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Physiology

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Annotation: The basic principles of physiology, which are supplemented by anatomy histology and medicine as a fan of physiology, are based on the human body's response to the environment of the living organism. teaches.

Keywords: Gistalogy, Cytology, Physiology, Anatomy, Psychology, Biochemistry, Physics, Embryology, Potology

Physiology (Greek, physis) is nature and ... Logic) is a science that studies organisms and their parts, systems, organs, tissues, and life activities. According to the object of study, human animals
Divided into animal physiology and plant physiology
Plant physiology. It is supplemented by physiology, anatomy, cytology, histology, and especially biochemistry and biophysics; it uses physiological processes. Theoretical basis for physiology- psychology, medicine and veterinary sciences. Physiology general, comparative (evolutionary) and private (practical)
are divided into physiology. General Physiology is the basic laws of all living matter activity, its response to the effects of the environment,
studying the characteristics of living objects that differ from the non-characteristic nature.
Comparison physiology studies the physiological function of the animal organism through phylogenetic (see Phylogenesis) and private development. Private physiology studies organisms, primarily the laws of life of the human body, with environmental conditions.
Therefore, private physiology is divided into labor physiology, sports, young F.si, nutrition F.si, and cosmic physiology. Normal physiology, which studies the jaws that occur in a healthy organism, and pathological physiology, which studies the processes of a sick organism, differ.
Yaxlit organism funksiyasini o‘rganishda elektroensefalografiya, electrocardiografiya, miografiya, biotelemetriya metodlaridan foydalaniladi.
Physiology-experimental science. Physiological research is conducted using acute vivisectise, separated organs, perfusionmetods) or chronic experiments (conditional reflexes, fistula insertion, transplantation, electrode input, and other methods).
Preliminary information in the field of physiology has been linked to medicine and has long been known.
The resulting embryo was allowed to nutrients and then inserted into her womb, where it implanted.
In his essay "On Parts of Animals," Aristotle writes about the function of a number of internal studies . Galen's work emphasizes F.ga. U.S. provides information about the nervous system, the general function of the heart and other organs. During the Awakening period, the anatomical structure of various systems of organisms and later the physiological function began to be studied intensively.—A. Vizali, M. Malpigi, and others. As a result of extensive research on animals, U.S. Garvey opened a conversion system (1628); R. Boyle showed the importance of air in the life of animals (1660); A. Lavuazye determined the importance of oxygen in this process and measured the amount of heat generated in 1775 Years. R. Decart commented on the characteristics of brain function (1649); two centuries later, French scholars J. Legallua, P. Fluransa, F. Majandi, Englishman M. Holl,
Through experiments, Ch. Bella confirmed that L. Galvanie's discovery of bioelectric processes in organisms played a major role in the development of physiology. Thanks to this discovery, modern electrophysics was founded.
Beginning in the 19th century, a detailed study of the function of organisms began because of discoveries in physics, chemistry, and general biol. In the 19th century, a study of the mechanisms of reflective activity of

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the brain was based on the study of the mechanisms of the brain's reflective activity; in this regard, I.M.Sechenovnchng studied the nature of central disruption
their work was of great importance; evidence was obtained about sensory and conductive functions of large hemispheres of the cerebral cortex; hearing and vision theories have been created (German scholars G.Gelmgolts, E.Gering); nerve regulation of respiratory and cardiovascular activity was detected (works by English scientist K. Bernar, German scientist K.Ludwich, Ukrainian scientist V.Ya.Danilevsky, A.A.Mislavsky); the work of digestion
enzymatic mechanisms revealed their pathways to nerve and gumoral control (German scientist R. Geydengayn, Russian scientist I.P. Pavlov); the internal secretion glands were discovered and the importance of hormones in the management of physiological functions was revealed (French scientist Sh.BrounSekar); the transport and protection function of the blood has been specified; the continuity of the organism's internal environment
(K.Bernar, I.I.Mechnikov) Jehovah's Witnesses would be pleased to discuss these answers with you.
In the 20th century, physiological experiments expanded the possibilities for the study of physiological functions through the use of electronic amplifiers, cathode oscillographers, electron microscopes, and so on. The resulting embryo was allowed to develop in nutrents and then inserted into her womb, where it implanted. Specifically, the cellular mechanism of external stimuli retsepsation;
the formation and spread of nerve impulses;
the nature of synaptic conduct and disruption;
muscle contractions and secretion mechanisms have been identified.
The encoding and transmission of signals transmitted from the retseptors to the central nervous system, as well as the various processing of information reaching the nerve center, was revealed. I.P. Pavlov and his disciples outlined the general principles of nerve processes that form the basis of conditional reflectiveness and consciousness and take place in the higher sections of the cerebral cortex. Studying the function of the internal secretion glands led to the emergence of F. 's independent field, endocrinology. The contents of hormones and mediators have been identified, and the synthesis of many hormones and substances that disrupt their effects has been the basis of modern pharmacology. Cellular and systemic mechanisms for the function of breathing, cardiovascular, excretor, and other systems have also been studied in detail. A.M. Ugolov and his disciples revealed a mechanism for the digestition of nutrients in the intestinal membrane.
(Matthew 24:14; 28:19, 20) Jehovah's Witnesses would be pleased to discuss these answers with you. A detailed study of the function of the cerebral hemispheres and the study of delicate neuronal mechanisms of conditional reflexes play a major role in solving this problem. Research is also underway on the mechanism of current sleep, emotional and experimental neuroses. Variety
The information obtained in the study of the acceptance, transmission and processing of information by sensory systems helps to know the mechanism of formation, understanding, distinguishing between images seen and heard sound signals.
(Matthew 24:14; 28:19, 20) It is also the responsibility of F. today to study the effects of various extreme factors (emotional stress, climate, and so on) on a person's life and work. The creation of models that imitate brain memory function was one of the most recent achievements of modern F.
Research in physiology in Uzbekistan A.Yu.Yunusov, B.O. Toshmuhamedov, I.V. It relates to Danilov, A.I.Izrael, A.S. Shatalina, Z.T.Tursunov, and others. Hot climate conditions are hypodynamics (low mobility), hyperdynamics (multiple movement), pain, enough
(K.R.Rahimov, B.Z.Zaripov, Sh. Q. Qurbonov, B.A. Sodiqov, E.S.Mahmudov, and others) Jehovah's Witnesses would be pleased to discuss these answers with you. (L.S.Qochqorova) Jehovah's Witnesses would be pleased to discuss these answers with you. In the years that followed, in the field of F.
Learn From Jesus ' Example of Watchfulness, 2 / 15 Almatov, Q. Sodiqov and others)

Available publications:

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2. More study: National Encyclopedia of Uzbekistan in this article (2000–2005) data were used.