

ANATOMY & PHYSIOLOGY

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HUMAN ANATOMY AND PHYSIOLOGY

Study of the structure and function of the human body



Anatomy

The scientific study of the structure of the human body

Physiology

The scientific study of the function of the human body

Structural levels

Also known as the levels of organization of the human body

- 1. Chemical level - study of the chemical composition of the body
- 2. Cellular level - study of the structure and function of cells
- 3. Tissue level - study of the structure and function of tissues
- 4. Organ level - study of the structure and function of organs
- 5. System level - study of the structure and function of body systems
- 6. Organism level - study of the structure and function of the whole body

CELLS AND TISSUES

Cells are the basic units of structure and function of the body



Composition of cellular fluids

Cells are composed of various fluids

Extracellular fluid - fluid outside the cell

Intracellular fluid - fluid inside the cell

Interstitial fluid - fluid between cells

Blood plasma - fluid part of blood

Organic fluids - fluids that contain organic molecules

Inorganic fluids - fluids that do not contain organic molecules

Electrolytes - substances that can conduct electricity

Non-electrolytes - substances that cannot conduct electricity

Acids - substances that release hydrogen ions

Bases - substances that accept hydrogen ions

pH - a measure of the acidity or basicity of a solution

Homeostasis - the body's ability to maintain a stable internal environment

Feedback loops - mechanisms that regulate the body's internal environment

Control systems - mechanisms that regulate the body's internal environment

Effectors - structures that respond to a stimulus

Receptors - structures that detect a stimulus

Integrating centers - structures that process information from receptors

Output - the response to a stimulus

Input - information that enters the control system

Disturbance - a change in the internal environment

Stimulus - a change in the internal environment that triggers a response

Response - the body's reaction to a stimulus

Adaptation - a change in the body's internal environment that allows it to survive in a particular environment

Evolution - a change in the genetic composition of a population over time

Speciation - the formation of new species

Extinction - the disappearance of a species

Conservation - the protection of natural resources

Endangered species - species that are at risk of extinction

Wildlife - animals that live in the wild

Domesticated animals - animals that have been bred for human use

Genetics - the study of heredity and the variation of individual characteristics

Chromosomes - structures that carry genetic information

Genes - segments of DNA that code for a specific trait

Alleles - different forms of a gene

Phenotype - the observable characteristics of an organism

Genotype - the genetic composition of an organism

Heritability - the degree to which a trait is passed from parent to offspring

Environmental factors - factors that can influence the expression of a trait

Epigenetics - the study of changes in gene expression that do not involve changes to the underlying DNA sequence

Stem cells - cells that can differentiate into any cell type

Progenitor cells - cells that can differentiate into a specific cell type

Clonal reproduction - the production of genetically identical copies of a cell

Sexual reproduction - the production of offspring from two parents

Meiosis - a type of cell division that results in four daughter cells, each with half the number of chromosomes as the parent cell

Mitosis - a type of cell division that results in two daughter cells, each with the same number of chromosomes as the parent cell

Apoptosis - the process of programmed cell death

Autophagy - the process of breaking down and recycling cellular components

Cellular respiration - the process of converting glucose into energy

Photosynthesis - the process of converting light energy into chemical energy

Osmosis - the movement of water across a semipermeable membrane

Diffusion - the movement of molecules from an area of high concentration to an area of low concentration

Active transport - the movement of molecules across a membrane against their concentration gradient

Passive transport - the movement of molecules across a membrane down their concentration gradient

Osmotic pressure - the pressure that must be applied to a solution to prevent the inward flow of water across a semipermeable membrane

Tonicity - the relative concentration of solutes in two solutions separated by a semipermeable membrane

Isotonic - a solution that has the same concentration of solutes as the cell

Hypertonic - a solution that has a higher concentration of solutes than the cell

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Plasmolysis - the process of a cell losing water and shrinking

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Anatomy And Physiology Lectures

Mary S. GOVE



Anatomy And Physiology Lectures:

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Table of Contents Anatomy And Physiology Lectures

1. Understanding the eBook Anatomy And Physiology Lectures
 - The Rise of Digital Reading Anatomy And Physiology Lectures
 - Advantages of eBooks Over Traditional Books
2. Identifying Anatomy And Physiology Lectures
 - Exploring Different Genres
 - Considering Fiction vs. Non-Fiction
 - Determining Your Reading Goals
3. Choosing the Right eBook Platform
 - Popular eBook Platforms
 - Features to Look for in an Anatomy And Physiology Lectures
 - User-Friendly Interface
4. Exploring eBook Recommendations from Anatomy And Physiology Lectures
 - Personalized Recommendations
 - Anatomy And Physiology Lectures User Reviews and Ratings
 - Anatomy And Physiology Lectures and Bestseller Lists

5. Accessing Anatomy And Physiology Lectures Free and Paid eBooks
 - Anatomy And Physiology Lectures Public Domain eBooks
 - Anatomy And Physiology Lectures eBook Subscription Services
 - Anatomy And Physiology Lectures Budget-Friendly Options
6. Navigating Anatomy And Physiology Lectures eBook Formats
 - ePub, PDF, MOBI, and More
 - Anatomy And Physiology Lectures Compatibility with Devices
 - Anatomy And Physiology Lectures Enhanced eBook Features
7. Enhancing Your Reading Experience
 - Adjustable Fonts and Text Sizes of Anatomy And Physiology Lectures
 - Highlighting and Note-Taking Anatomy And Physiology Lectures
 - Interactive Elements Anatomy And Physiology Lectures
8. Staying Engaged with Anatomy And Physiology Lectures
 - Joining Online Reading Communities
 - Participating in Virtual Book Clubs
 - Following Authors and Publishers Anatomy And Physiology Lectures
9. Balancing eBooks and Physical Books Anatomy And Physiology Lectures
 - Benefits of a Digital Library
 - Creating a Diverse Reading Collection Anatomy And Physiology Lectures
10. Overcoming Reading Challenges
 - Dealing with Digital Eye Strain
 - Minimizing Distractions
 - Managing Screen Time
11. Cultivating a Reading Routine Anatomy And Physiology Lectures
 - Setting Reading Goals Anatomy And Physiology Lectures
 - Carving Out Dedicated Reading Time
12. Sourcing Reliable Information of Anatomy And Physiology Lectures
 - Fact-Checking eBook Content of Anatomy And Physiology Lectures
 - Distinguishing Credible Sources
13. Promoting Lifelong Learning

- Utilizing eBooks for Skill Development
- Exploring Educational eBooks

14. Embracing eBook Trends

- Integration of Multimedia Elements
- Interactive and Gamified eBooks

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