



Human Physiology : The Mechanics of Body Function

By Arthur J. Vander, Dorothy S. Luciano and James H.

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Reviews

Very useful to all category of men and women. I actually have study and i also am certain that i am going to going to read through again once more down the road. Its been written in an exceptionally simple way and is particularly only soon after i finished reading this publication by which basically altered me, modify the way in my opinion.

-- Dr. Sarai Fisher DDS

It is great and fantastic. It can be writter in easy phrases and never hard to understand. You will not really feel monotony at at any time of your respective time (that's what catalogues are for concerning if you request me).

-- Michel Halvorson

endocrine system function: communication across the body regulates body processes essentially an efferent pathway consists of: endocrine produce hormones. Book title Vander's Human Physiology: the Mechanisms of Body Function. Author. Eric P. Widmaier; Hershel Raff; Kevin T. Strang. Physiological mechanisms involved in the development of primary hypertension include; cardiac output, peripheral resistance, renin-angiotensin-aldosterone system, autonomic nervous system, bradykinin, endothelin, EDRF (endothelial derived relaxing factor) or nitric oxide, ANP (atrial natriuretic peptide) and ouabain. Body temperature is defined as one of the vital signs that indicates the health status of a person. Compared with other primates, man has a greater ability to tolerate hot temperatures due to his many sweat glands, and that his skin is covered mostly by fine hair. In our bodies, heat energy is produced by muscles (mostly), sweat glands, fats, bones, connective tissues, and nerves. Human Front Matter Abbreviations Used in the © The McGraw-Hill Physiology: The Text Companies, 2001 Mechanism of Body Function, Eighth Edition JG juxtaglomerular NE norepinephrine RNA ribonucleic acid JGA juxtaglomerular apparatus NFP net filtration pressure RQ respiratory quotient ng nanogram rRNA ribosomal RNA K potassium (K^{+} potassium ion) XNH₂ amino group (XNH₃⁺ ionized kcal kilocalorie amino group) s. major histocompatibility concentration of a substance TBW total body water complex PAH para-aminohippurate TFPI tissue factor pathway inhibitor mi mile Palv alveolar pressure TH thyroid hormones mi/h miles per hour Patm atmospheric pressure TIA transient

Xxviii, 818 pages : 29 cm +. This edition has been extensively updated with new genetics information, including such areas as the Human Genome Project, transcription factors and gene cloning. An increased number of summary tables help students review key concepts. Includes bibliographical references and index. 1. A Framework for Human Physiology -- 2. Chemical Composition of the Body -- 3. Cell Structure -- 4. Protein Activity and Cellular Metabolism -- 5. Genetic Information and Protein Synthesis -- 6. Movement of Molecules Across Cell Membranes -- 7. Homeostatic Mechanisms and Cellular Commu

The human body is the structure of a human being. It is composed of many different types of cells that together create tissues and subsequently organ systems. They ensure homeostasis and the viability of the human body. It comprises a head, neck, trunk (which includes the thorax and abdomen), arms and hands, legs and feet. The study of the human body involves anatomy, physiology, histology and embryology. The body varies anatomically in known ways. Physiology focuses on the systems and organs of the Human Front Matter

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Mechanism of Body Function, Eighth Edition

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