

Physiology

Dr. Mohammed faires

lec. 1

Blood:

Is a viscous fluid which circulates through a closed system of blood vessels.

Composition of blood

Refluid portionplasma

RCellular element which included :

- Red blood cell (Erythrocytes)
- White blood cell (Leukocytes)
- Platelets (Thrombocytes)



plasma

R There are three type of protein in plasma

• Albumin .

Concentration of 4.5 gm/dl

Its function to cause osmotic pressure at capillary membrane.



Globulin. Concentration of 2.5 gm/dl

\succ Are divided to α , β and γ

> Its function transporting substances.



Concentration of 0.3 gm/dl

• Its basic importance in blood clotting

Red blood cell (Erythrocytes)

Number, shape and size

- In men, the average 5.2 millions
- In women ,the average 4.7 millions
- Biconcave discs , diameter about 7.8 micrometer and average volume 90-95 mm³



Transport hemoglobin which carries the O2 and CO2

Concentration of Hb in RBC

• Is about 34%



R.B.C. are derived from the cell know as **Hemocytoblast** which is formed from **stem cells** located in bone marrow.

polycythemia

- Physiological
- > Too little oxygen in atmosphere
- > Failure of delivery of oxygen to tissue
- > The blood count 6-7 million/mm³



Pathological condition such as cancer

The blood count 7-8 million/mm³

Anemia

ᢙ Deficiency of R.B.C., which can be caused either by too rapid loss or by too slow production of R.B.C

Rathere are different types of anemia.

- Blood loss anemia
- Plasma replaced quicklyR.B.C. take few weeks

• Bone marrow aplasia

Mean loss of bone marrow function

> Due to drug poisoning or irradiation

• Hemolysis of R.B.C.

> Due to

- 1. drug poisoning
- 2. Hereditary diseases
- 3. Erythroblastosis fetalis



- Thalasemia
- Due to deficiency of globulin
- Maturation failure (pernicious anemia)
 Due to lack of vitamin B12 or folic acid

Destruction of R.B.C.

R.B.C are delivered from the bone marrow into the circulatory system an average of 120 days.

Blood functions

- 1. Transport gases O2 and CO2
- 2. Delivery the nutrients
- 3. Distribution of heat
- 4. Regulation of ions concentration and PH
- 5. Protective function

