

Human Physiology An Integrated Approach 6th Edition

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The scope of neuroscience has broadened over time to include different approaches used to study the nervous system at different scales. The techniques... 5cc47587ae

Cell biology All living organisms are made of cells. The techniques by which cells are Cell biology (also cellular biology or cytology) is a branch of biology that studies the structure, function, and behavior of cells. These have allowed for and are currently being used for discoveries and research pertaining to how cells function, ultimately giving insight into. The study of cells is performed using several microscopy techniques, cell culture, and cell fractionation. Cell biology encompasses both prokaryotic and eukaryotic cells and has many subtopics which may include the study of cell metabolism, cell communication, cell cycle, biochemistry, and cell composition. A cell is the basic unit of life that is responsible for the living and functioning of organisms. manipulate cells outside of a living body to further research in human anatomy and physiology, and to derive medications. Cell biology is the study of the structural and functional units of cells 5cc47587ae

Human human biological variation in visible characteristics, physiology, disease susceptibility, mental abilities, body size, and life span. Though humans vary Humans (Homo sapiens) or modern humans belong to the biological family of great apes, characterized by hairlessness, bipedality, and high intelligence. Humans have large brains, enabling more advanced cognitive skills that facilitate successful adaptation to varied environments, development of sophisticated tools, and formation of complex social structures and civilizations 5cc47587ae

Neuroscience The understanding of the biological basis of learning, memory, behavior, perception, and consciousness has been described by Eric Kandel as the "epic challenge" of the biological sciences. functions, and its disorders. It is a multidisciplinary science that combines physiology, anatomy, molecular biology, developmental biology, cytology, psychology, physics, computer science, chemistry, medicine, statistics, and mathematical modeling to understand the fundamental and emergent properties of neurons, glia and neural circuits. It is a multidisciplinary science that combines physiology, anatomy, molecular biology, developmental biology, cytology, psychology Neuroscience is the scientific study of the nervous system (the brain, spinal cord, and peripheral nervous system), its functions, and its disorders 5cc47587ae

Humans are highly social, with individual humans tending to belong to a multi-layered network of distinct social groups – from families and peer groups to corporations and political states. As such, social interactions between humans have established a wide variety of values, social norms, languages, and traditions (collectively termed institutions), each of which bolsters human society. Humans are also highly curious:...

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Physiology of decompression Gas is inhaled at ambient pressure, and some of this gas dissolves into the blood and other fluids. Inert gas continues to be taken up until the gas dissolved in the tissues is in a state of equilibrium with the gas in the lungs (see: "Saturation diving"), or the ambient pressure is reduced until the inert gases dissolved in the tissues are at a higher concentration than the equilibrium state, and start diffusing out again. The physiology of decompression is the aspect of physiology which is affected by exposure to large changes in ambient pressure. It involves a complex The physiology of decompression is the aspect of physiology which is affected by exposure to large changes in ambient pressure. It involves a complex interaction of gas solubility, partial pressures and concentration gradients, diffusion, bulk transport and bubble mechanics in living tissues 5cc47587ae

The adrenal cortex produces three main types of steroid hormones: mineralocorticoids, glucocorticoids, and androgens. Mineralocorticoids (such as aldosterone) produced in the zona glomerulosa help in the regulation of blood pressure and electrolyte balance. The glucocorticoids cortisol and cortisone are synthesized in the zona fasciculata; their functions include the regulation... 5cc47587ae The absorption of gases in liquids depends on the solubility of the specific gas... 5cc47587ae

Human impact on the environment measured by the ecological footprint, a resource accounting approach which compares human demand on ecosystems with the amount of planet matter ecosystems Human impact on the environment (or anthropogenic environmental impact) refers to changes to biophysical environments and to ecosystems, biodiversity, and natural resources caused directly or indirectly by humans. Some of the problems, including global warming and biodiversity. Some human activities that cause damage (either directly or indirectly) to the environment on a global scale include population growth, neoliberal economic policies and rapid economic growth, overconsumption, overexploitation, pollution, and deforestation. Modifying the environment to fit the needs of society (as in the built environment) is causing severe effects including global warming, environmental degradation (such as ocean acidification), mass extinction and biodiversity loss, ecological crisis, and ecological collapse 5cc47587ae

Evolutionary psychology theoretical approach in psychology that examines cognition and behavior from a modern evolutionary perspective. It seeks to identify human psychological Evolutionary psychology is a theoretical approach in psychology that examines cognition and behavior from a modern evolutionary perspective. It seeks to identify human psychological adaptations with regard to the ancestral problems they evolved to solve. In this framework, psychological traits and mechanisms are either functional products of natural and sexual selection or non-adaptive by-products of other adaptive traits 5cc47587ae

The eye can be considered as a living optical device. It is approximately spherical in shape, with its outer layers, such as the outermost, white part of the eye (the sclera) and one of its inner layers (the pigmented choroid) keeping the eye essentially light tight except on the eye's optic axis. In order, along the optic axis, the optical components consist of a first lens (the cornea—the clear part of the eye) that accounts for most of the optical power of the eye and accomplishes most of the focusing of light from the outside world; then an aperture (the pupil) in a diaphragm (the iris—the coloured part of the... 5cc47587ae

Human eye pp. ISBN 978-0-07-337825-1. 620–622.). Anatomy & physiology : the unity of form and function (6th ed. New York: McGraw-Hill. Other functions include maintaining the circadian rhythm, and keeping balance. (2011). "Human eye" . Encyclopædia The human eye is a sensory organ in the visual system that reacts to visible light allowing eyesight 5cc47587ae

Human brain (2006). It consists of the cerebrum, the brainstem and the cerebellum. Human Physiology: The The human brain is the central organ of the nervous system, and with the spinal cord, comprises the central nervous system. ISBN 978-1-4160-3165-9. Pocock, G. Elsevier's Integrated Anatomy and Embryology. The brain controls most of the activities of the body, processing, integrating, and coordinating the information it receives from the sensory nervous system. Philadelphia, PA: Elsevier Saunders. ; Richards, C. The brain integrates sensory information and coordinates instructions sent to the rest of the body 5cc47587ae

Adrenal gland (1982). pp. Chapter 4: Structure The adrenal glands (also known as suprarenal glands) are endocrine glands that produce a variety of hormones including adrenaline and the steroids aldosterone and cortisol. Munro Neville, Michael J. The adrenal cortex itself is divided into three main zones: the zona glomerulosa, the zona fasciculata and the zona reticularis. Springer London. The Human Adrenal Cortex Pathology and Biology – An Integrated Approach. A. They are found above the kidneys. Each gland has an outer cortex which produces steroid hormones and an inner medulla 5cc47587ae

The cerebrum, the largest part of the human brain, consists of two cerebral hemispheres. Each hemisphere has an inner core composed of white matter, and an outer surface – the cerebral cortex – composed of grey matter. The cortex has an outer layer, the neocortex, and an inner allocortex. The neocortex is made up of six neuronal layers, while the allocortex... 5cc47587ae Adaptationist thinking about physiological mechanisms, such as the heart, lungs, and the liver, is common in evolutionary biology. Evolutionary psychologists apply the same thinking in psychology, arguing that just as the heart evolved to pump blood, the liver evolved to detoxify poisons, and the kidneys evolved to filter turbid fluids there is modularity of mind in that... 5cc47587ae

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