Final

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**Respiratory System:**

Respiratory System is the system which performs the function of respiration (the process by which living organisms inhale oxygen and exhale carbon dioxide), adjacent to the circulatory system. Respiration is of two types, internal and external. Internal respiration is the exchange of gases in tissues of the body. However, external respiration is the gaseous exchange occurring in the lungs. The parts that are essentially composing the Human Respiratory System are the airway, lungs and a couple of muscles that are essentially needed for the respiration. The airway is comprised of nose, mouth, pharynx, larynx, trachea, bronchi, and bronchiole, which performs air exchange between the body and lungs acting as a communication material. The basic purpose of the lung is to act as a unit performing the carbon dioxide out and oxygen into the body, and the respiratory muscles work as the pumping system to perform air exchange in the lungs (Marieb, 2007).

**Digestive System:**

Human Digestive System consists of a Gastrointestinal Tract (GI), which is a tube-like muscular structure spread throughout the entire body and differs from organism to organism. It involves the digestion of food materials and substances. The major parts of the digestive system are Alimentary Tract which includes Salivary glands, Pharynx, Esophagus, Stomach, Small Intestine, Large Intestine, and Rectum and Accessory Digestive Organs which include Lierm Gall bladder and Pictures. They are involved in the Ingestion of the food through the mouth and after that, Secretion, mixing and movement, Digestion, Absorption and Secretion (Shier, 2001).

**Urinary System:** The Urinary System is the primary organ that is used for excretion of the metabolic waste that was generated during the digestion of the organic matter in the body. The major parts of the Urinary System are Two Kidneys, Two Ureters, Bladders, sphincter muscles, and a Urethra. The major function that is performed by the urinary system is the removal of the liquid wastes that are present in the blood stream and keeps equilibrium between salts and other substances of the blood. (Moore, 2002).

**References**

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