

## A Short Note on Physiology

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### Commentary

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### DESCRIPTION

The scientific study of functions and mechanisms in a biological system is physiology (from Ancient Greek (physis) 'nature, origin' and -o (-logia)'study of'). Physiology is a branch of biology how animals, major organs, specific functions, cells, and biomolecules perform chemical and physical tasks in living systems. The field can be classified into medical physiology, animal human biology, plant physiology, cell physiology, and integrative physiology based on the types of organisms studied.

Physical and biological and metabolic processes, homeostatic regulatory systems, and cell communication are all essential for physiological function. Pathology condition refers to abnormal situations, such as human diseases, whereas physiological state refers to proper function.

The Imperial Sweden Academy of Sciences awards the Nobel Laureate in Physiology and Medicine for outstanding scientific accomplishments in biology related to medicine. The physiological needs activities of cells can be classified into the activities of cellular division, cell signalling, cell expansion, and cell metabolism, despite variances across animal, plants, and microbial cells.

Structure of plants is a branch of biology concerned with how plants function. Plant morphology, plant biology, phytochemical, molecular genetics, genetics, physics, and cell genetics are all closely related subjects. Chloroplast, respiration, plant nutrition, tropisms, involved in stress motions, mainly consists; photo morphogenesis, circadian rhythms, seedling growth, storage, and stomata function and transpiration are all fundamental processes in plant physiology. Plant physiology includes the water uptake by roots, the generation of food in leaves, and the growth of branches toward light.

Through scientific study into the basis of biomechanical, physical, and chemical activities of humans, their systems, and the cells that make them up, human physiology aims at understanding the mechanisms that keep the body alive and working. Physiology focuses on organs and structures within systems as the primary level of attention. The endocrine and neurological systems perform critical roles inside the transmission and receiving of signals that help

animals integrate their functions. When it comes to such interactions between plants and animals, homeostasis is crucial.

Integration is the biological basis for the research of physiology, and it relates to the overlapping of numerous functions of a human body's systems, as well as their associated shape. It is accomplished by communication, which can take several forms, including electrical and chemical.

Individuals' mental functions can be affected by physiologic changes. Effects of certain treatments or dangerous quantities of substances are examples of this. Individuals' behaviour changes as a consequence of these medications are frequently used to assess their health.

Animal experimentation gave a lot of the foundational knowledge in human physiology. Because of the close relationship among shape and structure, physiology and morphology are closely entwined and studied together as part of the same curriculum.

Animal experimentation provided a lot of the knowledge in human physiology. Physiology and anatomy are intrinsically linked and studied in tandem as part of a medical curriculum due to the frequent connection between form and function.

The evolution of human physiological as a medical profession goes all the way back to Hippocrates' time in classical Greece (late 5<sup>th</sup> century BC). Earlier versions of physiological or morphology can be recreated as being extant at roughly the same period in China, India, and other places outside of Western culture. Hippocrates used the humorism hypothesis, which included four basic elements: earth, water, air, and fire. Each material is associated with a specific humour: black bile, mucus, plasma, and yellow bile, for example.