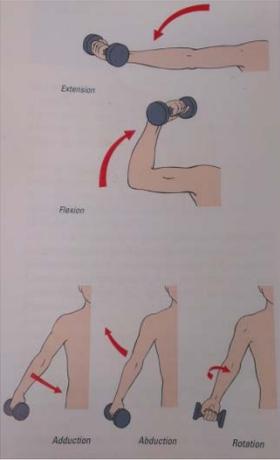
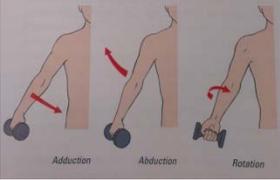


Skeletal system

Long term effects of exercise	Joint movement	Injury (bone)	Injury (joint)	Diet
<p>FUNCTIONS OF THE SKELETON</p> <p>Movement - where two or more bones meet form joints. Allow your skeleton to do lots of different actions</p> <p>Support - posture, gives the body a frame work</p> <p>Protection - stops injury to vital organs</p> <p>Cranium - brain Patella - knee Ribs - lungs Sternum - heart</p>	<p>JOINTS OF THE BODY</p> <p>Hinge joint - elbow and knee - flexion and extension</p> <p>Ball and socket joint - shoulder - flexion, extension, abduction, adduction, rotation</p>	<p>FRACTURES</p> <p>CLOSED FRACTURE - no skin is broken</p> <p>OPEN/ COMPOUND FRACTURE - skin is broken</p> <p>SIMPLE FRACTURE - break is in one line e.g greenstick fracture</p> <p>STRESS FRACTURE - caused by overuse injuries. Muscles can be tired or when intensity has increased too much (gone from grass court tennis to hard court), or wearing the wrong shoes. Most stress fractures are found in the lower leg</p>	<p>TENNIS AND GOLF ELBOW</p> <p>Overuse injuries to the tendons at the elbow joint</p> <p>Symptoms = PAIN</p> <p>Caused by holding the racket wrong</p> <p>Golfers elbow feel in on the inside of the elbow</p>	<p>The main micronutrient need to strengthen the skeletal system is CALCIUM.</p> <p>This will help you in your sport because it increases bone density and strengthens your bones. Less likely to get an injury when you go in for a tackle in rugby</p> <p>Too little calcium can cause OSTEOPOROSIS</p>
<p>AFFECTS ON LIGAMENTS (bone to bone)</p> <p>Exercise makes LIGAMENTS THICKER AND STRONGER. This increases their flexibility and allows power in movement</p>	 <p>The diagram shows five illustrations of human limbs demonstrating different types of joint movements. The first two show forearm extension and flexion. The next two show leg adduction and abduction. The last one shows leg rotation.</p>		<p>DISLOCATION</p> <p>When a bones is forced out of its normal position</p> <p>Caused by hard blow or hit</p> <p>Symptoms = swelling, deformity, pain, possible fracture</p>	<p>VITAMIN D</p> <p>Essential to the growth and maintenance of healthy bones. Helps the body absorb calcium</p>
<p>WEIGHT BARING EXERCISE - increases bone density</p> <p>As you increase in age your bones become lighter and weaker. This can lead to OSTEOPOROSIS (bones look and break like a piece of aero chocolate)</p> <p>Osteoporosis can lead to STRESS FRACTURES</p> <p>It is important to take part in weight baring exercises such as running, jumping, aerobics as this increases bone density and strengthens the bones</p>	 <p>The diagram shows three illustrations of a leg demonstrating adduction, abduction, and rotation movements.</p>	<p>TREATMENT OF ALL SKELETAL INJURIES</p> <p>R.I.C.E</p> <p>REST - stop playing</p> <p>ICE - provides pain relief and reduces swelling by reducing blood flow</p> <p>COMPRESSION - reduces swelling</p> <p>ELEVATION - reduces swelling</p>	<p>SPRAINS AND TORN CARTILAGE</p> <p>Sprain = damaged LIGAMENT (twisted ankle)</p> <p>Normally happens in games that use a lot of agility (ankle/ knee) falling wrongly (wrist/ elbow)</p> <p>Torn cartilage = ripping away of cartilage from the bone</p> <p>Casued by pivoting</p> <p>Symptoms = pain, swelling</p>	<p>SMOKING AND DRINKING</p> <p>Smoking and too much drinking can have a toxic effect on the bones</p>

Muscular system

Immediate effects of exercise	Long term effects of exercise	Injury	Rest	Diet	Drugs
<p>INCREASE IN NEED FOR OXYGEN (Aerobic) Needed because more fuel need to cope with <u>increase in activity</u> More carbon dioxide is made as a result</p>	<p>MUSCLE HYPERTROPHY muscles getting larger due to exercise – need to use progressive overload Muscles fibres snap, <u>rest</u> is needed for those fibres to repair and get stronger.</p>	<p>MUSCULAR INJURY When you are injured you are unable to training. This causes <u>muscle atrophy</u></p>	<p>Rest allows muscles to <u>repair the damage</u> caused by exercise and <u>get stronger</u></p>	<p>CARBOHYDRATES The muscular system need carbohydrates because to <u>provide energy</u> and top up the stores of glycogen in the liver and muscles. Find them in bread, pasta, potatoes</p>	<p>ANABOLIC STERIIDS Increase <u>muscle size</u> and <u>strength quickly</u> <u>Reduce recovery time</u> - means you can train harder and more often and <u>recover from injury quicker</u> which means you can get back to playing sooner</p>
<p>LACTIC ACID (anaerobic) Lactic acid builds up during <u>ANAEROBIC RESPIRATION</u> (without using oxygen) or when demand for oxygen is too high and the body cannot supply it. This causes <u>cramp</u> Need oxygen to break it down (<u>active cool down</u>)</p>	<p>BENEFITS OF HYPERTROPHY Muscle hypertrophy increase speed, power & strength – good for???</p> <p>Improves posture, stronger tendons. Improves bone density which makes bones stronger</p>	<p>EXAMPLES OF INJURIES <u>STRAINS</u>, pulls, tears. The fibres of the muscles can be torn from the tendons. Normally occurs when you haven't warmed up</p> <p>To <u>prevent muscular injuries</u> you need to warm up and cool down effectively (why?)</p>	<p>LONG TERM REST You need long term rest because you need to be at peak performance for you event. E.g reducing the number of long runs before running a marathon</p>	<p>PROTEIN The body needs protein for <u>growth and repair</u>.</p> <p>It helps to repair damaged muscles caused by exercise or injury. Sports people who want to increase muscle size and strength need to eat a lot of protein e.g fish & meat</p>	<p>USERS OF ANABOLIC STERIIDS Any sports person that needs speed, strength and power e.g sprinter,</p>
<p>TYPES OF CONTRACTION <u>ISOTONIC CONTRACTION</u> – exercising WITH movement e.g push up <u>ISOMETRIC CONTRACTION</u> – exercising without movement e.g the plank</p>	<p>MUSCLE ATROPHY Is the opposite – when you do not train the muscles get weaker and get smaller (link to reversibility and injury)</p>	<p>TREATMENT FOR MUSCULAR INJURIES Rest – stop Ice – reduce pain and swelling Compression - reduce pain and swelling Elevation - reduce pain and swelling</p>	<p>EVERYDAY LIFE Having a strong muscular system helps you in everyday life by Increasing work capacity Decreasing chance of injury Prevent lower back pain Aid recovery after injury</p>		

Cardiovascular system

Functions	Immediate effects of exercise	Long term effects of exercise		Negative effects on the cardiovascular system	
<p>The function of the cardiovascular system are</p> <p>To <u>supply the body with oxygen and nutrients</u> and</p> <p>To <u>remove waste such as carbon dioxide</u></p>	<p>Heart rate increase</p> <p>during exercise because the body needs more oxygen to create energy for the working muscles</p>	<p>Heart increases in size (hypertrophy)</p> <p>As the heart is a muscle as you train the <u>heart gets bigger and strong</u></p>	<p>Recovery rate decrease</p> <p>This is the speed at which your <u>working heart rate returns to normal</u>. The quicker this happens the fitter you are</p>	<p>Sedentary lifestyle</p> <p>If you don't exercise then you don't get benefits. This can lead to obesity if you eat the wrong things</p>	<p>Stress (not sport related)</p> <p>Increases the risk of cardiovascular disease. Stress can lead to high blood pressure</p>
<p>Blood pressure</p> <p>Is the force exerted by the blood on the walls of the arteries</p> <p><u>Systolic blood pressure</u> = maximum pressure in the arteries when the heart contracts</p> <p><u>Diastolic blood pressure</u> = maximum pressure in the arteries when the heart relaxes</p> <p><u>Average blood pressure</u> is 120/80</p>	<p>Body temperature increases</p> <p>When muscles work they generate heat</p>	<p>Stroke volume increases (SV)</p> <p>As the heart is bigger and stronger it can pump out <u>more blood per beat</u></p>	<p>Blood pressure decreases</p> <p>Exercise can lead to weight loss that leads to <u>blood pressure</u> decreasing</p>	<p>High Cholesterol</p> <p>There are 2 types of cholesterol</p> <p><u>HIGH DENSITY LIPOPROTEINS (HDL)</u> good fats. It carries cholesterol to the liver. Found in fruit, veg, whole grain</p> <p><u>LOW DENSITY LIPOPROTEINS (LDL)</u> bad fat. Causes build up in arteries. Found in fatty, fried foods</p>	<p>SMOKING</p> <p><u>Releases adrenaline</u> – causes heart to beat faster</p> <p><u>Lowers good cholesterol</u> – causes blockages, <u>Raises blood pressure</u>, strokes, heart attacks</p> <p>Can <u>cause diseases</u> such as Bronchitis, emphysema, cancer</p>
	<p>Sweating starts</p> <p>This is to help the body cool down. Sweat on the skin evaporates. <u>Salt and water</u> can also be lost during sweating so needs to be replaced during and after exercise</p>	<p>Resting heart rate (HR) decreases</p> <p>As the heart can pump out more blood per beat it means the <u>heart can supply the same amount of blood in fewer beats</u></p>	<p>Healthier veins and arteries</p> <p>Fitness <u>increases the number of capillaries in the heart</u>. It also makes <u>arteries more flexible and clear</u>. The clearer the arteries the lower the blood pressure</p>		
<p><u>Aerobic respiration</u></p> <p>Using oxygen and glucose to produce energy</p> <p><u>Anerobic respiration</u></p> <p>When the demand for oxygen is too high and the body can't supply enough oxygen to make energy, the body has to use stored glycogen to produce energy. This produces <u>lactic acid</u></p>	<p>Blood pressure increases It increases during exercise because more blood is being pumped around the body</p>	<p>Cardiac output increase (CO)</p> <p>$CO = SV \times HR$</p> <p><u>The amount of blood pumped out of the heart per minute</u>. As the heart is bigger and stronger SV goes up which means CO increases</p>	<p>DIET AND THE CV SYSTEM</p> <p><u>Foods high in iron</u> are important as iron is used in the blood to transport oxygen.</p> <p>Lack of iron in the blood is called <u>anaemia</u></p> <p>Iron rich foods are red meat and green vegetables</p>	<p>Coronary heart disease</p> <p>Is the <u>narrowing of coronary artery caused by deposits of fat and cholesterol</u> on the inside of the arteries. <u>This increase blood pressure and can lead to heart attacks and strokes</u></p> <p><u>Exercise reduces the risk of CHD</u></p>	<p>Rest</p> <p>Rest is needed for recovery and allows the heart <u>to grow in size</u></p>

Respiratory system

Key words	Immediate effects of exercise	Long term effects of exercise		Diet	Drugs - smoking
		Rest			
LUNG CAPACITY The amount of air your lungs can hold	BREATHING QUICKENS AND DEEPENS This is to <u>increase the amount of oxygen brought into the lungs and carbon dioxide taken out of the lungs (gaseous exchange)</u>	INCREASED NUMBER OF AVEOLI This allows more oxygen to be absorbed into the blood and can deal with a higher production of carbon dioxide	LUNG CAPACITY INCREASES The size of your lungs get bigger so you can take in more air per breathe		DAMAGES ALVEOLI Alveoli break down and become less stretchy. This makes them less efficient at diffusing oxygen in to the blood vessels. So it is more difficult to get oxygen in and carbon dioxide to get out This causes shortness of breathe
TIDAL VOLUME The amount of air you can breathe in and breathe out in one go (think of the tide going in and out)	OXYGEN DEBT OCCURS AFTER EXERCISE Oxygen debt is the extra oxygen you breath in during recovery (compared to the amount of air you would breath in during rest) This happens during <u>ANAEROBIC RESPIRATION</u>	NUMBER OF BLOOD VESSELS AROUND AVEOLI INCREASE This means more oxygen can diffuse in to the blood and to the muscles creating energy quicker	VITAL CAPACITY INCREASES The maximum amount of air you can breathe in gets bigger		INCREASES BLOOD PRESSURE Because less oxygen gets into the blood per breathe the heart has to work harder to get enough oxygen to the working muscles
VITAL CAPACITY The maximum amount of air you can breathe in and then breath out .	To repay the oxygen debt you breathing still needs to be higher than at rest	THIS MAKES THE BODY MORE EFFICIENT AT GETTING OXYGEN IN AND CARBON DIOXIDE OUT			CAUSES DISEASES SUCH AS Bronchitis – excess mucus in the bronchus Emphysema - destroys alveoli Lung cancer Lung disease