

c. Lung functions

- (1) Absorption of oxygen
- (2) Removal of carbon dioxide
- (3) Heat regulation

3. Skin is secondarily an organ of excretion. Some of its other functions are:

- a. Protection of body structures
- b. Sensory surface
- c. Regulation of body temperature

Excretory function of skin is carried on by (a) sweat glands;  
(b) sebaceous glands.

- a. Sweat glands: Over entire surface of body. Simple tubular glands coiled at the end. Amount of secretion varies with: (a) condition of atmosphere; (b) physical and psychical status. Usually acid in reaction contains urea, uric acid, creatinin, and sulphates.

Increased by:

- (a) Muscular activity
- (b) Heat
- (c) Emotion
- (d) Drugs

Decreased by:

- (a) Lower temperature
- (b) Emotion

- b. Sebaceous glands: Simple glands all over surface of skin, usually associated with hairs. Secretion (sebum) an oily semi-liquid material. Contains: fats, soaps, cholesterolin, cell debris, and inorganic salts.

4. Intestines are important organs of excretion as well as of nutrition. They carry off the useless remains of diet and also the waste products from cell physiology.

The semi-liquid chyme is passed along intestines by peristaltic action. As it progresses through the small intestines the portions acceptable to the body cells are absorbed into the blood lymph streams. When the large intestine (colon) is reached the movements favor free absorption of water leaving behind a pasty mass called feces.

Defecation is partly volitional and partly automatic due to stimuli arising from distention of the rectum. Defecation occurs by the volitional opening of the muscular sphincters controlling the anus.