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 PAPER…..PHYSIOLOGY DT SEC A

 SEC--A

(1) A short gap in the myelin sheath around a nerve fiber is called--------

(A) Ans.. Dendrite

(2) The maximum amount of carbon dioxide in human body is transfer as-------

(A) Ans.. Bicarbonate

(3) The lungs are protected by------

(D) Ans.. All of the Above

(4) The three different cells found in the stomach----------

(D) Ans.. Chief cells, parietal cells, mucous cells

(5) For action potential to occur----------

(A) Ans.. The stimulus should reach or exceed threshold

(6) During rising phase of action potential--------

(A) Ans.. Voltage gated Na channels open

(7) The movement of esophagus to help the food down GI tract--------

(C) Ans.. Peristalses

(8) Simple diffusion is----------

(B) Ans.. Movement of molecules down the concentration

(9) 97% of oxygen is carried in blood from lungs is-----------

(B) Ans.. Bonded to hemoglobin

(10) Intrinsic factor secreted in stomach help in----------

(C) Ans.. Absorption of Vitamin B12

 SEC---B

Action Potential

Def….The action potential are the nerve signals. The neurons generate and conducts these signals along there processes in order to transmitted to target tissues. The upon stimulation they will either be stimulated inhibited, or modulated in some way.

Polarization

Polarization is the existence of opposite electrical charge on either side of the cell membrane (difference in inside a cell versus the outside of the cell)

Depolarization

The depolarization is the state which the cell membrane charge from positive to negative charge outside the cell and from negative to positive charge inside the cell.

Repolization

The repolization is the state which the cell membrane charge back to first resting stage i.e. from negative to positive charge outside the cell and from positive to negative charge in the cell. 

Ion Channels

The ion channel are pore-forming membrane protein that allow ion to pass through the channel pore.

Function Of Channels

The resting membrane potential shaping action potentials and other electrical signals by gating the flow of ion across the cell membrane controlling the flow across the cell membrane controlling the flow of ion across secretary and epithelial cell, and regulating cell volume. The ion canals are present in the cell membrane of all cells (2) (3) an channels are one the two classes of anaphoric protein the other begin ion transporter. 

Question 2

Answer……Respiration

1. The process by which living organism involving the production of energy, with the intake of oxygen and release of carbon dioxide from the body of compel organic substance.

Role Of Oxygen, Co2 And Hydrogen ion in Control Of Respiration

The approximately 97% of O2 is carried by the red blood cell as oxyhemoglobin. While the 3% is transported as dissolved +oxygen in the plasma. At high partial pressure of oxygen, bind with haemogblin. This binding is reversable reaction that occur in the alveoli of the lungs in the presence of enzyme carbonic. That each molecule of the hemoglobin can bind with four molecule of oxygen to form oxyhemoglobin Hb+4Co2-----------Hb+Co2

Transport of Co2

The Co2 is transported in the blood in 3-main way i.e. in the form of bicarbonate ion in the form of carboxyhemoglobin and dissolved in the plasma.

1. Co2+H2o H2Co3
2. H2Co3 H+HCo3

The Chemical Regulation Of Respiration Of Hydrogen

The concentration of hydrogen ion content of the respiration neurons which in turn is dependent upon the Co2 tension of the blood and the rate of flow of blood through the medulla. The medulla obligate is the primary respiratory control center. Its main function to send signals to the muscles that control respiration to cause breathing to occur.

