<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Figure</th>
<th>Page Number</th>
<th>Error and Correction</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| Figure 1-8 | 11 | **Wrong image used.**  
Correct image is on page 3 of this document. |
| Figure 1-9 | 11 | **Wrong image used.**  
Correct figure is Figure 1-8, Termination of protein synthesis. |
| Figure 1-14 | 20 | Apoptosis versus necrosis  
Correction: Necrosis versus Apoptosis |
| Figure 3-3 | 81 | Error: “Figure 3-3 Role of the liver hormone hepcidin in iron absorption. Hepcidin will block iron absorption when iron stores are sufficient” is incorrect image.  
Correction: Figure 3-3 Iron absorption in the gastrointestinal tract. (The correct figure was mislabeled as Figure 3-5 on p. 82.) |
| Figure 3-4 | 82 | Error: “Figure 3-4 Porphyrin ring” is incorrect image.  
Correction: Figure 3-4 Role of the liver hormone hepcidin in iron absorption. Hepcidin will block iron absorption when iron stores are sufficient. (The correct figure was mislabeled as Figure 3-3 on p. 81.) |
| Figure 3-5 | 82 | Error: “Figure 3-5 Iron absorption in the gastrointestinal tract” is the incorrect image.  
Correction: Figure 3-5 Porphyrin ring. (The correct figure was mislabeled as Figure 3-4 on p. 82.) |
| Figure 3-7 | 85 | Incorrect image  
Correct image on page 4 of this document. |
| Figure 4-23 | 151 | Error in captions: **Blood flow patterns in common congenital abnormalities**, Ventricular septal defect.  
Corrections: Ventricular septal defect.  
Patent ductus arteriosus. |
| Figure 7-11 | 304 | Error: Figure 7-11 Urinary tract obstruction and hydronephrosis.  
**Terms in italics are normal structures.** (a) Causes of urinary tract obstruction. (b) Hydronephrosis, marked dilation of renal pelvis and calyces with thinning of parenchyma.  
Correction: Figure 7-11 Urinary tract obstruction and hydronephrosis.  
(a) Causes of urinary tract obstruction. (b) Hydronephrosis, marked dilation of renal pelvis and calyces with thinning of parenchyma. |
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>In text</th>
<th>Page</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Error:</strong> <strong>Somatotroph:</strong> This causes increased growth hormone leading to acromegaly (adults) and gigantism (children) (<a href="#">FIGURE 10-8; FIGURE 10-9</a>). Somatotrophs are common types of adenomas. <strong>Correction:</strong> <strong>Somatotroph:</strong> This causes increased growth hormone leading to acromegaly (adults) and gigantism (children) (<a href="#">FIGURE 10-8</a>). Somatotrophs are common types of adenomas.</td>
<td>458</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>GH deficiency:</strong> Delayed growth and development (e.g., weight-to-height ratio increase, immature-appearing face such as undeveloped nasal bridge, frontal protrusion, infantile voice, diminished hair growth) (<a href="#">Figure 10-9</a>). <strong>Correction:</strong> Delayed growth and development (e.g., weight-to-height ratio increase, immature-appearing face such as undeveloped nasal bridge, frontal protrusion, infantile voice, diminished hair growth) (<a href="#">Figure 10-9</a>).</td>
<td>460</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Incorrect image. Correct image is on page 5 of this document.</td>
<td>515</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Figure 11-36 <strong>Central cord symptoms.</strong> <strong>Correction:</strong> Figure 11-26 Incomplete cord symptoms.</td>
<td>526</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Figure 13-24 <strong>Pityriasis rosea.</strong> <strong>Correct figure is 13-25 Molluscum contagiosum lesions around the person’s navel on p. 649.</strong></td>
<td>648</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Figure 13-25 <strong>Molluscum contagiosum lesions around the person’s navel.</strong> <strong>Correct figure is 13-24 Pityriasis rosea on p. 648.</strong></td>
<td>649</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
1. A specific length of DNA serves as a pattern to make mRNA.

2. mRNA leaves the nucleus and attaches to a protein ribosome.

3. tRNAs bring specific amino acids to the ribosome, where the amino acids are bound to a protein chain.
Adsorption to damaged tissue or contact with collagen

Thromboplastin from damaged tissues

Ca^{2+}

XII active

XI active

IX active

Ca^{2+}

VIII active

II active

X active

Ca^{2+}

V active

II active

Prothrombin

Thrombin

Fibrinogen

Fibrin (soluble)

XIII active

Fibrin polymer (insoluble)

= Vitamin K required for these factors
Direct injury

A

B

Depressed fracture

Bleeding and edema

Bone fragments penetrate brain

Impact

Rebound of skull

Closed injury—direct and contrecoup injury

Open injury

Contrecoup injury—brain hits skull