


Ministry of Science and Higher Education of the Russian Federation Ulyanovsk State University	Form	
F – course syllabus		



APPROVED

by

the Academic Board of the Institute
for Medicine, Ecology and Physical Education at
Ulyanovsk State University

May 16th, 2024, Record № 9/260

Chairperson

(Victor V. Mashin)

Signature

surname, initials

COURSE SYLLABUS

Course Title	<u>Physiology of visceral system</u>
Faculty	Faculty of Medicine named after T.Z. Biktimirov
Department	<u>Physiology and Pathophysiology</u>
Year of study	<u>2</u>

Field of study «General Medicine» 31.05.01

name code

Specialty/profile «Physiology of visceral system»

name

Mode of study full-time

full-time, part time (specify those implemented)



First introduced in the educational process at Ulyanovsk State University September 1st, 2024


Updated at the department session: record № _____ of _____

Updated at the department session: record № _____ of _____

Course designer

Full name	Department	Job title, Academic Qualification
Gening Tatyana Petrovna	Physiology and Pathophysiology	Head of the department, Dr.Bio.Sci., professor
Abakumova Tatyana Vladimirovna	Physiology and Pathophysiology	Dr.Bio.Sci., associate professor

AGREED by	AGREED by
Head of the department Physiology and Pathophysiology implementing the discipline	Head of the Graduating Department of Hospital Therapy
 (Signature) /Tatyana P.Gening/ (surname, initials)	 (Signature) /Marina A. Vise-Khripunova (surname, initials)
<u>May 14th, 2024</u>	<u>May 16th, 2024</u>

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• **1. COURSE AIMS AND OBJECTIVES:**

Course aims:

The course is designed

- to establish new understanding of knowledge about holistic living organism and its parts, the basic laws of functioning and mechanisms of their regulation of the interaction between each other and with environmental factors,
- to exploit the physiological methods to research of clinical and physiological used in functional diagnosis and the study integrative human activity.

The course introduces students to the functions of organ systems, regulatory mechanisms.

Course objectives:

The course acquaints students with the knowledge for formation systematic approach to understanding the physiological mechanisms underlying interaction with environmental factors and implementation of adaptive strategies of the human body, the implementation of the normal functions of the human body from the standpoint of the theory of functional systems;

The course focuses students the study of the methods and principles of the research assessment of the state regulatory and homeostatic systems of the organism in the experiment, taking into account their applicability in clinical practice;

The course introduces students to methods of evaluation of human functional state, state regulators and homeostatic in different types of purposeful activity;

The course contributes to better formation bases of clinical thinking based on the analysis of the nature and structure interorganic and intersystem relations from the position of integrated physiology for future practical activities of the doctor.

2. THE COURSE POSITION WITHIN THE FRAMEWOK OF THE NATIONAL CURRICULUM FOR HIGHER PROFESSIONAL EDUCATIONAL

The course of "Physiology of Visceral Systems" refers to the Core Module of the National Curriculum for Higher Professional Educational implemented by the higher educational institution The course is based on the previous study of such disciplines as: biochemistry, anatomy, histology, embryology, cytology, embryonic development of body tissues and normal physiology, the practice of obtaining primary professional abilities and skills, including primary abilities and skills of research activities (Care of therapeutic and surgical sick. (Part 1), Clinical practice (Care of therapeutic and surgical patients (Part 2), assistant to the nursing staff.

"Physiology of visceral systems" acquired are essential for the further study of pathophysiology, clinical pathophysiology, neuroanatomy, propaedeutics of internal diseases, the basics of functional and laboratory diagnostics, pathological anatomy, pathological anatomy, pathophysiology of extreme conditions, anesthesiology, intensive care and intensive care, forensic medicine, surgical gastroenterology and endoscopy and the preparation and passing of the state exam; hygiene, endocrinology, psychology and pedagogy of medical practice, obstetrics and gynecology, diagnosis and treatment of extrapulmonary tuberculosis, modern biomedical technologies, nanotechnology in medicine, a biopsychosocial approach to medical rehabilitation, the practical application of the international classification of functioning in rehabilitation for various pathologies.

3. EXPECTED LEARNING OUTCOMES

The process of studying the discipline aimed at forming skills to the assessment of morphological and functional, physiological conditions and pathological processes in the human body for professional applications (GPC-5).

Code and name of the competence to be developed	Competence indicator and description of expected learning outcomes
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GPC-5	<p><i>On completing the course a student is expected</i></p> <p><i>-to know:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • to construct knowledge of structure, topography and development of cells, tissues, organs and systems of the body in interaction with their normal function, anatomical and physiological, age-sex and individual characteristics of the structure and development of a healthy and large organism; • to develop understanding of the structure of the human body in relation to function, the functional systems of the human body, their regulation and self-regulation when exposed to the external environment is normal; • to develop understanding of physicochemical essence of the processes occurring in a living organism at the molecular, cellular, tissue and organ levels; basic patterns of development and vital activity of the organism based on the structural organization of cells, tissues and organs; • to construct knowledge of histo-functional features of tissue elements, methods of their study. <p><i>-to be able:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • -to apply educational, scientific, popular science literature, the Internet for professional activities, • -to put into practice physical, chemical and biological equipment; work with magnifying equipment (microscopes, optical and simple loupes); • -to exploit a histophysiological assessment of the state of various cellular, tissue and organ structures; interpret the results of the most common methods of functional diagnostics used to identify pathologies of the blood, heart and blood vessels, lungs, kidneys, liver and other organs and systems; evaluate the results of electrocardiography; spirometry; thermometry; hematological indicators; to distinguish in blood serum the normal values of the levels of metabolites (glucose, urea, bilirubin, uric acid, lactic and pyruvic acids, etc.), to register an ECG in experimental animals and humans, to calculate and analyze the leukocyte formula; • -to develop the capacity for determining and evaluating the results of electrocardiography, spirometry, thermometry, hematological parameters. <p><i>-to master:</i> methods of assessing the physiological state of the patient; methods of physical examination of the patient.</p>
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4. COURSE ESTIMATED WORKLOAD

4.1. Estimated workload in credits -2.

4.2. Estimated workload in academic hours -72:

Educational activities	Academic hours (mode of study: full-time)	
	Total academic hours	Term
		Term 4
1	2	3
	54/54	54/54
Classroom activities:		
Lectures	-	-

Workshops and seminars	54	54
Laboratory sessions	-	-
Independent study	18	18
Formative assessment (tests, quizzes, essays etc)	5 colloquiums	5 colloquiums
Coursework(Course assignment)	-	-
Summative Assessment (exams, tests)	Credit*	Credit*
<i>Total academic hours</i>	72	72

* - the number of hours spent in an interactive form

If necessary, you can use in the educational process partially / exclusively distance educational technologies

4.3. Course structure diagram. Allocation of academic hours to types of educational activities:

Mode of study: **full-time**

Sections and topics	Total	Session types					Formative assessment
		Classroom sessions			Interactive sessions	Independent study	
		lectures	workshops, seminars	laboratory sessions			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Section 1. Regulation of physiological functions							
Topic 1.1.Regulation of physiological functions. The internal environment of the human body. Principles of maintaining the constancy of the internal environment. Self-regulation. Functional systems of the body.	2					2	Test; Oral questioning
Topic 1.2. Nervous regulation of human vegetative functions.	2					2	Test; Oral questioning

Topic 1.3. Humoral regulation of human physiological processes.	1					1	Test; Oral questioning
Topic 1.4. Endocrine glands. Hormone-producing cells outside the gland.	6		6			1	Test; Oral questioning
Section 2. Functional homeostasis systems							
Topic 2.1. Human blood circulation. The structure and function of the heart.	6	-	6	-		1	Test; Oral questioning
Topic 2.2. Heart physiology. Methods for assessing cardiac activity.	4		3	-		1	1 Test; Oral questioning
Topic 2.3. Regulation of the heart.	4		3	-		1	1 Test; Oral questioning
Topic 2.4. Microcirculation processes	2						2 Test; Oral questioning
Topic 2.5. Functional system to maintain the optimal level of blood pressure for metabolism.	4	-	3	-	-		1 Test; Oral questioning
Topic 2.6. Physiology of respiration	4	-	3			1	1 Test; Oral questioning
Topic 2.7. Human digestion. Morphofunctional organization of the digestive system. Physiology in the mouth and stomach.	5	-	3	-			2 Test; Oral questioning
Topic 2.8. Human digestion. Secretion and absorption in the digestive tract. 2.8. Human digestion. Secretion and absorption in the digestive tract.	7	-	6	-		1	1 Test; Oral questioning

Topic 2.9. Allocation Physiology	3	-	3				Test; Oral questioning
Topic 2.10. The exchange of substances and energy in the human body.	4		3			1	Test; Oral questioning
Topic 2.11. Heat exchange and thermoregulation.	1					1	Test; Oral questioning
Section 3. Homeostasis. The internal environment of the body.							
Topic 3.1. Blood, lymph and extracellular fluid are components of the internal environment of the human body.	10		9			1	Test; Oral questioning
Topic 3.2. Protective blood function. Hemostasis. Human immunophysiology.	4		3			1	Test; Oral questioning
Practical skills	3		3				
Total	72/2 CU		54/6*		6	18	

*Used interactive educational technologies

The following educational technologies are used in conducting classroom studies: lectures and practical exercises. When organizing classes in an active and interactive form, information technologies, computer simulation programs “Virtual Workshop on Human and Animal Physiology”, situational tasks and tests are used, in discussing the results of which the discussion technology is used: brainstorming technology is used when studying new theoretical material before performing practical assignments.

5. COURSE CONTENTS

Section 1. Regulation of physiological functions.

Topic 1.1. Regulation of physiological functions. The internal environment of the human body. Principles of maintaining the constancy of the internal environment. Self-regulation Functional systems of the body.

Topic 1.2. Nervous regulation of human vegetative functions.

Topic 1.3. Humoral regulation of human physiological processes.

Topic 1.4. Endocrine glands. Hormone-producing cells outside the gland.

Physiology of endocrine glands.

Physiology of endocrine glands and their role in the formation of functional systems of the body.

The mechanism of action of hormones.

Methods of studying the endocrine glands.

The hypothalamic-hypophysis system.


Thyroid. Parathyroid. Endocrine function of the pancreas. The adrenal glands. Sex glands.

Epiphysis Thymus.

Age features of the endocrine system.

Section 2. Functional systems for maintaining homeostasis.

Topic 2.1. Human blood circulation. Heart structure and function

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Heart physiology.

The physiological properties of the heart muscle.

Cardiac cycle and its phases.

Hemodynamic functions of the heart.

Topic 2.2. Physiology of the heart.

Methods for assessing cardiac activity.

Heart sounds.

Phono-, ballisto-, echo-, vector- and electrocardiography.

Topic 2.3. Regulation of the heart.

Autoregulation, nervous, humoral regulation.

Reflexes of the heart.

Integration of mechanisms regulating the work of the heart.

Topic 2.4. Microcirculation processes.

Methods of research microcirculation.

Topic 2.5. Functional system to maintain the optimal level of blood pressure for metabolism.

Basic laws of hemodynamics

Changes in blood pressure, resistance and blood flow in different parts of the bloodstream.

Arterial and venous pulse.

Regulation of blood circulation.

Regional blood circulation.

Methods of studying organ circulation (occlusive, plethysmography, ultrasound and electromagnetic flowmetry).

Vasomotor center, vasomotor nerves.

Nervous and humoral effects on vascular tone.

Pressor and depressor reflexes.

Basic tone.

Features and regulation of capillary blood flow.

Functional features of the pulmonary circulation, coronary blood flow.

Factors of a healthy lifestyle, preventing the circulatory system.

Age features of the circulatory system.

Changes in organ circulation during muscular load, eating, pregnancy, hypoxia, stress and other conditions.

Topic 2.6. Physiology of respiration. External breathing The mechanism of inhalation and exhalation.

Stages of breathing.

The mechanism of the first breath. Respiratory movements in the embryonic period.

Pressure in the pleural cavity.

Elastic properties of the lungs.

Spirometry, spirometry, pneumotachography.

Topic 2.7. Human digestion. Morphofunctional organization of the digestive system. Functional system of digestion and the place in it of the processes of digestion.

Digestion is the main component of FUS, maintaining a constant level of nutrition in the body.

Digestion in the mouth.

Swallowing, its phases, methods of study, regulation.

Nutritional motivation. The physiological basis of hunger and saturation.


Food motivation I.P.Pavlov about the food center.

Eating regulation.

Age features of the digestive system.

Topic 2.8. Human digestion. Secretion and absorption in the digestive tract.

Topic 2.9. Physiology selection.

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The main processes occurring in the kidney: filtration, secretion.

Regulation of urination and urination.

Adaptive changes in kidney function under various environmental conditions.

Skin as an excretory organ. Functions of sebaceous and sweat glands, regulation of their activity.

Physiology selection. Clinical methods for the study of renal function. Regulation of renal function.

Topic 2.10. The exchange of substances and energy in the human body.

Metabolism and energy.

Physiology of metabolism and energy.

Plastic and energy role of nutrients.

Caloric and respiratory coefficients.

Main and working exchange.

The concept of water balance.

Energy costs of the body with different types of labor.

Age features of the metabolic system.

Physiological basis of nutrition.

Topic 2.11. Heat exchange and thermoregulation.

Heat control.

System mechanisms of thermoregulation and heat transfer.

Mechanisms of hardening of the body.

Age features of the thermoregulation system.

Section 3. Homeostasis. The internal environment of the body.

Topic 3.1. Blood, lymph and extracellular fluid are components of the internal environment of the human body.

Lymphatic system, its structure and function.

Lymphatic formation and mechanisms of its regulation. Factors that provide lymph flow and mechanisms of its regulation. Lymph, its composition, quantity, function, physiological value.

Extravascular fluid media of the body (interstitial, cerebrospinal, synovial, pleural, peritoneal, fluid medium of the eyeball, mucus) and their role in ensuring the vital activity of the body cells.

Blood physiology

The main constants of blood and self-regulating mechanisms for their maintenance.

Protective blood function.

Blood groups. Rh factor.

Mechanisms of blood coagulation.

Topic 3.2. Protective blood function. Hemostasis. Human immunophysiology.

The body and its protective systems.

Factors that ensure the integrity of the body. Barriers to the external and internal environment of the body.

Immunity and its types.

Protective reflexes.

6. TOPICS OF WORKSHOPS AND SEMINARS


Section 1. Regulation of physiological functions.

Topic 1.4. Endocrine glands. Hormone-producing cells outside the gland.

1.4.1. Effect of adrenaline and pilocarpine on the movement of the gastrointestinal tract in a warm-blooded animal.

Objective: to determine the effect of adrenaline and pilocarpine on the motor function of the gastrointestinal tract.

Work content: The narcotized animal is fixed on a wooden plate, the abdominal cavity is opened. Immersed in a warm solution of Ringer to the shoulder girdle and observe changes in

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gastrointestinal motility under the influence of adrenaline and pilocarpine.

Results of work: a decrease in the motility of the gastrointestinal tract after application of an adrenaline solution and an increase in motility under the influence of pilocarpine are recorded.

1.4.2. Action insulin on white mice.

Objective: to observe the effect of excess insulin on white mice.

Work content: A hungry mouse is injected with 1 U of insulin under the skin and placed in a separate glass jar. Observe the condition and behavior of the animal. Intraperitoneally injected with 1 ml of 10% glucose solution.

The results of the work: some time after the introduction of insulin, there are signs of hypoglycemic shock, the introduction of glucose in a few minutes leads to the restoration of the normal state.

1.4.3. Virtual workshop. Effect of thyroxin, thyrotropic hormone and propylthiouracil on metabolism. Objective: To demonstrate the effect of thyroxin, a thyroid-stimulating hormone and propylthiouracil on the metabolism of three different rats: the first healthy; the second with the thyroid gland removed; the third with the pituitary gland removed. Analyze the data. To conclude.

1.4.4. The effect of insulin and alloxan on blood glucose levels. Virtual workshop. Objective: To demonstrate the effect of insulin on a healthy rat and on a rat with insulin-dependent diabetes (caused by alloxan, a substance that destroys beta cells in the pancreatic islets of Langerhans).

Section 2. Functional systems for maintaining homeostasis.

Topic 2.1. Human blood circulation. The structure and function of the heart.

2.1.1. Graphic registration of the frog's heart contractions. Virtual workshop.

Objective: to analyze the cardiogram of the heart of a frog on the basis of a multimedia task.

Results: recording and analysis of the frog's cardiogram.

2.1.2. Analysis of the cardiac conduction system (Stannius experience).

Objective: to show the presence and gradient of automaticity in the heart.

Work content: They impose the first, second, and third Stannius ligatures, successively counting the number of heartbeats.

Results: after each ligature, the number of heartbeats is consistently reduced.

2.1.3. Features of the excitability of the heart and extrasystole. Virtual workshop.

Objective: to show that after an extraordinary irritation at the onset of diastole an extrasystole occurs.

Work content: The frog's cardiogram is recorded normally and after causing irritation at the beginning of the diastole.

Results: after extrasystoles, the ventricles receive a compensatory pause.

Topic 2.2. Heart physiology. Methods for assessing cardiac activity.

2.2.1. Percussion and auscultation of tones of the human heart.

Objective: to familiarize with the technique of listening to the tones of the human heart.


Work content: With the help of a phonendoscope, heart sounds are heard at certain places in the chest. The mitral valve is heard in the place of a cardiac impulse, in the fifth intercostal space, on the finger medial to the nipple line. The tricuspid valve is heard at the lower end of the sternum. The lunatic artery lunar valve is heard in the second intercostal space, slightly to the left of the left edge of the sternum. The semilunar aortic valve is heard in the second intercostal space on the right, near the very edge of the sternum.

Results of work: note the first tone - deaf and long, it coincides with a heart beat (systolic tone). The second tone is shorter and sharper (diastolic).

2.2.2. Finding a heart beat in a person.

Objective: to determine the cardiac impulse in humans.

Content of work: a cardiac push can be heard, or seen in the form of protrusion (protrusion) in the area of the fifth intercostal space to the left of the midclavicular line.

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The results of the work: determined the heart beat.

2.2.3. ECG recording and its interpretation.

Objective: to familiarize with the electrocardiography technique and principles of ECG analysis.

Work content: Subject is laid on a couch. Impose electrodes in accordance with the types of overlay with bipolar leads and at the same time fix the electrode on the right leg. Record the ECG. Designate teeth, segments and intervals on an ECG curve.

The results of the work: recorded ECG in three standard leads.

Topic 2.3. Regulation of the heart.

2.3.1. The effect of irritation of the mixed vagosympathetic nerve on the activity of the heart of the frog. Virtual workshop.

Objective: to demonstrate negative tropic effects in the heart with an increase in the tone of the nucleus of the vagus nerve.

Work content: A cardiogram of a frog is recorded before and after irritation of short branches of the vagosympathetic stem.

The results of the work: when irritation get a reduction, up to cardiac arrest.

2.3.2. Exogenous reflexes to the heart (Holtz reflexes, Danini-Ashner reflex).

Objective: to demonstrate the conjugate reflexes of the heart.

Work content: They irritate the receptors of the abdomen of the frog (the Holtz reflex) and the receptors of the eyeballs in humans (the Danini-Ashner reflex).

Results of work: observe a decrease in heart rate and explain the mechanism of these phenomena.

2.3.3. The effect of temperature on the activity of the heart.

Objective: to show that with a change in temperature in the region of the sinus node, the heart rate changes.

Work content: Count the number of heartbeats in a spinal frog is normal; after heating and after cooling by 10 degrees to the area of the sino-atrial node.

Results of work: increase and decrease in heart rate respectively are observed.

2.3.4. The effect on the activity of the heart of potassium and calcium ions.

Objective: to investigate the role of potassium and calcium ions in the humoral regulation of the heart.

Content of work: The number of heart contractions of a spinal frog is normal, after adding CaCl₂ through cannula and after washing with KCl.

The results of the work: they observe an increase and, accordingly, a decrease in the heart rate.

Topic 2.4. Microcirculation processes.

2.4.1. The influence of the vasoconstrictor nerve fibers of the sciatic nerve on the regulation of the vascular tone of the capillaries of the frog's swimming membrane.

Objective: to show that the size of the lumen of blood vessels depends on the nervous influences.

Work content: Under the microscope, the blood circulation in the vessels of the frog's swimming membrane is observed normally and after transection of the sciatic nerve.

The results of the work: there is dilation of blood vessels.


Topic 2.5. Functional system to maintain the optimal level of blood pressure for metabolism.

2.5.1. Measurement of blood pressure in humans.

Objective: to familiarize with the method of determining blood pressure by the Riva-Rocci method and by the method of Korotkov.

Work content: Determine systolic and diastolic pressure using the Korotkov method: put the cuff on the shoulder, put a phonendoscope on the pulsating brachial artery, pump air into the cuff, releasing the air and listen for vascular tones. The moment of appearance of the tones corresponds to the systolic pressure, and the disappearance - to the diastolic.

Riva Rocci method. Palpation method find the pulse. By pressing the radial artery, air is forced into the cuff on the shoulder until the pulse disappears. Watching the pressure in the gauge,

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release air. When the pressure in the cuff becomes slightly less than the systolic, a pulse appears. According to the Riva-Rocci method, only the maximum pressure is determined.

Results of work: determination of pressure in two ways.

2.5.2. Determination of blood pressure during exercise.

Objective: to determine blood pressure Korotkov method with physical activity.

Work content: We determine blood pressure at rest and after 20 squats.

Results: after exercise increases systolic blood pressure.

2.5.3. Counting the pulse and determining the duration of the cardiac cycle in humans by the pulse.

Objective: to familiarize with the method of determining the duration of the cardiac cycle.

Work content: The subject is groped with a pulse of the radial artery. Count the number of pulse beats for 5 seconds several times within 3 minutes. 5 is divided into each number, thereby calculating the duration of one cardiac cycle. Calculate the average duration of the cardiac cycle. Then determine the number of pulse beats for 1 min. 60 divided by the number found and find the average duration of the cardiac cycle.

Results of work: compare the results of two ways of counting.

2.5.3. Colloquium on the physiology of the circulation of blood.

Topic 2.6. The physiology of respiration.

2.6.1. Pneumography in humans.

Objective: to obtain a pneumogram of a person in various physiological states (hyperventilation, while reading aloud).

Work content: With the help of the Biopac software, the respiratory effort sensors and the temperature sensor, the patient's pneumogram is recorded at rest, hyperventilation, hypoventilation, while reading aloud. Breathing pattern analysis is conducted (depth, frequency, duration of respiratory phases).

Results: after hyperventilation as a result of hypoxia, breathing decreases, after hypoventilation, an increase in the frequency of breathing is observed, an arbitrary regulation of breathing is observed when reading aloud.

2.6.2. Spirometry Determination of volume of breath, vital capacity of the lungs (VCL). Calculation of proper vital capacity (PVCL) and maximum ventilation of the lungs (MVL). Conducting dynamic spirometry.

Objective: to determine the person pulmonary volumes.

Work content: Determine the respiratory volume, reserve volume of inhalation, reserve volume of exhalation and VC using dry air spirometer.

Results: determined pulmonary volumes.

2.6.3. Arbitrary breath-hold under various conditions with ECG recording (test for inspiration and expiration, with ECG, with report).

Objective: to evaluate the effect of CO₂ on the respiratory center.

Work content: We define an arbitrary breath hold in the normal state, after hyperventilation in the lungs and after exercise.

Results of work: minimal arbitrary breath holding was determined after exercise.


2.6.4. The final lesson on the topic: The physiology of respiration.

Topic 2.7. The physiology of digestion. Morphofunctional organization of the digestive system. Methods for studying the functions of the gastrointestinal tract. Digestion in the mouth and stomach.

2.7.1. Enzymatic properties of saliva in humans. (Virtual workshop).

Objective: to experimentally study the composition and properties of human saliva.

Work content: Salivary amylase is mixed with three carbohydrates with different structures. The Trommer's reaction for the identification of monosaccharides is performed and the red color which appears at the end of the reaction proves that only starch is decomposed by the enzyme.

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Results: α -amylase is most effective in conditions close to the physiological conditions of the oral cavity (slightly alkaline medium, temperature 37 degrees).

2.7.2. Reflex salivation.

Objective: to master the method intended for mass study of total salivation in humans, to note the difficult-reflex nature of the work of the salivary glands in humans.

Content of work: in the oral cavity with the help of a gauze napkin collect saliva released in 2 minutes at rest, while holding the breath, when telling about cutting a lemon, when kneading in a cup of cranberries. Wipes soaked in saliva are weighed.

Results: the regulation of salivation is subject to conditioned and unconditioned reflex effects.

2.7.3. The physiology of digestion. Digestion in the stomach and intestines. Functions of the pancreas and liver.

The composition and properties of gastric juice.

Objective: to experimentally study the composition and properties of gastric juice.

Work content: Put 10 equal volumes of crushed fibrin into 10 tubes, chopped chicken protein, a piece of raw and a piece of boiled meat, respectively, in 11-13 tubes. The contents of the tubes are poured with artificial and natural gastric juice, and incubated in different acid and temperature conditions. A biuret reaction is carried out to check the presence of protein in the solution.

Results: gastric juice works in an acidic environment.

2.7.4. Bile and its role in the digestive process.

Objective: to experimentally study the composition of bile and its role in the digestive process.

Work content: Pittenoffer is tested for bile acids, Gmelin reaction to bile pigments. The effect of bile on fats is observed (emulsification of bile fats, the effect of bile on fat filtration).

Results of work: determined the composition of bile (bile acids, bilirubin) and its effect on fats (emulsification, acceleration of filtration).

2.7.5. Enzymatic properties of intestinal juice.

Objective: to investigate the effect of intestinal juice enzymes on the digestion of protein and carbohydrate fission products.

Content of work: Pour 3 ml of intestinal juice into 4 tubes, one of them is boiled. Peptone solution is added to 1 and 2 tubes, to 3 - a piece of fibrin, to 4 - washed exposed film. Incubated for 45 minutes at 39 degrees. Divide the contents of the tubes into 2 parts and conduct a biuret reaction and a reaction to tryptophan with bromine water.

Pour 3 ml of 5% sucrose solution into 3 tubes, add intestinal juice, boiled intestinal juice and water, respectively. Incubate for 30 minutes at 39 degrees. Spend with them and the control tubes with sucrose solution sample Trommer.

Results: intestinal juice has an alkaline environment, breaks down peptones into dipeptides and amino acids, and sugars into hexoses.

Topic 2.8. The physiology of digestion. Motility of the gastrointestinal tract and its regulation. Absorption in different parts of the digestive tract.

2.8.1. Motor function of the digestive tract in warm-blooded animals.

Objective: to study the features of motor function of various parts of the gastrointestinal tract.


Work content: The narcotized animal is fixed on a wooden plate, the abdominal cavity is opened. Immersed in warm Ringer's solution to the shoulder girdle.

Results of work: the stomach and intestines freely floats in solution, making all kinds of motor activity.

2.8.2. Parietal digestion in the intestines.

Objective: to prove the stimulating effect of a piece of the intestinal wall on the hydrolysis of starch by intestinal juice amylase.

Content of work: Pour 3 ml of starch paste and 10 ml of Ringer's solution with extract from the walls of the jejunum into 10 tubes. In tubes, except for 5 controls, lower a piece of washed small

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intestine and incubate at 38 degrees. Remove from the thermostat one tube from the test and control series every 3 minutes. Do a Trommer trial.

Results: Trommer samples were more intense in test tubes that were longer incubated and contained a piece of the intestinal wall.

2.8.3. The study of the mechanism of absorption of various solutions in the acute experience. (Heidengine's experience).

Objective: to experimentally study the absorption in the intestine of a mammal.

Contents of the work: An addicted rat is opened into the abdominal cavity and the intestines are exposed. Isolate a section of the small intestine with a length of 10-15 cm. Cannulas are inserted into both its ends, one of which is connected to a graduated burette, and the second to a diversion tube. The system is flushed, the outlet tube is clamped and the system is filled with isotonic NaCl solution. The amount of solution absorbed in 10 minutes is measured. The same is done with hypo- and hypertonic solutions of NaCl.

Results: when the hypotonic solution is absorbed, the rate of absorption increases, while that of the hypertonic one decreases, compared to the isotonic one.

2.8.4. The final lesson on the topics: "The physiology of digestion"

Topic 2.9. Allocation physiology.

The main processes occurring in the kidney: filtration, secretion. Regulation of urination and urination.

Adaptive changes in renal function in various environmental conditions.

Skin as an excretory organ. Functions of sebaceous and sweat glands, regulation of their activity.

Physiology selection. Clinical methods for the study of renal function.

2.9.1. Research on perspiration. Minor experience.

Objective: to master the method of studying perspiration in Minor.

Work content: Palm is wiped dry and moistened with iodine solution. The greased area is powdered with starch. The other hand is immersed in hot water. Watching the color change of starch.

The results of the work: in the place of sweat formation black spots are formed.

2.9.2. Virtual workshop. Effect of hydrostatic pressure, osmotic pressure and diameters of the glomerular afferent and efferent arterioles on urine flow

Objective: Demonstration of the influence of the glomerular filtration rate, the hydrostatic blood pressure and oncotic blood pressure on urine flow

Work content: The intensity of the blood flow is determined before and after modifying of the glomerular afferent and efferent arterioles, hydrostatic blood pressure and oncotic blood pressure.

The results of the work: Determine the intensity of diuresis (ml/min)

2.9.3. Virtual workshop. Influence of the aldosterone and the antidiuretic hormone on the urine flow

Objective: Demonstration of the effect of aldosterone and ADH on urine flow

Work content: Determination of the urine flow before and after aldosterone administration and then before and after ADH administration

The results of the work: Determine the intensity of diuresis (ml/min)

2.9.4. Virtual workshop Influence of glucose on urine flow


Objective: Demonstration of the enhancement of urine flow and of glucose level in the urine as a result of an increase in blood glucose

Work content: Urine flow and glucose level in the urine are estimated before and after the intravenous administration of a concentrated glucose solution

The results of the work: Determine the intensity of diuresis (ml/min)

Spend Trommer probe in the urine in normal and glucose administration

Topic 2.10. The exchange of substances and energy in the human body.

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Determination of basal metabolism according to the tables of Harris and Benedict

Objective: to use formula to estimate metabolic rate at rest, and from that a daily energy expenditure.

Work content: With the help of a stadiometer and weights, determine the height and weight of the test. In the tables of Harris and Benedict find the values corresponding to the weight, age and height of the test. Add the numbers from the tables.

Results of work: the main exchange is calculated.

2.10.1. Making diet

Objective: to study and master the principles of drawing up food rations for adults and children.

Work content: Take the daily need for kilocalories, proteins, fats and carbohydrates and divide these values into parts corresponding to breakfast lunch and dinner. From the table in which the calorie content of products is indicated, select the required products and take the required number of them.

The results of the work: the diet for a person of a certain gender and age.

2.10.2. Final lesson on topics: Metabolism. Endocrinology. Thermoregulation. Highlight.

Section 3. Homeostasis. The internal environment of the body.

Topic 3.1. Blood physiology. Formed elements of blood. Erythrocyte physiology. Respiratory blood function.

3.1.1. Blood sampling from the finger.

Objective: to learn the technique of taking blood to calculate red blood cells.

Work content: Make blood collection from the thumb or ring finger of your left hand (it is permissible to receive blood from any other finger). A blood taker must wear rubber gloves. Wipe the skin of the fingertip with a cotton swab moistened with 70% alcohol and wait for it to dry. Use your left hand to slightly squeeze the pulp of the finger in the area of the intended injection. Take a sterile scarifier in your right hand, orienting it strictly perpendicular to the skin surface at the injection site. The most convenient place to puncture the skin is the point to the left of the midline at some distance from the nail. Make a prick to the entire depth of the needle point, while cutting through the skin across the fingerprint lines. Remove the first drop of blood because it contains inadvertent impurities, lymph and damaged corpuscles. Next, take the blood for the necessary tests. After the end of the blood sampling, apply a cotton swab moistened with alcohol or iodine solution to the puncture site. Finger blood draw in special in each case glass capillaries to standardize the process of blood collection.

Results of work: The correct receipt of capillary blood is one of the decisive conditions that ensure the accuracy and reproducibility of the results. The total time spent on blood collection should not exceed 2 - 3 minutes. In the taken blood there should be no signs of clotting.


3.1.2. Determination of the number of erythrocytes in the blood

Objective: To master the method of counting red blood cells using the Goryaev's chamber.

Work content: Dilute blood in 200 times with 3% NaCl solution. We collect the blood in the mixer to the level of 0.5 and bring the solution to the mark of 101 NaCl. Or mix in vitro 4 ml of 3% sodium chloride with 20 µl of blood. Mix the blood with the reagents in the tube. Red blood cells wrinkle and become more prominent. Prepare the Goryaev's chamber: rub the coverslip to the object glass. The solution is placed in a chamber and counted red blood cells under a microscope with a small increase in 5 large squares divided into 16 small ones. The resulting amount of red blood cells inserted in the formula: $X = A * 4000 * 200/80$, where X is the desired number of red blood cells, A is the number of red blood cells in 80 small squares.

Results of work: the results of the calculation of red blood cells are compared with this indicator in the norm.

3.1.3. Determination of hemoglobin (Hb) content in blood.

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Objective: To master the methodology for estimating hemoglobin in blood by the Sahli colorimetric method and to determine its concentration

Work content: In a graduated test tube of the hemoglobinometer, pour the acid to the marker. Add 0.02 ml of blood. Shake the tube several times and leave for 7-10 minutes. Add distilled drop of water and mix with a glass rod until the color standard of the hemin. Take the testimony in the lower liquid meniscus.

Results of work: The method of Sahli is based on the conversion of hemoglobin into hemin with the addition of hydrochloric acid to the blood.

3.1.4. The calculation of the color index of blood (CIB)

Objective: to evaluate the degree of hemoglobin saturation of each individual red blood cell.

Work content: Using data on the content of erythrocytes and hemoglobin in the examined blood, calculate the color index of blood by the formula:

$$CIB = \frac{Hb \text{ (g/l)}}{\text{the number of erythrocytes (the first three digits)}} \times 3$$

Compare the obtained results with the available standards.

Results of work: get the value of a color indicator and compare with the indicator in the norm.

3.1.5. Determination of the erythrocyte sedimentation rate (ESR).

Objective: to learn the technique of ESR determination, measure it and give an opinion on the conformity of the received data to the existing standards.

Work content: Wash the capillary with sodium citrate. Collect the citrate to the label of reagent P and blow to the watch glass. Draw blood into the capillary to the K mark twice and blow it out onto the watch glass. Thus, we mix sodium citrate and blood in a ratio of 1: 4. Fill the capillary with a mixture to the mark 0, put in a tripod for 60 minutes. **The results of the work:** get the value of ESR and compared with the indicator in the norm.

Results of work: Estimate the height of the plasma column in mm after 1 hour

Topic 3.2. Blood physiology. Leukocyte physiology. Physical and chemical properties of blood.

3.2.1. Determination of the number of leukocytes in the blood

Objective: To master the method of counting white blood cells using a counting chamber to determine their blood and give an opinion on the conformity of the data to the existing standards.

Work content: To dilute the blood in 20 times with a solution of the Turk. Collect blood into the mixer to the level 1 and get the Türk solution up to level 11. Mix the blood with the reagent in the watch glass. The solution of acetic acid hemolysis of erythrocytes. Methylene blue stains the nuclei of leukocytes. Prepare the Goryaev's chamber. The solution is placed in the chamber and counted white blood cells under a microscope with a small increase in 25 large squares of 16 small separated ones. Substitute the number in the formula: $X = (B * 4000 * 20) / 400$, where X is the number of leukocytes, B is the number of leukocytes in 25 large squares.


Results: calculate the number of leukocytes in the blood and compared with the normal rate.

3.2.2. Determination of the osmotic resistance of erythrocytes.

Objective: to get acquainted with the method of investigation of osmotic resistance of erythrocytes. Determine the minimum and maximum resistance of red blood cells.

Work content: In 10 test tubes with a solution of sodium chloride, a decreasing concentration is added in 0.02 ml of blood, shaken and left in a tripod for 1 hour.

Results of work: note, at what concentration of sodium chloride came partial hemolysis - the border of the minimum resistance of erythrocytes. The limit of maximum resistance is determined by the concentration of sodium chloride in the first tube, in which there is no

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sediment and the liquid is intensely colored.

3.2.3. Types of hemolysis.

Objective: to show that hemolysis can be caused by various factors that have a different mechanism of action.

Content of work: 2 drops of blood were added to 4 tubes with saline, distilled water, 0.1% hydrochloric acid solution and 5% ammonia solution. A test tube of citrated blood is placed in the freezer for 1 hour and thawed in hot water.

Results: Osmotic (in a test tube with distilled water), chemical (in test tubes with hydrochloric acid solution and ammonia solution) and thermal (in a test tube from the freezer chamber) types of hemolysis are observed.

3.2.4. Determination of blood viscosity.

Objective: to get acquainted with the method of determining blood viscosity.

Work content: Water and blood are drawn into the capillaries up to the mark 0. Suction of the blood level to the mark 1. It is noted on what division the water level stopped.

Results: blood viscosity is equal to the distance traveled by water divided by the distance traveled by blood.

Topic 3.3. Blood physiology. Blood coagulation The doctrine of blood types.

3.3.1. Decalcification blood. Anticoagulant agents.

Objective: to determine the effect of calcium on blood clotting.

Work content: 1 drop of blood is dripped onto a glass slide and the rate of coagulation is determined. Mix a drop of blood with a drop of sodium oxalate solution, and then a drop of blood and a drop of calcium solution, measure the rate of coagulation.

The results of the work: the addition of sodium oxalate slows down the coagulation rate, because it binds calcium ions, and when calcium is added, it increases, because calcium is one of the factors of blood coagulation.

3.3.2. Determination of blood types.

Objective: Determine blood group ABO system reagents Colyclons.


Contents of the work: Applied to plate or plate individual pipettes Colyclons anti-A, anti-B and anti-AB one large drop (0.1 ml) under appropriate labels. Near drops antibody coated on one small drop of blood examined (0.01 - 0.03 ml). Mix the blood with a reagent shaking plate. Tracking the progress of the reaction with Colyclons visually under gentle shaking the plate for 3 minutes. Agglutination of red blood cells with Colyclons usually occurs in the first 3 - 5 seconds, but monitoring should be carried out 3 minutes later due to the appearance of the agglutination with erythrocytes containing weak variety of antigens A or B. The result of the reaction in each drop can be positive or negative. A positive result is expressed as the agglutination (gluing) of red blood cells. Agglutinates appear as small red assembly rapidly mixing in large flakes. When a drop backlash is uniformly reddened, agglutinates it can not be detected. Results: I group determined by the absence of agglutination in all drops, group II - by agglutination with sera of groups I and III, group III - by agglutination with sera of groups I and II, group IV - by agglutination with all three drops.

The results of the work: The presence of agglutination indicates the presence of blood groups.

3.3.3. Determination of Rh factor.

Objective: Determination of Rh reagents Colyclons.

Work content: 1. Applied to plate or plate individual pipettes Colyclons anti-D one large drop (0.1 ml) under appropriate labels. Near drops antibody coated on one small drop of blood examined (0.01 - 0.03 ml). Mix the blood with a reagent shaking plate. Tracking the progress of the reaction with Colyclons visually under gentle shaking the plate for 3 minutes. Agglutination of red blood cells with Colyclons usually occurs in the first 3 - 5 seconds, but monitoring should be carried out 3 minutes later due to the appearance of the agglutination with erythrocytes containing weak variety of antigens D. The result of the reaction in each drop can be positive or

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negative. A positive result is expressed as the agglutination (gluing) of red blood cells. Agglutinates appear as small red assembly rapidly mixing in large flakes. When a drop backlash is uniformly reddened, agglutinates it can not be detected. Results: the agglutination reaction is observed if the blood is Rh-positive, is absent, if the blood is Rh-negative.

The results of the work: The presence of agglutination indicates the presence of Rh-factor. When agglutination with Colyclon anti-D appears, the blood is Rh-positive, in the absence of agglutination, the blood is Rh-negative

Topic 3.4. Final lesson on: Physiology of blood.

7. LABORATORY SESSIONS


This type of sessions is not provided by the Curriculum

8. TOPICS OF COURSE ASSIGNMENTS, TESTS AND ESSAYS


These types of educational activities are not provided by the curriculum

9. TEST QUESTIONS:

1. Excitability of the heart muscle.
2. Contractility of the heart muscle. Extrasystole.
3. Conduction of the heart muscle. Holding excitement in the heart.
4. Heart Automation.
5. Conductive system of the heart. The experience of Stanius.
6. The ratio of excitation, contraction and excitability in different phases of the cardiac cycle.
7. Self-regulation of the heart.
8. Nervous regulation of the heart.
9. Reflexes of the heart.
10. Humoral effects on the work of the heart.
11. Integration of mechanisms regulating the work of the heart.
12. Heart beat, heart sounds and their origin.
13. ECG, vector cardiography.
14. Phonocardiography.
15. Phases of the heart cycle.
16. Classification of the cardiovascular system.
17. The basic laws of hydrodynamics and their use to explain the physiological patterns of blood movement in vessels
18. Factors that ensure the movement of blood through the vessels.
19. Change in resistance, blood pressure and blood flow velocity in various parts of the vascular bed.
20. Arterial and venous pulse.
21. Blood circulation time
22. Blood pressure and methods for measuring it (according to Korotkov and Riva-Rochi).
23. Regulation of blood pressure.
24. Capillary blood flow, microcirculation.
25. The importance of respiration for the body.
26. The main stages of breathing.
27. External respiration.
28. The mechanism of ventilation.
29. Respiratory muscles, the effect of their contractions on the volume of the chest.
30. The mechanism of inhalation and exhalation.
31. Pressure in the pleural cavity.
32. The elastic properties of the lungs.
33. Surfactant. Its nature and significance.
34. The mechanism of active and passive inhalation and exhalation.
35. Spirometry, spirography, pneumatography.
36. Physiology of the respiratory tract.
37. Gas exchange in the lungs. Composition of inhaled, exhaled, alveolar air.
38. Blood gas transport.
39. Oxyhemoglobin dissociation curve, factors affecting the course of the curve.
40. Gas exchange in tissues.
41. Respiratory Center (N.A. Mislavsky). Automation of the respiratory center.

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42. The role of mechanoreceptors of vagus lung and afferent fibers in the regulation of respiration.
43. Reflex self-regulation of respiration. The mechanism of change of respiratory phases.
44. The main physiological mechanisms of changes in respiration when climbing to a height.
45. Goering-Breyer reflexes. Respiration at high and low atmospheric pressure.
46. The role of humoral factors in the regulation of respiration.
47. The effect on the respiratory center of the gas composition and the pH of the blood and cerebrospinal fluid.
48. Peripheral and central chemoreceptors.
49. Regulatory effects on respiration from the hypothalamus, limbic system, and cerebral cortex.
50. Protective respiratory reflexes.
51. Functional breathing system, ensuring the constancy of the gas composition of the blood.
52. Digestion is the main component of a functional system that maintains a constant level of nutrition in the body.
53. The importance of digestion, the function of the digestive tract.
54. Types of digestion depending on the features of hydrolysis and its localization.
55. Methods of studying the functions of the digestive tract (I.P. Pavlov).
56. Methods of studying the activity of the digestive system in humans.
57. Digestion in the oral cavity.
58. The amount, composition and properties of saliva.
59. Salivation mechanism.
60. Swallowing and its phases.
61. Digestion in the stomach. Gastric juice, its composition and properties.
62. Regulation of gastric secretion. Secretory nerves of the stomach.
63. The effect of humoral factors on the work of the gastric glands.
64. The adaptive nature of gastric secretion.
65. Exocrine pancreatic activity. The amount, composition and properties of pancreatic juice.
66. Nervous and humoral regulation of pancreatic secretion.
67. The role of the liver in digestion.
68. The barrier role of the liver.
69. Digestion in the jejunum and ileum.
70. The secretion of intestinal juice, its composition, properties, regulation.
71. Oral and membrane hydrolysis of food substances.
72. Digestion in the colon.
73. Types of contraction of the stomach. Their role in gastric digestion.
74. Evacuation of gastric contents into the intestines.
75. The effect of gastric and intestinal hormones on the motor function of the stomach.
76. Motor activity of the small intestine.
77. Types and mechanism of absorption of substances through the membrane.
78. Absorption in various parts of the digestive tract.
79. Absorption of water and minerals.
80. Absorption of hydrolysis products of proteins, fats and carbohydrates.
81. Parietal digestion.
82. The general concept of metabolism in the body.
83. The processes of assimilation and dissimilation of substances.
84. Plastic and energy role of substances.
85. Balance of receipt and consumption of substances.
86. Nitrogen balance. Positive and negative nitrogen balance.
87. Regulation of the metabolism of nutrients in the body.
88. The energy balance of the body.
89. The caloric value of food.
90. Direct and indirect calorimetry.
91. Calorimetric equivalent and its meaning.
92. Respiratory rate and its value.
93. The main exchange, its size and factors influencing it.
94. Hess law.
95. The laws of the preparation of the diet.
96. The formation and secretion of hormones, their transport by blood, the effect on cells and tissues.
97. The relationship and interaction of the endocrine glands.
98. Pituitary hormones. Functional relationships of the hypothalamus with the pituitary gland. The role of the pituitary gland in the regulation of endocrine organs.
99. Thyroid gland.

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100. The parathyroid glands and the role of thyrocalcitonin in the regulation of calcium and phosphorus metabolism.
101. Pancreatic hormones.
102. Adrenal hormones.
103. Sex hormones.
104. Excretory organs.
105. Nephron as a structurally functional unit of the kidney.
106. The main processes occurring in the kidney: filtration, reabsorption, secretion.
107. The formation of primary urine, its composition.
108. Features of the mechanisms of reabsorption of water, salts and organic substances. The concept of selective and mandatory reabsorption.
109. The formation of final urine.
110. Mechanisms for regulating the activity of the kidneys.
111. The effect of blood pressure and blood supply to the tubules on the formation of urine.
112. Humoral regulation of kidney activity.
113. Reflex mechanisms.
114. The role of the spinal cord and brain in the regulation of kidney activity (K.M. Bykov).
115. The participation of the kidneys in the FUS, ensuring the constancy of the osmotic pressure of the blood, the volume of body fluid.
116. Heat production. Metabolism as a source of heat. The role of individual organs in heat production. Physiological mechanisms of heat transfer.
117. Heat transfer. Methods of heat transfer from the surface of the body. Physiological mechanisms of heat transfer.
118. The main functions of the blood.
119. The composition of human blood.
120. Physiological constants of blood and the mechanisms of their maintenance.
121. Blood plasma. Electrolyte composition. Osmotic and oncotic blood pressure.
122. Erythrocytes: structure and function.
123. The concept of erythron.
124. Nervous and humoral regulation of erythropoiesis.
125. White blood cells, their types, number, function.
126. The concept of leukocytosis and leukopenia.
127. Leukocyte formula.
128. Regulation of leukopoiesis.
129. Hemoglobin and its compounds. Platelets, structure, quantity.
130. ESR mechanism.
131. Definition of a color indicator.
132. The process of blood coagulation and its significance. Theory of A.A.Schmidt.
133. Modern ideas about the main factors involved in blood coagulation.
134. Blood coagulation phases.
135. The concept of retraction and fibrinolysis.
136. Blood coagulation and anticoagulation systems.
137. Factors that accelerate and slow down blood coagulation.
138. The doctrine of blood groups.

10. INDEPENT STUDY

Mode of study: full-time. Estimated student work time in academic hours - 18

The following educational technologies are used in the organization of independent work of classes.

Outside classroom independent work is performed by the student on the instructions of the teacher, but without his direct participation. The main types of independent work of students without the participation of teachers are:


1. the formation and assimilation of the content of the recommended textbooks, including information educational resources (electronic textbooks, electronic libraries, etc.)
2. preparation for practical exercises, their design.

Name of the section / subject	Types of educational activities	Academic hours	Assessment methods
Homeostasis. The internal environment of the body. Regulation of physiological functions: 1) Blood circulation in the organs. 2) Lymph, physiological significance. Lymph formation. 3) Physiology of hunger and satiety. Balanced diet. 4) Skin. Skin functions. 5) Epiphysis. Thymus. Sex glands. 6) Physiology of pain, anesthesia.	Preparation for classes (PC) Preparation for current control (PCC)	18	oral questioning
TOTAL hours per semester:		18	
Form of knowledge control on the independent study of the subject: a colloquium, credit.			

Practical skills

For self-study the students are recommended basic and additional educational literature and educational and methodical manuals, published at UISU. Workshop on normal physiology contains various experimental tasks in accordance with all the main sections of the theoretical course and independently performed in the laboratory of the Department of physiology, with laboratory equipment. In this course students solve virtual problem - it is the simulator for independent work.

Form of control of knowledge by self-guided study of the subject: **the colloquium, a credit and an examination.**

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11. Bibliography

Recommended Core Bibliography

1. Gening T.P., Abakumova T.V., Gening S.O. Physiology of visceral systems: Education guidance for students of medical faculty /. – Ulyanovsk: UISU, 2019. – 96 p.
2. Gening T.P., Abakumova T.V., Mikhailova, Kadysheva E.N. Normal physiology. Part II. Physiology of Cardio-vascular system, Breath, Digestion, Excretion, Endocrine glands, Metabolism and Energy, Blood. Second Edition Ulyanovsk State University. 2018 135 p.
URL: <ftp://10.2.96.134/Text/Gening2018-2.pdf>
3. Dorokhov, Ye. V. Normal physiology / Dorokhov Ye. V., Karpova A. V., Semiletova V. A. [et al.] - Москва: ГЭОТАР-Медиа, 2021. - 512 с. - ISBN 978-5-9704-6136-5. - Текст: электронный // ЭБС "Консультант студента": [сайт]. - URL: <https://www.studentlibrary.ru/book/ISBN9785970461365.html>
4. Лапкин, М. М. Избранные лекции по нормальной физиологии = Selected Lectures on Normal Physiology: учебное пособие на русском и английском языках / М. М. Лапкин, Е. А. Трутнева. - Москва: ГЭОТАР-Медиа, 2021. - 544 с. - ISBN 978-5-9704-5972-0. - Текст: электронный // ЭБС "Консультант студента": [сайт]. - URL: <https://www.studentlibrary.ru/book/ISBN9785970459720.html>


Recommended Additional Bibliography


1. Cardiac Biomechanics in Normal Physiology and Disease/Encyclopedia of Cardiovascular Research and Medicine 2018, Pages 411-419
UPL: <https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/B9780128096574110592>
2. Anatomy & Physiology: Current Research
URL: <https://www.omicsonline.org/anatomy-physiology.php>

Supplementary teaching material designed by the academic staff implementing the National Curriculum of Higher Professional Education

Workshop on physiology of visceral system : methodological guidance for students of medical faculty / Т. Р. **Gening**, Т. V. Abakumova, S. O. **Gening**. - 2022. - 25 p. - На англ. яз. - Неопубликованный ресурс. - URL: <http://lib.ulsu.ru/MegaPro/Download/MObject/11500>. - Режим доступа: ЭБС УлГУ. - Текст : электронный.

Approved by:
Leading specialist
Specialist of institutional

/Stadolnikova D.R./  / 14.05.2024
name signature date

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b) Educational software:

1. Электронно-библиотечные системы:

1.1. Цифровой образовательный ресурс IPRsmart : электронно-библиотечная система : сайт / ООО Компания «Ай Пи Ар Медиа». - Саратов, [2024]. – URL: <http://www.iprbookshop.ru>. – Режим доступа: для зарегистрир. пользователей. - Текст : электронный.

1.2. Образовательная платформа ЮРАЙТ : образовательный ресурс, электронная библиотека : сайт / ООО Электронное издательство «ЮРАЙТ». – Москва, [2024]. - URL: <https://urait.ru> . – Режим доступа: для зарегистрир. пользователей. - Текст : электронный.

1.3. База данных «Электронная библиотека технического ВУЗа (ЭБС «Консультант студента») : электронно-библиотечная система : сайт / ООО «Политехресурс». – Москва, [2024]. – URL: <https://www.studentlibrary.ru/cgi-bin/mb4x>. – Режим доступа: для зарегистрир. пользователей. – Текст : электронный.

1.4. Консультант врача. Электронная медицинская библиотека : база данных : сайт / ООО «Высшая школа организации и управления здравоохранением-Комплексный медицинский консалтинг». – Москва, [2024]. – URL: <https://www.rosmedlib.ru>. – Режим доступа: для зарегистрир. пользователей. – Текст : электронный.

1.5. Большая медицинская библиотека : электронно-библиотечная система : сайт / ООО «Букап». – Томск, [2024]. – URL: <https://www.books-up.ru/ru/library/> . – Режим доступа: для зарегистрир. пользователей. – Текст : электронный.

1.6. ЭБС Лань : электронно-библиотечная система : сайт / ООО ЭБС «Лань». – Санкт-Петербург, [2024]. – URL: <https://e.lanbook.com>. – Режим доступа: для зарегистрир. пользователей. – Текст : электронный.

1.7. ЭБС Znanium.com : электронно-библиотечная система : сайт / ООО «Знаниум». - Москва, [2024]. - URL: <http://znanium.com> . – Режим доступа: для зарегистрир. пользователей. - Текст : электронный.

2. КонсультантПлюс [Электронный ресурс]: справочная правовая система. / ООО «Консультант Плюс» - Электрон. дан. - Москва : КонсультантПлюс, [2024].

3. eLIBRARY.RU: научная электронная библиотека : сайт / ООО «Научная Электронная Библиотека». – Москва, [2024]. – URL: <http://elibrary.ru>. – Режим доступа : для авториз. пользователей. – Текст : электронный

4. Федеральная государственная информационная система «Национальная электронная библиотека» : электронная библиотека : сайт / ФГБУ РГБ. – Москва, [2024]. – URL: <https://нэб.рф>. – Режим доступа : для пользователей научной библиотеки. – Текст : электронный.

5. Российское образование : федеральный портал / учредитель ФГАУ «ФИЦТО». – URL: <http://www.edu.ru>. – Текст : электронный.


6. Электронная библиотечная система УлГУ : модуль «Электронная библиотека» АБИС Мега-ПРО / ООО «Дата Экспресс». – URL: <http://lib.ulsu.ru/MegaPro/Web>. – Режим доступа : для пользователей научной библиотеки. – Текст : электронный.

Инженер ведущий



Щуренко Ю.В.

2024

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12. EDUCATIONAL FACILITIES

FACILITY-BASED AND TECHNICAL RESOURCES OF THE DISCIPLINE


Room № 310 is used for conducting lectures The room is furnished with a set of student furniture seating 400 people. The 23 square meter room is equipped with a TV set, a video tape recorder, a direct internet access, and a whiteboard.	310, Building 4, 1, Universitetskaya Naberezhnaya Street, Ulyanovsk, the Ulyanovsk Region
Room № 204 is used for conducting practical sessions, class sessions and tutorials, for formative and summative assessment (and equipped to demonstrate visual aids designed to implement the syllabus. The room is furnished with a set of student furniture seating 36 people. The 55 square meter room is equipped with a TV set, electrophysiological research equipment in humans Biopac Student Lab, computer, a direct internet access, and a whiteboard	204, 2/1 Arch.Livchak Street, Ulyanovsk, the Ulyanovsk Region
Room № 205 is used for conducting practical sessions, class sessions and tutorials, for formative and summative assessment (and equipped to demonstrate visual aids designed to implement the syllabus. The room is furnished with a set of student furniture seating 26 people. The 42 square meter room is equipped computer for conducting a virtual workshop, a direct internet access, and a whiteboard	204, 2/1 Arch.Livchak Street, Ulyanovsk, the Ulyanovsk Region
Room № 203 is used for conducting practical sessions, class sessions and tutorials, for formative and summative assessment (and equipped to demonstrate visual aids designed to implement the syllabus. The room is furnished with a set of student furniture seating 26 people. The 41.5 square meter room is equipped with a TV set, electrophysiological research equipment in humans Biopac Student Lab, computer, a direct internet access, and a whiteboard	204, 2/1 Arch.Livchak Street, Ulyanovsk, the Ulyanovsk Region
The institutional research library service department (Room 31 B) has an area for independent studies, Wi-Fi and a direct access to virtual learning environment and e-libraries. The 31,8 square meter room is furnished with a special set of furniture seating 10 students,	106, Building 2, Naberezhnaya Reki Sviayagi Street, Ulyanovsk, the Ulyanovsk Region
The institutional research library reading room (Room 237) has an area for independent studies, Wi-Fi and a direct access to virtual learning environment and e-libraries The 220 square meter room is furnished with a special set of furniture seating 80 students and equipped with computers and an overhead projector	106, Building 2, Naberezhnaya Reki Sviayagi Street, Ulyanovsk, the Ulyanovsk Region

LIST OF VIDEOS ON PHYSIOLOGY OF VISCERAL SYSTEMS

1 Heart physiology

1-1 action potentials in cardiac myocytes

1-2 Electrical system of the heart

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1-3 action potentials in pacemaker cells

2 Heart physiology

2-1 Normal sinus rhythm on an ECG

2-2 Cardiology - Relationship of conduction system, ventricular contraction and ECG

2-3 Cardiovascular System Physiology - Cardiac Output (stroke volume, heart rate, preload and afterload)

3 Circulation

3-1 General overview of the RAAS system Cells and hormones

3-2 Aldosterone and ADH

3-3 Regulation of blood pressure with baroreceptors

5 Breath

2-1 How does lung volume change

2-2 The respiratory center

2-3 Oxygen movement from alveoli to capillaries

7 Digestion

1-1 Gastrointestinal Anatomy and Physiology

1-2 Digestive System Secretion part 2 Secretion of HCL and Pepsinogen in Stomach

8 Digestion

2-1 Control of the GI tract

2-2 Small intestine 1- Structure

2-3 Small intestine 2- Digestion

2-4 Small intestine 3- Absorption

10 Allocation

1-1 Glomerular Filtration System Urinary

1-2 Countercurrent multiplication in the kidney

11 Endocrine glands

2-1 Endocrine gland hormone review

2-2 Physiological concept of positive and negative feedback

2-3 Types of hormones

12 Metabolism

3-1 Overview of metabolism Anabolism and catabolism

3-2 Tissue specific metabolism and the metabolic states

3-3 Thermoregulation in the circulatory system

14 Blood

1-1 What's inside of blood - Lab values and concentrations

1-2 Hematopoiesis

15 Leukocytes and thrombocytes

2-1 The life and times of RBCs and platelets

2-2 Introduction to the immune system

Laboratory research n.16 Blood fibrillation

3-1 Primary hemostasis


3-2 Secondary hemostasis

3-3 Blood types

13. OPTIONS FOR STUDENTS WITH DISABILITIES

If necessary, students from among persons with disabilities (at the request of the student) may be offered one of the following options for perceiving information, taking into account their individual psychophysical characteristics:

- for persons with visual impairment: in print in large print; in the form of an electronic document; in the form of an audio file (translation of training materials in audio format); in

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printed form in Braille; individual consultations with the involvement of a tiflos sign language interpreter; individual tasks and consultations;

- for persons with hearing impairment: in print; in the form of an electronic document; video materials with subtitles; individual consultations involving an interpreter; individual tasks and consultations;

- for persons with disorders of the musculoskeletal system: in print; in the form of an electronic document; in the form of an audio file; individual tasks and consultations.

If it is necessary to use partially / exclusively distance educational technologies in the educational process, the organization of work of the teaching staff with students with disabilities and disabled people is provided in the electronic information and educational environment, taking into account their individual psychophysical characteristics.

Course designer *Tatyana P. Gening*
signature

Head of Department
job title

Tatyana P.Gening
name

Course designer *Tatyana V. Abakumova*
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Professor
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