



# I. Introduction to Physiology

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# What is Physiology?

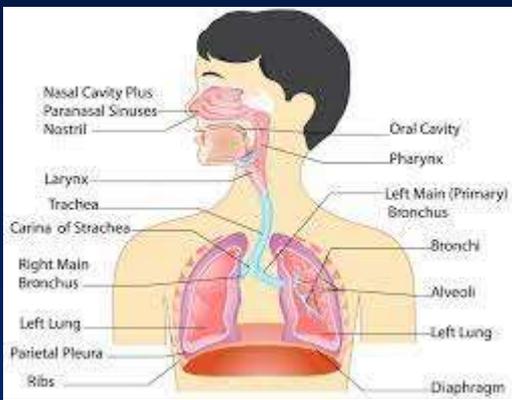
- **Physiology:** biological sciences dealing with the normal life phenomena exhibited by all living organisms.
- **Human physiology:** basic sciences dealing with normal life phenomena of the human body.
- **Goal of physiology:**
  - Explain the physical and chemical factors that are responsible for the origin, development and progression of **life**.

# Human Physiology

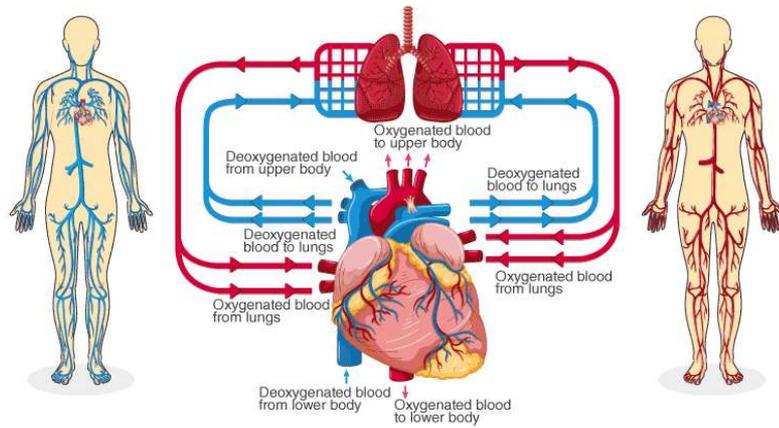
- Physiology: to know how & Why .
- Human Physiology. The science of *human physiology* attempts to explain the specific **characteristics** and **mechanisms**

of the human body that make it a living being.

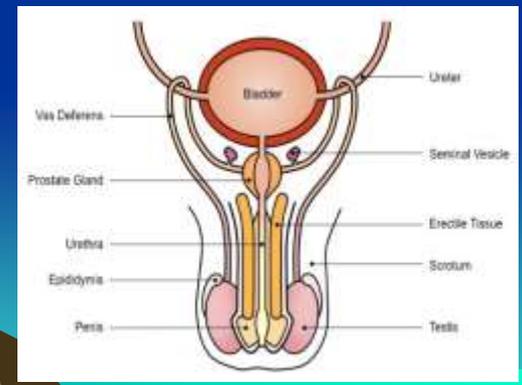
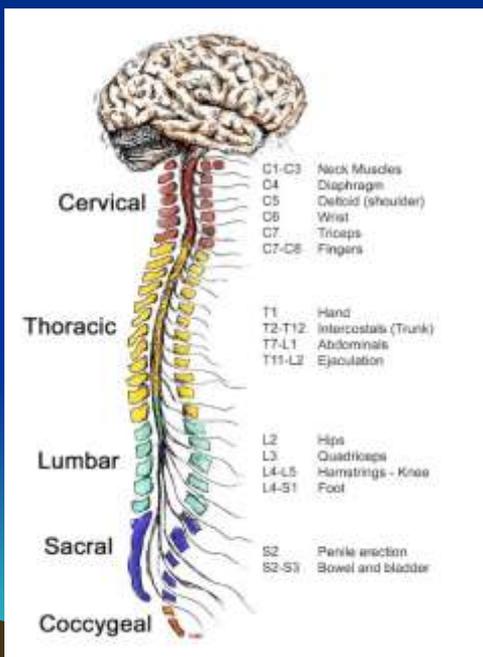
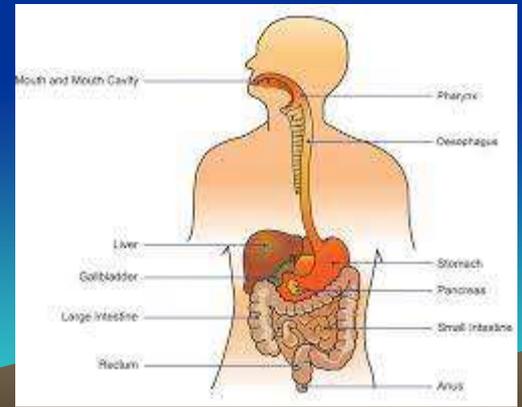
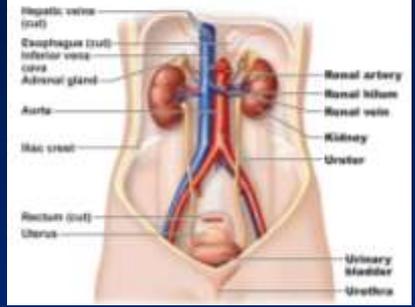
.The fact that we remain alive is the result of complex control systems. Hunger makes us seek food, .....



## HUMAN CIRCULATORY SYSTEM TRANSPORTATION



## Urinary System



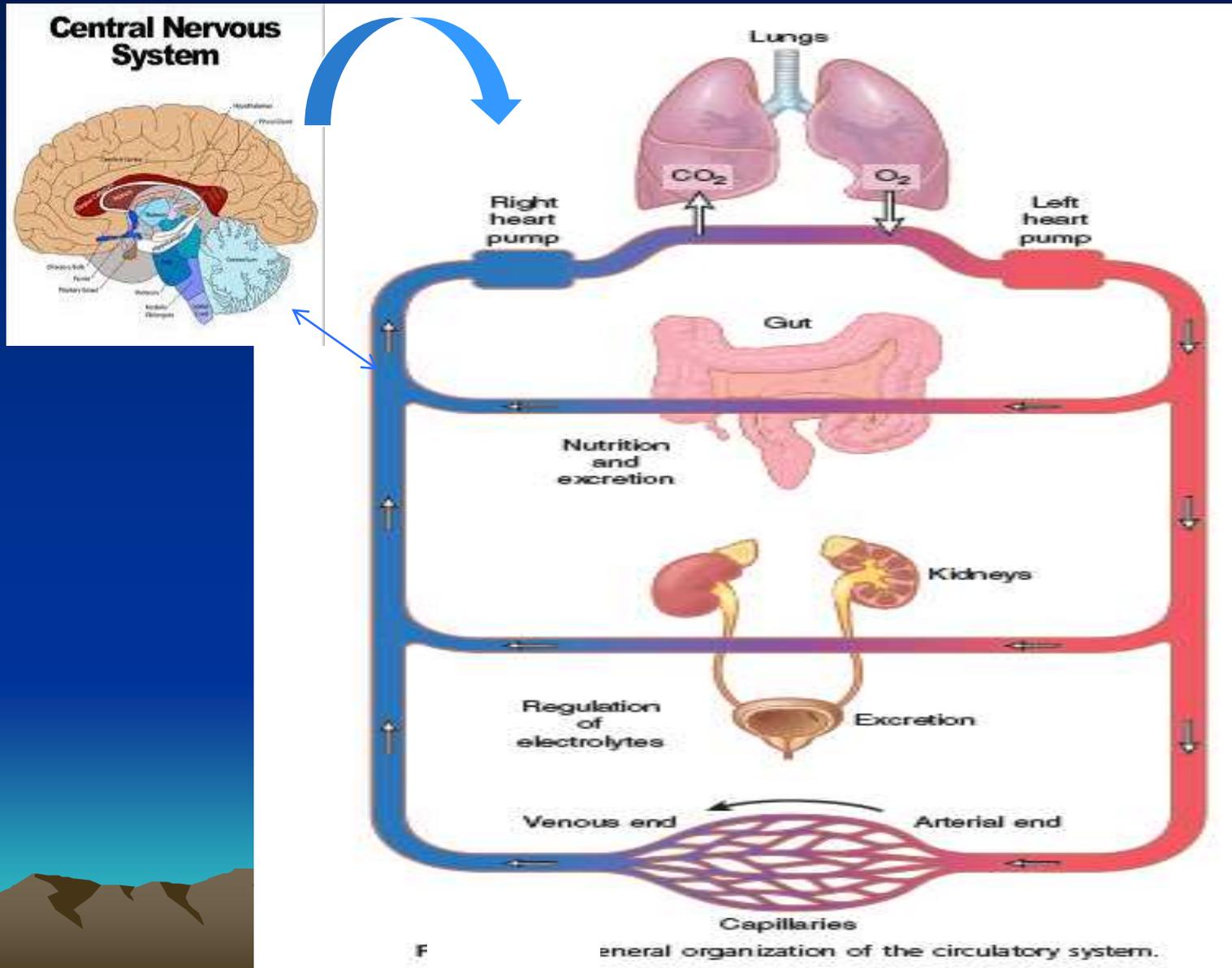
# Why do we study Physiology?

- Understand the **physical** and **chemical** principle underlying normal function in order to cure the diseases.

# CELLS ARE THE LIVING UNITS OF THE BODY

- The basic living unit of the body is **the cell**. Each **organ** is an aggregate of many different cells held together by intercellular supporting structures.
- Each type of cell is specially adapted to perform one or a few particular **functions**. For instance, the **Red blood cells**, numbering about 25 trillion in each human being, transport oxygen from the lungs to the tissues. Although the red blood cells are the most abundant of any single type of cell in the body, about 75 trillion additional cells of other types perform functions different from those of the red blood cell.

# The integration between systems of the body



Thank You