PHYSIOLOGY



Lec: Done by:Israa AlKhasawneh

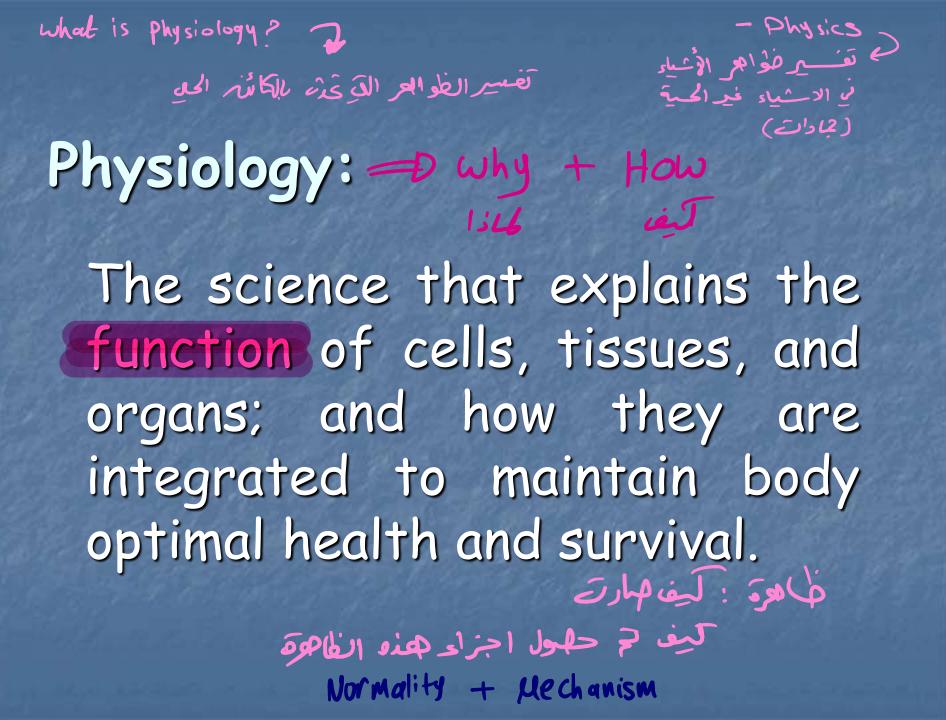
Physiology Lecture 1 The scope of physiology The internal environment and Homeostasis

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الأسئلة من الاهاف

Lecture Objectives:

- Understand the concept of homeostasis, external and internal environments.
- Explain how organ systems contribute to the maintenance of the internal environment.
- Explain the difference between steady state and equilibrium.
 - Describe how homeostatic mechanism monitors a particular aspect of the internal environment.
 - Be familiar with the coordination of body systems in regulation of body functions

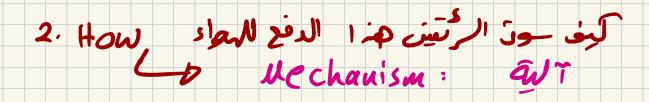


why + How = Physiology

a person suffering from Cough.

۱. why المحاد ؟ المحاد

ے جسم غريب بلقهبة الموالية ، يندنع هوا عوَى من الرئين لطرد المجمع الذير



5. Showing response to Changes: "may"

حطئ جوف مع ، عرف جزء منه للحرارة " كأنه سخنة المي " مع ما مع منه المرابة " كانه سخنة المي " م

لا لكانية الباردة بعدد وجودها Change in the environment بعدد وجودها Change in the environment بار نهروب للجية الاخرى response : جوب للجية الاخرى

> رجس ورتجيب للعادل م عفيد : يتقدم معدد : يهرب

حتى تعيين ال عماهه فر العاد ب لازم تكون عنا جم الحياة موجودة هر الماء الذي تعين فيه الخلية معجودة دائماً مرتكل جميد فاد غناد جواد له "اعتو فرة وتشجدد"

check the next slide to understand this one perfectly. The internal environment (Extracellular fluid-ECF) حلفك عن Also called (milieu interieur) by the French physiologist) Claude Bernard (1813-1878). The internal environment is تد قيلة من the fluid environment in which the cells live. Note that فلانا دسمنا مطحها اكارجي the external environment is (outside the body) ECF . JUN ل عنا في جيستة ا 60 من ال ECF فيتل الثلث = + 102 التلفي ال ICF يُمثل 10 + Jul The ECF constitutes one third of body fluid. ECF (cgto fism) دانا الخلاط consists of the blood plasma and interstitial fluid. The ECF is in constant motion. It is rapidly transported in the circulating blood and then mixing between the Filtration blood and tissue fluids occurs by diffusion through the وتفد الخلية الذي والفادة المحلية الذي والفادة المحلية ال نفس الثقوب الحي تفلح بالن**ها** ية The composition of the ECF is maintained by body of systems DECF K, Na, Ma, Ca. (alty acids, vitamins, justs, quine acids It contains the ions and nutrients needed by the cells + على مستوى #ssue مل مستود مدوله for maintenance of cellular life. It also contains CO₂ plus other cellular waste products Note : inter in p Intra د (خل

Amoeba -> unicellular

النبة الفلية الوادرة الماء الى عاشة في هو (Avironment عاشة yest cytoplasm of and's 25 internal environment & aill of Cell membranes internal & external in ternal ele

- تد فلية تعيش مثل Amoeba لازم تكون عايشة في سلا وال تر فيه عنا جرالياة 5 Engl

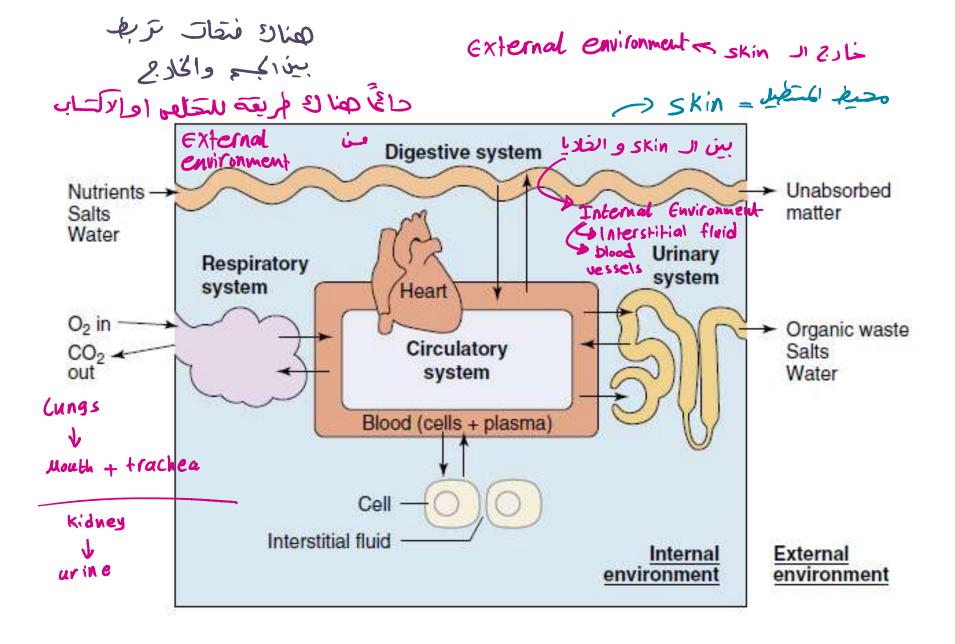
تل واعد شايل البجيرة قالة وياه وحمة قا تشكي = Multicellular organisms: رنا خلق المجلد

التوفيع: Multicellular organisms الها جلد وبن المجلد والي جوا موجود المرا

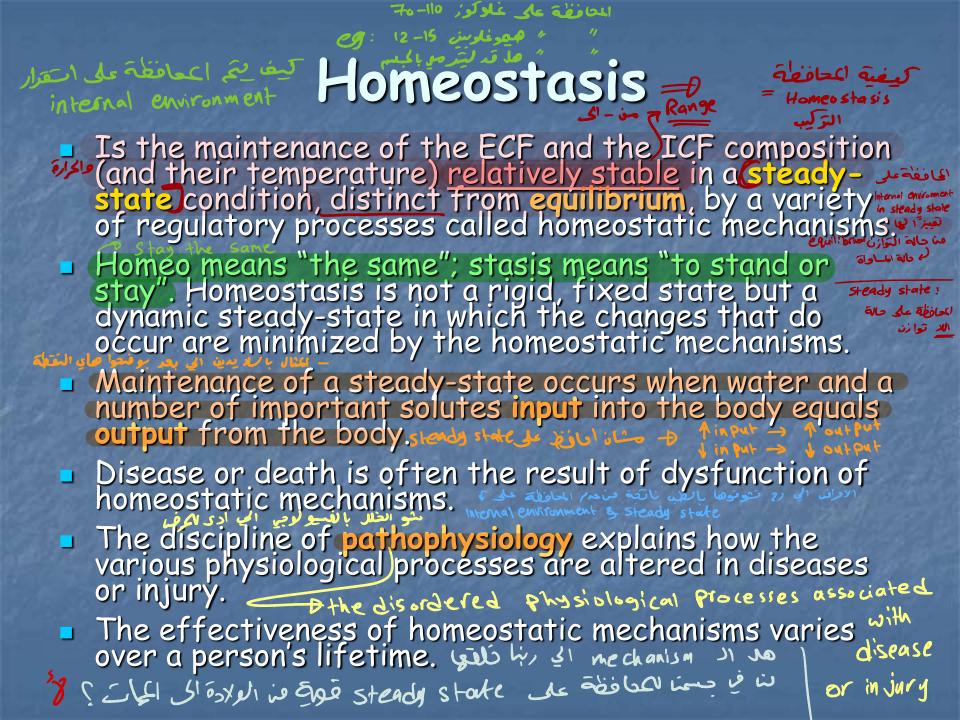
بدرم تكون عنا مراكيان في متوفرة ومستقرة في

= the extracellular fluid in the multicellular organisms up one SI = internal environment

external environment JIg



Glucose -> Plasma -> 70 - 110 mg/dl The internal environment (Cont.) asto The level and concentrations of O_2 , glucose, different S. P. ions, water, pH, amino acids, fatty substances, and other constituents are held relatively constant in this internal environment so as cells are capable of living, growing, and performing their special functions Intracellular fluid (ICF) has higher concentration of K⁺, Mg²⁺, and phosphate ions. The composition of the ICF is maintained by the cell membrane which has special mechanisms for transporting of ions and molecules through it by diffusion, osmosis, active transport, and - al cla in sport e relieve e reliev ۱۵ نیستد مندانتر الاعلى للاقل بسما انه مدا برا عالي وجوا والى ليه ال ۱۸ ما يصر جوا قد برا؟ م لا يوجد حالة توازن بن دانل وخارج الخلية والب هوrane الم حالة حالة توازن بن دانل وخارج الخلية والب



منا التوقع: - المدود ال موجودة على مجارى الرنبار

لنغربني انه عملوا السد بحيث بحجز الماء على ارتفاع 50m

بالك فبد السد ارتفاع الماء مع و بجد البد على مستوى الأرض

(steady state) all sign

لائه لوتفتح بوابات المدرج معير equilibrium الماد الي يجي

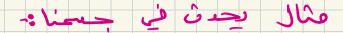
نعتبه الح يعدي فجهر ارتغاع اعلى قبل السد ويعد السد نفس اعسوى

ح) بعدى لها فليت بوابات وحبزت الماء فلقت حالة من عدم التوازن خليد قبل الـد الماء على وبعد المد والي وأريد أبقيه بهذا لتقدر لكن عل سبتى سغن أعتدار؟ 8 .

الله عدي المعاد شيجي المعاد شيرة ، تدوب الثلوج ، سيول

- انا جاء ماء زايد المهندسن مغتوا السر "البوابان" حتى يطحوا الزايد بس دائماً رو يخلوا حالة استقرار انه الماء قبل الد معة وبعد الدعلى متوى الارض

Steady state is levels &



تناولنا وجبة غذاد ــــ من يو يوي الجم من ما يفلى الجلولوز

, Some

- D Control mechanism Jai
- وإذا انفض الخلوكوز م يحدث Hypogly Cenia وإذا
- ب المحرف المحرفة المحربة

stealy state I be black

Contributions of the Body Systems to Homeostasis

- Role of CVS in homeostasis (mixing the plasma and extracellular fluid, thereby it maintains complete homogeneity of these fluids throughout the body).
- Role of respiratory system in homeostasis (supply of O₂ and removal of CO₂).
- Role of GIT in homeostasis (absorption of carbohydrates, fatty acids, and amino acids into the extracellular fluid).
- Role of liver and other organs in homeostasis (metabolic function, e.g. changing chemical composition, modifying the absorbed substances, and storing).
- Role of kidneys in homeostasis (excretion of waste products such as urea, uric acid, excesses of ions and water).

Contributions of the Body Systems to Homeostasis (cont.)

- Role of musculoskeletal system in homeostasis (provides support and protection for the soft tissues and organs; and enables movement toward food or away from threats).
- Role of nervous system in homeostasis (instant regulatory functions by its sensory part, central nervous system or integrative part, and the motor part). The autonomic system operates at a subconscious level to control many organs such as the heart pumping, GIT movement, glandular secretion, etc. The nervous system controls mainly the muscular and secretory activities.
- Role of endocrine system (hormonal system) in homeostasis (delayed and prolonged regulatory function; e.g. thyroid hormones, insulin hormone, parathyroid hormone, etc.). This system regulates mainly metabolic functions.

Contributions of the Body Systems to Homeostasis (cont.)

- Role of the immune system (white blood cells, the thymus, and lymph nodes) in homeostasis is the protection from pathogens. This function is achieved by distinguishing body own cells from harmful foreign cells and substances; and by destroying the invader by phagocytosis or by antibodies.
- The role of the integumentary system (skin and its various appendages) is to cover, cushion, and protect the deeper tissues and organs. This system is also important for temperature regulation and excretion of wastes, and it provides a sensory interface between the body and the external environment.
- Role of reproductive system is to <u>maintain</u> <u>homeostasis</u> (maintains continuity of life by generating new beings to replace those that are dying).

Test Question:

Q. Which statement regarding homeostasis is incorrect?

- A. The term "homeostasis" describes the maintenance of nearly constant conditions in the body.
- B. In most diseases, homeostatic mechanisms are no longer operating in the body.
- C. The body's compensatory mechanisms often lead to deviations from the normal range in some of the body's functions.
- D. Disease is generally considered to be a state of disrupted homeostasis.
- E. The concept of homeostasis includes the concept of an error signal.