

JARINGAN PADA HEWAN/MANUSIA



KD	KOMPETENSI DASAR
3.4	Menganalisis keterkaitan antara struktur sel pada jaringan hewan dengan fungsi organ pada hewan
4.4	Menyajikan data hasil pengamatan struktur jaringan dan organ pada hewan

IPK

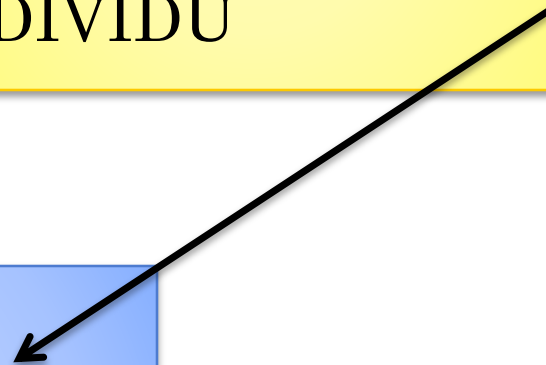
PENGETAHUAN	KETERAMPILAN
<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Menguraikan ciri jaringan embrional2. Menguraikan ciri jaringan dewasa pada hewan3. Mengaitkan ciri jaringan dengan fungsinya dalam organ	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Melakukan pengamatan jaringan pada hewan/manusia2. Membuat gambar jaringan pada hewan/manusia3. Membuat laporan hasil pengamatan4. Mempresentasikan hasil pengamatan/laporan

BAHAN AJAR JARINGAN

- EPITELIUM
- PENGIKAT
- OTOT
- SARAF

- SEL
- JARINGAN ORGAN
- SISTEM ORGAN
- INDIVIDU

- POPULASI
- EKOSISTEM
- BIOMA
- BIOSFER

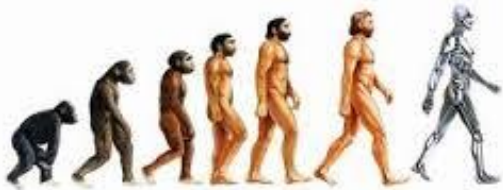


TUJUAN PEMBELAJARAN :

MENJELASKAN

1. pengertian dan fungsi jaringan embrional
2. ciri dan fungsi jaringan epitelium
3. ciri dan fungsi jaringan-jaringan ikat
4. ciri dan fungsi jaringan-jaringan otot
5. ciri dan fungsi jaringan saraf
6. struktur suatu organ
7. sistem organ





KONSEP

- ❑ Ciri dan fungsi jaringan:
 - Embrional
 - Epitelium
 - Ikat
 - Otot
 - Saraf
- ❑ Pengertian organ, dan jaringan penyusun
- ❑ Pengertian sistem organ, dan contohnya

PEMBENTUKAN JARINGAN

EMBRIONAL



- EPITELIUM
- KONEKTIF
- OTOT
- SARAF

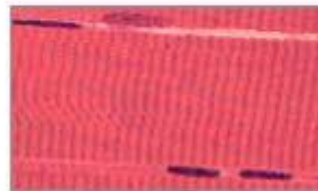
Four types of tissue



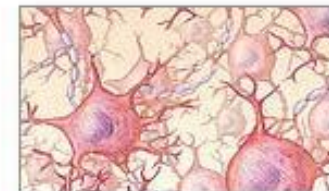
Connective tissue



Epithelial tissue



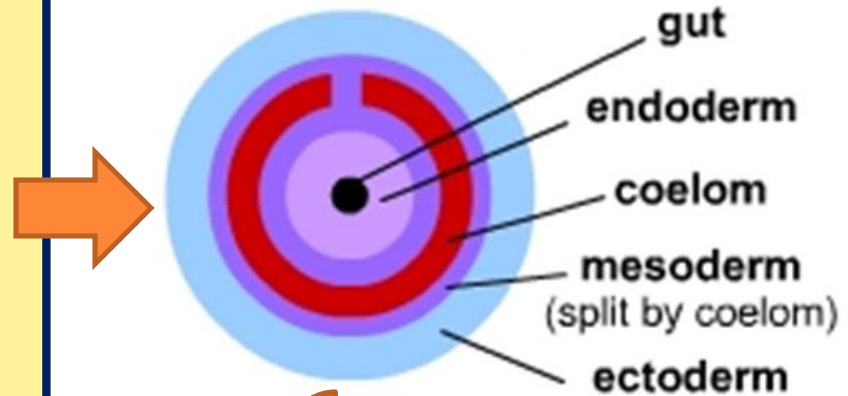
Muscle tissue



Nervous tissue

PERKEMBANGAN JARINGAN

- Zigot
- Pembelahan SEL
- Morula
- Blastula
- Gastrula



SPELIALISASI

Lapisan ektoderm
Lapisan mesoderm
Lapisan endoderm

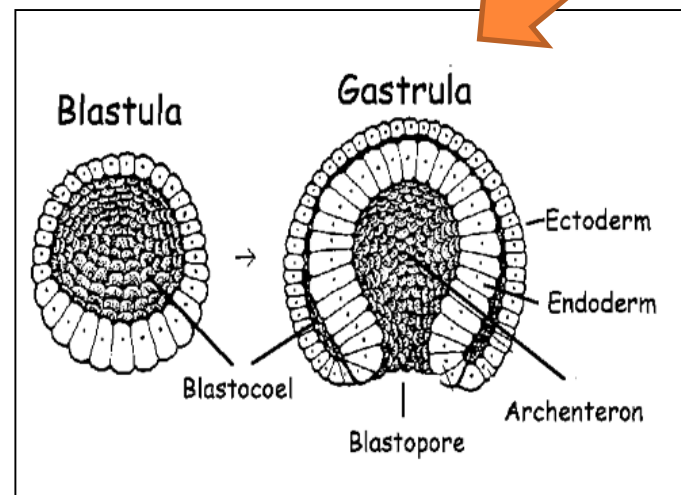
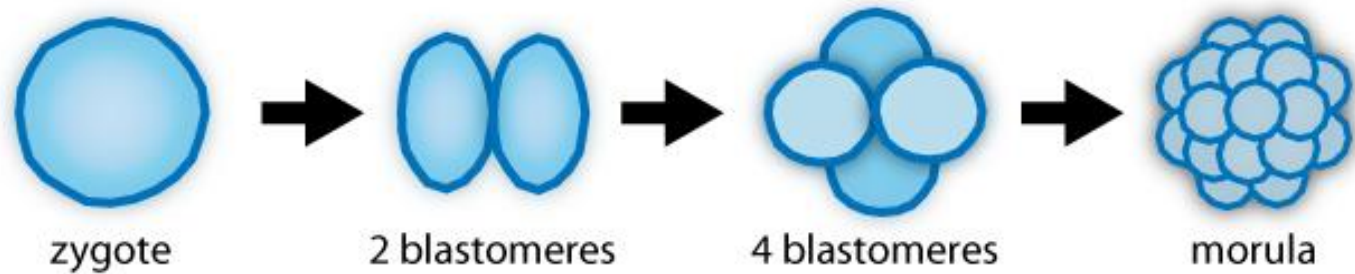
JARINGAN DEWASA:

- Epitelium
- Konektif / ikat
- Otot
- Saraf

DIFERENSIASI

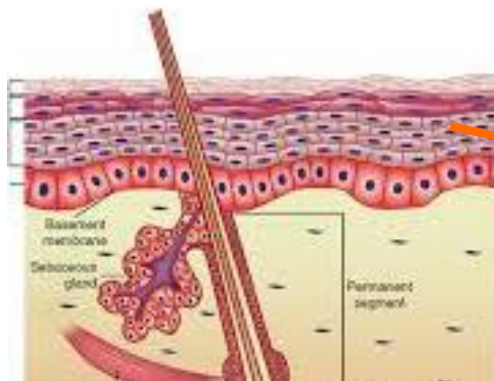
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PERKEMBANGAN JARINGAN

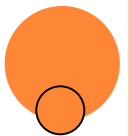


JARINGAN EPITELIUM

- Melapisi suatu organ
- Bentuk sel : pipih, kubus, batang
- Lapisan : tunggal, berlapis, semu
- Fungsi : pelindung, penyerap, kelenjar



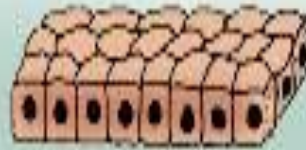
Epitel di kulit



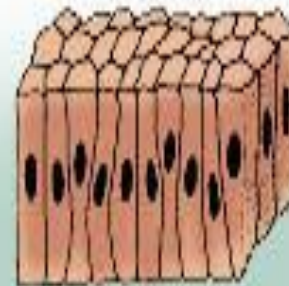
Types of Epithelium



Simple squamous

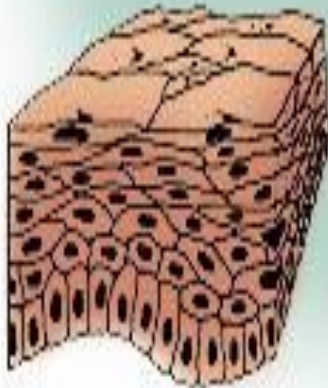


Simple cuboidal

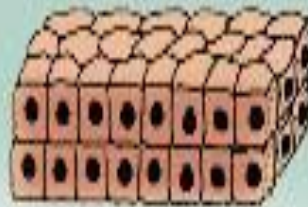


Simple columnar

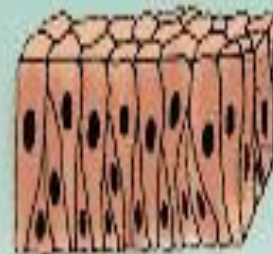
Transitional



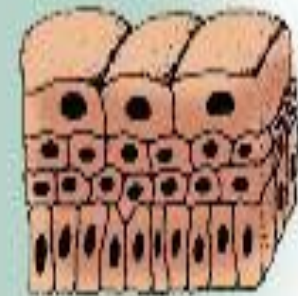
Stratified squamous

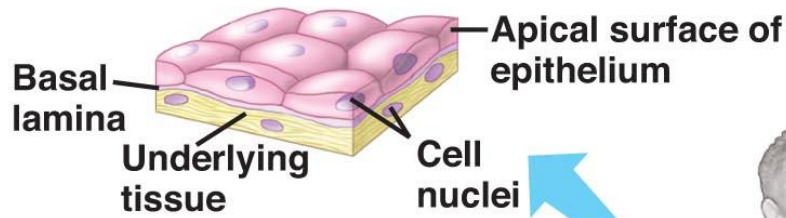


Stratified cuboidal

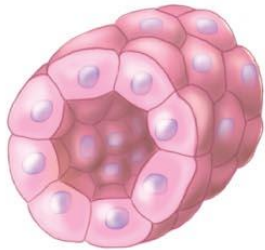


Pseudostratified columnar

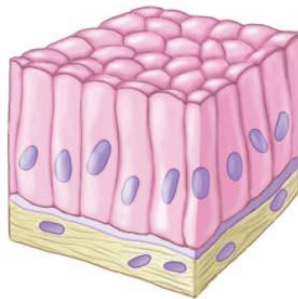




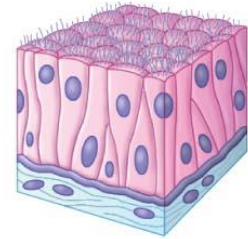
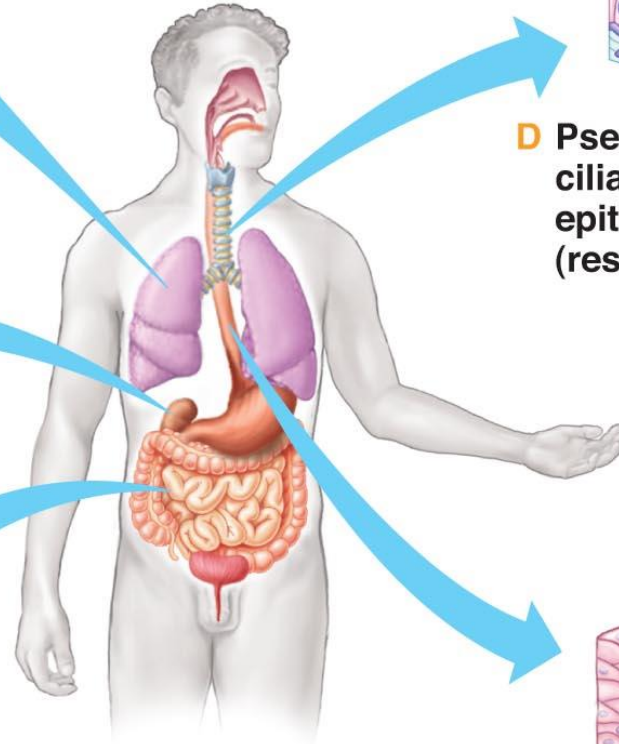
A Simple squamous epithelium (air sacs of the lung)



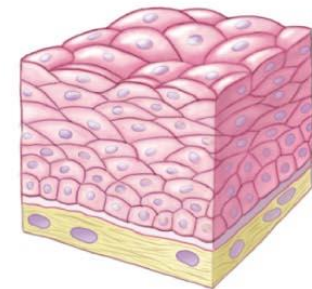
B Simple cuboidal epithelium (kidney)



C Simple columnar epithelium (intestine)

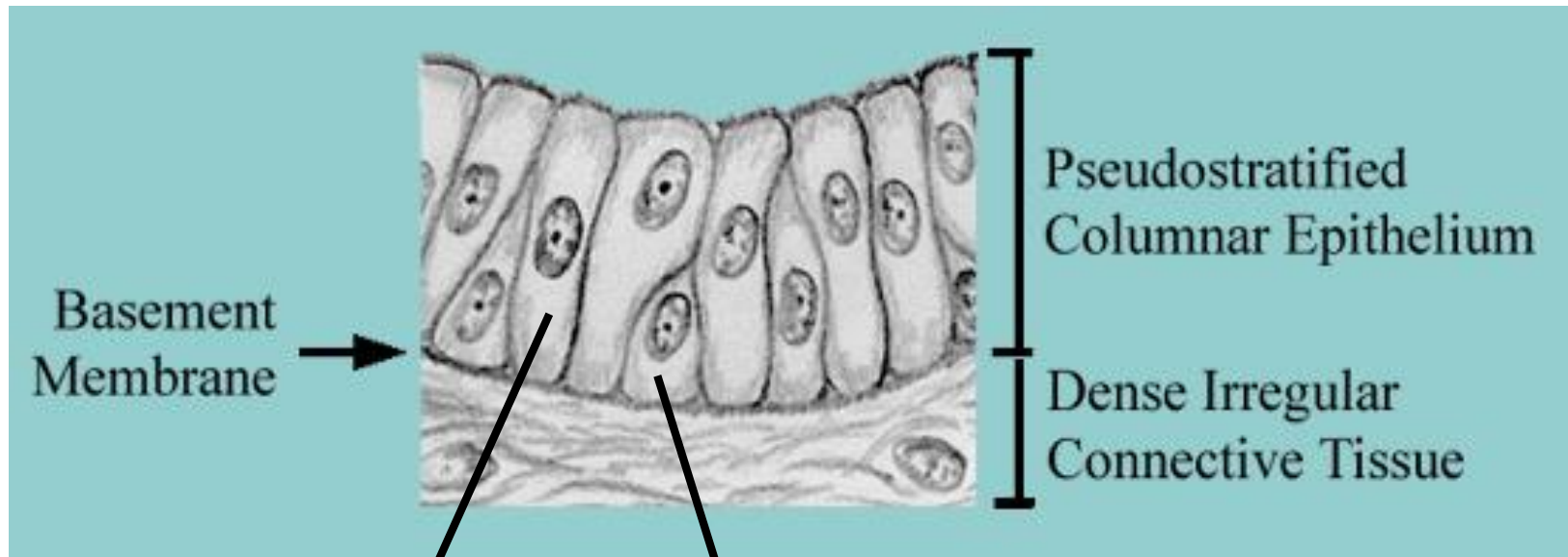


D Pseudostratified ciliated columnar epithelium (respiratory tract)



E Stratified squamous epithelium (esophagus)

BERLAPIS SEMU

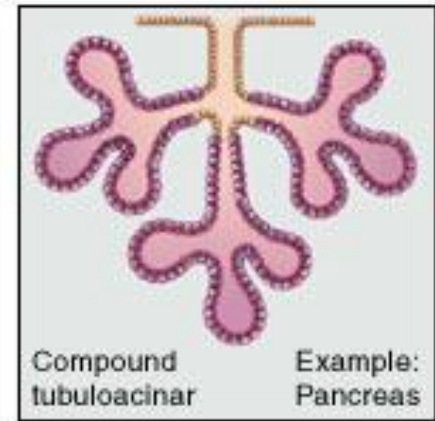
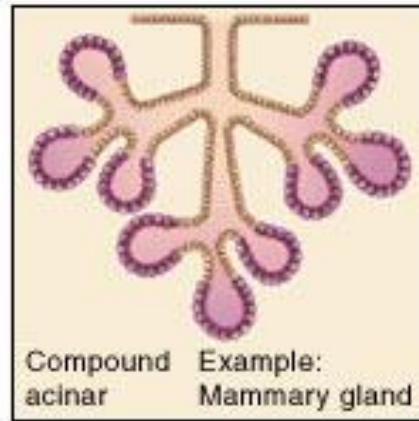
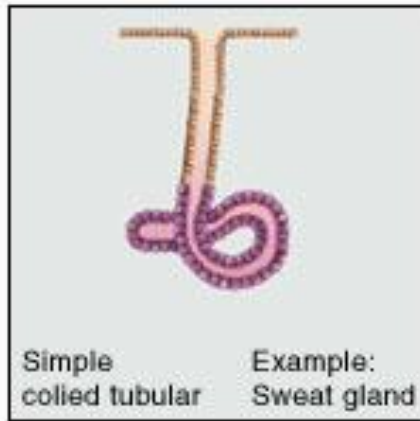


Sel Panjang

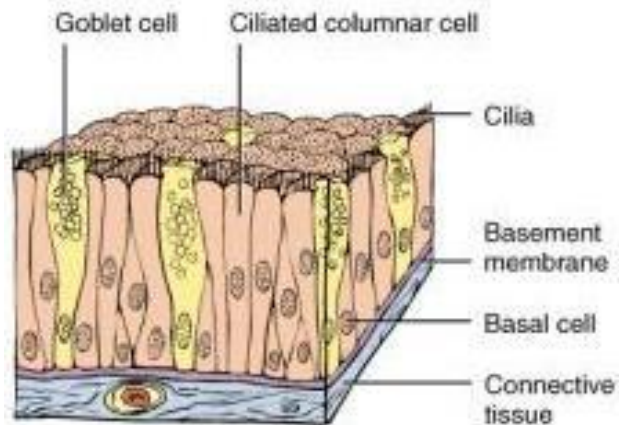
Sel Pendek



EPITEL KELENJAR



■ Duct ■ Secretory portion



JARINGAN IKAT

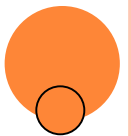
- Pengikat jaringan-jaringan lain dalam suatu organ atau antar organ

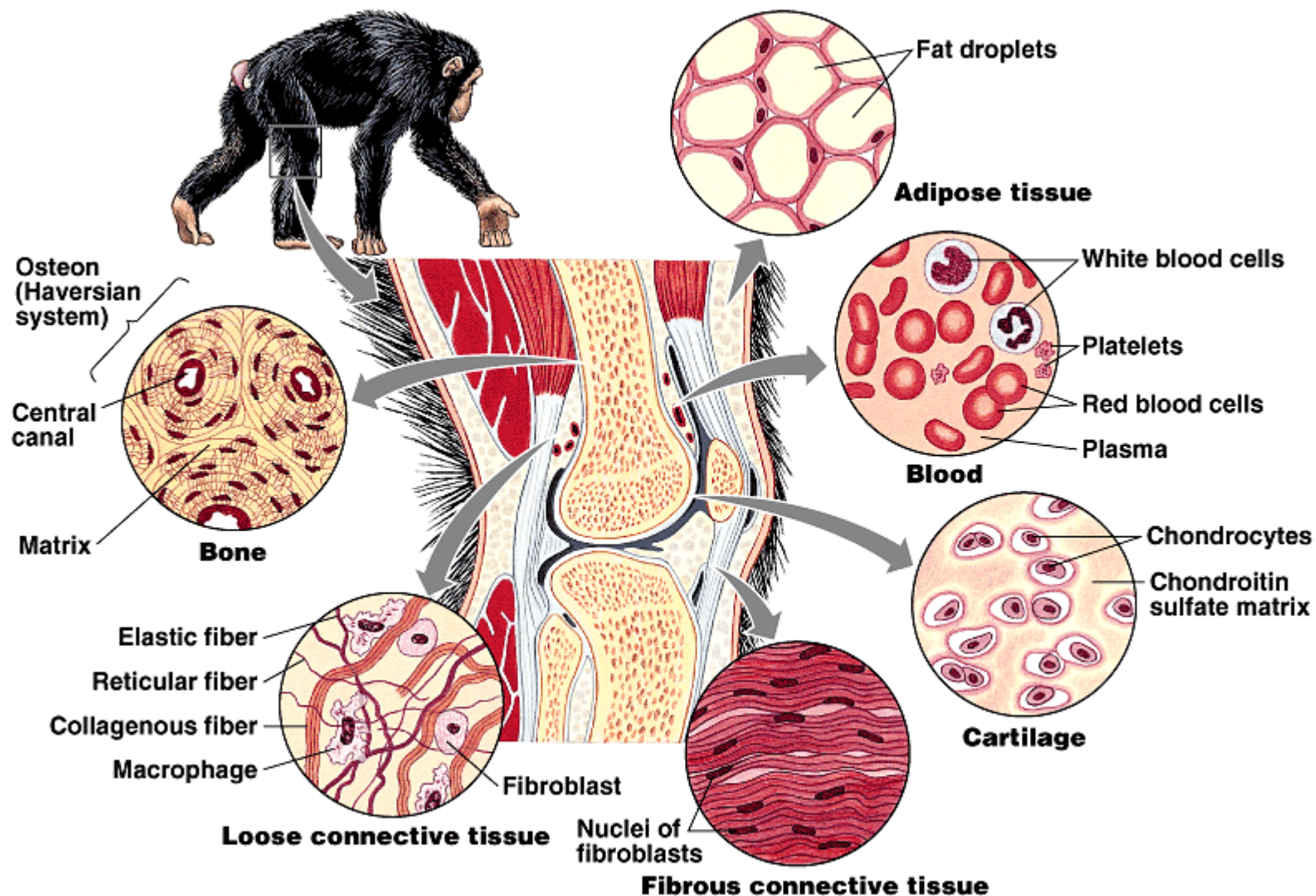
- JENIS:



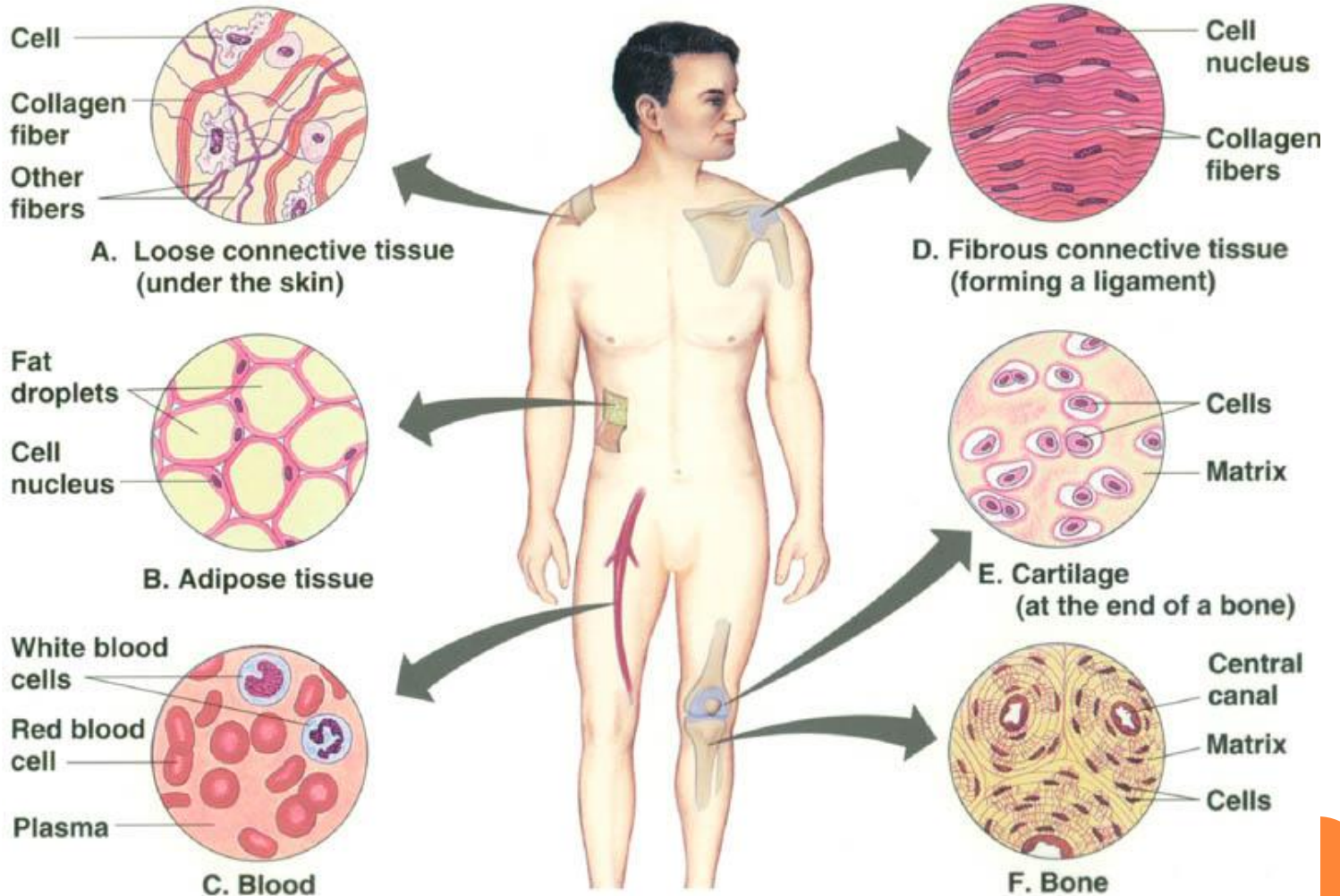
Ciri?
Fungsi?
Letak?

- ikat padat
- ikat longgar
- kartilago
- osteon
- darah & limfe
- Jaringan lemak

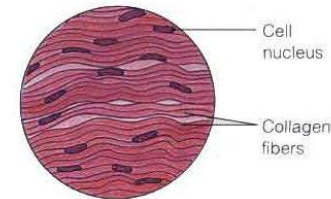




20.5 Connective tissue

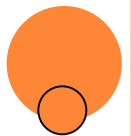


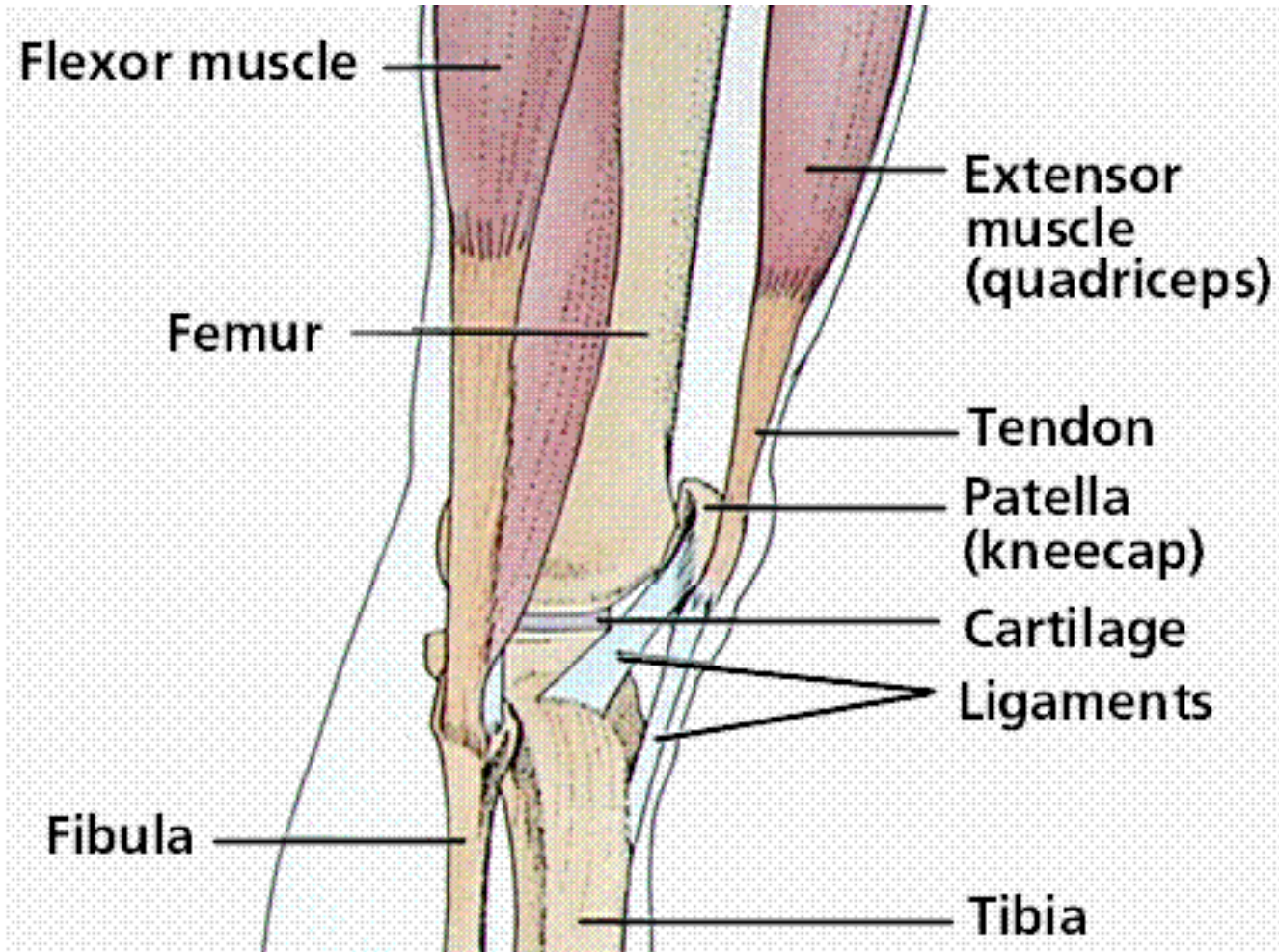
JARINGAN IKAT PADAT



D. Fibrous connective tissue
(forming a ligament)

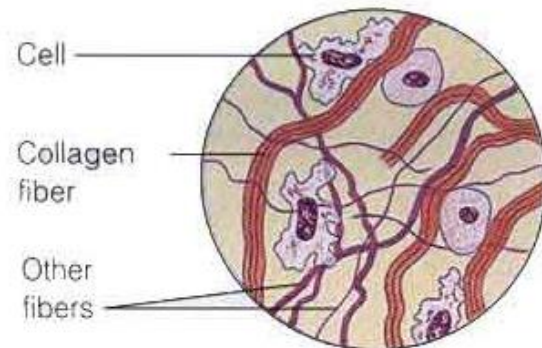
- Sel & Matriks Jaringan
- Matriks jaringan → protein serabut yang kompak (padat)
- Contoh :
 - Tendon → otot - tulang
 - Ligamen → tulang-tulang



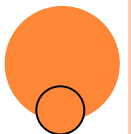


JARINGAN IKAT LONGGAR

- Sel & Matriks Jaringan
- Matriks : serabut protein tidak kompak
- retikuler (jala) penggantung organ
- pengikat usus, jantung

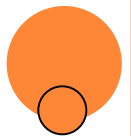
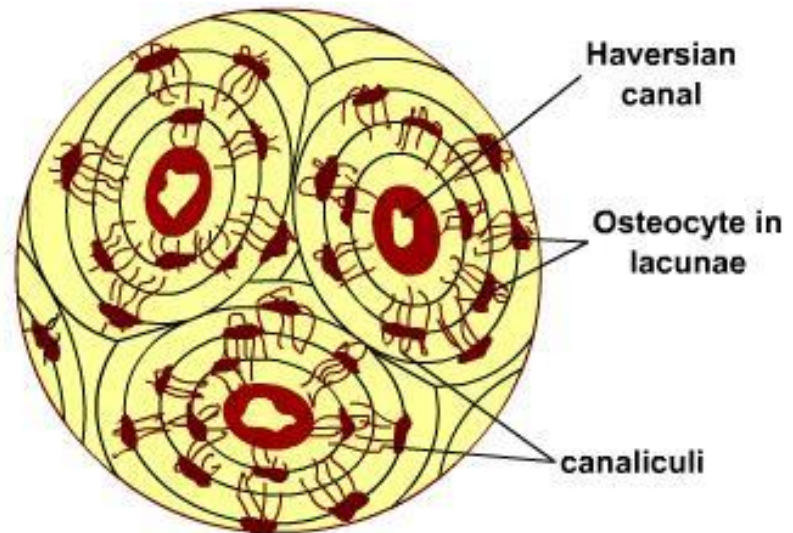


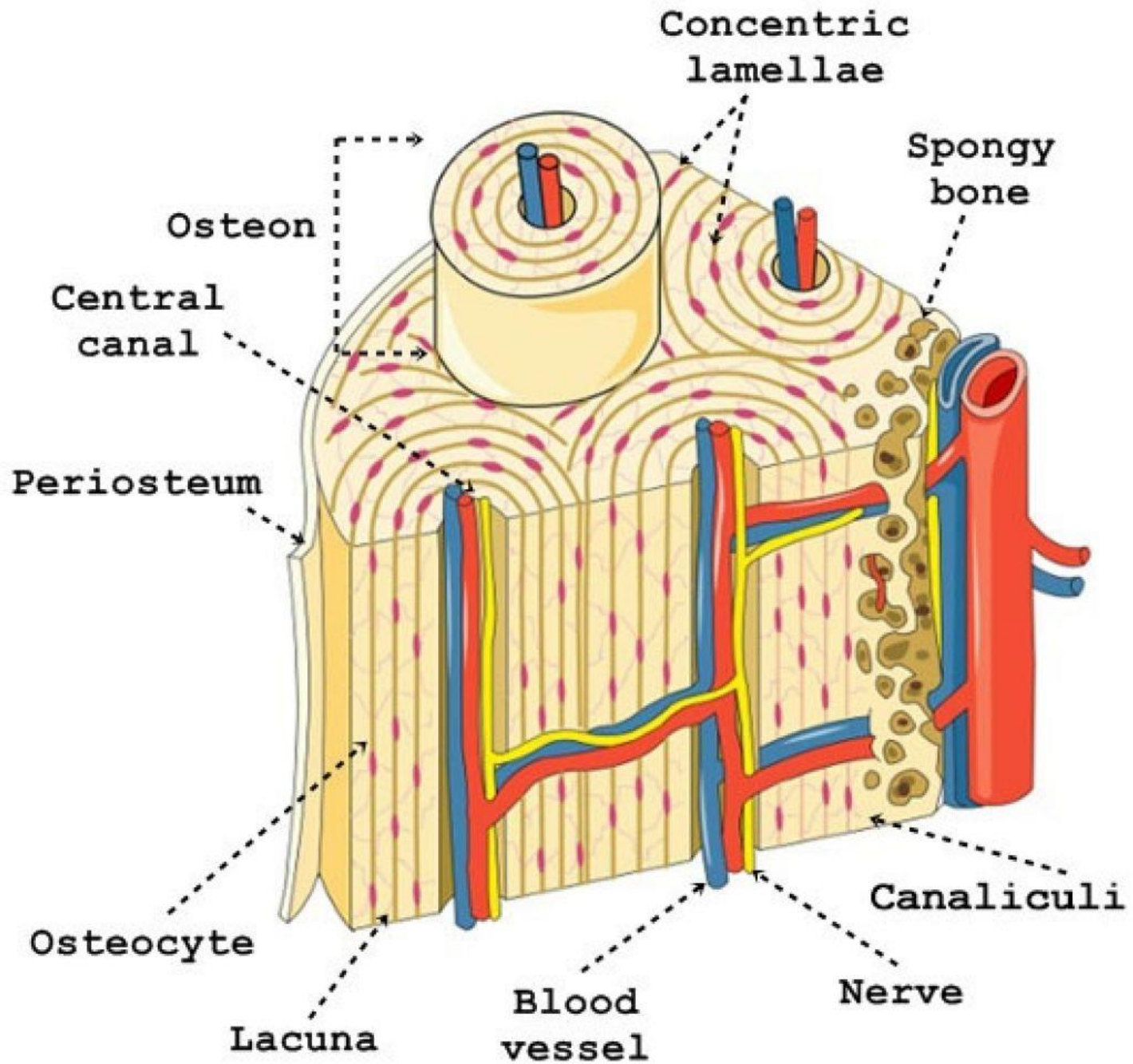
A. Loose connective tissue
(under the skin)



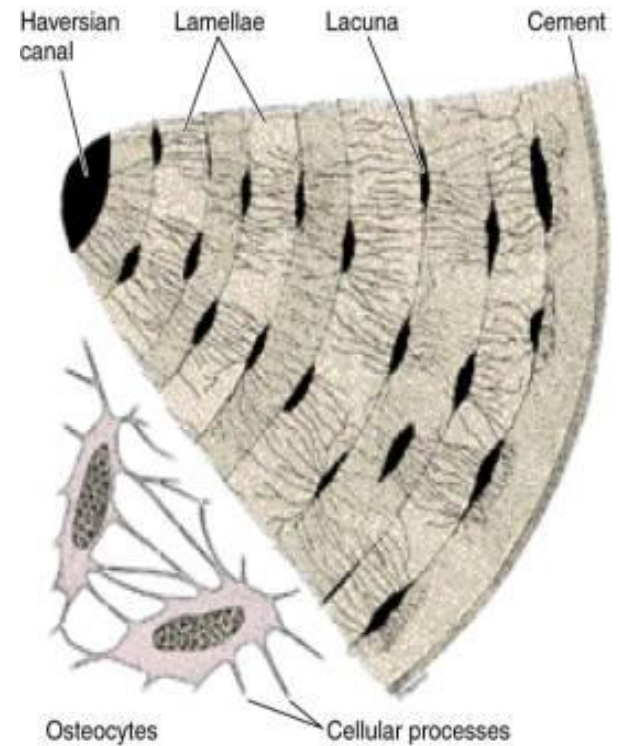
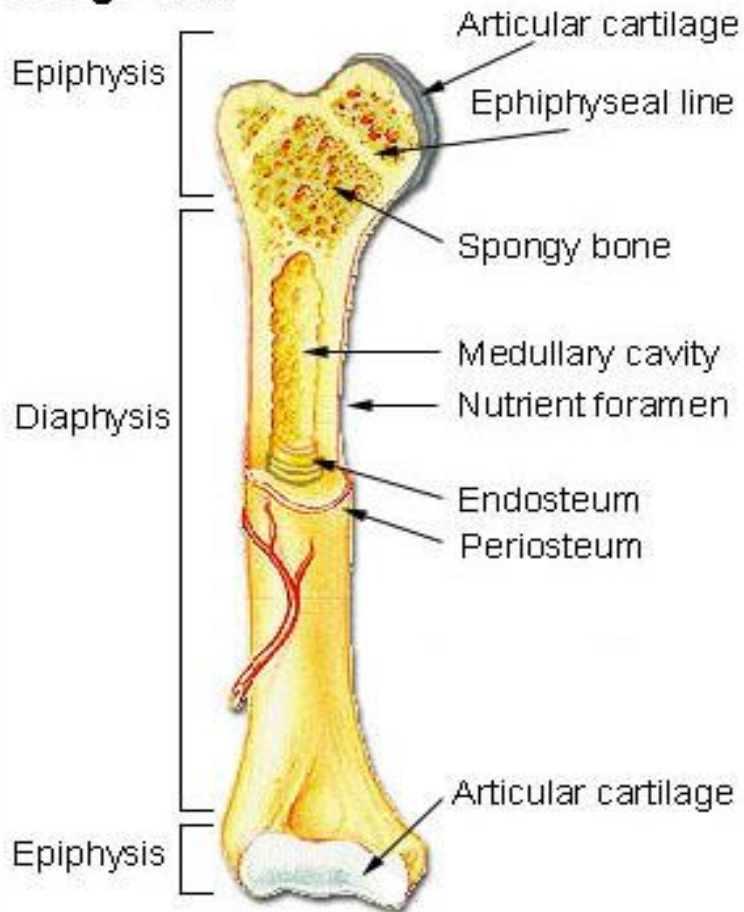
JARINGAN TULANG (OSTEON)

- Tulang Kerangka
- Osifikasi tulang rawan
- Osteosit konsentris dengan sistem haversi
- Matriks mengandung zat kapur



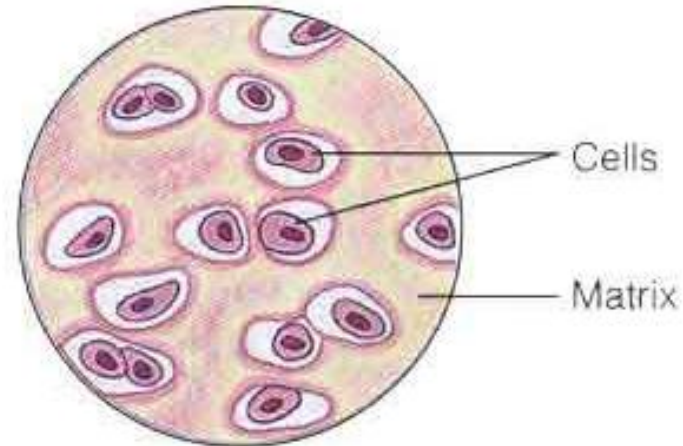


Long Bone



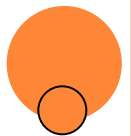
JARINGAN TULANG RAWAN (KARTILAGO)

- Berasal embrio
- Sel kondrosit
- Matriks banyak protein serabut



E. Cartilage
(at the end of a bone)

LETAK:
Ujung Sendi
Cuping hidung
Cuping Telinga

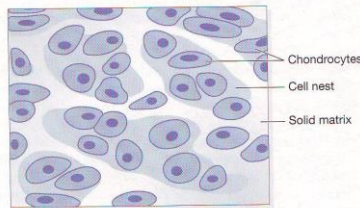


JENIS KARTILAGO:

A. HIALIN

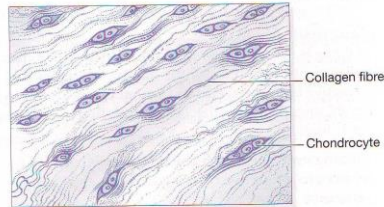
B. FIBROSA

C. ELASTIK



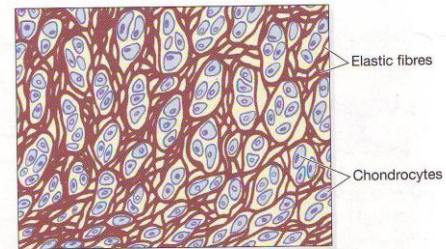
Hyaline cartilage.

A



Fibrocartilage.

B



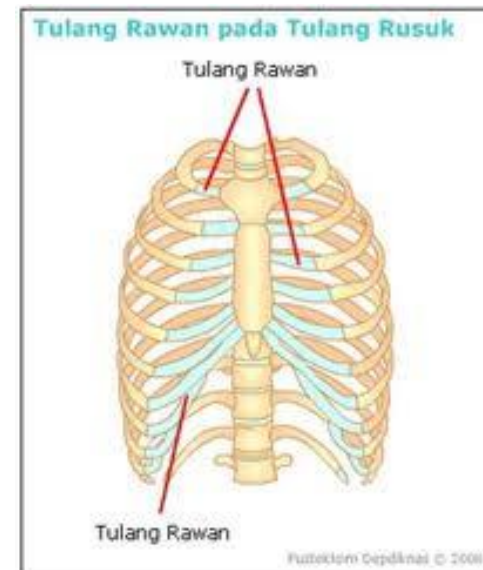
Elastic fibrocartilage.

C



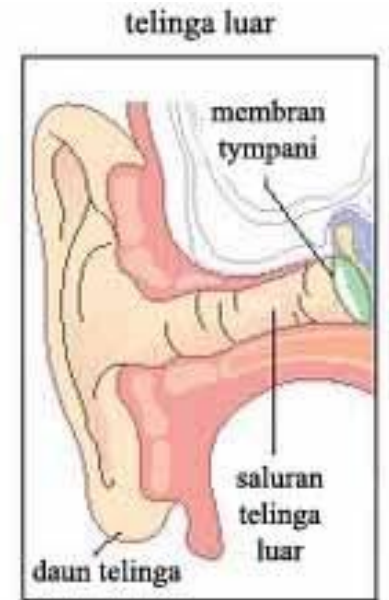
KARTILAGO HIALIN

- Kolagen tersebar, halus
- Putih kebiruan,
- cth: Sendi lutut, saluran napas, ujung rusuk



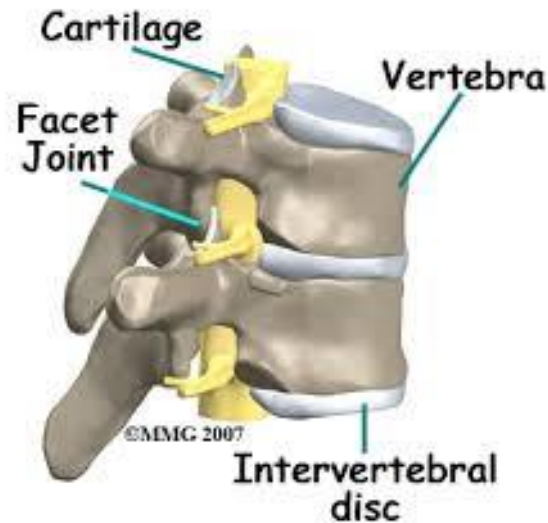
KARTILAGO ELASTIK

- Kolagen tidak menyebar
- Kekuningan,
- cth: Epiglotis, daun telinga

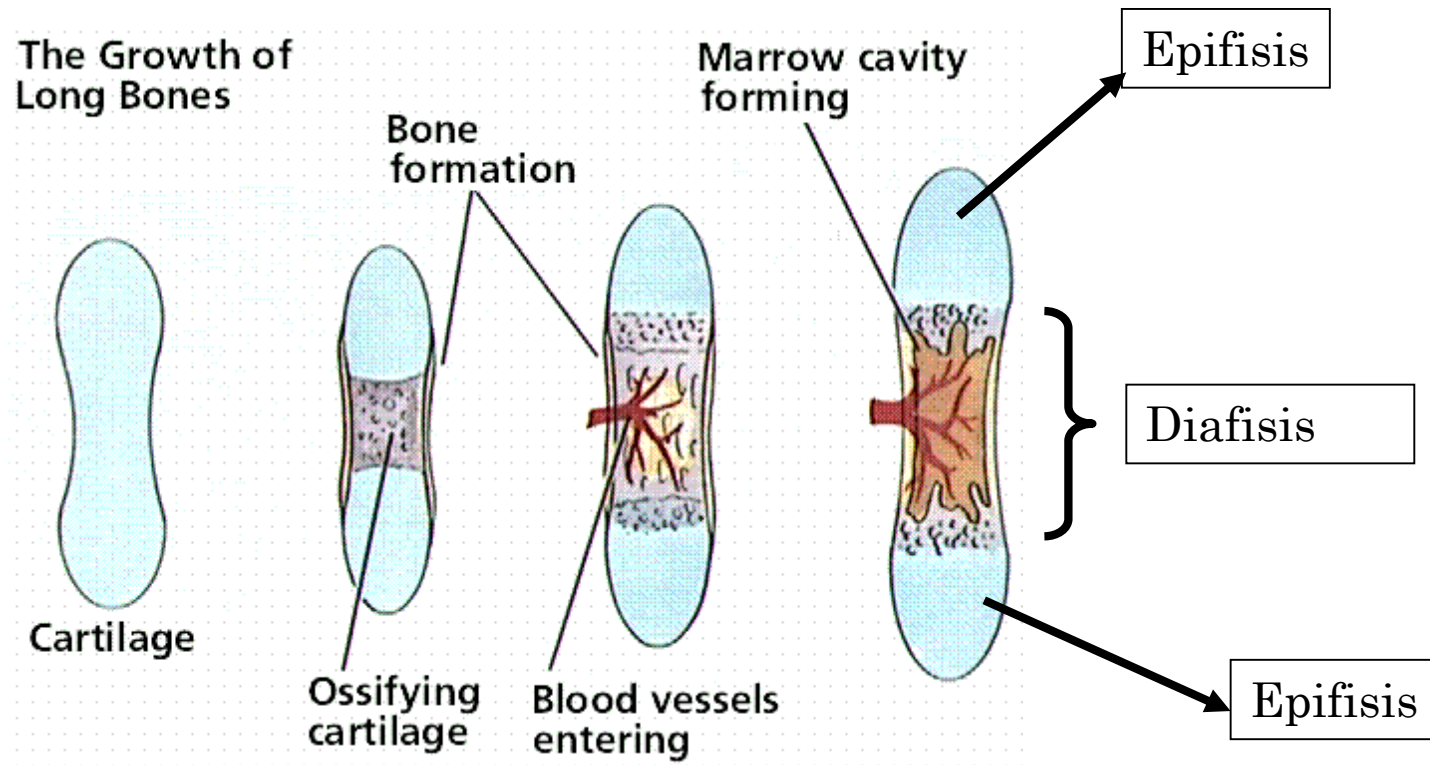


KARTILAGO FIBROSA

- Kolagen kasar,
- Keruh,
- cth : Sendi tulang belakang, lekatan ligamen

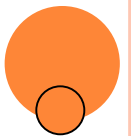
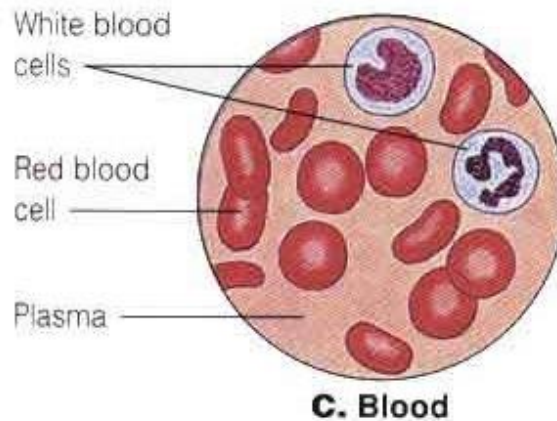


PERKEMBANGAN TULANG



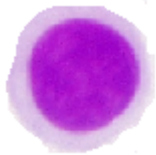
JARINGAN DARAH & LIMFE

- Matriks cairan → Plasma darah
- Sel-sel : merah, putih, keping
- Plasma : antibodi, nutrisi, & sisa metabolisme



SEL-SEL JARINGAN IKAT DARAH

Limfosit



Monocyte



Neutrophil



Eosinophil



Basophil



Platelets



Macrophage



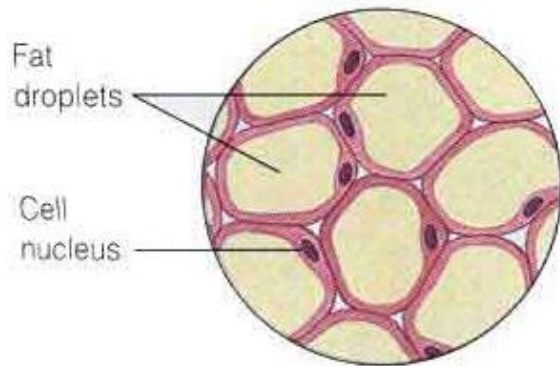
Erythrocyte



FUNGSI SEL DARAH

SEL	JENIS	FUNGSI
LEUKOSIT	MONOSIT	Fagosit
	EOSINOFIL	Fagosit
	BASOFIL	Fagosit, heparin, antihistamin
	NETROFIL	Fagosit
	LIMFOSIT	Mengenali kuman, antibodi
	MAKROFAGE	Fagosit
ERITROSIT	-	Pengangkutann O2
TROMBOSIT	-	Koagulasi darah

JARINGAN LEMAK (ADIPOSA)

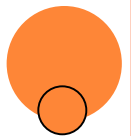


B. Adipose tissue

- Sel mengandung lemak
- Bantalan lemak & cadangan energi

Di bawah kulit, terkonsentrasi di daerah:

-Pinggul, paha, lengan, perut



OBESITAS...JARINGAN LEMAK





MENGAPA OBESITAS HARUS DICEGAH ??

- ❑ **Pertumbuhan Obesitas di dunia meningkat, berkaitan dengan meningkatnya kematian akibat sindrom metabolik dan Kanker**
- ❑ **Penderita Obesitas mengalami kelebihan lemak (Dislipidemia) → (Risiko Tinggi PJK /Penyakit Jantung Koroner)**



JARINGAN OTOT

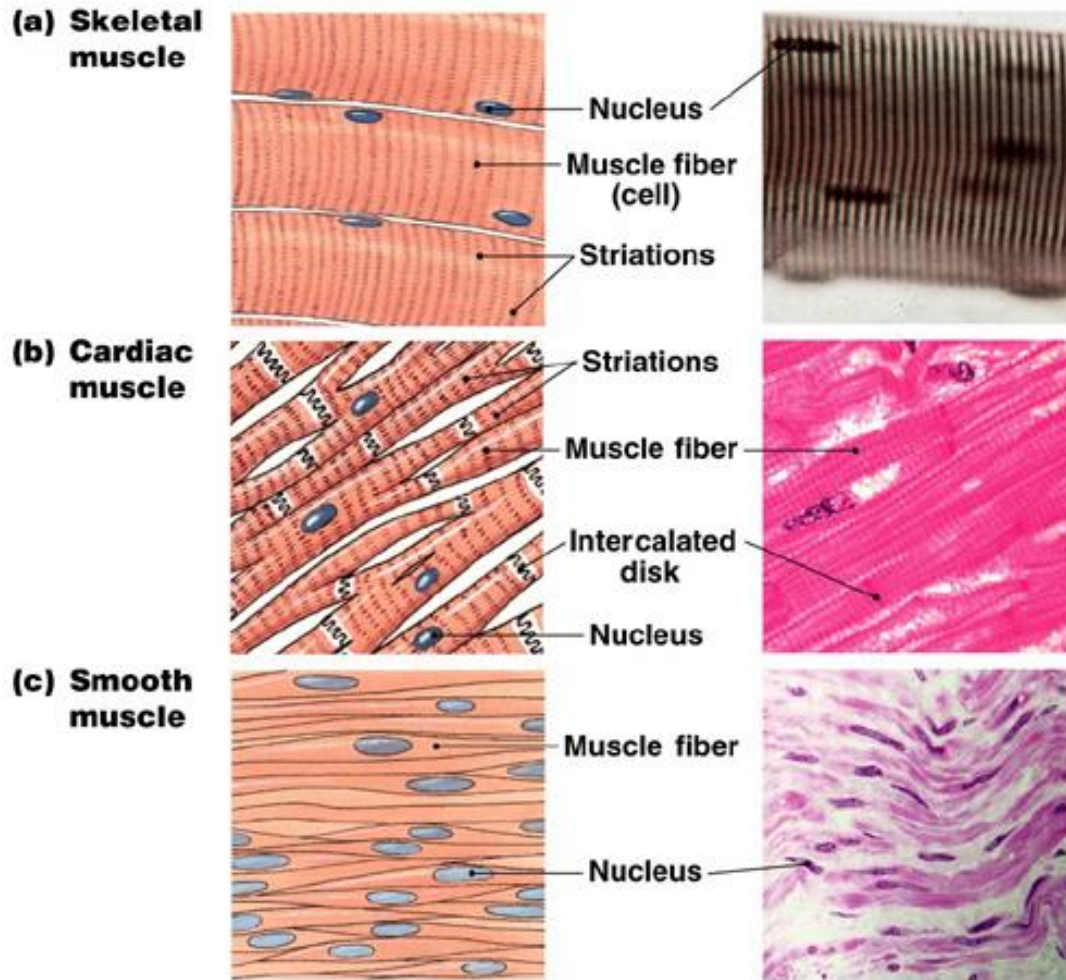
- Jaringan gerak
- 3 jenis otot : Lurik, Polos, Jantung

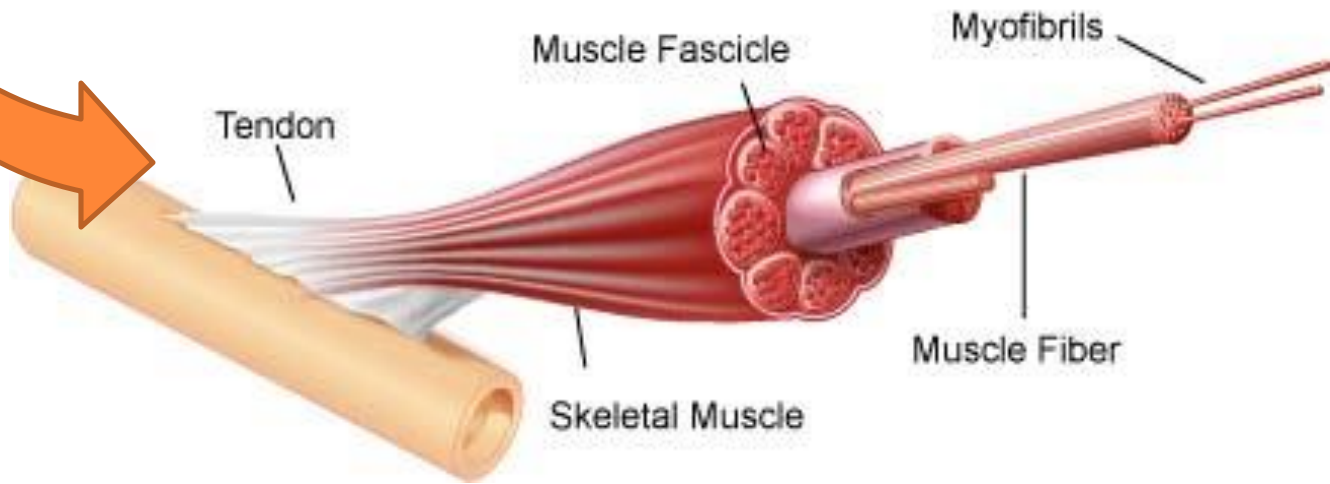
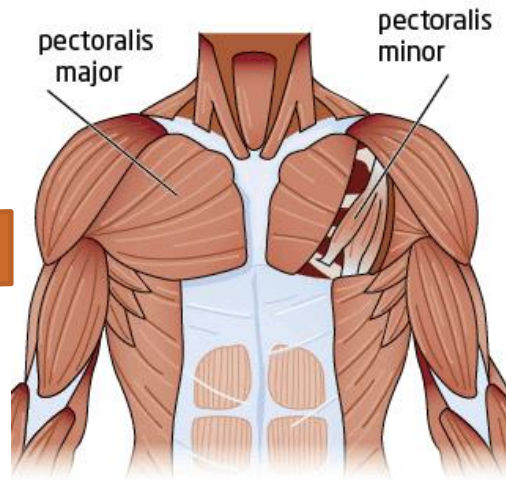
□ kontraksi dan relaksasi MIOFIBRIL

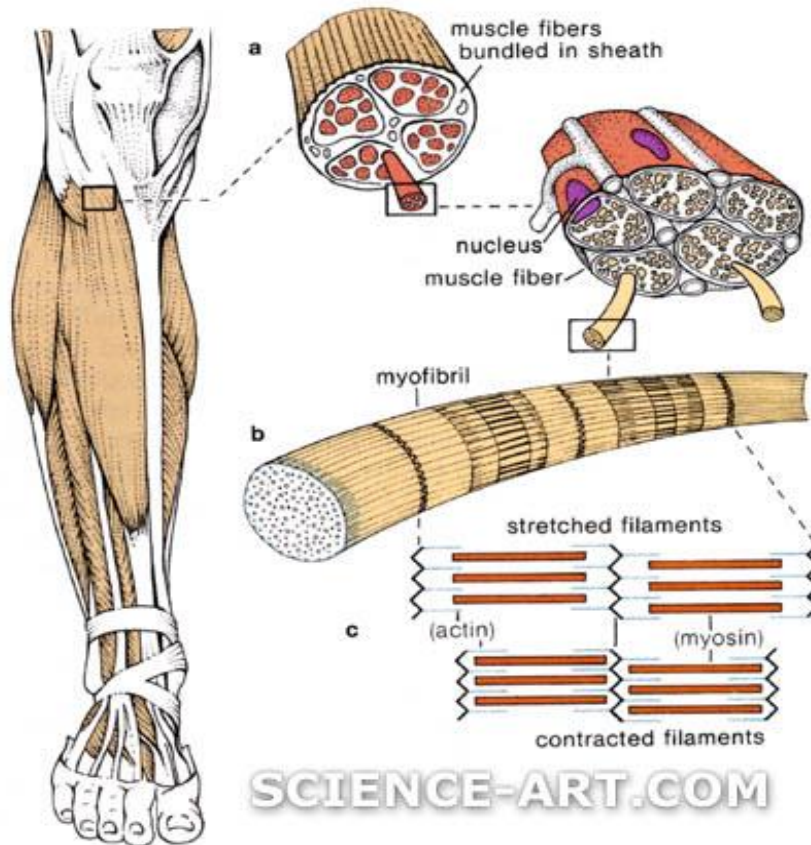
- Relaksasi : serabut aktin terpisah dari serabut miosin
- Kontraksi : ikatan akto-miosin

Memerlukan KALSIUM dan ATP

OTOLO







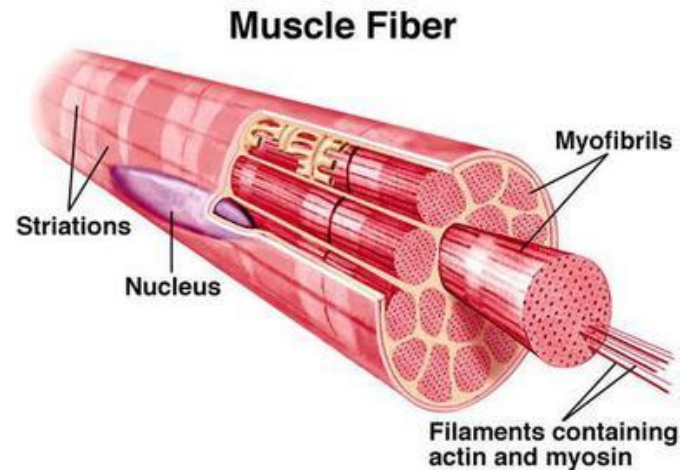
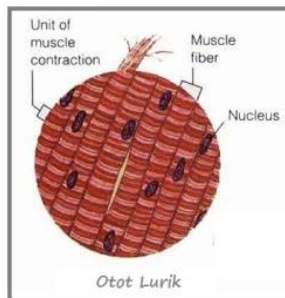
STRUKTUR OTOT:

- Serabut aktin & miosin
- Serabut-serabut otot
- Selaput pembungkus otot

MIOSIN lebih tebal dari AKTIN

OTOT LURIK

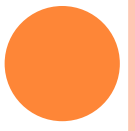
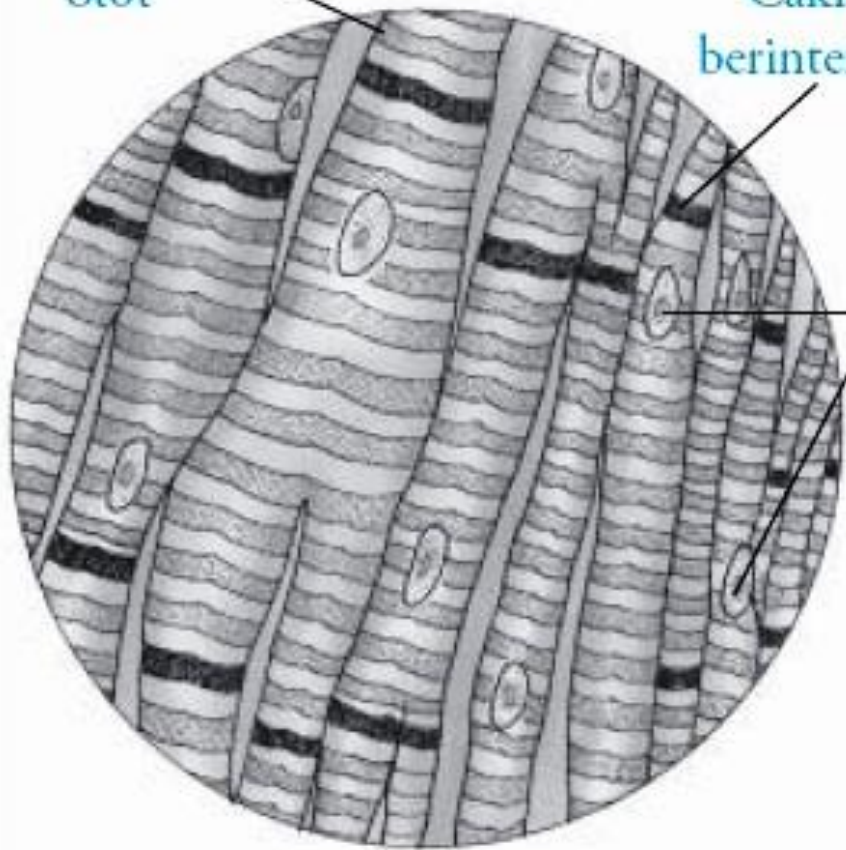
- Menempel di kerangka
- Serabut lurik (gelap-terang)
- Tiap serabut memiliki lebih dari 1 inti
- Dikendalikan oleh saraf sadar



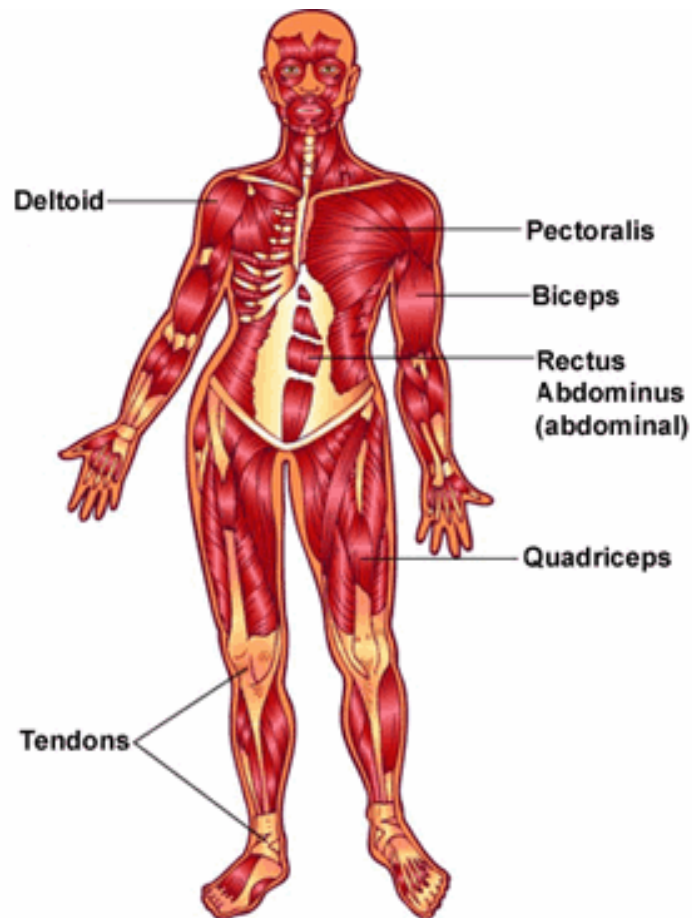
Serabut
otot

Cakram
berinterkalar

Nukleus



Contoh otot Lurik



- Otot Dada
- Otot Punggung
- Otot Paha
- Otot Lengan
- Otot Bahu
- Otot Wajah
- Otot Pinggang
- Dll



OTOT LURIK: SERAT MERAH, SERAT PUTIH



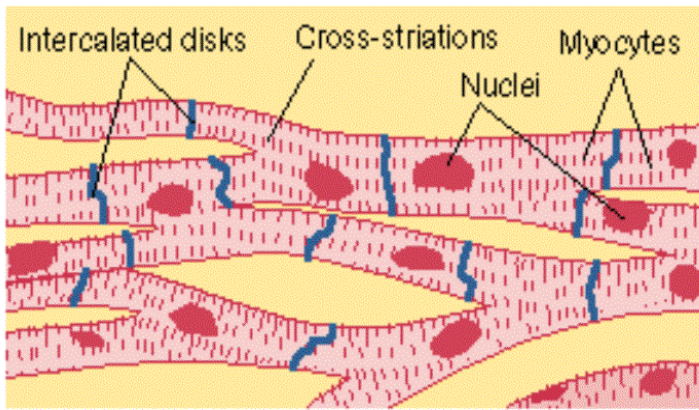
Men's
Marathoner

Men's
Sprinter

Sprinter:
Otot serat merah lebih
dikembangkan

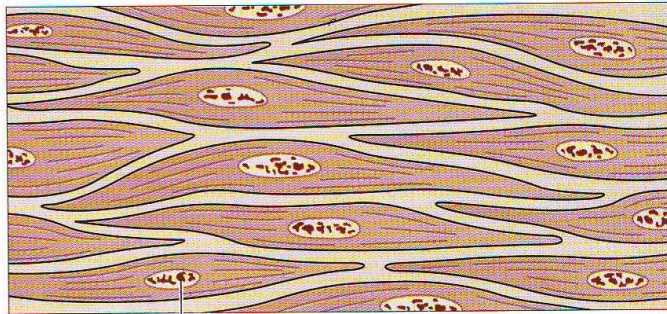
Marathon:
Otot serat putih lebih
dikembangkan





OTOT JANTUNG

- Di jantung (MIOKARDIUM)
- Serabut lurik (gelap-terang)
- Tiap serabut memiliki lebih dari 1 inti
- Perlekatan antar serabut
- Dikendalikan oleh saraf otonom



Nucleus

Smooth muscle fibres.

OTOT POLOS

- Di organ dalam (cth: usus, lambung, esofagus, trakea)
- Serabut polos
- Serabut berbentuk gelendong/kumpanan
- Tiap serabut memiliki 1 inti
- Dikendalikan oleh saraf otonom



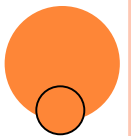
GAMBAR OTOT



JARINGAN SARAF

- untuk menghantarkan impuls rangsangan
- Terdiri atas sel-sel saraf

Impuls berupa perubahan polaritas membran sel saraf (perubahan kadar ion Na^+ dan K^+ di dalam dan di luar membran sel)



KOMPONEN JARINGAN SARAF

- Sel saraf → penghantar impuls
- Sel pendukung : sel neuroglia



SEL SCHWANN :
menyelubungi
serabut akson

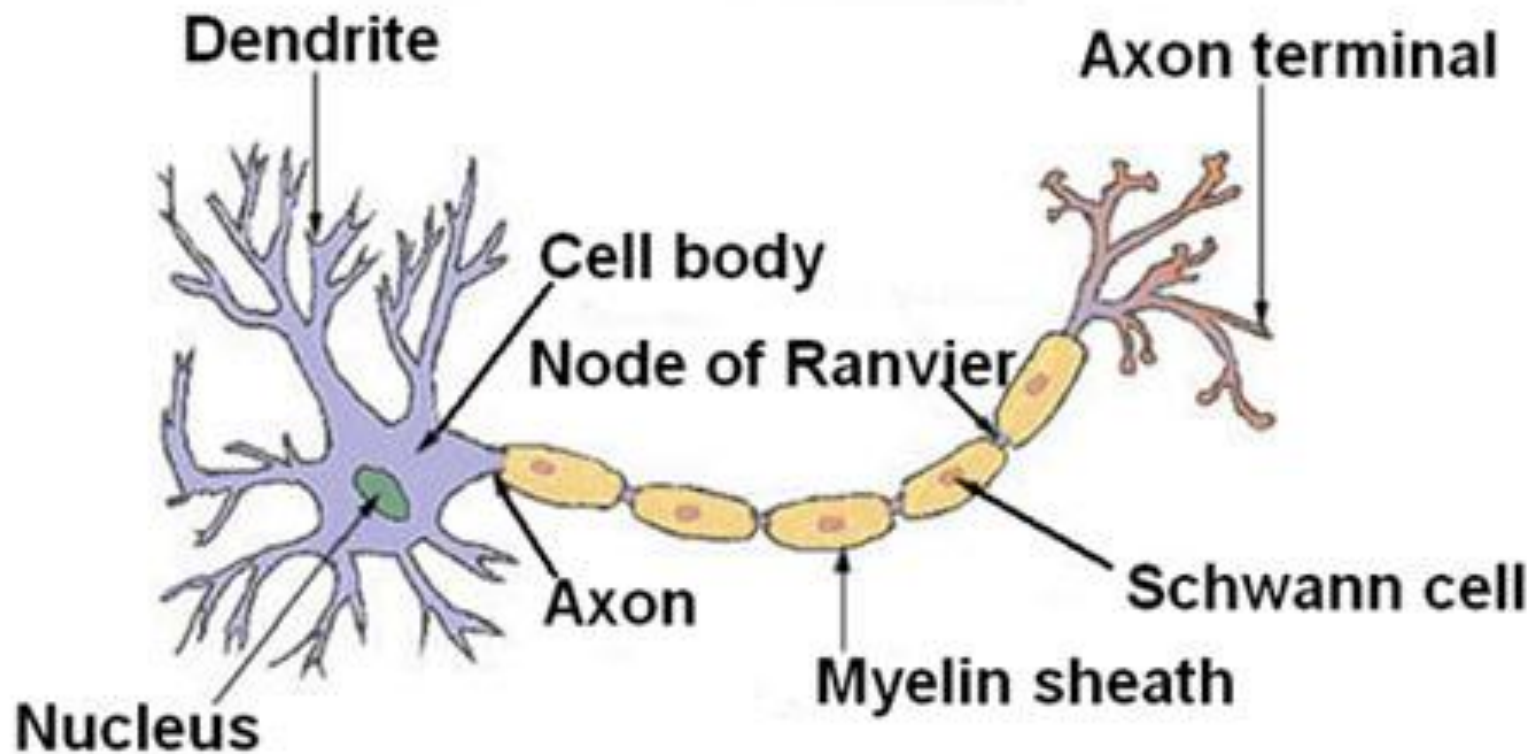


JENIS SEL SARAF

- **BERDASARKAN FUNGSINYA:**
 - **SENSORIK (AFERENS) :**
 - Menghantar rangsang ke Otak
 - **MOTORIK (EFERENS) :**
 - Menghantar rangsang ke Organ
 - **KONEKTOR :**
 - Penghubung sensorik dan motorik

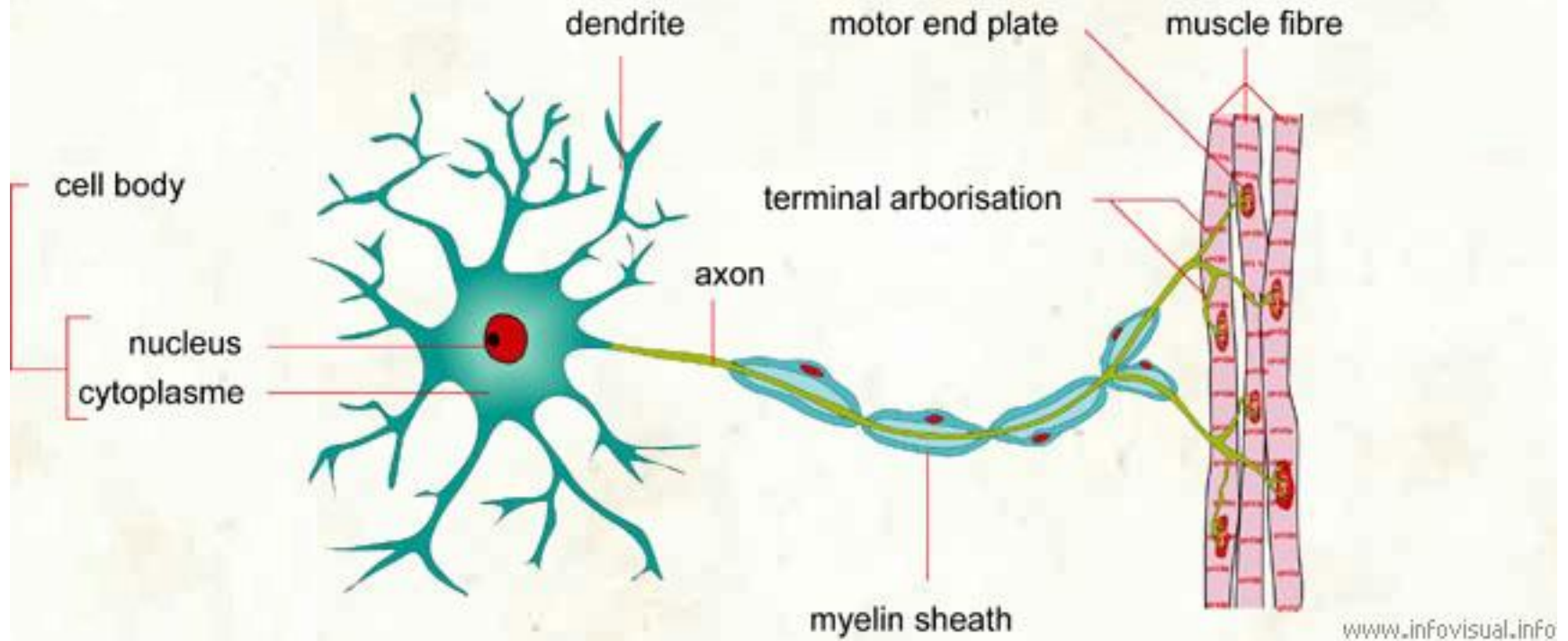


Structure of a Typical Neuron



<http://www.epilepsyfoundation.org/about/science/images/Neuron.jpg>

NEURON



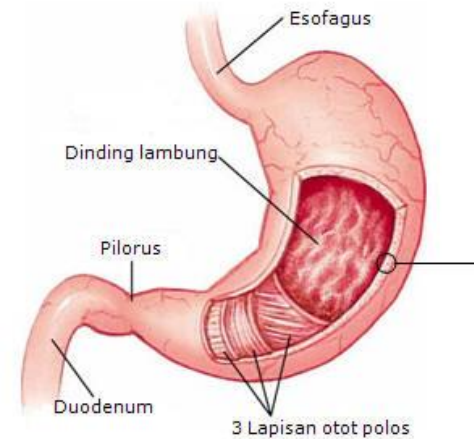
**(SARAF MOTORIK /
EFERENS)**

http://www.infovisual.info/03/img_en/041%20Neuron.jpg

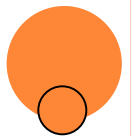


ORGAN

- Terdiri atas jaringan-jaringan
- Contoh :
 - ✓ Jantung
 - ✓ Ginjal
 - ✓ Usus
 - ✓ Lambung
 - ✓ Paru-paru
 - ✓ Testis
 - ✓ Ovarium
 - ✓ dll



SETIAP ORGAN
MEMILIKI FUNGSI
YANG BERBEDA



SISTEM ORGAN



Gabungan organ dan fungsinya membentuk 1 fungsi yang saling terkait.



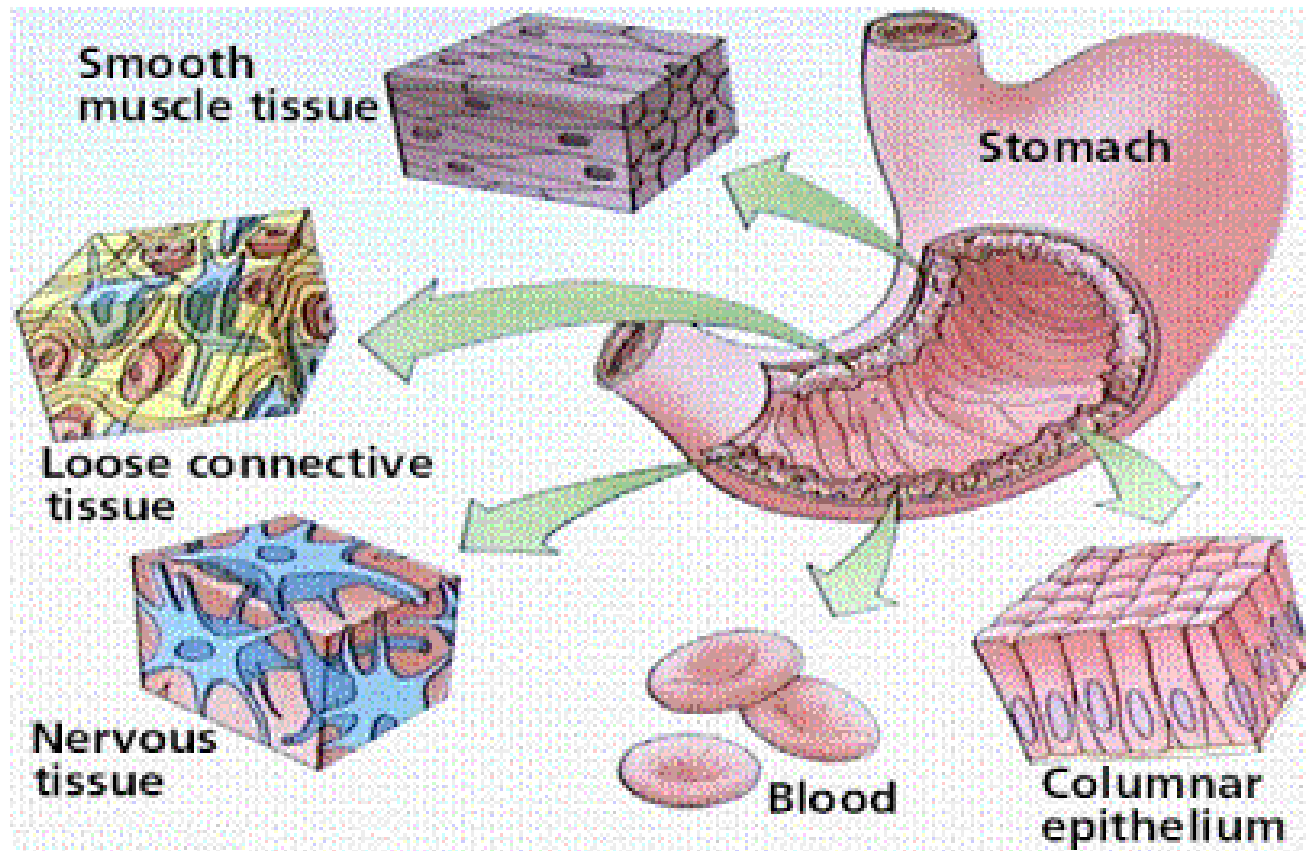
- ❑ RESPIRASI
- ❑ EKSKRESI
- ❑ IMUNITAS
- ❑ REPRODUKSI
- ❑ KOORDINASI
 - Saraf
 - Indera
 - Endokrin



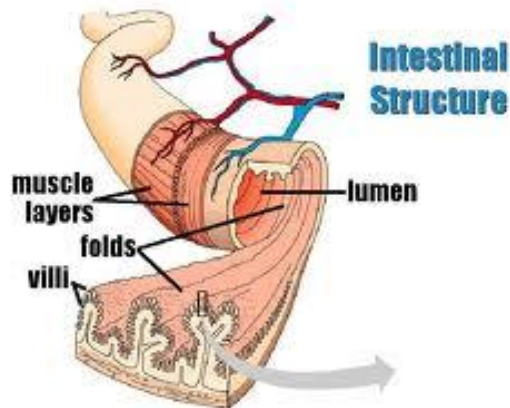
- ❑ GERAK
- ❑ SIRKULASI
- ❑ PENCERNAAN



ORGAN, KUMPULAN JARINGAN

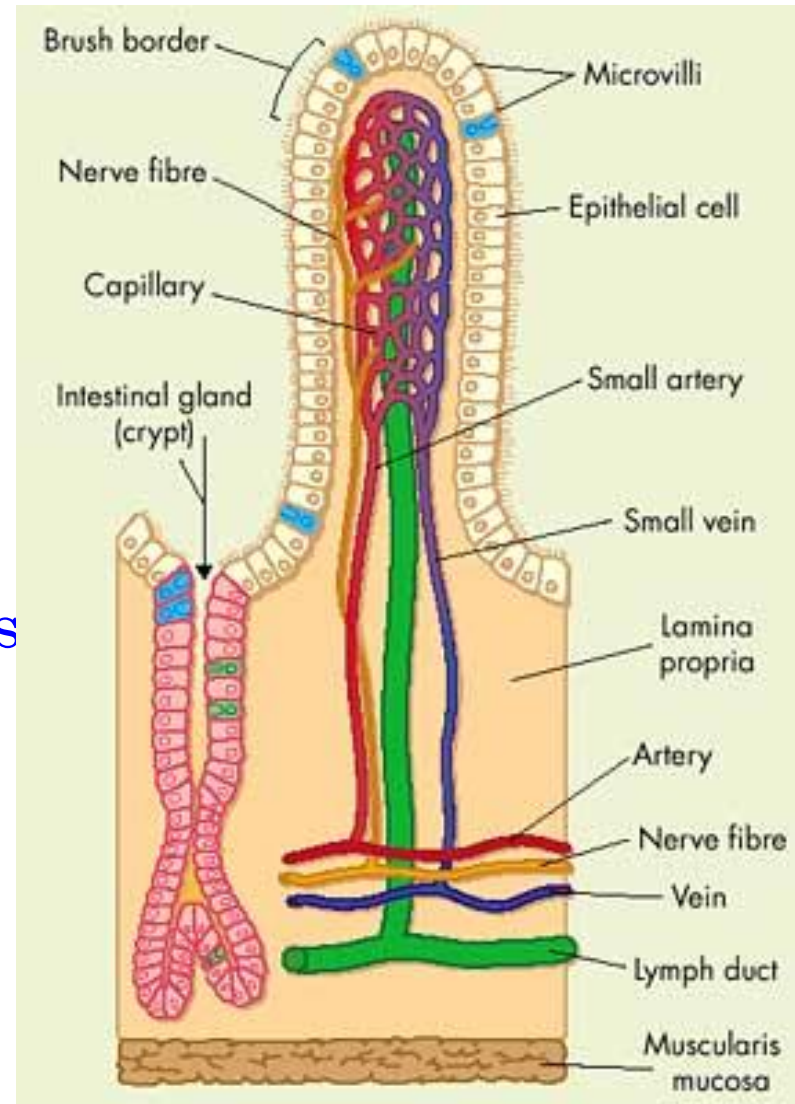


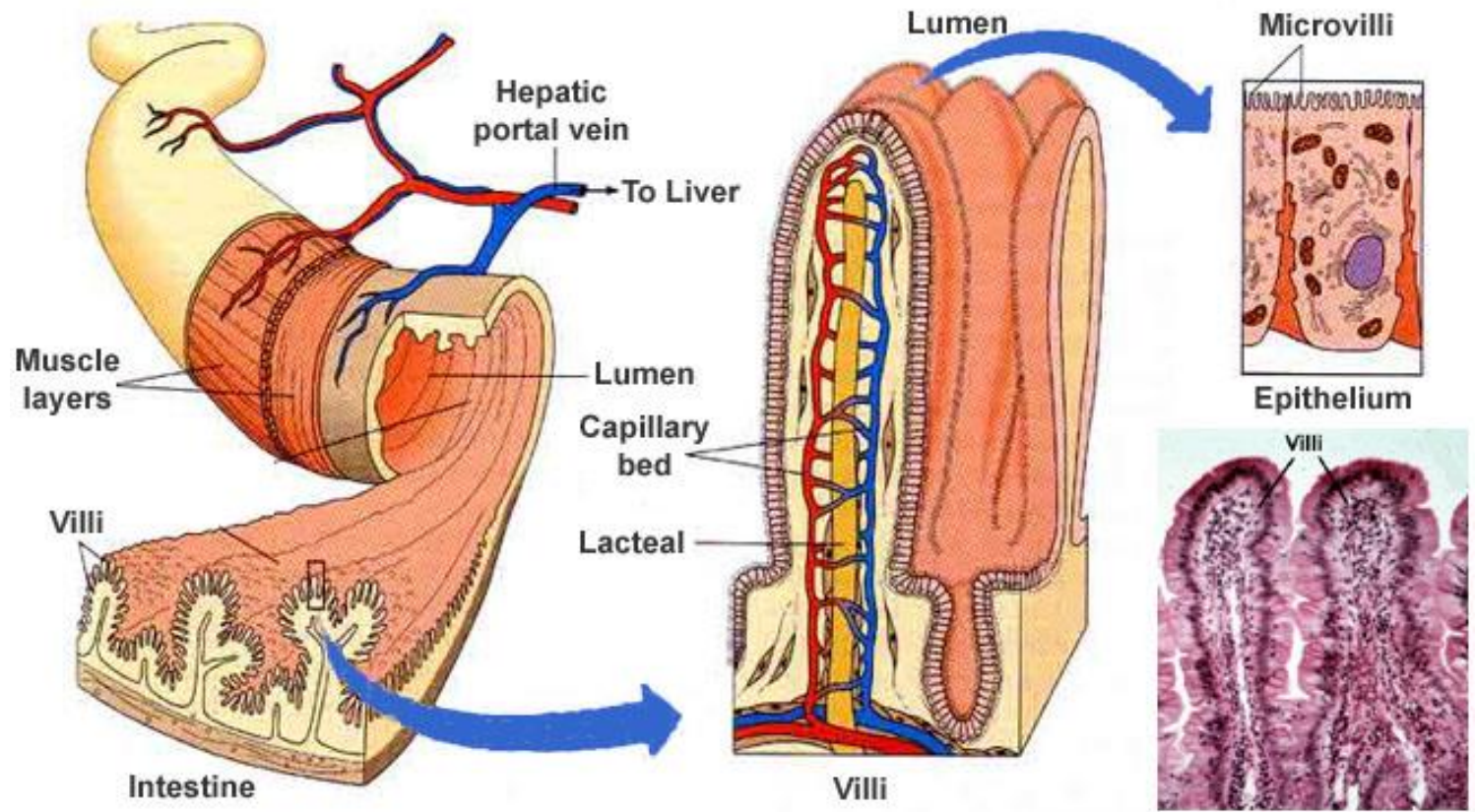
PENAMPANG USUS



JARINGAN:

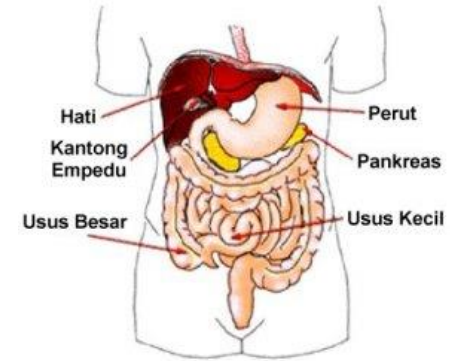
1. Jaringan Epitel
2. Jaringan Otot polos
 - memanjang
 - melingkar
3. Jaringan ikat
4. Jaringan saraf





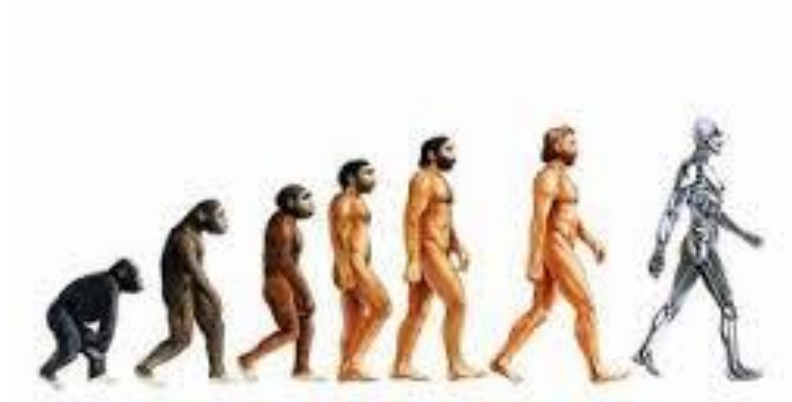
CTH: ORGAN PENCERNAAN

- Mulut (lidah, kelenjar saliva)
- Esofagus
- Lambung
- Duodenum
- Usus penyerapan (Usus halus)
- Kolon (usus besar)
- Anus
- Kelenjar pankreas
- Hati



Melakukan pencernaan makanan agar dapat diserap oleh tubuh





See You ...

