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HAP

Human Anatomy Physiology

Structure Function

Defination → It is defind as the structure and function of human body.

Anatomy → It is the branch of biology which deals with the structure of deffierent organ of human body

Physiology → It is the branch of biology deals with the function deffierent organ of human body

Scop of HAP →

Structure and function of human parts.
Parameters of normal health ex temprature PH, basic etc.

Pathalogy of disease
surgery techniques
Human evalution and development

(1) Malicular level → It is a most basic level two or more atom molecules joint together form the cell.

(2) Cellular level → It is the basic structural and function unit of body two or more cell joined together and form tissue.

(3) Tissue level → There are group of cell with works together perform a particular function.

4) Organ cell level → In this different - 2 type of tissue combine together to form organ which do proper function of body.

5) Organ system level → In this a group of organ combine together to form system example → Digestive Respiratory Cardiovasular system.

6) Organisms level →
It is hight level and a complete body made up valuntry combit of all system.

7) Body System → A system is a group of organ which combine together to perform proper functioning.

There are 11 type system in our body.

(1) Nervous System (3)
(2) Respiratory System (5)
(3) Cardiovascular System (4)
(4) Digestive System (8)
(5) Unnary system (9)
(6) Reproductive System (10)
(7) Integumentary System (11)
(8) Muscular System (2)
(9) skeleton System (1)
(10) Lymphatic System (6)
(11) Endocrine System (7)

(1) Nervous System ⇒ It Co-ordinate all the action of body It is responsible for all valuntary and invaluntry action and also for all singnally ex- Brain, spinal cord ect.

(2) Respiratory System ⇒ It involoves in the respration of body
$O_2 \rightleftharpoons CO_2$

(3) Cardiovascular System ⇒ It is responsible for the circulation for blood in body, that why it also know as circulatry System Organ- blood vessels, heart blood.

(4) Digestive System → It is responsible for the digestion of food and abbsorb nutration form eat organ Mouth stomach sistine etc.

(5) Urinery System → It is responsible for the filtration of blood and also remove, the waste material organ Urethra, blooder.

(6) Reproductive System → It is the responsible of off springs
Organ → Testes, ovary, fallopian tube ect.

(7) Integmentry System → It also know as exorime system, because it contain, skin which provide protecting and also contain glods Organ → naile, ear, eye, nose.

(8) Muscullar System → It is responsible for the bone and moments of over body organ threw muscle.

(9) Skeleton System → It contain bones which maintain structure and provide protactio to over body Organ skell, rips, homar.

(10) Lymphatic system → It also know as immune system it defence the body orgainims pathogans that may harm the body

This body system consist of network of fluete called lymph.

(11) Endocrine system → As system consiste of different type of hormones glads which help juction of body.

Basic life process → Human body perform diffvence juction for its survivals and growth, so all the living organims have some spestic life process.

(1) Metabolism
(2) Responivensess
(3) Moments
(4) Growth
(5) Differedation
(6) Reproduction
(7) Respiration
(8) Digation

(1) Metabalism → It is the someth all chemical process the occurs in the body it of two types.

(i) Catabalism → It is the breakdown of Complex chemical subtrance in the Simple Compounds.

(ii) Anabalism → It is the budding up of Complex chemical subtrance from small Compounds

(2) Respasiveness → It is the ability of body to deactive and respaced to changed
exa → Cold sensivity.

(3) Moments → It included motion of the whole body indvible organ.

(4) Growth → It is the development of our body and also increase the body size.

(5) Differdation → It is the development of cell from an unspecialized to our specialyzed

(6) Reproduction → It refers to the formation of new cell and also produce new of spring ex → yeste.

(7) Digation → It invole the digestion of food and the large mallucer it also responsible for the abordation of nution into blood.

Hemastasis

→ It means unchange standing of staying the same.

→ It is dived form two "greek" word

→ It is a cordination when our internal inverment is constant with respect to external inverment.

⇒ It is condition that menuiory but remine, onstainte.

Hemostasis contral machnism

All the body organ cordinate with each other to remain hemastasis.

This condition mainly control by neuggindo-crime system.

Reresptia → It is the types of senser, which reseve or detect changed or other process.

Contral Center → It resive the stimuly for reseptor and analysis it.

Effecters → If there are any change a place in ite internal inuorment, them feedback system is take back in to its constrate state or in hemstasis.

There are two types.

(i) Positive feedback System
(ii) Nagative

Positive feedback System → when anything is decrease in our Internal Enverment, then it is try to back into its normal situation by increasing it
Ex- during child birth it stimulate the reasle of oxitoxine which increase the Contration of the utres to help in child birth

Nagative feedback system →
When anything is increase in our Internal Enverment then this system is try to back in to normals condition by decreasing is example →

Fever (tem↑)
↓
Skin heats
↓
Hypothaleys
↓
Tamperature
↓
Regulating center active →

Sweat gland activate
↑
Sweating
↑
Fever (Tem↓)