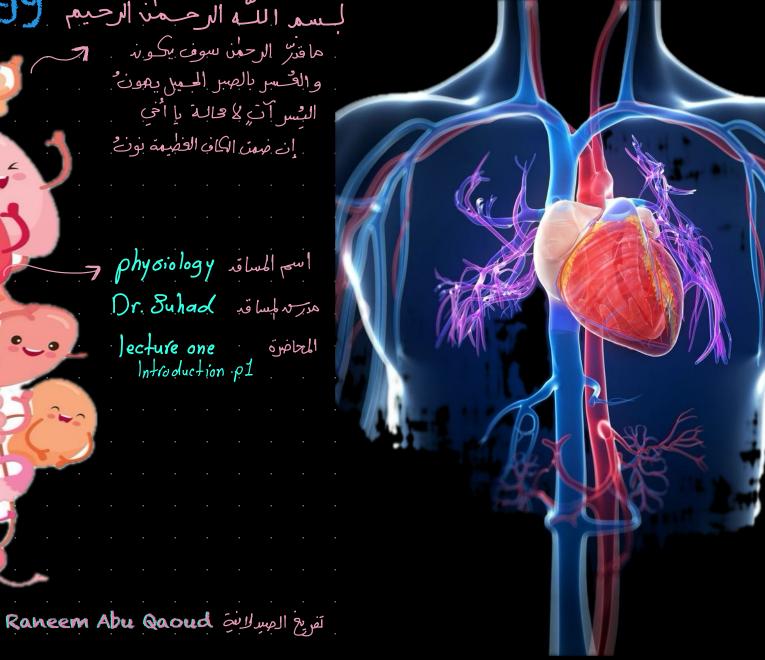
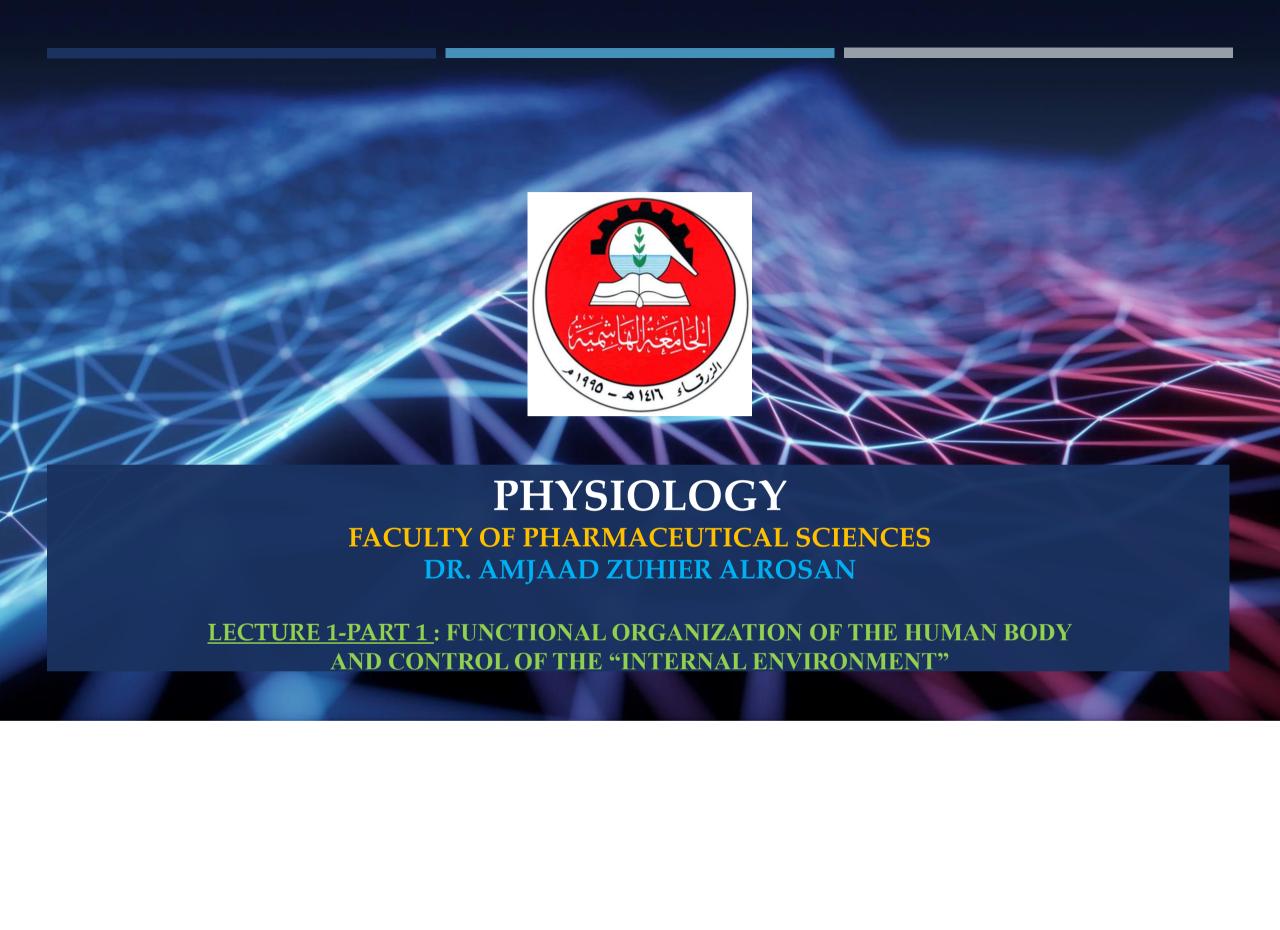


physiology relable on Dr. Suhad në luh v sa lecture one oxploid Introduction .p.1

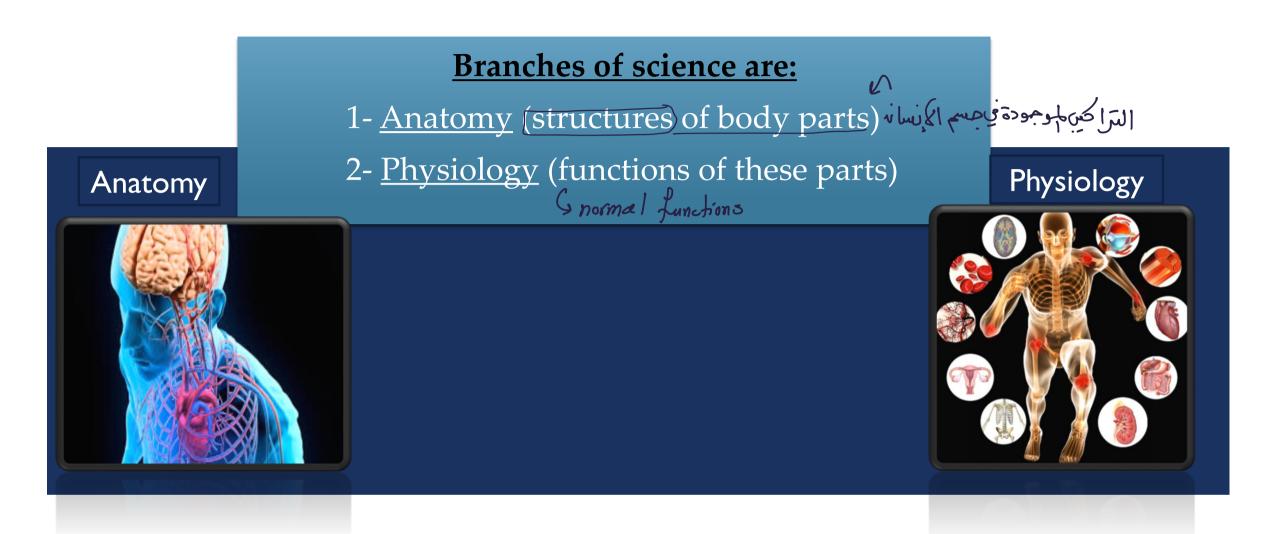




Objectives

- 1. Discuss **organization levels of human body.** (Pages 2-5 of the reference).
- 2. Describe characteristics of the living human organism. (Pages 5-8 of the reference).
- 3. Explore homeostasis in the human body, including feedback systems and homeostatic imbalances. (Pages 8-12 of the reference).

General Overview

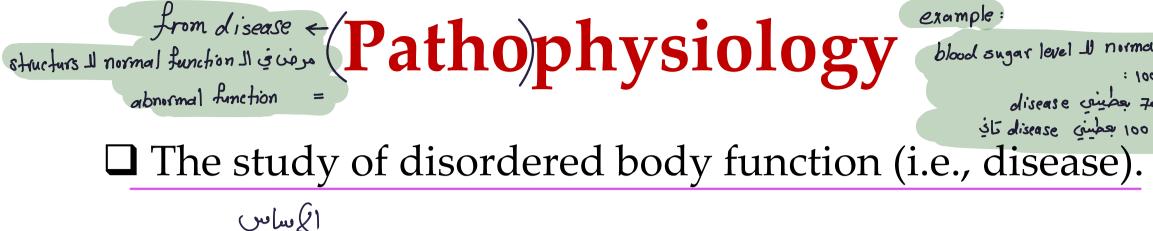


Physiology Junction of body points.

- cell Il Ogime de normal function Il versie
- 1- Cellular Physiology: Biochemical and biophysical processes occurs within cells.

system Il voime de normal function Il vii.

2- Systemic Physiology: The regulation of physiological processes within the body.



The basis for clinical medicine)

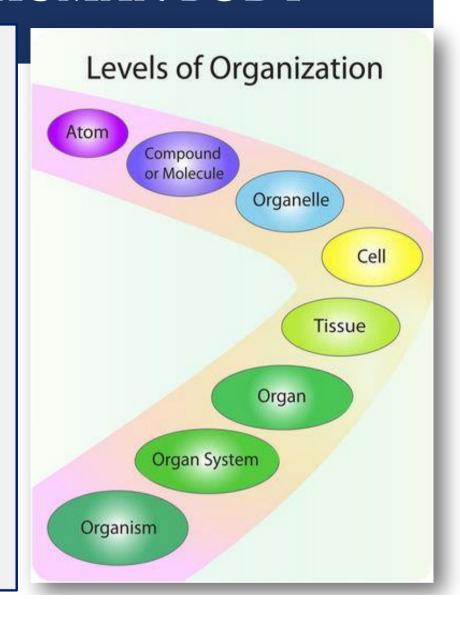
الادوية يلى راح ندرسا الادوية المحارية ا

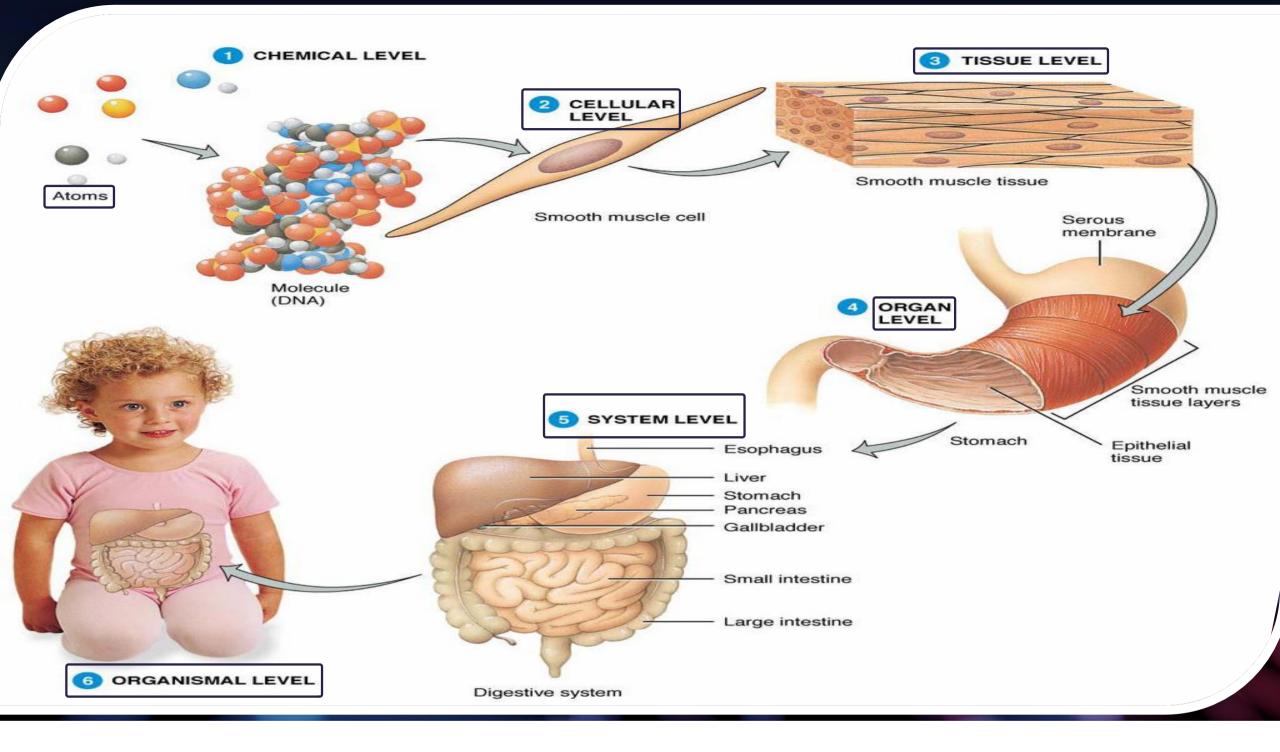
Pharmacology

☐ The study of the effect of drugs on body processes.

ORGANIZATION LEVELS OF HUMAN BODY

- 1- Chemical level (atoms that form molecules).
- 2- Cellular level (cells: muscle, nerve and epithelial cells). Cells: the basic structural and functional unit (~ 100 trillion).
- 3-**Tissue level** (tissues: epithelial, connective, muscular and nervous tissues).
- 4- **Organ level** (organs: stomach, skin, bones, heart, liver, lungs and brain).
- 5- System level (systems: cardiovascular, urinary).
- 6- Organismal level.





SYSTEMS OF THE HUMAN BODY

(Skin) ملكا

Integumentary system

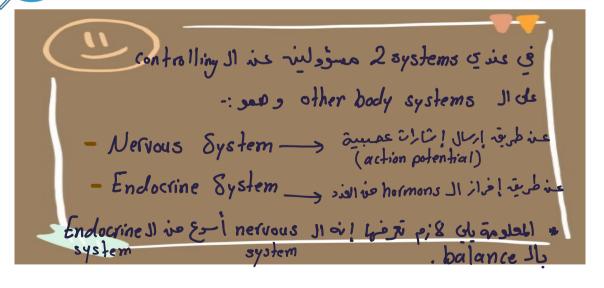
Skeletal system bones, joints

Endocrine system glands , holmons

Cardiovascular system heart

Nervous system الجماز العمبي

Muscular system muscles العفيلات



Respiratory system

Digestive system يالم المعانية المعاني

الحجاز الإخراجي Urinary system

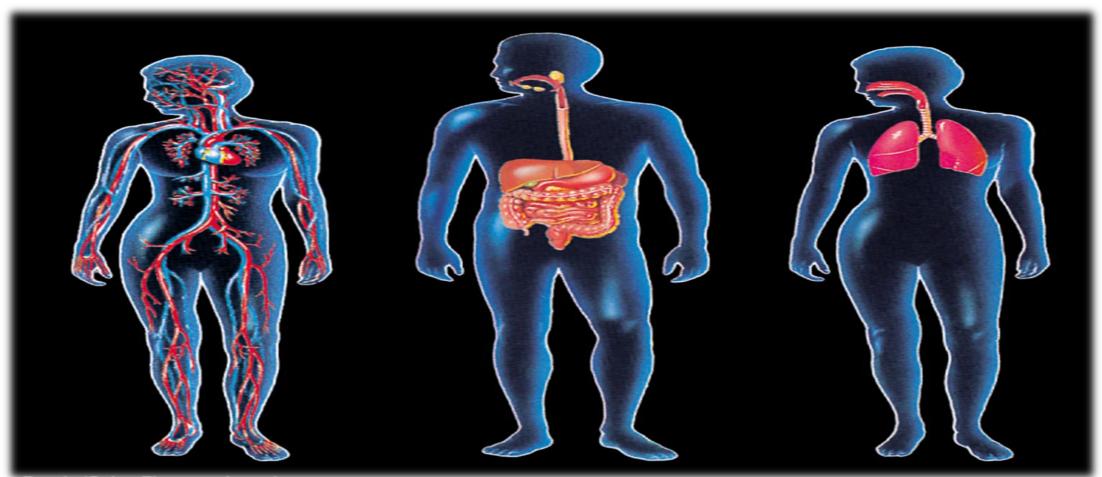
الحعاز التناكي

Reproductive system

Immune system and lymphatic

عن عن الماده في نه حيكونه عند الماده في نه حيكونه عند الماده في نه حيكونه عند الماده في الماده

* معدول الد systems كازم يشتغلوا بشكل فتكامل G cid regulation g controlling of inc vision في عندل بجسمل centers مراكن معسق له عنه النحكم و السيطه و المتنظيم ما بين معاي ال عystems النحكم



Cardiovascular

Circulatory system

heart, blood,

blood vessels

مسؤول عن إخراج الدم من القلب عشانة بدور بكل الجسم.

Digestive system

mouth, pharynx, esophagus, stomach, small intestine, large intestine, salivary glands, exocrine pancreas, liver, gallbladder

بهول المركبات المعقدة إلى يسيطمة

Respiratory system

Nose, pharynx, larynx, trachea, bronchi, lungs

ثبادل الي و الي



the main organ

Linary system

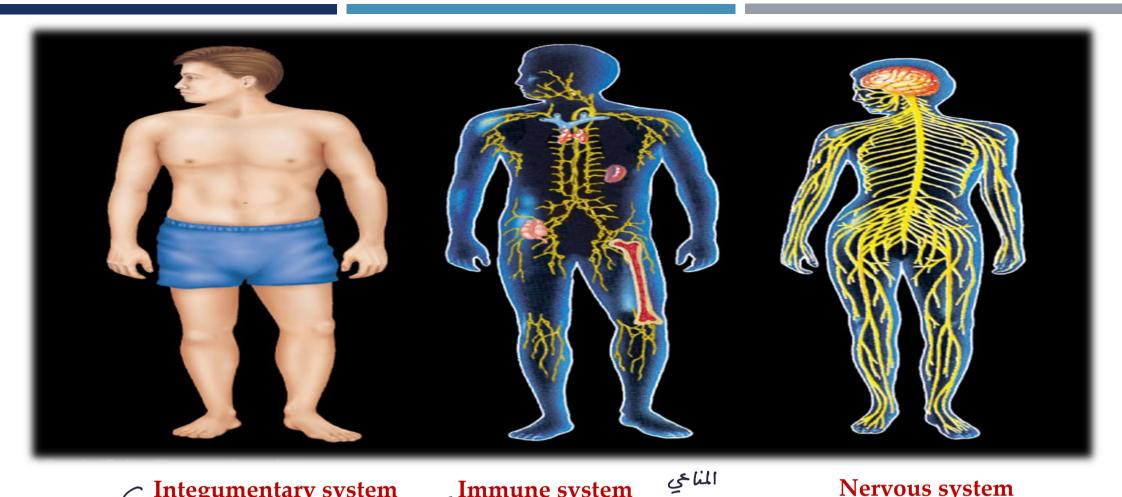
kidneys, ureters,
urinary bladder,
urethra waste Il is vetil

Skeletal system

bones, cartilage, joints

Muscular system skeletal muscles

support the bones and joints



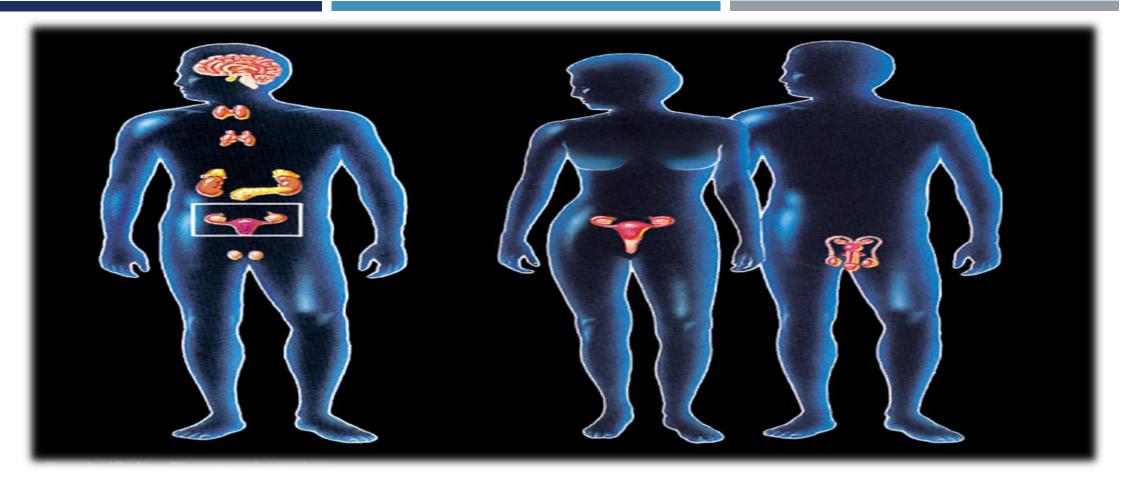
C Integumentary system skin, hair, nails

main cells 11 WBCs JI go **Immune system**

lymph nodes, thymus, bone marrow, tonsils, adenoids, spleen, appendix, and, not shown, white blood cells, gut- associated lymphoid tissue, and skin-associated lymphoid tissue

Nervous system

brain, spinal cord, peripheral nerves, and, not shown, special sense organs



Endocrine system

all hormone-secreting tissues, including hypothalamus, pituitary, thyroid, adrenals, endocrine, pancreas, gonads, kidneys, pineal, thymus, and, not shown, parathyroids, intestine, heart, and skin

Reproductive system

Male: testes, penis, prostate gland, seminal vesicles, bulbourethral glands, and associated ducts

Female: ovaries, oviducts, uterus, vagina, breasts

Human physiology

Specific characteristic and mechanisms of the human body that make it a living being. All organs and tissues perform functions that help to maintain internal environment constant (Homeostasis).

= balance في التوازن internal environment 11 de blied 1 et الموجودة بالجسم Stabalize

كيف محدث الع Systems المزم كل الد cells المزم كل الح Systems تستعل homeostasis الله maintaing مع بدفي عشانه تعلى الد بافى كازم يشتعلوا كومدة واحدة عشانه نرج وعالمة الـ balance. There are 2 types of Balance learned (cime So) Innate (caps) لفني الحسم في ول برجع life style modification ال balance لحاليه د عنه کلاوج واحد عنه کلاوج و ساحت هذا الصفط زار عنه اله blood sugar - elas suo stess seur una esto ستخص عنه أقاربه .. في ناسد منضل رعلان اسبوع اسبوعية بعدينه برجع لمبيعي وينتحسن (innate homeostatic reflex) augus artinto mobile طالمتها وفي ناس حالتها مع لومت سنسوء

فالأشي يلى كارم تتعلمه أزاع تنعلم لسيطة

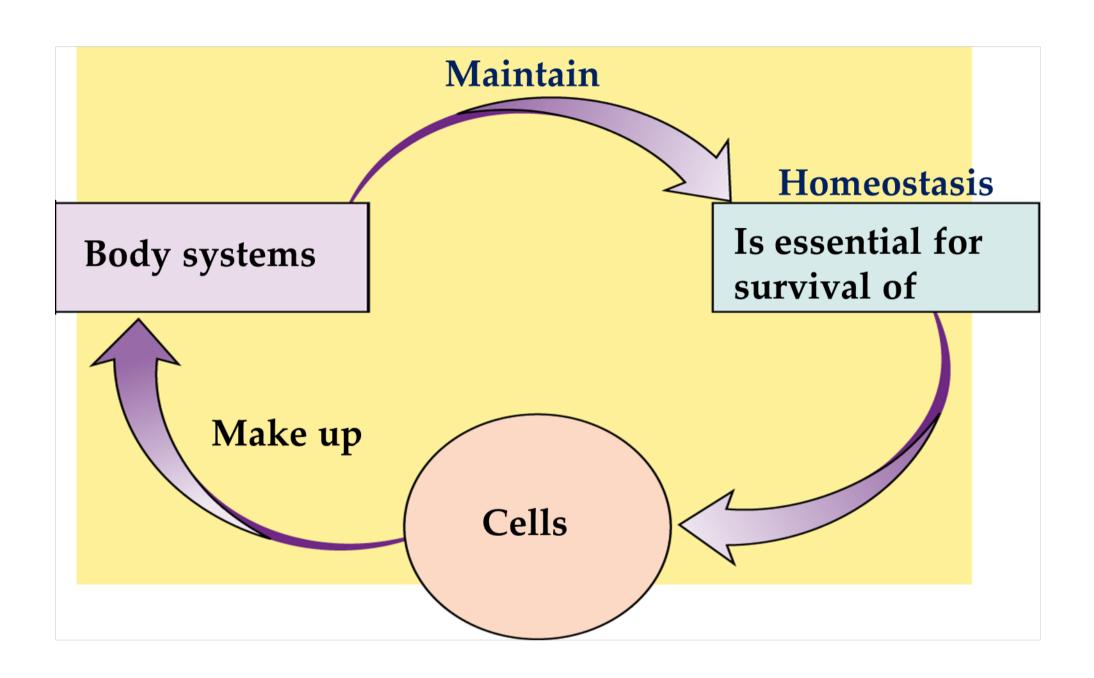
learned homeostatic reflex and use

cognition I g your emotions de

balance I imbalance It alogy y Jobs of

مرد نسان تقال من نسنة السكر فينكل طبعي (innate)

لواسطة العدد ب تفرز هرمونات أو



CHARACTERISTICS OF THE LIVING **HUMAN ORGANISM (LIFE PROCESSES)**

amino acids -> proteins

protein -> amino acids

Metabolism (catabolism as well as anabolism)

Responsiveness (detecting and responding و تشوف کلب المفروض أنك و تشوف کلب المفروض أنك دو المفروض أنك دو المستجابة (aguing and changes)

الحركة

Movement (motion of the whole body)

CHARACTERISTICS OF THE LIVING HUMAN ORGANISM (LIFE PROCESSES)

اله body size بزیر

Growth (increasing in body size)

Differentiation (developing of specialized cells from precursor cells)

النكاش

Reproduction (cell division or fertilization)

```
* في عندك مشريان طالع من القاب
بوصل عبواد الغذ الله والككسجين HOMEOSTASIS (balance) بوصل عبواد الغذ الله والككسجين
للفلايا وبوصل كتمان لله ECF
و تدخل عن طريق اله plasma membrane
```

Homeostasis is an equilibrium (balance) in the body's internal environment.

Homeostasis and body fluids:

- Maintaining the volume and composition of body fluids.
- The fluid within cells is intracellular fluid (ICF).
- The fluid outside body cells is extracellular fluid (ECF).

interstitial plasma plasma og المؤدال الخابة عنه عربي المخابة عنه المربية المواطنة المواطنة

HOMEOSTASIS AND BODY FLUIDS

- The ECF that fills the narrow spaces between cells of tissues is known as **interstitial fluid**.
- The composition of interstitial fluid changes within blood capillaries to provide tissue cells with needed materials, such as glucose, oxygen, etc. Moreover, it removes wastes, such as carbon dioxide from interstitial fluid.

نهاورد نحو القلب المنائل بين الخلايا) يساعد في توصيل المغذيات والأكسجين إلى الخلايا.

•التخلص من الفضلات: يساعد في إزالة النفايات مثل ثاني أكسيد الكربون من الخلايا للوريد نحو القلب

HOMEOSTASIS

Homeostasis in the human body is continually being disturbed,

- From the external environment, the internal environment and psychological stresses.
- تذكر طاة الوفاة → Can be temporarily or prolonged. مؤقت مؤقت
- The body has many regulating systems that can usually return the internal environment back into balance.

HOMEOSTASIS

Nervous system regulates homeostasis through sending electrical signals known as nerve impulses (action potentials) to organs....

Rapid change > in solailis endoctine 11 system

• تنظيم التوازن الداخلي عبر الإشارات الكهربائية:

العصبي يرسل إشارات كهربائية تُعرف باسم "النبضات العصبية" أو جهود الفعل (Action Potentials) إلى الأعضاء لتنظيم

• مثال: عند الشعور بالخطر، يرسل الجهاز العصبي إشارات سريعة إلى العضلات لتهيئتها للرد الفوري (مثل الهروب أو القتال).

The endocrine system regulates homeostasis through secreting messenger molecules called hormones into the blood..... Slow change

الجهاز الغدد الصماء يقوم بإفراز جزيئات رسائل تسمى الهرمونات في الدم.

الهرمونات تعمل ببطء أكثر مقاربة بالجهاز العصبي ولكن تأثيرها يدوم لفترة أطول.

Rapid or slow changes work toward the negative feedback syste

هذه الأنظمة تعمل على إعادة الجسم إلى حالة التوازن بعد حدوث أى تغيير.

مثال: عندما يرتفع مستوى الجلوكور في الدم بعد تناول الطعام، يُفرَرُ الأنسولين لخفضه وإعادته إلى المستوى الطبيعي.

Feedback systems 11 56 50_ - stimulus (stress) - l'eceptor frémus - control Center - effector

feedback systems I is in it is is is is e leverse systems اعلى العلامين negative dainie, negative sas feed back system normal Il imp * Le el acano Il sugar + فلل بيج هاد الا system موقعه * ولو كان مو تقع راح بقل هاد ال System mormal range لل normal range عبر بين برفع أو قال ويوصل لل راح يونف و بيلمل بشنعلي.

feel back system

* راح يفل مزيد مزيد وها راح

الله مثال فشهور على asc Il metars de llellis ولها ي الحالة بضل شعّال ما يوقف وممكن يمس عدى طالات وفاة لانه وهدر للحيان. reinforce 180 the *

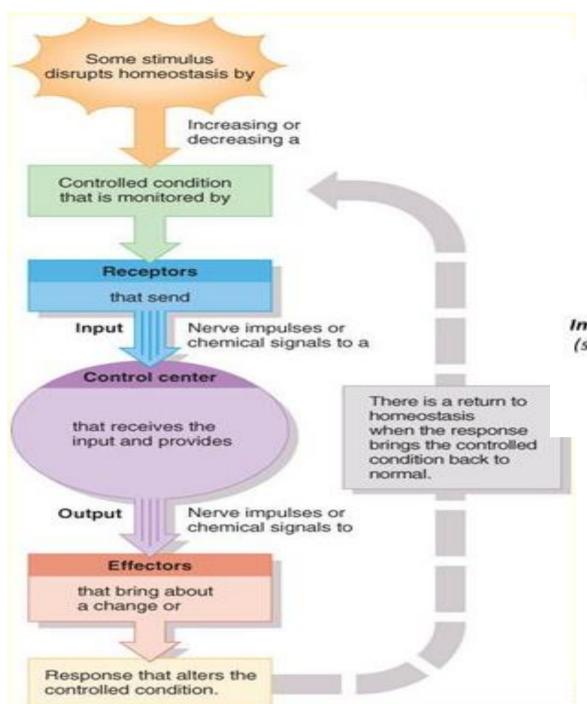
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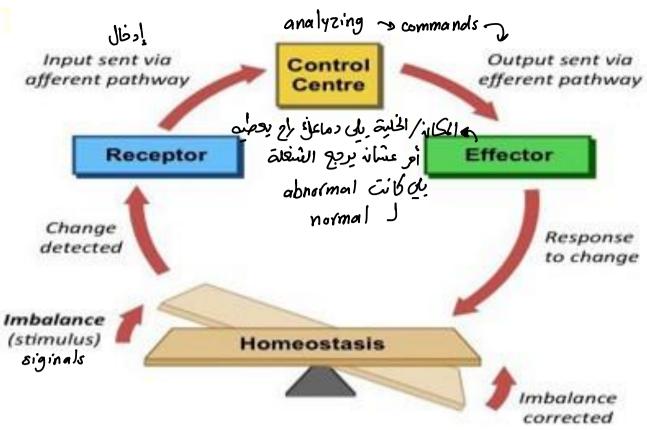
FEEDBACK SYSTEMS

- The internal environment can be regulated through feedback system or feedback loop that monitored controlled variables such as body temperature, blood pressure, or blood glucose level. (Homeostatic reflex that can be innate "built-in" and learned homeostatic reflex.)

- Changing of a controlled condition is called stimulus.

- Basic components of feedback system are a stimulus, a receptor, a control center, and an effector.

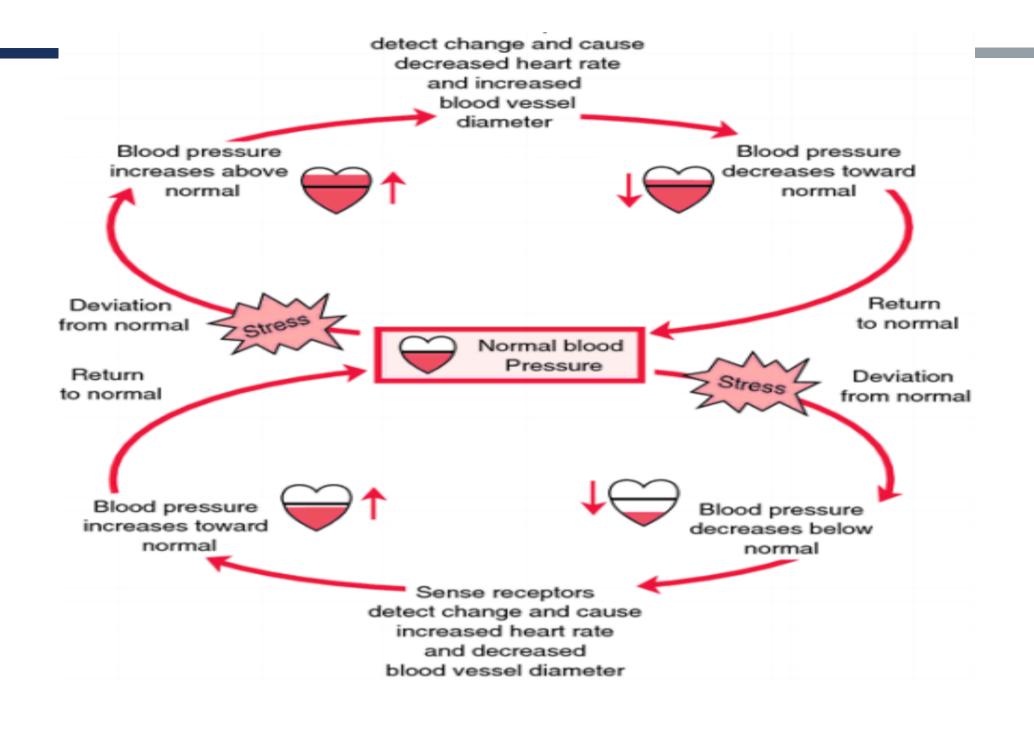




Group of receptors and effectors communicating with their control center forms a feedback system

• The feedback systems can be positive or negative feedback systems.

- A negative feedback system reverses the change in a controlled condition.
- Dislike a negative feedback system, a positive feedback system tends to strengthen or reinforce a change in one of the body's controlled conditions.
- If the action of a positive feedback system is continued, it may produce life-threatening conditions in the body.
- Unlike a positive feedback system, the action of a negative feedback system slows and then stops because the controlled condition returns to its normal state.



HOMEOSTATIC IMBALANCES

- Disease is a more specific term for an illness that is characterized by a recognizable set of signs and symptoms.

- الكوان يلي بوم فها المريض الموق بين المريض الموقع الموقع
 - <u>Subjective changes in body functions (symptoms)</u> that are not apparent to an observer (i.e. headache, nausea, and anxiety).
 - Objective changes that a clinician can observe and measure are called signs.

 نقدر بيشوفها الدكتور وبلاحظها الدكتور وبلاحظها المناور المساحة المساح



THANK YOU

AMJADZ@HU.EDU.JO