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**MATRIC NO: 17/MHS01/061**

**DEPT: ANATOMY**

1. **What is Comparative Anatomy?**

Comparative Anatomy is the study of similarities and differences in the anatomy of different species. Comparative Anatomy is the study of the body strictures of different species of animals in order to understand the adaptive changes they have undergone in the course of evolution from common ancestors. It involves comparing the body structures of two species.

1. **Care for Laboratory Animals?**
* Animals used for research should be kept in a suitable home that has a suitable environment very similar to their natural habitat
* Animals being used for research should be fed properly and daily along with other basic necessities
* Animals should be kept in a place far from noise with good ventilation
* Pain on animals should be minimized as much as people
* Animals should not be too much for a particular research
1. **Differences between the Digestive System of Amphibians (Frog) and Humans**

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| --- | --- | --- |
| **S/N** | **Frog** | **Human** |
| **1** | 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. |
| **2** | frogs' teeth are only used to hold something in place or something, as they usually always just swallow their prey whole | Humans use their teethfor all functions, including chewing things up, which frogs don't have the capacity to do |
| **3** | Only have cloacae! | Rectum and urethra is present |
| **4** | Human tongues are attached to the backs of our mouths | frogs' tongues are connected right where their mouths start |
| **5** | No presence of appendix | She appendix is present |
| **6** | Have maxillary teeth and vomerine teeth | Only one set of teeth is present |
| **7** | The tongue of frogs is sticky | The tongue of humans is not sticky |

**Similarities between the Digestive System of Amphibians and Humans**

|  |  |  |
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| **S/N** | **Frog** | **Human** |
| **1** | The frogs possess mouth (Oral cavity) for the ingestion of food | Humans possess mouth (Oral cavity) for the ingestion of food |
| **2** | Frogs possess oesophagus for the movement of food into the stomach | Humans possess oesophagus for the movement of food into the stomach |
| **3** | Frog have tongues | Humans have tongues |
| **4** | Frogs have Small intestines just like humans also | Humans have Small intestines. |
| **5** | Frogs have stomachs for temporary storage of food. | Humans have stomachs for temporary storage of food. |
| **6** | They have gall bladders | They have gall bladders |
| **7** | Presence of Large intestine | They also have large intestines |