

Fisiologia

Body cavity

Tortora, Gerard; Derrickson, Bryan (2008). Principios de anatomía y fisiología. Vol. I (11 ed.). Buenos Aires: Panamericana. "Animals III — Pseudocoelomates

A body cavity is any space or compartment, or potential space, in an animal body. Cavities accommodate organs and other structures; cavities as potential spaces contain fluid.

The two largest human body cavities are the ventral body cavity, and the dorsal body cavity. In the dorsal body cavity the brain and spinal cord are located.

The membranes that surround the central nervous system organs (the brain and the spinal cord, in the cranial and spinal cavities) are the three meninges. The differently lined spaces contain different types of fluid. In the meninges for example the fluid is cerebrospinal fluid; in the abdominal cavity the fluid contained in the peritoneum is a serous fluid.

In amniotes and some invertebrates the peritoneum lines their largest body cavity called the coelom.

Brazilian Society of Physiology

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The Brazilian Society of Physiology (Sociedade Brasileira de Fisiologia, in Portuguese language, official abbreviation SBFis) is a learned society and association of students and professionals in physiology in Brazil. It is a member of the Brazilian Federation of Experimental Biology Societies (FeSBE) and of the Brazilian Society for the Advancement of Science (SBPC). Internationally, it is the country's representative at the International Union of Physiological Sciences (IUPS) [1] and at the Latin American Association of Physiological Sciences.

The Society was founded on August 10, 1957, in the city of Rio de Janeiro. Among the founding members was a host of important Brazilian scientists of the century, such as Wilson Teixeira Beraldo, Oto G. Bier, Franklin Moura Campos, Alberto de Carvalho, Carlos Chagas, Nelson Chaves, Mário Vianna Dias, Carlos Ribeiro Diniz, Hiss Martins Ferreira, Paulo Enéas Galvão, José Moura Gonçalves, Aristides Pacheco Leão, Thales Martins, Erasmo G. Mendes, José Ribeiro do Valle, Fernando Ubatuba, Amadeu Cury, Haiti Moussatché, Eline S. Prado, José Leal Prado, Paulo Sawaya, Mauricio Rocha e Silva, Lauro Sollero and Baeta Viana. Prof. Thales Martins was elected the first president. Among its most noted past presidents were Wilson Beraldo, Hiss Martins Ferreira, Eduardo Moacyr Krieger, César Timo-Iaria and Gerhard Malnic.

The Society's official journal is the Brazilian Journal of Medical and Biological Research, which is published on-line by SciELO.

Jean Anthelme Brillat-Savarin

(Fiziologija vkusa, 1867), Spanish (Fisiología del gusto, 1869), Swedish (Smakens fysiologi, 1883), and Italian (La Fisiologia del Gusto, 1914). The book is

Jean Anthelme Brillat-Savarin (French pronunciation: [ʒɑ̃ ɑ̃tɛlm bʁijɑ savaʁɑ̃]; 2 April 1755 – 2 February 1826) was a French lawyer and politician, who, as the author of *Physiologie du goût* (The Physiology of Taste), became celebrated for his culinary reminiscences and reflections on the craft and science of cookery

and the art of eating.

Rising to modest eminence in the last years of France's Ancien Régime, Brillat-Savarin had to escape into exile when the Reign of Terror began in 1793. He spent nearly three years in the United States, teaching French and playing the violin to support himself, before returning to France when it became safe to do so, resuming his career as a lawyer, and rising to the top of the French judiciary.

The Physiology of Taste was the product of many years' writing in the author's spare time. Published weeks before his death in 1826, the work established him alongside Grimod de La Reynière as one of the founders of the genre of the gastronomic essay.

Paolo Mantegazza

Mantegazza's published works also included: Fisiologia del Dolore (Physiology of Pain, 1880); Fisiologia dell'Amore (Physiology of Love, 1896); Elementi

Paolo Mantegazza (Italian pronunciation: [ˈpaˈolo manteˈttsa]; 31 October 1831 – 28 August 1910) was an Italian neurologist, physiologist, and anthropologist, known for his experimental investigation of coca leaves and its effects on the human psyche. He was also an author of fiction.

Frank–Starling law

Trattato di Fisiologia. Vol. 2. Torino.^[]*CS1 maint: location missing publisher (link) Berne, Robert M. (2004). Ambrosiana (ed.). Fisiologia. Milano*

The Frank–Starling law of the heart (also known as Starling's law and the Frank–Starling mechanism) represents the relationship between stroke volume and end diastolic volume. The law states that the stroke volume of the heart increases in response to an increase in the volume of blood in the ventricles, before contraction (the end diastolic volume), when all other factors remain constant. As a larger volume of blood flows into the ventricle, the blood stretches cardiac muscle, leading to an increase in the force of contraction. The Frank-Starling mechanism allows the cardiac output to be synchronized with the venous return, arterial blood supply and humoral length, without depending upon external regulation to make alterations. The physiological importance of the mechanism lies mainly in maintaining left and right ventricular output equality.

Barbiturate

S2CID 38775294. Jufe, GS (2007). "Nuevos hipnóticos: perspectivas desde la fisiología del sueño [New hypnotics: perspectives from sleep physiology]" (PDF).

Barbiturates are a class of depressant drugs that are chemically derived from barbituric acid. They are effective when used medically as anxiolytics, hypnotics, and anticonvulsants, but have physical and psychological addiction potential as well as overdose potential among other possible adverse effects. They have been used recreationally for their anti-anxiety and sedative effects, and are thus controlled in most countries due to the risks associated with such use.

Barbiturates have largely been replaced by benzodiazepines and nonbenzodiazepines ("Z-drugs") in routine medical practice, particularly in the treatment of anxiety disorders and insomnia, because of the significantly lower risk of overdose, and the lack of an antidote for barbiturate overdose. Despite this, barbiturates are still in use for various purposes: in general anesthesia, epilepsy, treatment of acute migraines or cluster headaches, acute tension headaches, euthanasia, capital punishment, and assisted suicide.

Hyponastic response

ethylene levels in experimental set-ups also show a hyponastic response. (Manual interactivo de fisiología vegetal; Facultad de Agronomía; Montevideo) v t e

In plant biology, the hyponastic response is a nastic movement characterized by an upward bending of leaves or other plant parts, resulting from accelerated growth of the lower side of the petiole in comparison to its upper part. This can be observed in many terrestrial plants and is linked to the plant hormone ethylene.

The plant's root senses the water excess and produces 1-Aminocyclopropane-1-carboxylic acid which then is converted into ethylene, regulating this process.

Submerged plants often show a hyponastic response, where the upward bending of the leaves and the elongation of the petioles might help the plant to restore normal gas exchange with the atmosphere.

Plants that are exposed to elevated ethylene levels in experimental set-ups also show a hyponastic response.

Aerospace physiology

HALL, J.E "Tratado De Fisiologia Médica" 10. Ed. Rj . Elsevier Saunders: 2011;527 GUYTON, A.C., HALL, J.E "Tratado De Fisiologia Médica" 10. Ed. Rj . Elsevier

Aerospace physiology is the study of the effects of high altitudes on the body, such as different pressures and levels of oxygen. At different altitudes the body may react in different ways, provoking more cardiac output, and producing more erythrocytes. These changes cause more energy waste in the body, causing muscle fatigue, but this varies depending on the level of the altitude.

Querétaro

Tierra de la UNAM, Campus Juriquilla, Centro Nacional de Investigación en Fisiología y Mejoramiento Animal (CENIF-MAI), CIATEQ, A.C. (Centro de Investigación

Querétaro, officially the Free and Sovereign State of Querétaro, is one of the 32 federal entities of Mexico. It is divided into 18 municipalities. Its capital city is Santiago de Querétaro. It is located in north-central Mexico, in a region known as Bajío. It is bordered by the states of San Luis Potosí to the north, Guanajuato to the west, Hidalgo to the east, México to the southeast and Michoacán to the southwest.

The state is one of the smallest in Mexico, but also one of the most heterogeneous geographically, with ecosystems varying from deserts to tropical rainforest, especially in the Sierra Gorda, which is filled with microecosystems. The area of the state was located on the northern edge of Mesoamerica, with both the Purépecha Empire and Aztec Empire having influence in the extreme south, but neither really dominating it. The area, especially the Sierra Gorda, had a number of small city-states, but by the time the Spanish arrived, the area was independent from imperial powers. Small agricultural villages and seminomadic peoples lived in the area. Spanish conquest was focused on the establishment of Santiago de Querétaro, which still dominates the state culturally, economically and educationally.

For many years, the official name of the state was Querétaro Arteaga, but in 2008 the State Legislature approved the adoption of the simpler name Querétaro.

Juba II

unknown On the Deterioration of Words, while Fulgentius cites a certain Fisiologia. Both may have been epitomes of Juba's authentic works. A treaty on metrics

Juba II of Mauretania (Latin: Gaius Iulius Iuba; Ancient Greek: Ἰούβης, Ἰούβη or Ἰουβάνης; c. 48 BC – AD 23) was the son of Juba I and client king of Numidia (30–25 BC) and Mauretania (25 BC – AD 23). Aside from

his very successful reign, he was a highly respected scholar and author. His first wife and co-ruler was Cleopatra Selene II, daughter of Queen Cleopatra VII of Ptolemaic Egypt and Roman Triumvir Mark Antony.

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