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Qno1:

Answer:

The lymphatic system or lymphoid system is an organ system in vertebrates that is part of the circulatory system and the immune system it is made up of a large network of lymphatic vessels lymphatic or lymphoid organs and lymphoid tissues the vessels carry a clear fluid called lymph referred to as lymph towards the heart.

Parts Of Lymphatic System :

1: Lymph and lymph vessels:

The lymphatic system with its vessel network is a part from the circulatory system with which it is closely connected the most important transport system in the body.

2: Lymph nodes:

The network of lymphatic vessels includes multiple interposed lymph nodes small lentil or bean sized organs

3: Spleen and thymus:

The spleen is an organ in the left abdomen its job is to process old and damaged blood cells and microorganisms.

4: Lymphocytes the cells of lymphatic system:

The cells of the lymphatic system the lymphocytes are a subgroup of the white blood cells they play a major role within the body immune defence because they are able to target and eliminate pathogens a major task of mature B lymphocytes also known as plasma cells is to produce antibodies.

Qno2:

Answer :

Immunity:

The ability of an organism to resist a particular infection or toxin by the action of specific antibodies or sensitized white blood cells.

Types Of Immunity:

1: Active immunity:

Individuals rely on active immunity more so than passive immunity it is created by our own immune system when we are exposed to a potential disease causing agent pathogen.

2: Passive immunity:

Passive immunity or immunity gained in a way other than from one's own immune system can occur in a few ways and can be life saving passive immunity is short lived because the antibodies are not replenished.

3: Community immunity:

It occurs when people are protected by those around them this type of protection is indirect in that it does not involve physical components of immunity such as antibodies.

Qno3:

Answer:

Visual perception is the ability to interpret the surrounding environment using light in the visible spectrum reflected by the

object in the environment this is different from visual acuity which refers to how clearly person can see. People can have problems with visual perceptual processing even if they have 20/20 vision the resulting perception is also as visual sight or vision.

**Qno4:**

**Answer:**

The other special sense responsive to chemical stimuli is the sense of the smell or olfaction. The olfactory receptor neurons are incorporated into a limited region of the nasal epithelium in the superior nasal cavity. The axons of the olfactory neurons extend from the basal surface of the epithelium through an olfactory foramen in the cribriform plate of the ethmoid bone and into the olfactory bulb located on the ventral surface of the frontal lobe. If any event such as blunt force trauma of a car accident leads to the loss of the olfactory nerve the sense of smell can be lost. This condition is known as anosmia. One way this condition can develop is if the moves relative to the ethmoid bone the ability of olfactory neurons to be replaced by the stem cells can be lost with age leading to age.

**Qno5:**

**Answer:**

Parathyroid glands are four small glands of the endocrine system which regulate the calcium in our bodies. Parathyroid glands are located in the neck behind the thyroid where they continuously monitor and regulate blood calcium levels. Parathyroid glands control the calcium levels in our blood in our bones and throughout our body. Parathyroid glands regulate the calcium producing a hormone called parathyroid hormone. Calcium is the most important element in our bodies we use it to control many organ systems. They are normally the size of a grain of rice they can be large as pea and still be normal. Normal parathyroid glands are the colour of spicy yellow mustard. The light blue tube running up the center of the picture is the trachea wind pipe the voice box is the pink structure at the top of the picture sitting on top of the trachea we are looking at the back side of the thyroid so the parathyroid glands.