**Unit J Review #3 Key**

1. **Approximately 55%.**
2. **Approximately 90-92%**
3. **The source for this water is absorbed mostly through the Intestines. So diarrhea could cause the blood to become thicker and the volume would go down (4 L 🡪 3.4 L).**
4. **With less blood volume, blood pressure would definitely be lower.**
5. **Plasma proteins have a variety of roles, But collectively they create a hypertonic environment that helps draw tissue fluid back into capillaries. So they help maintain correct blood volume levels.**
6. **If the blood was lacking these proteins, fluid would build up in the tissues around organs.**



1. **Nutrients (AA’s, sugars, fats) pass into the blood stream from the small intestine. These nutrients are then dropped off at cells, cells use them for energy and for building materials.**
2. **Plasma carries key metabolic wastes like CO2, Urea and Uric Acid.**

**LO – J-8**

1. **A) To pick up excess tissue fluid**

**B) To absorb the products of Fat Digestion.**

**C) To filter Lymph and fight infections using lymphocytes.**



1. **The Subclavian Veins merge with rt subclavian duct and with thoracic duct.**



1. **Lacteals are found in Villi and they absorb the final products of fat digestion.**



1. **Lymph nodes house lymphocytes and filter lymph to fight pathogens.**
2. **6 lymphoid structures are :**
* **Spleen - Thymus gland**
* **Lymph Nodes - Red bone Marrow**
* **Lymphatic vessels - Adenoids/Tonsils**



1. **The Spleen – It filters blood and recycles old red blood cells. It also store blood as a reservoir. Spleen also plays a role in cleaning the blood by fighting pathogens.**
2. **T-Lymphocytes differentiate from some stem cells and reach maturation in the Thymus gland.**



1. **Tonsils (Palatine Tonsils) and Adenoids (Pharyngeal Tonsils).**
2. **EDEMA – Swelling and poor circulation.**



1. **Lymph fluid is moved in lymphatic vessels when skeletal muscles contract and relax. This muscle movement force the Lymph to move in one direction because lymph vessels contain valves.**
2. **Lymph veins and Cardiovascular Veins both contain valves, they both move fluid back toward the chest/heart. They both rely on skeletal muscle to drive their fluids.**



**SEE FIGURE – 13.10 for Table Corrections**