

Grand Assignment

Course Title: Human Physiology II

Rad 2nd semester section A

Instructor: Dr. M .Shahzeb khan (PT)

Marks: 20

Note:

**INTERNAL ASSESSMENT MARKS WILL BE GIVEN ON
BASIS OF GRAND ASSIGNMENT**

Q1: What is blood? Explain Composition and Function of Blood.

Q 2: Explain Physiology of cardiovascular system.

Q3: Explain Physiology of Pulmonary System Circulation

**ALL THE STUDENTS ARE REQUESTED TO UPLOAD YOUR
ASSINGMENT BEFORE FINAL TERM EXAM**

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Class. Section A

Assignment. Physiology



QN1. What is blood? Explain composition and function of blood ?

Ans.

Blood: Blood is a fluid that transfer oxygen and nutrients to the cell and Carrie's away carbon dioxide and other waste products. It is a tissue because it is a collection of similar and specialized cell .Composition of blood:- Blood is a specialized body fluid. It is composition of four main component, plasma, red blood cell, white blood cell and platelets.

Function of blood:- The main function of blood is the following.. Carrying cells and antibiotics that fight infection.It bringing waste products to the kidneys and liver for filtration and cleaning.Regulating body temperature.

QN2: Explain physiology of cardiovascular systems?

And. PHYSIOLOGY OF CARDIOVASCULAR SYSTEMS

The cardiovascular systems provide blood supply to the body. The responding to various stimuli it can control the velocity and amount of blood carried through the vessel. The cardiovascular system consists of heart, arteries, veins, and capillaries. The heart and vessel work together intricately blood flow to all part of the body. The regulation of cardiovascular systems occur via a myriad of stimuli, including changing blood volume, hormone, electrolyte, similarity, medication, adrenal gland, kidney and much more parasympathetic and sympathetic nerve

ORGANS AND SYSTEM INVOLVED IN CARDIOVASCULAR SYSTEMS. heart is a pumping organ that pumps the blood through the body. It pumps blood directly into arteries. More specifically the aorta or the pulmonary artery blood vessels are become because they control the amount of blood flow to specific part of the body. Vessels include arteries capillaries and veins. Arteries carry blood away from the heart and can decide anti large and small arteries. large arteries receive the highest pressure to blood flow and can more thicker and elastic to accommodate the high pressure, smaller arteries, such is arteries, it have more smooth muscles which contact are relaxes of regulate account for most of the resistance

.FUNCTION OF CARDIOVASCULAR SYSTEM The cardiovascular system consists of two main loops, the systemic circulation, and pulmonary circulation. The purposes of these cardiovascular system is to provide adequate circulation of blood through the body, the pulmonary circulation allows, for oxygenation of the blood and the system circulation provide for oxygenated blood to the back flow of blood.

Q3.EXPLAIN PHYSIOLOGY OF PULMONARY SYSTEMS CIRCULATION?

Ans. PHYSIOLOGY OF PULMONARY SYSTEMS CIRCULATION:

- **Pulmonary circulation is the system of translocation that human designated blood from heart to lung to be re-saturated with oxygen before being dispersed into system circulation. De oxygenated blood from lower half of the body enter from the inferior vena cava while deoxygenated blood from the upper half of the body delivered to the heart via the superior vena cava and inferior vena cava empty blood into the right atrium. Blood flow through the pulmonic valve into the pulmonary artery before being delivered to the lung. While in the lung blood derive into the numerous pulmonary capillaries where it released carbon dioxide is replenished with oxygen once it fully stashed with oxygen. The blood is transferred into left atrium which pumps blood through the mitral valve into the left ventricle which pumps blood through the aortic valve and into the aorta.**

Development.

Around fifteen days after fertilization blood vessels begin to form outside at the implanted embryo which creates the initial placenta. This is a vital to maintaining fetal life as delivers oxygen and nutrients to the developing body and discards waste produce.

Thank your sir
