

Animal Physiology Lecture Notes

Gulston's widow bequeathed the annual donation to the College of Physicians for them to arrange for one of the four youngest doctors to "read the lecture... 1420ab4376

Cameron Prize for Therapeutics of the University of Edinburgh Nobel Lectures Physiology Or Medicine, 1963-1970. 248. ISBN 978-981-02-3412-6 The Cameron Prize for Therapeutics of the University of Edinburgh is awarded by the College of Medicine and Veterinary Medicine to a person who has made any highly important and valuable addition to practical therapeutics in the previous five years. p. The prize, which may be awarded biennially, was founded in 1878 by Andrew Robertson Cameron of Richmond, New South Wales, with a sum of £2,000. Singapore: World Scientific. Lindsten, Jan (1999). A list of recipients of the prize dates back to 1879. London: Royal College of Physicians: 628. The University's senatus academicus may require the prizewinner to deliver one or more lectures or to publish an account on the addition made to practical therapeutics 1420ab4376

Among the papers of William Croone at his death in 1684, was a plan to endow a single lectureship at both the Royal Society and the Royal College of Physicians. His wife provided the bequest in 1701 specifying that it was "for the support of a lecture and illustrative experiment for the advancement of natural knowledge on locomotion, or (conditionally) of such other subjects as, in the opinion of the President for the time being, should be most useful in promoting the objects for which the Royal Society was instituted". One lecture was to be delivered by a Fellow of the Royal College of Physicians and the other, on the nature and laws... 1420ab4376 The vitalist theory attracted numerous followers in Europe and the United States and was popular into the 19th century. Practitioners were often known as magnetizers rather than mesmerists. It had an important influence in medicine for about 75 years from its beginnings in 1779, and continued to have some influence for another 50 years. Hundreds of books were written on the subject between 1766 and 1925, but it is no longer practiced today except as a form of... 1420ab4376

Animal consciousness In humans, consciousness has been defined as: sentience, awareness, subjectivity, qualia, the ability to experience or to feel, wakefulness, having a sense of selfhood, and the executive control system of the mind. Despite the difficulty in definition, many philosophers believe there is a broadly shared underlying intuition about what consciousness is. Animal consciousness, or animal awareness, is the quality or state of self-awareness within an animal, or of being aware of an external object or something Animal consciousness, or animal awareness, is the quality or state of self-awareness within an animal, or of being aware of an external object or something within itself 1420ab4376

Human physiology of underwater diving It, therefore, includes the range of physiological effects generally limited to human ambient pressure divers either freediving or using underwater breathing apparatus. All of these may affect diver performance and safety. Several factors influence the diver, including immersion, exposure to the water, the limitations of breath-hold endurance, variations in ambient pressure, the effects of breathing gases at raised ambient pressure, effects caused by the use of

breathing apparatus, and sensory impairment. Human physiology of underwater diving is the physiological influences of the underwater environment on the human diver, and adaptations to operating underwater Human physiology of underwater diving is the physiological influences of the underwater environment on the human diver, and adaptations to operating underwater, both during breath-hold dives and while breathing at ambient pressure from a suitable breathing gas supply
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The topic of animal consciousness is beset with a number of difficulties. It poses the problem of other minds in an especially severe form because animals, lacking the ability to use human language, cannot communicate their experiences. It is also difficult to reason objectively... 1420ab4376

Splay (physiology) 2015. In simpler terms, splay is the concentration difference between a substance's maximum renal reabsorption vs. Splay is usually used in reference to glucose; other substances, such as phosphate, have virtually no splay at all. 213. Retrieved September 11, 2015. ISBN 978-1625236920. Costanzo, Linda S. p. appearance in the urine. Step 1 Physiology Lecture Notes. Kaplan, Inc. Elsevier In physiology, splay is the difference between urine threshold (the amount of a substance required in the kidneys before it appears in the urine) and saturation, or TM, where saturation is the exhausted supply of renal reabsorption carriers. (2013). Physiology 1420ab4376

Animal magnetism He claimed that the force could have physical effects, including healing. Animal Magnetism – 1784 French scientific bodies’ investigations involving systematic controlled trials The Zoist: A Journal of Cerebral Physiology & Animal magnetism, also known as mesmerism, is a theory invented by German doctor Franz Mesmer in the 18th century. It posits the existence of an invisible natural force (Lebensmagnetismus) possessed by all living things, including humans, animals, and vegetables 1420ab4376

Following motion studies in California and his lectures with the zoopraxiscope, Muybridge was commissioned by the University of Pennsylvania to oversee the photographic aspects of a scientific study of animal movement. The body of work is celebrated for its contribution to both the art of photography and to science.
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Arthur Gamgee Royal Society and delivered its Croonian Lecture in 1902. Manuscript notes of Gamgee’s physiology lectures from both Edinburgh and Manchester survive Prof Arthur Gamgee FRS FRSE (11 October 1841 – 29 May 1909) was a British biochemist 1420ab4376

George Romanes XXI George John Romanes (20 May 1848 – 23 May 1894) was a Canadian-Scots evolutionary biologist and physiologist who laid the foundation of what he called comparative psychology, postulating a similarity of cognitive processes and mechanisms between humans and other animals. “Mind in Men and Animals,” The North American Review, March 1885. 1884. “Physiological Selection,” The Nineteenth Century, Vol. 333, Aug. 139, No 1420ab4376

Animal Locomotion Animal Locomotion: An Electro-photographic Investigation of Consecutive Phases of Animal Movements is a series of scientific photographs by Eadweard Muybridge Animal Locomotion: An Electro-photographic Investigation of Consecutive Phases of Animal Movements is a series of scientific photographs by

Eadweard Muybridge made in 1884 and 1885 at the University of Pennsylvania, to study motion in animals (including humans). Published in July 9, 1887, the chronophotographic series comprised 781 collotype plates, each containing up to 36 pictures of the different phases of a specific motion of one subject (over 20,000 images in total) 1420ab4376

Immersion affects fluid... 1420ab4376 The splay in the glucose titration curve is likely a result of both anatomical and kinetic difference among nephrons. A particular nephron's filtered load of glucose may be mismatched to its capacity to reabsorb glucose. For example, a nephron with a larger glomerulus has a larger load of glucose to reabsorb... 1420ab4376 He was the youngest of Charles Darwin's academic friends, and his views on evolution are historically important. He popularized the term neo-Darwinism, which in the late 19th century was considered as a theory of evolution that focuses on natural selection as the main evolutionary force. Romanes' early death was a loss to the cause of evolutionary biology in Britain. Within six years Mendel's work was rediscovered, and a whole new agenda opened up for debate. 1420ab4376

Croonian Medal The Croonian Medal and Lecture is a prestigious award, a medal, and lecture given at the invitation of the Royal Society and the Royal College of Physicians The Croonian Medal and Lecture is a prestigious award, a medal, and lecture given at the invitation of the Royal Society and the Royal College of Physicians 1420ab4376

Goulstonian Lecture In many cases the lectures have been published. By his will, dated 26 April 1632, he left £200 to the College of Physicians of London to found a lectureship, to be held in each year by one of the four youngest doctors of the college. They began in 1639. Up to the end of the 19th century, the spelling Gulstonian was often used. (1893). The lectures are named for Theodore Goulston (or Gulston, died 1632), who founded them with a bequest. D. PMID 20753618. These lectures were annually delivered from 1639, and have continued for more than three centuries. Halliburton, W. "Goulstonian Lectures on the Chemical Physiology of the Animal Cell: Delivered before the Royal College of Physicians The Goulstonian Lectures are an annual lecture series given on behalf of the Royal College of Physicians in London 1420ab4376

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