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A new edition of the 1965 facsimile of the 1867 collection and translation of Harvey's works. Included are his groundbreaking 1628 book on the circulatory system, a book on animal reproduction, and various shorter scientific writings and letters. New introduction. A good resource for science historians. Annotation copyrighted by Book News, Inc., Portland, OR
The human body is a biological machine made of body systems; groups of organs that work together to produce and sustain life. Sometimes we get lost while studying about cells and molecules and can't see the forest for the trees. It can be helpful to step back and look at the

bigger anatomical picture. The human body is a complex, highly organized structure made up of unique cells that work together to accomplish the specific functions necessary for sustaining life. The biology of the human body includes Physiology (how the body functions) Anatomy (how the body is structured) Anatomy is organized by levels, from the smallest components of cells to the largest organs and their relationships to other organs. Gross anatomy is the study of the body's organs as seen with the naked eye during visual inspection and when the body is cut open for examination (dissection). Cellular anatomy is the study of cells and their components, which can be observed only with the use of special techniques and special instruments such as microscopes. Molecular anatomy (often called molecular biology) is the study of the smallest components of cells at the biochemical level. The human body is a complex and intricate piece of engineering in which every structure plays a precise role. There are approximately 200 bones, 650 muscles, 79 organs, and enough blood vessels to circle the Earth twice! Anatomy and physiology change remarkably between fertilization and birth. After birth, the rate of anatomic and physiologic

changes slows, but childhood is still a time of remarkable growth and development. Some anatomic changes occur past adulthood, but the physiologic changes in the body's cells and organs are what contribute most to what we experience as aging. Our bodies consist of a number of biological systems that carry out specific functions necessary for everyday living. The job of the circulatory system is to move blood, nutrients, oxygen, carbon dioxide, and hormones, around the body. It consists of the heart, blood, blood vessels, arteries and veins. The digestive system consists of a series of connected organs that together, allow the body to break down and absorb food, and remove waste. It includes the mouth, esophagus, stomach, small intestine, large intestine, rectum, and anus. The liver and pancreas also play a role in the digestive system because they produce digestive juices. The endocrine system consists of eight major glands that secrete hormones into the blood. These hormones, in turn, travel to different tissues and regulate various bodily functions, such as metabolism, growth and sexual function. The immune system is the body's defense against bacteria, viruses and other pathogens that may be harmful. It includes

lymph nodes, the spleen, bone marrow, lymphocytes (including B-cells and T-cells), the thymus and leukocytes, which are white blood cells. The lymphatic system includes lymph nodes, lymph ducts and lymph vessels, and also plays a role in the body's defenses. Its main job is to make and move lymph, a clear fluid that contains white blood cells, which help the body fight infection. The lymphatic system also removes excess lymph fluid from bodily tissues, and returns it to the blood. A guide for dissecting animals, beginning with the earthworm and progressing to more complex anatomies such as grasshopper, starfish, perch, and ultimately a fetal pig. Includes a chapter on dissecting flowers. Canine Anatomy, A Systemic Study, 4e provides introductory anatomical information on the dog and cat for the first year veterinary student. Completely unique in the literature for its organization by system, this text guides students in the systemic dissection of non-embalmed canine carcasses. To achieve diversity in student dissection and to enhance learning, specific dissection instructions have been omitted. The author introduces directional and structural terminology gradually and sequentially. Anatomical terms introduced for

the first time in the text, or emphasized in a particular chapter, are highlighted. Information on these words may include their singular and plural spellings, pronunciation and meaning. A unique and invaluable reference for students and faculty in class and in the lab, Canine Anatomy, A Systemic Study, 4e also includes an accompanying CD-ROM that: Across early modern Europe, the growing scientific practice of dissection prompted new and insightful ideas about the human body. This collection of essays explores the impact of anatomical knowledge on wider issues of learning and culture. External anatomy, skin, skeleton; Muscles; Digestive and respiratory systems; Circulatory system; Urogenital system; Nervous coordination: sense organs; Nervous coordination: nervous system. If the pulsations of the arteries fan and refrigerate the several parts of the body as the lungs do the heart, how comes it, as is commonly said, that the arteries carry the vital blood into the different parts, abundantly charged with vital spirits, which cherish the heat of these parts, sustain them when asleep, and recruit them when exhausted? and how should it happen that, if you tie the arteries, immediately the parts not only become torpid, and frigid, and look pale, but at

length cease even to be nourished?-from the Introduction

This seminal work of medical literature, first published in 1628, spells out in clear, lucid language how the human heart pumps blood around the body via its own exclusive circulatory route. What seems like an obvious concept to us today was in fact quite revolutionary at the time: Harvey's defiance of the medical "common knowledge" of his time laid the groundwork for all modern investigations of the circulatory system, and may be the most momentous discovery of 17th-century medicine. This important volume also includes a series of letters from Harvey to his medical colleagues in which he defends his then-astonishing theories, plus Harvey's "The Anatomy of Thomas Parr," a fascinating 1635 report on the dissection of the corpse of "a poor farmer of extremely advanced age."

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British naturalist, anatomist, and doctor **WILLIAM HARVEY (1578-1657)** was educated at Cambridge, Canterbury, and Padua, and became a Fellow of the Royal College of Physicians in 1607. He served as court physician to both King James I and King Charles I. External characteristics of the fetal pig; Skeletal system;

Muscular system; Digestive system; Respiratory system; Dissection of the sheep heart; Dissection of the circulatory system of the fetal pig; Dissection of the sheep brain; Dissection of the brain and spinal cord of the fetal pig; Dissection of the sheep eye; Dissection of the urinary system of the pig; The endocrine glands of the fetal pig; Dissection of the reproductive systems of the fetal pig. "Originally published, in a slightly different format, as Circulation: William Harvey's revolutionary idea, in Great Britain by Chatto & Windus, 2012"--T.p. verso. If the pulsations of the arteries fan and refrigerate the several parts of the body as the lungs do the heart, how comes it, as is commonly said, that the arteries carry the vital blood into the different parts, abundantly charged with vital spirits, which cherish the heat of these parts, sustain them when asleep, and recruit them when exhausted? and how should it happen that, if you tie the arteries, immediately the parts not only become torpid, and frigid, and look pale, but at length cease even to be nourished? -from the Introduction This seminal work of medical literature, first published in 1628, spells out in clear, lucid language how the human heart pumps blood around the body via its own

exclusive circulatory route. What seems like an obvious concept to us today was in fact quite revolutionary at the time: Harvey's defiance of the medical "common knowledge" of his time laid the groundwork for all modern investigations of the circulatory system, and may be the most momentous discovery of 17th-century medicine. This important volume also includes a series of letters from Harvey to his medical colleagues in which he defends his then-astonishing theories, plus Harvey's "The Anatomy of Thomas Parr," a fascinating 1635 report on the dissection of the corpse of "a poor farmer of extremely advanced age." OF INTEREST TO: readers of scientific history, medical students British naturalist, anatomist, and doctor WILLIAM HARVEY (1578-1657) was educated at Cambridge, Canterbury, and Padua, and became a Fellow of the Royal College of Physicians in 1607. He served as court physician to both King James I and King Charles I. Classic of science reports how Harvey's theory of the circulation of the blood came into being. Reproduces the English translation made during Harvey's lifetime. This e-book will review special features of the cerebral circulation and how they contribute to the physiology of the brain. It describes structural

and functional properties of the cerebral circulation that are unique to the brain, an organ with high metabolic demands and the need for tight water and ion homeostasis. Autoregulation is pronounced in the brain, with myogenic, metabolic and neurogenic mechanisms contributing to maintain relatively constant blood flow during both increases and decreases in pressure. In addition, unlike peripheral organs where the majority of vascular resistance resides in small arteries and arterioles, large extracranial and intracranial arteries contribute significantly to vascular resistance in the brain. The prominent role of large arteries in cerebrovascular resistance helps maintain blood flow and protect downstream vessels during changes in perfusion pressure. The cerebral endothelium is also unique in that its barrier properties are in some way more like epithelium than endothelium in the periphery. The cerebral endothelium, known as the blood-brain barrier, has specialized tight junctions that do not allow ions to pass freely and has very low hydraulic conductivity and transcellular transport. This special configuration modifies Starling's forces in the brain microcirculation such that ions retained in the vascular lumen oppose water

movement due to hydrostatic pressure. Tight water regulation is necessary in the brain because it has limited capacity for expansion within the skull. Increased intracranial pressure due to vasogenic edema can cause severe neurologic complications and death. On the Motion of the Heart and Blood in Animals William Harvey - William Harvey's On the Motion of the Heart and Blood in Animals is a classic work of the scientific revolution and of modern medicine, for in it he famously argued, with extensive evidence based on dissections and vivisections, for the circulation of the blood. It also overturned the longstanding theories of the heart's movement and function. MRI has opened up new possibilities in combined morphological and functional imaging, and now there is a book which discusses both aspects together. Two systems which already demonstrate the advantages of MRI are presented. In the cardiovascular system, motion and flow can be imaged so that even flow velocities in the deep vessels of the body can be measured, and turbulences can be identified. In the study of the kidneys, a combination of renally excreted contrast media and imaging provides within seconds insight into glomerular filtration in

health and disease. These current possibilities, and their limitations, bring insight into the future potential of MRI. New MSCT machines produce a volume data set with the highest isotropic spatial resolution ever seen, offering superb 3D images of the entire heart and vessels. The texts currently available on cardiac CT imaging mainly focus on visualizing pathological aspects of coronary arteries. Anatomy of the Heart by Multislice Computed Tomography is the first text to bridge the gap between classical anatomy textbooks and CT textbooks, presenting a side-by-side comparison of 'electronic' dissection made by CT scanning and traditionally hand-made anatomical dissection. Focusing on the fundamentals as well as the details of cardiac anatomy in a clinical setting using MSCT, this is an invaluable reference for cardiac imaging trainees, cardiologists, radiologists, interventionalists and electrophysiologists, providing a better understanding of the cardiac structures, coronary arteries and veins anatomy and their 3-dimensional spatial relationships. This lab manual designed for the first semester of a two-semester Anatomy and Physiology sequence, and is specifically tailored for students planning to

enter health-related or athletically-related professions. Topics include basic microscopy, anatomical terminology, tissues, and the integumentary, skeletal, muscular, nervous, and circulatory systems. Numerous full color photos throughout the manual assist the student in identification of various laboratory specimens and completion of various laboratory exercises. SynDaver (synthetic cadaver) dissection instructions and photos are included and extensive, including SynDaver muscles, internal organs, vessels, and nerves. Human surface anatomy, with descriptions as well as photos of various surface anatomy features, is incorporated throughout the text. To enhance learning for all types of learners, activities offer experiences for visual, auditory, and kinesthetic learning A unique aspect to this lab manual is the integration of ?Clinical Applications? in each chapter, which apply content under study to ?real-life? situations. Many of these topics are disease-related, but there are others which are not associated with disease yet still have clinical significance. These sections often provide the answers to the ?So What?, Who Cares?, or Why is this important? questions students often ask themselves (or others) when learning the

concepts and details of anatomy. Additionally, a number of personal stories are included in the introductory sections of several chapters. All of these personal stories are true; most were written by the individual who experienced the events described, and they generally put a more personal "spin" on the disorders described. Each chapter has clearly written lab activities, including step by step instructions, diagrams, and background content needed to allow students to fully understand the concepts explored in lab. Activities encourage hands-on exploration and active learning. The book is loaded with full color art and each chapter includes integrated tear out pre-lab activities to help students prepare for lab, as well as review pages to be completed after lab. Many of these assignments require application of content to various clinical situations and are designed to stimulate critical thinking skills and creative problem solving. 508 pages. Excerpt from A Junior Course of Practical Zoology External characters - Dissection of the buccal cavity - The abdominal viscera - Dissection of the digestive system - The thoracic viscera - Dissection of the circulatory system - Dissection of the urinary and reproductive systems - Dissection of the neck

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manual also details a frog's major external and
internal features. The book will be of great use to**

students and instructors of biology related laboratory course. This best-selling, restructured laboratory manual now includes an entirely new interactive website built specifically for the A&P lab course. For the first time, MyAandP.com includes Practice Anatomy Lab (PAL)and provides readers access 24/7 to a rich array of anatomy lab specimens, practice quizzes, and simulated lab practicals, gradable pre- and post-lab exercise quizzes for each of the 46 labs in the Marieb lab manual, the new PhysioEx 7.0, and videos of lab experiments. KEY TOPICS: The Human Body: An Orientation, The Microscope and Its Uses, The Cell, Histology: Basic Tissues of the Body, The Integumentary System and Body Membranes, The Skeletal System, The Muscular System, The Nervous System, The Endocrine System, The Circulatory System, The Respiratory System, The Digestive System, The Urinary System, The Reproductive System, Development, and Heredity, Surface Anatomy, Dissection Exercises, PhysioEx 7.0 Computer Simulations. For all readers interested in a laboratory manual for the A&P lab course.

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