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**Matric Number: 17/MHS03/007**

**Course Name: ANIMAL HANDLING AND COMPARATIVE MAMMALIAN GROSS ANATOMY**

**Course Code: ANA 314**

**Assignment Title: COMPARATIVE ANATOMY**

1. **Comparative anatomy**, 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. **CRITERIA NECESSARY TO CARING FOR LABORATORY ANIMALS**
3. Room temperature
4. Humidity
5. Ventilation
6. Illumination and light schedule
7. Noise moderation
8. **DIFFERENCES BETWEEN THE GASTROINTESTINAL TRACT OF AMPHIBIANS AND HUMANS**

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|  | **FROG** | **HUMAN** |
|  | Since frogs have shorter small intestine than humans, most of nutrient absorption occurs in the ileum after the proteins, carbohydrates, lipids and nucleic acid are already broken down in the duodenum. | Majority of nutrient absorption in humans occur in the jejunum. |
|  | Frogs' teeth are only used to hold something in place or something, as they usually always just swallow their prey whole. | Humans use their teeth for all functions, including chewing things up, which frogs don't have the capacity to do. |
|  | Only have cloacae. | Rectum and urethra is present. |
|  | Frogs' tongues are connected right where their mouths start. | Human tongues are attached to the backs of our mouths. |
|  | No presence of appendix. | The appendix is present. |
|  | Have maxillary teeth and vomerine teeth. | Have maxillary and mandibulary teeth. |

**SIMILARITIES IN THE GASTROINTESTINAL TRACT OF AMPHIBIANS AND HUMANS**

1. Frogs and humans have two sets of teeth.
2. They both have liver and pancreas.
3. They both have a mouth with a tongue attached which aids in swallowing.
4. Order of digestive system;

1) mouth; (2) pharynx; (3) esophagus; (4) stomach; (5) small intestine; (6) large intestine; (7) cloaca (anus)