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This two-volume set (PDF Comprehensive Textbook of Medical Physiology) is a complete guide to medical physiology for medical students. The textbook was written by a famous St. Petersburg physicist and doctor, laureate of State Prizes, Professor, Doctor of Biological Sciences V. A. Nikitin and is intended for a medical university. The course of clinical physiology of a medical university is compiled as a single holistic training course, which includes both the general physiological foundations of physiology and specific physiology (dynamic processes in organs and tissues, physiological mechanisms and features of physiological processes in biological systems), which allows for medical training and assimilation physiology course. The book is written in a simple and accessible language with examples, not overloaded with scientific terms. The textbook contains material that will be of interest to any student of a medical university (including a clinical intern, intern, graduate student). Title: Introduction. 1. General physiology and pathology. 2. Anatomy and histology (anatomy of organs and tissues, biomechanics of movement, topographic anatomy and pathological anatomy; general issues of pathology; physiology of blood vessels, digestive organs, skin, skin appendages, respiratory organs and ENT organs, endocrine, reproductive and other systems, diseases of organs respiration, skin diseases, diseases of the liver and other organs, diseases of the central and peripheral nervous system) 3. General and clinical physiology. 4. Physiology of metabolism 5. Fundamental mechanisms of physiological functions. 6. Fetoplacental system 7. PPG and its systems 8. Pathology 1. Introduction. In December 1841, a small number of young people graduated from the university in St. Petersburg in order to elect from them a worthy person to serve the fatherland in the future: there were no adjunct professors at all faculties (5) (*1). Finding themselves without any professional knowledge, they could only study, be "hasty students", but still not knowing either anatomy or physiology as a science, so when deciding what to do in life, young people settled on medicine. In an era when the majority of educated people were not limited to church denominations, but studied and studied on the spot, without a university diploma, the determining factor in choosing a profession was a practical need, and above all, knowledge of human anatomy and physiology. Most of the students came to

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