

Rimamchatin Peculiar

17/MHS01/287

ANA 314

1. Comparative anatomy is the comparative study of the body structures of different species of animals in order to understand the adaptive changes they have undergone in the course of evolution from common ancestors.

2. The criteria necessary to caring for laboratory animals include:

i.) Room temperature

ii.) Humidity

iii.) Ventilation

iv.) Illumination and light schedule

v.) Noise moderation

3. i.) Similarities between the digestive system of amphibians (frogs) and mammals (humans) include:

- Presence of mouth
- Presence of esophagus
- Presence of teeth
- Presence of tongue
- Presence of stomach
- Presence of gall bladder
- Presence of liver
- Presence of small intestine
- Presence of large intestine

ii.) Differences between the digestive system of amphibians(frogs) and mammals(humans) are:

Frog	Human
Frogs swallow their prey without chewing	Chewing is a mechanical digestion in humans
During deglutition frogs blink or close their eyes	This is not seen in humans

Frogs have two sets of teeth; maxillary teeth and vomerine teeth	Man has one set of teeth in their oral cavity
The tongue of the frog is attached to the starting point of the mouth	The tongue of the frog is attached to the back of the mouth
Frogs don't have strong teeth they use their teeth to hold their prey	Man has strong teeth. Man can use their teeth to chew their food
The top of the tongue is folded backwards	The top of the tongue is straight
The tongue is very sticky	The tongue is not sticky
Frogs have shorter intestine and the two parts of the intestine are the duodenum and ileum	Man has a longer small intestine and the three parts of the intestine are duodenum, jejunum and ileum
Absorption of nutrients of frogs occurs in the ileum	Absorption of nutrients of man occurs in the jejunum
Elimination of indigested food occurs through the cloaca	Elimination of undigested food occurs through the rectum