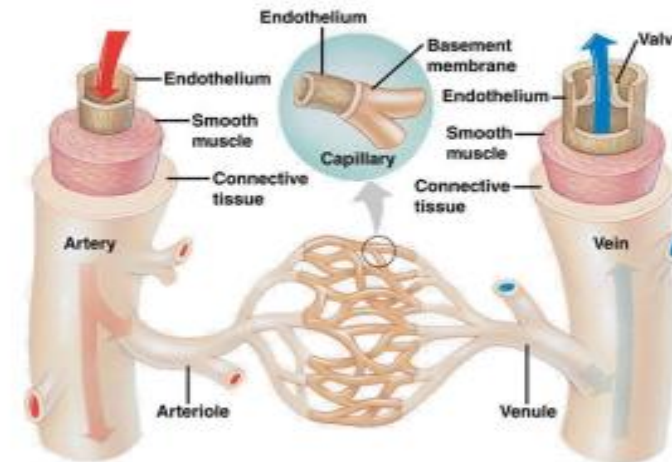
They are the vessels from where blood *exits* to the heart. Their walls are very thick, elastic and muscular. Arteries are divided progressively in more and more thin vessels (**arterioles**) as they separate from the heart.

### - Veins

They are the vessels from where blood *enters* to the heart. Their walls are thin, deformable and less muscular. They have **semilunar valves** to prevent blood flows back. Veins are divided progressively in more and more thin vessels (**venules**) as they separate from the heart.

### - Capillaries

They are the thinnest vessels. Their wall is formed only by a layer of cells (endothelium). The exchange of substances with tissues is made through them.



### a) Blood flow (hemodynamic)



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## a) Blood flow (hemodynamic)

**Arteries** are very elastic. This characteristic allows them:

- Expand when receives the blood from the heart during systole.
- Return to their natural diameter during diastole to force blood to flow continuously.

The force with which blood punches the arteries wall provokes a pressure on them. This pressure is stronger during systole, when it is provoked by heart, and lower when it is provoked by expanded arteries during diastole. So there are two values for arterial pressure: **systolic pressure** (maximum) and **diastolic pressure** (minimal)

Arterioles can regulate the amount of blood which arrives to organs. They contract or relax to reduce or increase, the blood flow, to adequate it to the demands of the organ.

When blood arrives to **capillaries** the blood pressure is very low and the speed of circulation very slow. This makes easier the exchange of substances between capillaries and tissues.

Blood have to return to heart through venules and veins. But there is not any pump to impulse it. The circulation within the **veins** is due to:

- The suction which heart makes during diastole.
- The pressure makes over the veins by the skeletal muscles that surround them.

The backward flow of blood in veins is avoided by the semilunar valves.



## b) Blood circulation

Human blood circulation has three important characteristics:

- It is **closed**. This means that blood always circulates within blood vessels.
- It is **double**, because blood goes through two circuits:
  - Pulmonary circuit (from heart to lungs and from lungs to heart)
  - Systemic circuit (from heart to body and from body to heart)
- It is **complete**. This means that *oxygenated* and *deoxygenated blood* do not mix within the heart.



### - **Pulmonary circulation**

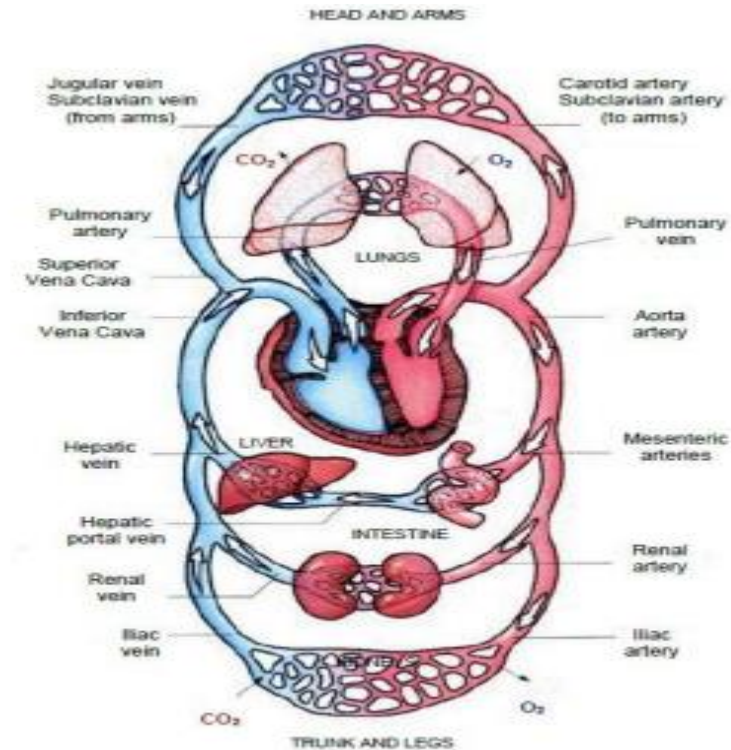
It is also known as **minor circulation** because the circuit that blood follows is shorter and only involves lungs.

Deoxygenated blood exits from the heart by **Pulmonary artery** to the lungs where it is recharged of oxygen and then the oxygenated blood returns to the heart by **Pulmonary veins**.

### - **Systemic circulation**

It is also known as **major or general circulation** because the circuit is longer and involves all body organs.

Oxygenated blood exits from the heart by **Aorta artery** to be distributed by the tissues. Cells take the oxygen and the deoxygenated blood returns to the heart by **Cava veins**.





### 3. Lymphatic system

The main *functions* of lymphatic system are:

- To collect the excess of interstitial plasma and give it back to blood, so that it helps to keep the fluid balance.
- To produce and transport lymphocytes (immune system cells), so that it helps to organism defence.
- To absorb and transport some lipids that cannot travel by blood from the intestine, so that it helps to nutrition.

It is formed by a circulating liquid (lymph) and a distribution system (lymphatic vessels). There is not an impulse pump in this case. Lymph flows forced by skeletal muscles contraction and gravity.

**Lymph** is a clear fluid very similar to blood plasma without proteins and richer in lipids and lymphocytes.

The lymphatic vessels are:

#### - Lymphatic capillaries

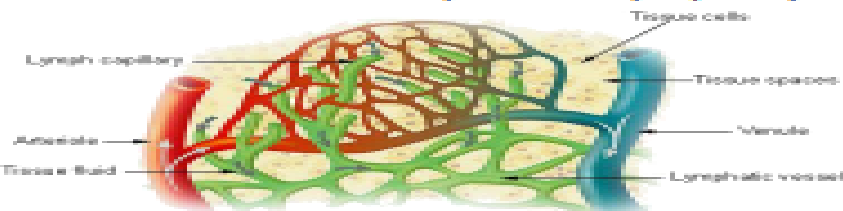
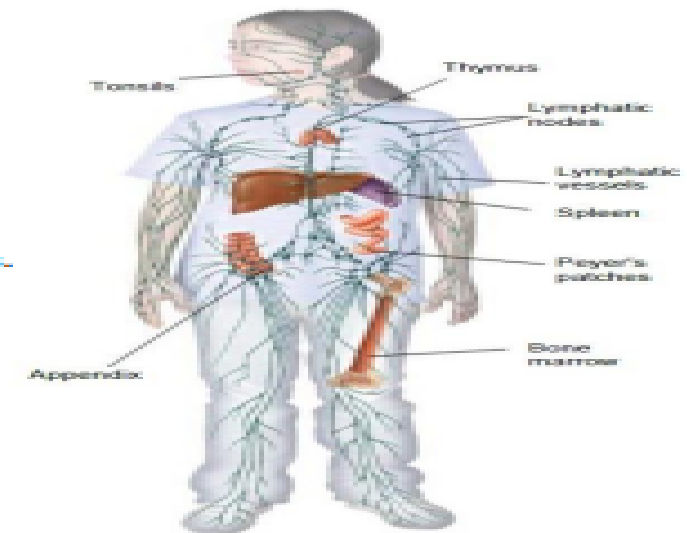
They are tiny blind-ended vessels which are distributed among the tissues (with the exception of central nervous system, bone marrow and non-vascular tissues such as epidermis and cartilage). Their walls are made by endothelium that allows them drain these tissues.

#### - Lymphatic veins

Lymphatic capillaries join to form larger vessels, the lymphatic trunks. These vessels join again to form two lymphatic ducts, the *right lymphatic duct* (that ends in Right Subclavian vein) and the *thoracic duct* (that ends in Left Subclavian vein) Lymphatic vessels has valves to avoid lymph goes back.

#### - Lymphatic nodes

They are small and numerous organs located along the lymphatic vessels mainly in crossways and they are especially abundant in the neck, armpits and groins. Their function is to produce lymphocytes.



Other lymphatic organs are: **tonsils, thymus and spleen**. All of them produce and mature lymphocytes too.

There are other organs that produce lymphocytes, such as **appendix, bone marrow and Peyer's patches**, but they are less important.



## 4. Excretory system

In addition to the  $\text{CO}_2$  produced during cellular respiration, the metabolic activity of our cells produce other many waste substances that we have to expulse out of our bodies.

First these waste substances pass from cells to blood and then, blood carries them to the excretory organs which eliminate them.

**Excretion** is the process of removing waste substances produced by vital activity from blood.

The excretory system is formed essentially by the **urinary system** and the **sweat glands**, although other organs and organs systems share this function with them. These other organs are:

- **Lungs** (Respiratory system): They eliminate the  $\text{CO}_2$  produced in cellular respiration.
- **Liver** (Digestive system): It expulses bile pigments (rests of erythrocytes that cannot be recycled) and toxins ingested (e.g. medicines, alcohol, etc).
- **Large intestine** (Digestive system): It makes and expulses faeces which are non-digested rests of food mixed with excretion products of the liver.

Anyway, the most toxic waste substances produced by our bodies came from the destruction of proteins and nucleic acids. They are respectively **urea** and **uric acid** and they have to be eliminated by specific organs: kidneys and sweat glands.





## 4.1. The sweat glands

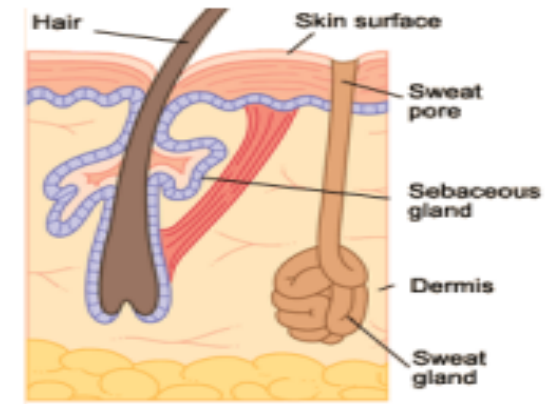
Sweat glands produce a secretion called **sweat**, which contains urea, uric acid, ions and water. They are distributed all over your skin.

**Sweat** is a liquid secretion very similar to urine, but it has more water and less waste products.

The main function of sweat is to keep the body temperature. When it is too high, the sweat glands produce sweat. Sweat, which is very rich in water, evaporates reducing the temperature of your body.

Other secondary functions of sweat are:

- To excrete waste products (urea and uric acid)
- To play a role in sexual attraction.





## 4.2. Urinary system

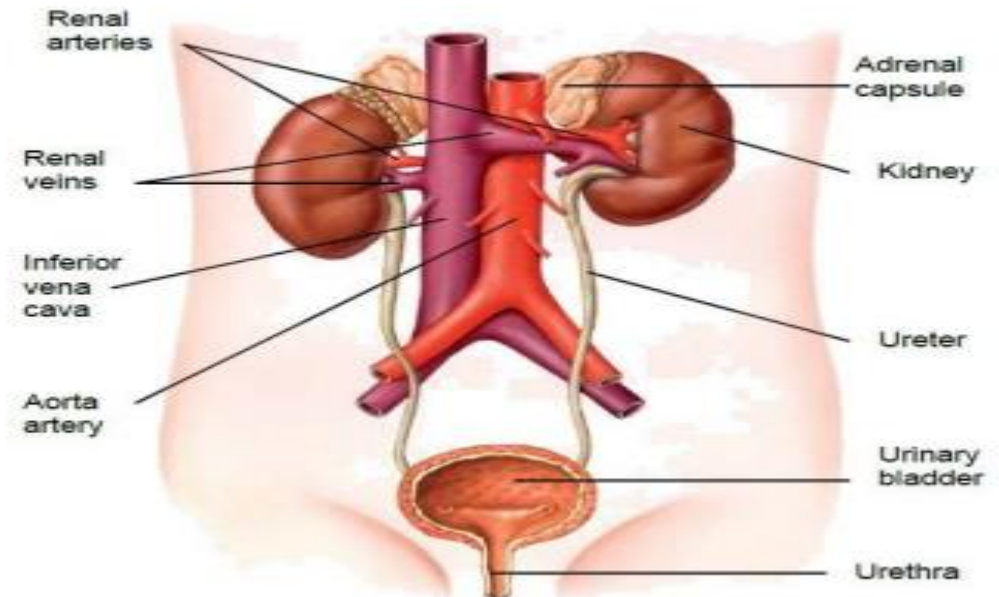
The urinary system is formed by kidneys and urinary tracts.

### a) Urinary tracts

They are the ducts which collect and lead to the urine out of body.

- **Ureters:** They are two thin and long tubes which connect the renal pelvis to the urinary bladder.
- **Urinary bladder:** It is a muscular and elastic bag which stores urine.
- **Urethra:** It is the conduct which connects the bladder to the exterior. It has a sphincter that controls the exit of urine. In men the urethra is shared with the reproductive system and cross along the penis. By contrast, in women it is a shorter independent tube.

Kidneys produce urine continuously. This urine is stored into urinary bladder until it is full. Miction is the act to evacuate this urine from the body.





## b) Kidneys:

They are two bean-shaped organs about 11 cm long, 5 cm wide and 3 cm thick. They are located both sides of spinal column in lumbar region into abdominal cavity. The right one is slightly lower due to the fact that the liver is above it.

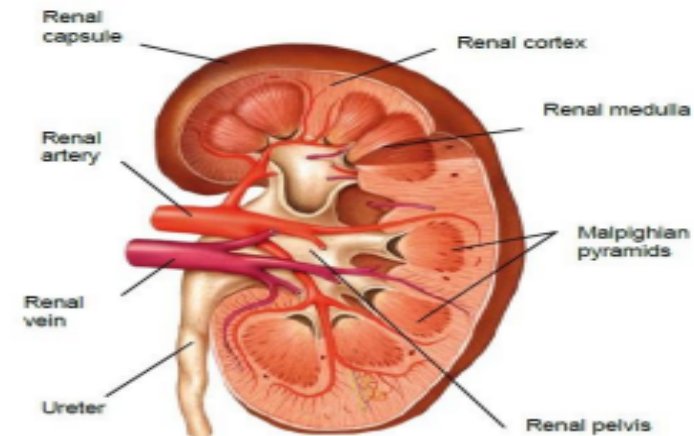
In a transversal cut, we can distinguish:

- **Renal cortex:** It is the outer portion. It has a granular shape.
- **Renal medulla:** It is the middle layer. It has a fibrous shape and is divided into portions called **malpighian pyramids** (or renal pyramids)
- **Renal pelvis:** It is the internal cavity of kidney which connects with the ureter.

Each kidney is surrounded by a layer of connective tissue called **renal capsule** and by a layer of adipose tissue that protects it from shock.

On the top of kidneys are located the **adrenal capsules** which are endocrine organs. They really do not form part of kidneys, only are attached to them.

Each kidney is irrigated by a **renal artery** and a **renal vein** which are branches of aorta artery and inferior vena cava respectively.





**Nephron** is the basic anatomical and physiological unit of the kidney.

Each kidney is formed by about a million of nephrons. A nephron is a blind-ended tubule with a complex structure:

**- Renal corpuscle**

- **Bowman's capsule:** Cup-shaped structure with double wall in which central cavity is located the renal glomerulus.
- **Renal glomerulus:** Capillary network.

**- Renal tubule**

- **Proximal convoluted tubule**
- **Loop of Henle**
- **Distal convoluted tubule**

Each nephron connects with a **collecting duct** which collects the urine produced by many nephrons and carries it to the renal pelvis.

Blood arrives to glomerulus from an **afferent arteriole** and exits from it through an **efferent arteriole**. Arterioles can keep the blood flows to high pressure. This help in filtration of blood. Surrounding the renal tubule there is a dense capillary web called **vasa recta**.

