

THE HUMAN ANATOMY

BRAIN

The brain is one of the most complex organs of the body, made up of more than 100 billion nerves that help other organs communicate with each other

TRACHEA AND ESOPHAGUS

The trachea transports air in and out of your lungs, whereas your esophagus transports food and liquid from your throat to your stomach

LUNGS

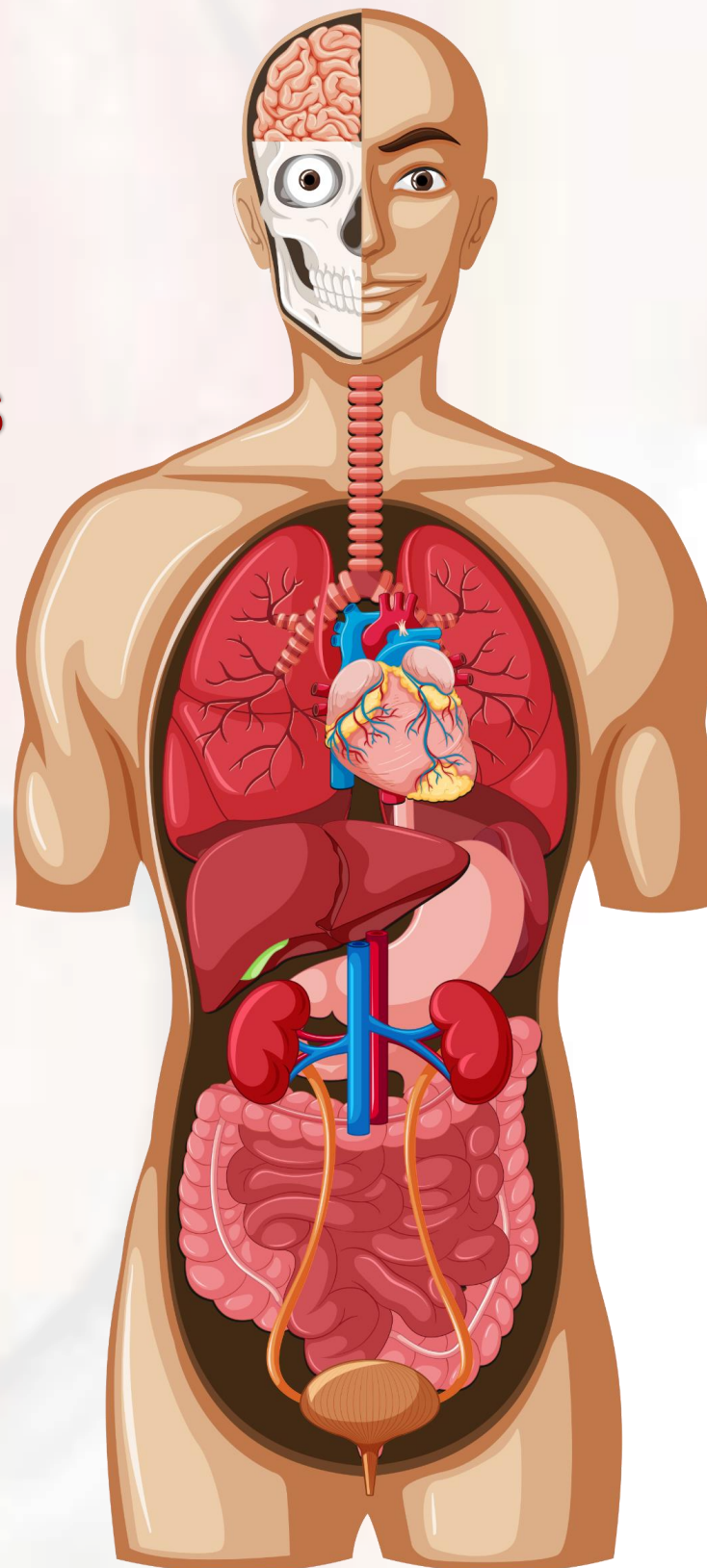
The lungs are a pair of spongy, air-filled organs that are part of the respiratory system and located on either side of the chest (thorax).

LIVER

The liver is the largest internal solid organ in the body located on the right side of the abdomen. It has multiple functions, the most important being energy production and metabolism.

KIDNEY

The kidneys are a pair of bean-shaped organs that are part of the urinary system and located on either side of the spine, below the ribs, and deep in the abdomen.



HEART

The heart is the main organ of the cardiovascular system. It is the size of a fist and is located just behind and slightly left of the breastbone. It pumps blood through a network of arteries and veins throughout the body.

SKIN

The skin acts as a protective barrier against bacteria or fungi from entering the body. It maintains body temperature and pH balance.

DIAPHRAGM

The diaphragm is a muscle that helps you inhale and exhale (breathe in and out). Upon inhalation, the diaphragm contracts and flattens and the chest cavity enlarges

STOMACH

The stomach is a muscular hollow organ. It takes in food from the esophagus (gullet or food pipe), mixes it, breaks it down, and then passes it on to the small intestine in small portions.

LARGE INTESTINE

The large intestine is responsible for processing indigestible food material (chyme) after most nutrients are absorbed in the small intestine.

SMALL INTESTINE

The small intestine is a long tube-like organ that connects the stomach and the large intestine. It helps to further digest food absorb nutrients needed for the body, and get rid of the unnecessary components