

Human Anatomy Physiology Respiratory System

Air is breathed in through the nose to the nasal cavity, where a layer of nasal mucosa acts as a filter and traps pollutants and other harmful substances found in the air. Next, air moves into the pharynx, a passage that contains the intersection between the oesophagus and the larynx. The opening of the larynx has a special flap of cartilage, the epiglottis, that opens to allow air to pass through but closes to prevent food from moving into the airway. 6aa017e848 The study of the human body includes anatomy, physiology, histology and embryology. The body varies anatomically in known ways. Physiology focuses on the systems and organs of the human body and their functions. Many systems and mechanisms interact in order to maintain homeostasis, with safe levels of substances such as sugar, iron, and... 6aa017e848

Anatomy It is an old science, having its beginnings in prehistoric times. Anatomy is inherently tied to developmental biology, embryology, comparative anatomy, evolutionary biology, and phylogeny, as these are the processes by which anatomy is generated, both over immediate and long-term timescales. Anatomy is a complex Anatomy (from Ancient Greek ἀνατομή (anatomḗ) 'dissection') is the branch of morphology concerned with the study of the internal and external structure of organisms and their parts. Anatomy is a branch of natural science that deals with the structural organization of living things. Anatomy and physiology, which study the structure and function of organisms and their parts respectively, make a natural pair of related disciplines, and are often studied together. Human anatomy is one of the essential basic sciences that are applied in medicine, and is often studied alongside physiology. Human anatomy is one of the essential basic. together 6aa017e848

Organ system The 11 organ systems: the respiratory system, digestive and An organ system is a biological system consisting of a group of organs that work together to perform one or more bodily functions. Each organ has a specialized role in an organism body, and is made up of distinct tissues. distinct organ systems in human beings, which form the basis of human anatomy and physiology 6aa017e848

Human anatomy is the scientific study of the anatomy of the adult human. It is subdivided into gross anatomy and microscopic anatomy. Gross anatomy (also called topographical anatomy, regional anatomy, or anthropotomy) is the study of anatomical structures that can be seen by unaided vision. Microscopic anatomy is the study of minute anatomical structures assisted with microscopes, and includes histology (the study of the organization of tissues), and cytology (the study of cells). 6aa017e848 From the larynx, air moves into the trachea and down to the intersection known as the carina... 6aa017e848 The external human body consists of a head, hair, neck, torso (which includes the thorax and abdomen), genitals, arms, hands, legs, and feet. The internal human body includes organs, teeth, bones, muscle, tendons, ligaments, blood vessels and blood, lymphatic vessels and lymph. 6aa017e848

Human anatomy Anatomy is subdivided into gross anatomy and microscopic anatomy. Anatomy, human physiology (the study of function), and biochemistry (the study of the chemistry of living structures) are complementary basic medical sciences that are generally together (or in tandem) to students. ἀνατομία, "dissection", from ἀνά, "up", and τέμνειν, "cut") is primarily the scientific study of the morphology of the human body. Anatomy, human physiology (the study of function), and biochemistry (the study of the chemistry Human anatomy (gr. organization of tissues), and cytology (the study of cells). Microscopic anatomy is the study of minute anatomical structures assisted with microscopes, which includes histology (the study of the organization of tissues), and cytology (the study of cells). Gross anatomy (also called macroscopic anatomy, topographical anatomy, regional anatomy, or anthropotomy) is the study of anatomical structures that can be seen by the naked eye 6aa017e848

Outline of human anatomy The following outline is provided as an overview of and topical guide to human anatomy:.. human anatomy: Human anatomy is the scientific study of the anatomy of the adult human. It is subdivided into gross anatomy and microscopic anatomy 6aa017e848

Respiratory tract The respiratory tract is lined with respiratory epithelium as respiratory mucosa. "Anatomy and physiology of respiratory system relevant to anaesthesia" Oropharyngeal airway Patwa A, Shah A (September 2015). Indian Journal of Anaesthesia The respiratory tract is the subdivision of the respiratory system involved with the process of conducting air to the alveoli for the purposes of gas exchange in mammals 6aa017e848

Central to physiological functioning are biophysical and biochemical processes, homeostatic control mechanisms, and communication between cells. Physiological state is the condition of normal function. In contrast, pathological state refers to abnormal conditions, including... 6aa017e848

Physiology cardiovascular, respiratory, digestive, and urinary systems, as well as cellular and exercise physiology. As a subdiscipline of biology, physiology focuses on how organisms, organ systems, individual organs, cells, and biomolecules carry out chemical and physical functions in a living system. According to the classes of organisms, the field can be divided into medical physiology, animal physiology, plant physiology, cell physiology, and comparative physiology. Understanding human physiology is essential for Physiology (; from Ancient Greek φύσις (phúsis) 'nature, origin' and -λογία (-logía) 'study of') is the scientific study of functions and mechanisms in a living system 6aa017e848

Bird anatomy The development of a beak has led to evolution of a specially adapted digestive system. bird anatomy, or the physiological structure of birds' bodies, shows many unique adaptations, mostly aiding flight. Birds have a light skeletal system and The bird anatomy, or the physiological structure of birds' bodies, shows many unique adaptations, mostly aiding flight. Birds have a light skeletal system and light but powerful musculature which, along with circulatory and respiratory systems capable of very high metabolic rates and oxygen supply, permit the bird to fly 6aa017e848

Respiratory center The respiratory center is made up of three major respiratory groups of neurons, two in the medulla and one in the pons. In the pons, the pontine respiratory group includes two areas known as the pneumotaxic center and the apneustic center. In the medulla they are the dorsal respiratory group, and the ventral respiratory group. The respiratory center receives input from chemoreceptors, mechanoreceptors The respiratory center is located in the medulla oblongata and pons, in the brainstem. and also of adjusting this in homeostatic response to physiological changes 6aa017e848

The respiratory center is responsible for generating and maintaining the rhythm of respiration, and also of adjusting this in homeostatic response to physiological changes. The respiratory center receives input from chemoreceptors, mechanoreceptors, the cerebral cortex, and the hypothalamus in order to regulate the rate and depth of breathing. Input is stimulated by altered levels of... 6aa017e848

Respiratory system These microscopic air sacs have a very rich blood supply, thus bringing the air into close contact with the blood. The Wikibook Human Physiology has a page on the topic of: The respiratory system The Wikibook Anatomy and Physiology of Animals has a page on The respiratory system (also respiratory apparatus, ventilatory system) is a biological system consisting of specific organs and structures used for gas exchange in animals and plants. The anatomy and physiology that make this happen varies greatly, depending on the size of the organism, the environment in which it lives and its evolutionary history. Gas exchange in the lungs occurs in millions of small air sacs; in mammals and reptiles, these are called alveoli, and in birds, they are known as atria. ISBN 0-8053-1800-3. These air sacs communicate with the external environment via a system of airways, or hollow tubes. In land animals, the respiratory surface is internalized as linings of the lungs 6aa017e848

Human body The body varies anatomically in known ways. anatomy, physiology, histology and embryology. Physiology focuses on the systems and organs of the human body The human body is the entire structure of a human being. It is composed of many different types of cells that together create tissues and subsequently organs and then organ systems 6aa017e848

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