

question 1 what is this?
question 2 who is he?
question 3 what would be this?
question 4 what is this?
question 5 why is this?
question 6 are the heart and the lungs the only organs where this is used?
question 7 what are the key differences in how things used to be anatomized to how we dissect today?
question 8 and through what mechanism(s) can it effect a functional process of the body?"
question 9 what exactly is done during dna hybridization?
question 10 what types of diseases/imperfections have been studied through evolutionary medicine?
question 11 in what aspect of a patient's recovery does the psychological impact of the patient's enviroment?
question 12 what are other examples of harmful positive feedback?
question 13: weight etc.? "
question 14 in what ways were these done haphazardly?
question 15 how common is it for research to be impacted by psychosomatic effects?
question 16 what is dna hybridization?
question 17 how does something like this occur and are there any serious effects that this difference has
question 18 to what extent should we learn this grammar in order to be successful with the anatomical
question 19 i'm unsure about why there is a difference in the rate of energy given off depending on the temperature
question 20 can a single organ belong to more than two organ systems? one more example would help
question 21 what other examples are there of nuclear medicine?
question 22 can you please give me an example of this?
question 23 how is this useful for doctor/nurses?
question 24 and how it works?"
question 25 and how is it possible?"
question 26 what is dna hybridization?
question 27 is dextrocardia only a right to left or upper to lower reversal? or can it be both combined?
question 28 what diseases?
question 29 during negative feedback is the process usually always reversed?
question 30 how did they learn this information?
question 31 do we need to know examples of this?
question 32 where did he become smart and have the ability to write medical textbooks and such?
question 33 can you give one or two more examples of a single organ belonging to two organ systems?
question 34 can you explain this image in class?
question 35 if any?"
question 36 what are some examples of other psychosomatic effects?
question 37 are we to memorize these or just get a general idea of what they are?
question 38 explanation. what happens when a person has one kidney? or two spleens?
question 39 can you explain this in greater detail?
question 40 can you go into detail about the differences between these two types of metabolism?
question 41 how can you tell one sound from another inside the body?
question 42 what is used to stain the sample? does it damage the tissue?
question 43: how?"
question 44 "how is an "expert" determined? who is typically on a peer review?"
question 45 were there any dissenting theories that did not support darwin? how was his paper received?
question 46 are there other animals that have more than 11 organ systems? do humans have the most?
question 47 where can i find more information on this?

question 48 i would like more examples of this. if people suffer from these abnormalities can they devel

question 49 #name?

question 50 can you give another example of this?

question 51 where can i find more information on this?

question 52 what is the difference between this and the inductive method?

question 53 can you give me another example of this?

question 54 does a theory tell/show/benefit more than a individual scientific fact?

question 55 could you explain this more?

question 56 where can i can i find more information on this?

question 57 isn't this still done to a certain extent today?

question 58 what shou or how do we know?"

question 59 wouldn't it be the opposite of this?

question 60 what is it?

question 61 would an example of this be the liver?

question 62 can this topic be explained further?

question 63 will we learn more about specific animals that we learned a great deal of anatomy from?

question 64 are there other ways of testing new drugs other than on animals?

question 65 why hasn't western medicine thought more of how chinese medicine works and possibly in

question 66 this was mentioned in the quiz and seems to be an important part of terminology. where ca

question 67 is this very common?

question 68 what was the significance of others plagiarizing his illustrations?

question 69 can you explain some more examples of this and the basic causes of them?

question 70 "is the ""placebo effect"" connected to this statement?"

question 71 could you give me another example of this that relates to the human body?

question 72 what does 'subdisciplines' mean?

question 73 "at what point is a fetus ""alive""?"

question 74 can you explain this further?

question 75 could you go into more detail how this works?

question 76 what are some conditions or deficiencies that make homeostasis unobtainable?

question 77 why?

question 78 why?

question 79 is there any reason that would require a reversal of organs to their proper position?

question 80 importantwhy? and how?

question 81 what came first; the chicken or the egg?

question 82 what came first; the chicken or the egg?

question 83 ?

question 84 is there a root word for this?

question 85 what does this mean?

question 86 so how do they discern between overlapping organs?

question 87 can you explain this a little more and give an example?

question 88 yet we know more then they did back then. mind boggling huh?"

question 89 doesn't this cause damage to nearby areas?

question 90 how does dna hybridization work?

question 91 what are other examples of vestigial organs?

question 92 is this always changing/being updated?

question 93 is this the only one or were there others?

question 94 can i get more information?

question 95 what does dna hybridization do?

question 96 ?

question 97 can we test on other things besides animals?

question 98 can homeostasis ever become more than a theory?

question 99 why don't they believe this?

question 100 in just curiosity because the dissections were so disgusting how do they prevent the doctor

question 101 relatively new then as microscope is new?

question 102 which is?

question 103 is this where we get the word theology from?

question 104 particular set of steps?

question 105 is a cell usually a unit of measurement then?

question 106 when we did not have the ability to use mri's was this terrible confusing to dissection doctor

question 107 is that due to the fact that anatomy is the parts and physiology is the function of the parts

question 108 or general knowledge?"

question 109 what can actually prohibit the breakdown of the cells so life can be sustained longer?

question 110 internally be able to stay stable when the environment outside could potentially cause harm to the body?"

question 111 what is an example of a vestigial organ present in our bodies today?

question 112 is this a natural thing to lack organs or is it caused by something?

question 113 temperature? "

question 114 therefore resulting in stable conditions? "

question 115 can this be explained more?

question 116 and one feels but other's are still skeptical. do you come to a consensus? how proven and reliable

question 117 and after that one feels confident to conclude his/her study but the others do not? how prove

question 118 is there an easier way to learn these besides just memorizing each part?

question 119 why was this breakthrough in cellular biology overlooked?

question 120 how are health care providers taking precautions for this?

question 121 is there something being invented or used to minimize the radiography exposure without

question 122 how does sonography avoid these effects?

question 123 can this be further explained?

question 124 can illnesses impede negative feedback from functioning optimally?

question 125 did the children of much older human species need less attention and care at birth? "

question 126 do these lack of organs affect function negatively or positively? would someone with six lungs

question 127 why it still used for over half of clinical imaging? how high is the risk of cancer or birth defect

question 128 are most medical and anatomy terms broken down this easily?

question 129 what was the vision of the primates like before this adaptation?

question 130 why were the doctors so blind to the fact that they're filthy actions weren't healing people

question 131 in the next it says that structure that can be seen by the naked eye (radiology included in the

question 132 what is the earliest date recorded when this was performed?

question 133 "it says ""usually"" they are connected. in which organ system(s) are they not?"

question 134 organs can have organs within themselves?

question 135 what conditions does this include?

question 136 how does this differ from palpation?

question 137 this was barely touched on in the passage and now we have to answer some detailed questions

question 138 why through or do we still develop that part of the ear?"

question 139 is there more comparative information on the difference between negative and positive feedback

question 140 are there other types of imaging devices used that allow for clearer images of a fetus in the

question 141 why haven't these muscles been lost if humans do not move their ears with those muscles

question 142 where were dissections on living people being practiced? was this suppose to be a form of

question 143 how is it possible science is repressed in europe during the middle ages but many famous

question 144 could you give another example?

question 145 can you restate this? what is disciplined creativity?

question 146 can i have another example? it isn't very clear to me.

question 147 ?

question 148 500 years to see that his book was just by ""discovery"". during those years wouldnt they ha

question 149 can you restate this and give another example?

question 150 can you put this another way?

question 151 what are some examples of this?

question 152 what are some examples of this?

question 153 why would a chimpanzee and gorilla have such a big difference in dna structure as compar

question 154 spleen? extra kidney?

question 155 why do we still have them after all this time?

question 156 who has the right to decide what is okay to test and what isn't?

question 157 so people went off of what other people had observed and found out? they didn't trust w

question 158 are there other mammals that have color vision?

question 159 can you give me an (other) example of this?

question 160 how do you see this in a person?

question 161 how do you see this in a person?

question 162 that doesnt make sense. if something were scientifically true then you have to find somet

question 163 are there any organs that are made up of only one kind of tissue?

question 164 where can i find more information on this?

question 165 ?

question 166 so no professors generally sought to advance the field?

question 167 what is the method of choice when studying a living person?

question 168 i wonder why chinese medicine had little influence on western thought and practice until]

question 169 can these cases be harmful to someone's health?

question 170 i wonder why doctors weren't required to recieve any education on human anatomy?

question 171 was there any form of anesthesia available? "

question 172 it says that law and theory mean something different in science than they do to most peo

question 173 why have they been converted to new functions?

question 174 i never kn€ or are they lives the same as others?"

question 175 i was wondering what animals we compare to other than pigs and monkeys?

question 176 should i focus more on the past or the replacement procedures?

question 177 what would be a good example of this?

question 178 were they just classified as great thinkers of their time since they did not strictly focus on :

question 179 are there additional examples other than temperature of the body?

question 180 are there any negative side affects to this form of imaging and is it the most common tech

question 181 how is homeostasis possiblw when then the outside enviornment is so unpredictable at tim

question 182 why is this?

question 183 what is natural selection?

question 184 is this how diseases like cancer are identified?

question 185 but where can we find more specific examples further relating to this phrase? "

question 186 if any other organs in which this is used?"

question 187 anabolic and catabolic reactions? the melting wax being the process of excretion? "

question 188 another example?

question 189 can i have another example? this doesn't really make full sense to me.

question 190 when else is comparative anatomy used besides in anatomy and physiology?

question 191 are there more complex definitions of anatomy and physiology?

question 192 does this mean that hooke came up with the cell theory?

question 193 other bodies such as animals?

question 194 "what ""assumptions"" are there? "

question 195 running on two feet? dancing.. foot and eye contact (kicking a ball at a goal)..

question 196 can this passage be put in terms i understand? i've always thought a hypothesis was the o

question 197 can we learn some compartive examples such as a _____should feel or sound like _____?

question 198 how much has the hippocratic oath changed since when it was first introduced?

question 199 at point are they no longer considered to be scientifically alive?

question 200 what about single celled oranisms?

question 201 what would these ten diseases be called today?

question 202 so what if the homo sapiens would have been from another continent instead of africa? w

question 203 what characteristics of cells allow for different ways to function?

question 204 if it is easier and the advantages are so great to walking on 2 legs why doesn't more biped.

question 205 what species of animals are most commonly used as a comparison to human anatomy anc

question 206 so what are the most common thing that differ?"

question 207 where can i find more information on this ?

question 208 what are some more?

question 209 examples?

question 210 how does it do this?

question 211 cave men?

question 212 so normally the body does this at a calm manner. but why do people have fever seizure?

question 213 why is some of the terminology actually called something that looks like the bone or is att

question 214 do we need to know exact details of these people?

question 215 before all these different non-invasive tests were made was exploratory surgery a commo

question 216 example?

question 217 can a fmri show if someone has alzheimers?

question 218 is it important to know these points?

question 219 how often is this from of testing used?

question 220 what other observations did he make?

question 221 how are they different?

question 222 such as...?

question 223 does staining at all damage the samples?

question 224 even though it is more dangerous?"

question 225 are palpation and auscultation types of inspection?

question 226 and are there any reasons of why or how this happens?"

question 227 how?

question 228 what does this part mean?

question 229 what are some types of disease symptoms? why don't these cells grow back?

question 230 is there more people that contributed?

question 231 how can these stats that support these reference people be the universal stats used? are t

question 232 are some of these considered eponyms as well?

question 233 what would be an example when this would be used? what would they be looking for?

question 234 is descartes the same person who was involved in the coordinate grid we use in algebra?

question 235 what are they?
question 2: and i never realized that medical imaging took place of exploratory surgeries. but can you re
question 237 so we've all heard of people having a 'high metabolism'. does it just depend all on the indi
question 238 what is an example of an organ system?
question 239 what is an example of an organ system?
question 240 i don't quite understand the differences between positive feedback and negative feedback
question 241 what is an example of this?
question 242 how can it be explained better so there is no confusion?
question 243 what habits is this referring to?
question 2: could the whole body be seen through gross anatomy?"
question 2: is it the damaged dna that causes abnormalities?"
question 246 can you give an example of this?
question 2: you can't create a form if you don't know what the function is?"
question 248 how does vasodilation reduce the body temperature?
question 2: why does something have to prove it wrong?"
question 250 do animal groups consider this animal cruelty?
question 2: then it is n then what proved the abnormal electrical activity happening in the brain wrong?
question 2: or should \ where it is and the function?"
question 253 how do you know what is considered to be 'natural' sounding?
question 254 how are the other experts in the field in which a project is submitted chosen?
question 255 ?
question 256 ?
question 2: namely birth defects
and cancer that classic x-rays do?"
question 258 how is the 3d image below produced?
question 259 how are other experts in the field in the which a project is submitted chosen? by the organ
question 2: or is there a limit of what can be considered as palpating?"
question 2: and why either one is called 'positive' or 'negative'? "
question 262 how much do we need to focus on the history and cultural/religious influences?
question 263 ?
question 264 i'm sure i could just look up something in a search engine?
question 265 ?
question 2: prefixes
and suffixes that explain the meaning of the term?"
question 267 would a good example for this be when the doctor listens to your heart?
question 268 do we need to remember these time measurements?
question 269 would a good example for this be when the doctor listens to your heart?
question 270 is it histology?
question 271 are these dates important to remember?
question 272 what language is this in?
question 273 comparing humans and other species?
question 274 "the wording is a little confusing. ""science on the path to modernity""? not sure what tha
question 275 "if the naming of these structures was considered non descriptive
why are they still used?"
question 276 what would an example of this be?
question 277 where was the discovery that we are so close to animals? how do we know if what is safe
question 278 "what distinctions in these ""various forms of 'archaic homo'"" set them apart and and ho

question 279 "what distinctions in these ""various forms of 'archaic homo'"" set them apart and and ho

question 280 "what distinctions in these ""various forms of 'archaic homo'"" set them apart and and ho

question 281 compared only the hκ then not have any problems? <- are there cases such as that a

question 282 what does this mean?

question 283 what is an example of a large energy expenditure to maintain order?

question 284 is this basically examining the body without doing any type of surgery?

question 285 what's considered to be 'supernatural' ?

question 286 do you have any reconmendations on how to increase the efficiency and accuracy of learn

question 287 what is a typical homestatic situation?

question 288 what would be some good examples for these terms.?"

question 289 is it better to seek medical attention or to rely on your bodies natural tendencies toward l

question 290 is it better to seek medical attention or to rely on your bodies natural tendencies toward l

question 291 is this the only function of the hormone oxytocin? is it found in both men and women? do

question 292 what is another example of a feedback loop?

question 293 there are different layers in the cadaver to dissect. is there a site that would show those la

question 294 is it considered scientific fact that the purpose of a fever as a reaction to blood infection to

question 295 what does this mean?

question 296 do these specific nerve cells have a name?

question 297 how can it really contribute to modern medicine?"

question 298 is this a product of evolution?

question 299 why is the skin an organ and not a tissue?

question 300 can an over amplification of this example of a positive feedback loop become dangerous o

question 301 what else is the hormone oxycotin used for?

question 302 what else is the hormone oxycotin used for?

question 303 what else is the hormone oxycotin used for?

question 304 what else is the hormone oxycotin used for?

question 305 what else is the hormone oxycotin used for?

question 306 what is the best way to recognize the linking vowel and seperate the word?"

question 307 is this a product of evolution?

question 308 how do these two theories balance out to produce our view of the human body?

question 309 could i get another example of it?"

question 310 would this be like when you're sick and you're body has a negative feedback by lowering y

question 311 why is this?

question 312 why is this?

question 313 why is this?

question 314 why is this?

question 315 why are they composed of two or more tissue types and not just one?

question 316 what happ people draw different conclusionsbased on the same or similar information? "

question 317 where can i find more information on this?

question 318 so basically he made wrong assumptioms?

question 319 why is all this important anyways?

question 320 you have to think of both? without one there is not a second?"

question 321 what else was happening which influenced thier theory and methodology?

question 322 how does anatomy relate to physiology in terms of how they function together?

question 323 why are more primates not strictly bipedal?"

question 324 what does histopathology mean in english not medical terms?

question 325 more information on this?

question 326 what is a better way of understanding what this is?

question 327 how can science be essential to discovery if you can't trust what you learn?

question 328 could you go over these in class?

question 329 im not quite sure what this means? is it saying that our mind can control an outcome?

question 330 how were they making observations then?

question 331 how were they making observations then?

question 3: medical in right?"

question 333 what other applications can someone use auscultation?

question 334 which one is more credible: law or theory?

question 335 ????????

question 336 what does this mean?

question 337 is there a reference height?

question 338 is history something we'll need to know for the exams?

question 339 what are more examples of positive feedback?

question 340 can this be true? do chimps carry weapons to ward off enemies?

question 341 science was only done by certain people?

question 3: but why ar why is it that i may start sweating at say 70 degrees but my friend wont start till

question 343 how much can histology be when showing us the tissue?

question 344 electrical activity?

question 345 whats an example of the other 30%?

question 346 is it at all harmful to people who have a pelvic or horseshoe kidney? or are they at some s

question 347 is it at all harmful to people who have a pelvic or horseshoe kidney? or are they at some s

question 348 is it at all harmful to people who have a pelvic or horseshoe kidney? or are they at some s

question 349 was there a point in time when the primate family looked alike?

question 350 is there any other way to achieve human imaging besides radiology?

question 3: correct?"

question 352 how is this done?

question 353 so if you are sick it is your body's function's being unable to combat whatever is changing i

question 3: typing watching tv?"

question 355 i would like a picture of this steak. why throw away a perfectly cooked steak?

question 356 if this is the case then how can such changes happen that we are so different from our ape

question 357 i dont understand what exactly andreas vesalius importance is and what exactly is he know

question 358 what exactly is #1 saying?

question 3: and so in a way we are all of african descent? or did it evolve in different areas and not all s

question 360 "can i have an example of ""these habits""?"

question 361 i don't think i quite understand what dna hybridization is. how is it suppose it work?

question 362 what makes them so different?

question 363 will we we talking more about this?

question 364 why is medical issues back then so differently then now?

question 365 what exactly is inductive method used by bacon? how can it be described better?

question 366 is this kind of like what we talked about today?

question 367 would this relate to hypothesis?

question 368 what exactly is natural selection and how do species orginate and change through time?

question 369 educated guess?

question 370 so they compared these things?

question 371 since we belong to an order of mammals and includes monkeys and apes...is there anythir

question 372 does this have someting to do with monkeys?

question 373 is this something i should remember?

question 374 or the plac would it not make them fish for things that are nt there in the results?"

question 375 is this something that can be fixed?

question 376 so percussion is a combination of palpation and auscultation?"

question 377 so perduction is a combination of both palpation and auscultation?

question 378 once you understand the break downs you can pretty much understand the meanings of c

question 379 where can i find this chart?

question 380 where can i find this chart?

question 381 would this be the correct order to write it?

question 382 so there are different examinations for different things?

question 383 so a ct scan is a more high-tec version of x-rays?

question 384 which aside from using electrical pulses to test body fat content i've never really heard of b

question 385 what is the most important part of this paragraph besides knowing what physiology mean

question 386 000 years a seems like but i thought it may be different..."

question 387 how can you hear abnormalities in the body?

question 388 is exploratory surgery still found to be acceptable and under what conditions?

question 389 which one of these methods is most accurate or most commonly used?

question 390 is positive feedback essentially the same as negative feedback with a more direct system c

question 391 scientific method? how do we come up with theories and test hypotheses?

question 392 examples?

question 393 can see more examples of commonly used medical terms?

question 394 why was the work of galen ignored by others?

question 395 why would such a great discovery have been ignored?

question 396 then why have non-english speaking people forced to learn english also?"

question 397 i was wonc but i am also curious to how many or even if animals were hurt in the past for cc

question 398 beings tha to where this will become most effective by producing better ""sharp"" images?

question 399 is one method for accepted scientifically than another?

question 400 if the administerer doesn't know who received which ?"

question 401 since double blind studies almost completely eliminate the opportunity for bias why is it n

question 402 why is this?

question 403 if we evolved from apes how come they are still here?

question 404 what made some primates develop bipedalism while others did not?

question 405 what are some examples of funtions that have changed since our ancestrol times to make

question 406 ?

question 407 but isnt that what a fact is also? "

question 408 what biased thinking?

question 409 what is the likelihood of a certain carcinogen being released into the body from an x-ray?

question 410 how can y_i singular or plural?"

question 411 i still don't understand what negative feedback and how it is different from positive feedb

question 412 important info?

question 413 what would be a good example of this?

question 414 when is this technique used?

question 415 study the organism as a whole?

question 416 what is a better way of explaining this??

question 417 what is an example of epithelial tissue?

question 418 example?

question 419 are things like eyebrows an example of this?

question 420 whats the difference?
question 421 genetics?
question 422 how did medical science progress so fast?
question 423 it sounds like medical science was based off of a religion?
question 424 what is this?
question 425 what is this?
question 426 this scan is important for nutrition researchers?
question 427 is this the same as an ultrasound?
question 428 this sounds like a lot of guess and check. was there a better way to solving issues than just
question 429 how do we develop new drugs using comparative physiology? what drugs have been deve
question 430 ct is hard to read without experience. how is this useful to me?
question 431 clinical application is very interesting but how do i know what info i can ignore to focus on
question 432 what were examples of some of his writings?
question 433 ni know that natural selection is important but what is it?
question 434 people are being tested on even when the scientist doesnt know the effects?
question 435 the father of medicine: the creator??
question 436 does the placebo affect work on everyone/?
question 437 does the placebo affect work on everyone/?
question 438 does the placebo affect work on everyone/?
question 439 does the placebo affect work on everyone/?
question 440 endocrinology and pathophysiology named? there had to be some kind of way or experime
question 441 what is this paragraph trying to explain?
question 442 what type of physical therapy was used and what other examples of herbal drugs were the
question 443 what does this mean?
question 444 is this because postive feedback provokes a rapid change in the body and negative feebac
question 445 is it actually easier? some of the fastest mammals on earth run on four legs.
question 446 is it actually easier? some of the fastest mammals on earth run on four legs.
question 447 is it actually easier? some of the fastest mammals on earth run on four legs.
question 448 is it actually easier? some of the fastest mammals on earth run on four legs.
question 449 is it actually easier? some of the fastest mammals on earth run on four legs.
question 450 is it actually easier? some of the fastest mammals on earth run on four legs.
question 451 when did he start realizing galen's book was wrong?
question 452 what are the two types of tissues?
question 453 about how long does it take different organisms to experience evolution of its genetic coi
question 454 why were they so concerned with science if neither were scientsts?
question 455 what is dna hybridization and what does it tell us about the structure of dna?
question 456 i am still not really sure what nuclear medicine is. is there a better defintion or another ex
question 457 would the appendix in our bodies be an example of this?
question 458 where can i learn more about this? can you go into further detail?
question 459 aren't humans related the closest genetically to chimpanzees?
question 460 could you go into further detail?
question 461 can you elaborate on emergent properties?
question 462 a research there is no such as a a you will fin so not sure why it was worded this way since
question 463 how did this path to modernity occur??
question 464 how did this path to modernity occur??
question 465 are cytology and histology the only two approaches that study microscopic parts of biolog
question 466 inductive method...is just constant observations until you feel you can draw generalizati

question 467 where does the derive from?
question 468 where does the derive from?
question 469 where does the derive from?
question 470 where does the derive from?
question 471 will these subdisciplines have to be known?
question 472 does this mean that we all have one or more cells?
question 473 for people who cannot do mri's (people with the fear of being enclosed or people who hav
question 474 whats the difference fom gross and plain and simple anatomy?
question 475 do we need to know about horizontal and vertical reproduction?
question 476 this stataement seems a little too bold for me. where is the proof?
question 477 there are two types of a metabolism?
question 478 was there much discovered when dissecting a person?
question 479 why was this the case?
question 480 can you elaborate on this more?
question 481 ???
question 482 where does the derive from?
question 483 where does the derive from?
question 484 what are other procdures that are developed by this?
question 485 where does the derive from?
question 486 what are other procdures that are developed by this?
question 487 what are other procdures that are developed by this?
question 488 what are other procdures that are developed by this?
question 489 what other diseases have evolved??
question 490 i understand that physiolofoy variables differ but does what the heathy person means is the
question 491 what does this word mean?
question 492 do we need to know these endings for an exam? is this information relevant to our course
question 493 why do some species have more advantages over others?? what is the purpose of natural
question 494 would this be like the pinky toe for humans??
question 495 why would these muscles be absent in some people and not others?
question 496 can you elaborate on this?
question 497 i would like to find more information on this because what if an animal reacts differently t
question 498 how did medicine progress over 50 years?
question 499 how do they know they have progressed? what evidence do they have?
question 500 i don't understand the concept of not being able to prove it wrong means it's not scientific
question 501 i don't really understand this. can there be another example or maybe a can you state it in
question 502 what is abnormal resistance for different parts of the body? what emitted sounds? i'd like
question 503 can you elaborate?
question 504 can you give an example of a vestigial organ?
question 505 how do we know what the differences are between us and the things tested if we are not
question 506 so how is this true?"
question 507 isn't the appendix a vestigial organ? along with tonsils and other specific organs?
question 508 aren't there major differences between human and animals? wouldn't there be some surp
question 509 where can i find more information that extends to enviornment and population?
question 510 can anyone elaborate on this?
question 511 any other examples?"
question 512 should we know this?
question 513 is there a way to make the salon stop sending email notifications?

question 5: what do biologists believe?"

question 515 can you go over this a little more? is this important to remember the specific names for th

question 5: but i have a hard time telling the difference between negative and positive feedback."

question 517 maybe like a diagram of this would help?

question 518 what kind of glucose exactly?

question 5: religion would not be ""scientific"" because no one can prove or disprove that? what exactl

question 520 is it just touching or is there some sort of pressure applied?

question 521 what other cells in the human body have more than one nucleus?

question 522 so what are the disadvantages of ct scan?

question 5: couldn't th the woman's body is trying to get back to a set point."

question 524 were there specific reasons why zodiac and astrological signs were thought to influence di

question 525 is this because of the major advances in technology? or are doctors and scientists just gett

question 526 were they accurate to today's findings? are they still around and influential to the medical

question 527 will this get more complex with more information added?

question 528 why is it a good idea to practice on animals when the structure is different and there were

question 529 what exactly is a subunit?

question 530 what kind of method is that?

question 531 is this similar to standard deviation and null hypothesises?

question 532 what would an abnormal reaction sound like when doing auscultation?

question 533 can u give an example?

question 534 homeostatic mechanisms?

question 535 where can i find the information to answer this question?

question 536 how long does it take?

question 537 how are variations between human beings addressed when looking for abnormalities?

question 538 is percussion a type of auscultation?

question 539 what are some more evolutionary developments did the humans go through?

question 5: so this is only given to external parts of the body?"

question 541 what are some?

question 542 what are some?

question 543 how are you able to detect this/know what you are looking for by feeling the body?

question 5: meaning how or why bodily functions take place?"

question 545 why did it take modern western society longer to come up with these discoveries?

question 546 are these two theories the only way to describe the human body?

question 547 does this mean that these are the best theories of representing understanding of the hum

question 548 which people are most important to focus on?

question 549 can you give me another example of this?

question 550 i kind of didn't understand what constitutes a feedback loop. a little help please?

question 551 do tissues only perform one specific function each?

question 552 where can i find more information on this?

question 5! what else is metabolism connected to?"

question 554 which is the theme/ theory that our class should most focus on / pay closest attention too

question 555 how do they expand the energy and where does the energy come from?

question 556 what are the biggest key points we should learn about each type of medical imaging?

question 557 whats another example of this happening?

question 558 how so?

question 559 what are the key points of each discoverer and philosopher we should know?

question 560 where can i find more info about this?

question 561 how does such a simple organism such as bacteria survive in hotter or cooler temps? temps?

question 562 why did they do this? why is this in the book?

question 563 where can i find that? will we go over that?"

question 564 why is that so?

question 565 how do technological advances parallel advances in the medical field?

question 566 how did a simpler microscope provide higher magnification? better materials? different techniques?

question 567 what's anatomizing?

question 568 what's this?

question 569 what are other examples of ideas that were widely accepted for a long time before being rejected?

question 570 are our hairs simply not as effective as other mammals to conserve heat?

question 571 how does brain size correlate with other human adaptations? when does the brain prove its worth?

question 572 are there other ways to examine?

question 573 are there other methods to look into the body without dissection?

question 574 what are other examples of anatomy/physiology terms that have more than 1 root word?

question 575 are there other cool subdisciplines?

question 576 what harmful effects do x-rays have that sonography doesn't?

question 577 can you give some examples of some new ideas in this field?

question 578 what exactly does this mean?

question 579 is there a rule to which combining vowel to use?

question 580 what are other examples of anabolism and catabolism?

question 581 what about other parts of the world?

question 582 is there a reason why he skipped humans?

question 583 what does this mean?

question 584 does this simply mean every hypothesis must have the ability to be proven wrong?

question 585 what if there was a genetic mishap that caused a major genetic change in an entire population?

question 586 is that even a healthy person?

question 587 why is this?

question 588 how many terms are there in total?

question 589 what exactly is positive and negative feedback loop?

question 590 "since when has it been a "norm" to test/ study animals before humans?"

question 591 so epileptic seizures are not attributed to bursts of abnormal electrical activity?

question 592 how much risk does this actually pose?

question 593 are there any negative effects from the radioactive labeled glucose?

question 594 are there some common roots/prefixes/suffixes that we should remember that will help us?

question 595 like a pig farm in our labs this semester?"

question 596 i am curious such as nature are there any courses that focus on human evolution at uwmm?"

question 597 how and why is this an important distinction for this class?

question 598 career paths and education paths to obtain jobs in this field?"

question 599 is this generally referencing caucasian individuals or has the research been done in a more diverse population?

question 600 wondering why this occurred?

question 601 can you remain in homeostasis if you have the flu? in the broad scheme of things you are still homeostatic?

question 602 don't understand why now the practices were in a dismal state and before all this the practices were better?

question 603 which cells live longer than others? why do they vary?

question 604 what is the extent of damage that could be received from using an x-ray?

question 605 could these relate to humans also?

question 606 i understand uniformity but what about a free radical?

question 607 could humans have evolved these traits too from primate ancestors?

question 608 what language(s) are being utilized in this form of medical naming?

question 609 are there any available practice to naming medical terms?

question 610 could you give a better description of these?

question 611 could you give a better description of these?

question 612 could you give a better description of these?

question 613 could you give a better description of these?

question 614 could you give a better description of these?

question 615 could you give a better description of these?

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question 618 could you give a better description of these?

question 619 could you give a better description of these?

question 620 could you give a better description of these?

question 621 could you give a better description of these?

question 622 could you give a better description of these?

question 623 could you give a better description of these?

question 624 could you give a better description of these?

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question 626 could you give a better description of these?

question 627 could you give a better description of these?

question 628 could you give a better description of these?

question 629 could you give a better description of these?

question 630 could you give a better description of these?

question 631 could you give a better description of these?

question 632 could you give a better description of these?

question 633 could you give a better description of these?

question 634 could you give a better description of these?

question 635 what other organs can belong to 2 organ systems?

question 636 could you give a better description of these?

question 637 when do these positive feedback loops most often occur?

question 638 what other examples are there?

question 639 "can the brain control this from becoming a ""vicious circle""?"

question 640 what examples of natural selection are present today?

question 641 how can we tell the differences from the noises our body makes and how parts of our bod

question 642 how can we tell the differences from the noises our body makes and how parts of our bod

question 643 rats (typical lab animals) that we could possibly use for testing?"

question 644 how much variation is there between the sounds during auscultation?

question 645 what about organisms such as coral that is comprised of a colony of the same individual. it

question 646 is it that natural selection is one kind but not necessarily the only way that organisms can

question 647 what other regulatory systems act as a balance in this loop to prevent this from happening

question 648 what is murmur means? i have no idea about it from where i can get more info about this

question 649 is this book in the uwm libraries? which library?

question 650 what would be an example of the structure on anatomy and what would be an example of

question 651 what different types of species?

question 652 is this something we are going to need to know for a test or something? or just to know w

question 653 "what are these ""issues"" that the author is comparing between the rats and chimpanzee

question 654 how important is it to be able to recognize and summarize phrases opposed to knowing h

question 655 is there a figure drawing of what this looks like?

question 66 is it location?"

question 66 maybe the receptor?"

question 658 example of evolution?

question 659 is inspection the main type of examination?

question 660 #name?

question 661 are medical imaging techniques better or worse scientifically than dissection?

question 66 are there certain minerals that we need to know the exact percentage of in the body?"

question 663 does having too little fat for the average athlete reduce fertility as well?

question 66 are there any canals?"

question 665 is it important to remember this?

question 666 what does the grittiness do that helps protect the bone?

question 667 is the matrix then a storage area for the cell?

question 668 is this layer very similar to the matrix? or it is layer mostly matrix?

question 669 does this chemical damage the tissue at all?

question 670 does this also show cancer cells in the tissue?

question 671 is there another example of this?

question 672 how do we get better after they are destroyed?

question 673 "what does it mean to be "biologically alive"?"

question 66: glycoproteins"" mean? or just know that they exist in this area."

question 675 can you please show a picture as what the basal surface and lumen look like with the base

question 676 where do these different types of cell formation reside?

question 677 how concerned should people be about finding out the orientation of their organs before

question 678 why is the clinical definition different from the biological?

question 66: resulting in multiple primary germ layers contributing?"

question 680 does brown fat disappear when we grow up? when it starts ?

question 66: transparent amount of main com? etc?)"

question 682 how do these layers differ in various tissues? what characteristics would one look for when

question 66: when deciding to see it rather than simply looking at the organ as being composed of two or

question 66: where? and what results would one see if too much or too little was produced?"

question 685 where do leukocytes usually reside or primarily wander when no system has alerted them

question 66: if at all?"

question 687 i am unclear on this. fat as far as i know is not made up of cells. so is fat considered part of

question 688 is the difference between chondrocytes and osteocytes that chondrocytes are surrounded

question 689 why would the contracting scrape away the lining?

question 690 i am not exactly sure what piece of information i should be remembering from this passage

question 691 what kind of aspects of human life and society were altered by the evolution towards habi

question 692 why could this occur especially in the skin and mucous membranes?

question 693 how are unicellular glands secretory cells? is their function just to secrete?

question 694 do all glands secrete?

question 695 should we know this for exams?

question 696 what is a phagocytic cell?

question 66: it swells up if there are very few blood vessels? is that simply the body's response to pain or

question 698 what is the origin or broken down meaning of these word syllables? where did these words

question 66: is it easy to tell when a junction is functioning properly or if it is not?"

question 70 glycosamin and adhesive glycoproteins all together?"

question 701 how are these secretions controlled? do they continuously produce synovial fluid or is the

question 70 aren't they?"

question 70 aren't they?"

question 704 how would greater or less amounts of these elements effect human life?

question 705 how does one prove the existence of atoms?

question 706 how may this occur?

question 707 what do each of these elements do for the human body?

question 708 what exactly does the synovial fluid do in the joint?

question 709 or are there just gland cells that are in them?"

question 710 or are there just gland cells that are in them?"

question 711 so platelets are not cells?

question 712 would stress break down the functionality of these tight junctions?

question 713 can you an example of this?

question 714 making them more suitable to bipedalism?"

question 715 the wording of this passage confuses me?

question 716 where can i find more information on this?

question 717 can you give me an example of this?

question 718 do the tumor cells appear darker in the same way that damaged heart tissue would?

question 719 what is an example of gross anatomy?

question 720 could skin cells be an example of histology?

question 721 where would i be able to find a database contating the root words from the latin language

question 722 where can i find a database containing the root words from the latin language?

question 723 could you expleain me what ground substance means?

question 724 what are some clinical uses of interstitial fluid?

question 725 do we have to remember the name of this book?

question 726 how is marfan syndrome diagnosed? at what age is it generally diagnosed?

question 727 how are apocrine glands different from typical merocrine glands?

question 728 is the fact that these cells do not need to be anchored part of the reason why the cancer c

question 729 "what is ""quickly"" in terms of cell repair and mitosis? "

question 730 how do they bind?

question 731 what will help with with examining the structure of the human body?

question 732 is there a meaning for epithelial? i noticed all the other tissues are a clear representation c

question 733 what are the ground substances?

question 734 how do they change?

question 735 how does one cut cells so small?

question 736 is it common to put two different sections of a substance on one slide?

question 737 in what cases would one want to use these different cuts?

question 738 what do i need to know about this?

question 739 how we can do that?

question 740 how does this different from wbc?

question 741 can tissue change structure or does it stay the same?

question 742 so is the probable result of keratinization is exfoliation?

question 743 or do these glands lie along it? confused about the process."

question 744 and the ba and couldn't find one in the textbook."

question 745 ??

question 746 how did these people practice with no basis for medicine?

question 747 what has made the most progress over these past 50 years?

question 748 why was his book the most influential even though he was wrong on many things?

question 749 how do the functions of these cells differ from one another?

question 750 i'm guessing at this point in time they clearly didn't have ideas of preservatives for the cad

question 751 can you give another example of this?

question 752 how people followed the books instead of their own opinions. galen was considered to be

question 753 why is dissection no longer called anatomizing?

question 754 i am hoping we will be able to get some hands-on time with this in lab. there is a lot of imp

question 755 clearly...can we go over this a little more in class?

question 756 are they saying that they use to teach galen and aristotle's research in medical schools jus

question 757 how do they know it progressed so precisely?

question 758 what made the jewish physicians more esteemed than all other physicians?

question 759 more examples?

question 760 why is it rubbery?

question 761 what exactly is a matrix? this is somewhat confusing.

question 762 wouldn't our bodies still want to conserve heat and use these muscles?

question 763 is there a c brain waves and other signs of life could still come back?"

question 764 why are so many words spelt so similarly in anatomy?"

question 765 why would they banned cadaver dissection if it helped them understand the body and how

question 766 would you be able to explain more about these tissues and the pictures in the book?

question 767 can you explain this more?

question 768 is there a different example rather than the coin tossing to explain statistical testing?

question 769 is there ever a time that a double-blind study would not be preferable?

question 770 this confuses me. another example please?

question 771 what are key differences between mice and humans that the researchers have to keep in m

question 772 do any of these abnormalities listed shorten the individuals life expectancy?

question 773 what other examples are there with positive feedback within the body?

question 774 what other examples are there with positive feedback within the body?

question 775 how did they believe that humans came to this earth before his theory?

question 776 what caused africa to become more hotter and drier?

question 777 how does the electron's energy level affect reactions with other elements?

question 778 "what is implied by the use of the word ""dose""? does this form of dangerous radiation h

question 779 how does anatomy make physiology possible?

question 780 "why did the terminology change from ""anatomizing"" to ""dissection""?"

question 781 does this mean the patients will power to get better or their emotions they have while try

question 782 whats most important here?

question 783 whats most important here?

question 784 do these variations occur very often in people? do most people look the same inside? do

question 785 how does the atmosphere affect radiation?

question 786 why are the tests generated by this study significant? what do they detect other than canc

question 787 why are the tests generated by this study significant? what do they detect other than canc

question 788 in the book it gives examples of how tissue becomes dormant but how do you decide this

question 789 in the book it gives examples of how tissue becomes dormant but how do you decide this

question 790 what parts of the body is this present in? (i.e. hands or feet)

question 791 what determines the color?

question 792 why did they decide to go with latin roots?

question 793 an example?

question 794 even out side of blood streams?

question 795 like simply moving around?

question 796 do they use sonography for other uses then viewing babys?

question 797 how do you pronounce this word?

question 798 how long was disscetion done on live humans?

question 799 is there any records of others performing live disscetion during this time?

question 800 how many different types of staining are there?

question 801 how do you say this?

question 802 microscope slides confuse me. what are the important structures to remember?

question 803 can we go over this more in-depth?

question 804 can we break this down a little?

question 805 then how are we supposed to know the differences?

question 806 i have seen before many doctors who listen to sounds of the stomach or other organs by t

question 807 in my country (bolivia) it is encouraged that pre med and medicine students dissect dead l

question 808 why do cardiac surgeons have to practice on animals if they could practice on cadavers? d

question 809 what are stem cells?

question 810 do the muscles contract every time we swallow?

question 811 do tight junctions join more than two cells together or just the one close by?

question 812 what type of substances?

question 813 what type of substances?

question 814 what type of substances?

question 815 what type of substances?

question 816 domains?

question 817 hemidesmosomes are underlying tissue of basal cells?

question 818 what is the reasoning for cutting tissues in different sections such as longitudinal or perpe

question 819 what is the matrix?

question 820 are there pictures of each of the functions for epithelial tissue?

question 821 what kind of material exchanges between the epithelium and underlying tissues?

question 822 what is an easy way of being able to define both of these categories?

question 823 i thought that tight junctions allowed material to pass from one cell to the next? or am i ju

question 824 what is a connexon?

question 825 "is the ""channel"" the connexon?"

question 826 "does this happen because the desmosomes being attaceked no longer hold the cells toge

question 827 does this mean that a gland can be both a cell and an organ?

question 828 what else is included in gross anatomy?

question 829 what was the book called?

question 830 definition?

question 831 influenza...?

question 832 does todays society follow this method?

question 8: since there i'm curious that in this evolution is the only answer?"

question 834 so what happens if it get disconnected?

question 835 what would happen if something did get though? could it be deadly?

question 836 ?

question 837 can you give another example?

question 838 i am a little confused on the difference between a cell and a matrix. what exactly is the m

question 839 in the book?

question 840 the answer to question one. but is there also a way to simplify this paragraph?

question 841 is there anywhere else in the body?

question 842 why are mineral salts considered electrolytes?

question 843 does question two want what the cells contain?

question 844 important cell types. is this the detail they were asking for in question 2 above?

question 845 is there any way to simplify this paragraph?

question 846 can you describe this more in another example?

question 847 is cytology correct for studying microscopic structure of the liver?

question 848 then the only difference between them is their atomic mass?"

question 849 can you give me an example of this?

question 850 how do you know which isotopes are radioisotopes or stable isotopes?

question 851 when/how soon does this happen once the egg is fertilized? right away?

question 852 how much fat used compared to the carbohydrates we use for energy?

question 853 so the cartilage in your body requires a long time to heal? how is this compared to bone sl

question 854 "which ""slice"" is the best for histologists to analyze? does it depend on the type of tissue

question 855 i know a person with an extremely low platelet count due to a blood disorder? what effect

question 856 can you give examples on where these cells are located?

question 857 is this protection just because it is a barrier? or is there other protective functions from it?

question 858 i did not know that bone and blood were considered a tissue. this is odd. can you explain v

question 859 how does the skin specifically stop hospitable life of infectious organisms?

question 860 what is the matrix (extracellular material)? are there any specific examples of this?

question 861 where in the body does cartilage exhibit blood vessels?

question 862 is a cell junction related to a synapse or synaptic junction like we learned about in psy. 101

question 863 what are some examples of this?

question 864 is there a diagram anywhere that would help me visually see what this explanation is sayi

question 865 does this mean that laws of nature can change?

question 866 what is an adjacent medium?

question 867 how does this work?

question 868 is there a diagram that shows the location of the tissues and cells?

question 869 what glands of the eyelid?"

question 870 and how this also affects the doctors and nurses who are administering help to the patients

question 871 is there a diagram showing a pseudostratified columnar cell? that may help me realize the

question 872 is there a picture that i can look at to understand what the text is describing? i can't quote

question 873 how are tissues relevant to the definition of an organ?

question 874 why is reductionism a necessary but not sufficient point of view for fully understanding a p

question 875 we do use them to keep us warm don't we? that's why when we get the goose bumps the

question 876 could we go over some examples of how the negative feedback in the body works?

question 877 where else is this discussed?

question 878 does this hold true for humans too?"

question 879 what does it exactly mean that the matrix is scarcely visible... what exactly is a matrix?"

question 880 important term to know explains the difference between having a visible matrix and one t

question 881 what would happen if the reaction rate decreased as the temperature decreased? or what

question 882 what would happen if the reaction rate decreased as the temperature decreased? or what

question 883 what would happen if the reaction rate decreased as the temperature decreased? or what

question 884 this is confusing. do they mean to say that pseudostratified columnar type epithelia have

question 885 what is the most important thing to remember from this section?

question 886 is the examination of these dead exfoliated cells different from the examination of live ce

question 887 what does this mean?

question 888 how is blood considered a connective tissue?

question 889 why is the nucleus the only cell part to be seen under a light microscope?

question 8! the areola? it is confusing."

question 8! body cavity etc? if so what are the side effects? i think it could cause possible health problems

question 892 why does this lend to blood being placed in the connective tissue category?

question 893 why is this so?

question 894 is oxidation and reduction similar to ionization?

question 895 what will happen if a cell never divided? what could be the reasons of this unaltering of the

question 896 my mother and father eyes are brown. my eyes are green and my twin sister eyes are brown

question 897 my mother and father eyes are brown. my eyes are green and my twin sister eyes are brown

question 898 my mother and father eyes are brown. my eyes are green and my twin sister eyes are brown

question 899 why is this necessarily a technique? and that of a hybridization? isn't a hybrid the combination

question 900 can you give more insight into galen's belief?

question 901 can you explain more between hypothetico-deductive method and the inductive method?

question 902 is this saying that holism is a theory for treatment meaning scientists are not sure if it is better

question 903 can you explain this in more detail?

question 904 can you explain this?

question 905 could you give another example of this or explain this in depth?

question 906 could you suggest a good way to study and learn medical terminology for this class?

question 907 which one is the most represented in the body?

question 908 can you elaborate more on examples of how form follows function? there are some structures

question 909 isn't it two cells? is the sperm not a cell?

question 910 what are other examples? would the skin look like this?

question 911 what generates heat in adults?

question 912 is ground substance something that is constantly being recycled? does it depend on our diet

question 913 or would he have a goal as to what he wanted to learn before he started observing?"

question 914 how do these natural changes first occur? i mean like does an animal just wake up one day

question 915 but if we need to know: what happens if a tissue layer is damaged and/or mutated? will it change

question 916 how does the stain stick to the important components by themselves or through some kind of

question 917 before looking at a slide under a microscope it must be stained. where could i find more information

question 918 what do these proteins do for the basement membrane?

question 919 is it necessary for there to be two different types of tissue?"

question 920 so this basically means that these three layers are the first tissues that are developed when

question 921 so is it basically found everywhere in the body?

question 922 what happens if the epithelial tissues are damaged? will the tissue repair itself?

question 923 how many antibodies do plasma cells produce in one day?

question 924 also known as baby fat? when does this go away?

question 925 the matrix can be any density or material based on location in the body?

question 926 macrophages and metastatic cancer cells?

exfoliated even though this passage says there should not be a surface layer of dead cells."

question 927 or was it observed and recreated by western medical practitioners?"

question 951 is there a picture anywhere that would help better explain this?

question 952 how?

question 953 is the mucus used in protection?

question 954 what other contributions has harvey made that's worth noting other than his initial belief

question 955 there is a lot of information of ground substances. what is most important?

question 956 what is important to remember?

question 957 not sure what is brown fat unhealthy?

question 958 could this be set out in an easier to read format?

question 959 how is there no nuclei?

question 960 how are these molecules eliminated from the body? what is entailed in this process?

question 961 why are plasma cells in inflamed tissue?

question 962 can we get sample half-life problems in class?

question 963 what should we know about free radicals and their function?

question 964 what specifically should we remember about free radicals and their function?

question 965 i see the example given below this but now sure what it means?

question 966 does fat come from this layer as well?

question 967 what are the effects on the body from electrolyte concentrations?

question 968 can we go over this in further detail in class?

question 969 can we go over reversible reactions and how one side can shift to the other in more depth?

question 970 do we need to know the molecular structures and pictures of each type of carbohydrate?

question 971 will we be learning the types of cell shapes and sizes in lecture or mainly just in labs and on

question 972 general question?

question 973 can we go over pinocytosis in class ?

question 974 unifying themes in nature? what is he trying to say?

question 975 do we need to know all the structures of different dna molecules?

question 976 how do we convert dna strand sequences?

question 977 how did the price compare years ago? and when did genomic technology first start?

question 978 what is the max number of dna molecules ever contained in a cell over the course of its li

question 979 what exactly is histology?

question 980 at points/ functions/ descriptions should we know about each tissue or should we just kno

question 981 do we need to know what a glycosaminoglycan and proteoglycans are?

question 982 what is the function of desmosomes?

question 983 would you say these tissues are vital to memorize the exact definition as well as where the

question 984 would you say these tissues are vital to memorize the exact definition as well as where the

question 985 where can you usually find ground substance? is it in all tissue sections?

question 986 for some reason i thought this was specific to the digestive tract but if i am understanding

question 987 i understand the core definition however what would be an example of this?

question 988 what are different arguments against this? is the main one just the religion debate or are

question 989 what is this process? how in this process do they see that humans are so closely related to

question 990 or just the first three?"

question 991 do all epithelial cells have a basal surface and apical surface?

question 992 or at one time was it considered part of the stratified epithelia?"

question 993 what is the purpose of using this method?

question 994 if one of the aspects of the feedback loop is broken or malfunctioning does the body find a

question 995 "what is an example of what is considered to be a ""good"" hypothesis?"

question 996 are there any other ways to tell the difference between areolar and dense irregular?

question 997 and only when it clots do you see fibers?"

question 998 how the thumb could be such an important part of an ape's body?

question 999 why should a theory prove something known to be wrong?

question 1000 which term is more commonly used and which term should we use?

question 1001 why did this book cause such change?

question 1002 how does it blend?

question 1003 what is mechanical stress?

question 1004 what does fusiform mean in terms of the cell?

question 1005 which cells are most abundant?

question 1006 could you better explain this?

question 1007 is it common for disease to infect glands and make them incapable of performing their fu

question 1008 can secretions be agents in positive-feedback loops?

question 1009 is there blood flow to all connective tissues?

question 1010 are there any other ways to determined the difference between areolar or dense irregul:

question 1(how woulc abrasion tear) heal for this tissue?"

question 1012 can you show the difference between the simple epithelia types and which they are mos

question 1013 dumb question.. but do we need all four types of tissues? or can one type take over the r

question 1014 how long can liquid tissues last for observation? does exposure to oxygen distort the sme

question 1015 what is another way to remember the differences?

question 1(why do they lay on a vessel rich layer?"

question 1017 better explain?

question 1018 do we have to know about the cells and the eggs or just the tissues?

question 1019 what chemicals?

question 1020 whats an apical surface?

question 1021 can you explain this a little more or maybe a different way?

question 1022 how is this different from the one above?

question 1023 what is a fusiform cell?

question 1024 what is a phagocytic cell?

question 1(if at all?"

question 1026 is brown fat found in adults at all?

question 1027 how could we differentiate between these? or it just depent on the word?

question 1028 when did the idea's of this time shift to the ones we have now abut cleanliness? was ther

question 1(so why and how were people thinking with a bias in science?"

question 1(when else does this occur?"

question 1031 i have heard his name before in past science classes. did the hook work get its name from

question 1032 i have heard his name before in past science classes. did the hook work get its name from

question 1033 is there any website or so to learn the corrct pronunciation for medical terms?

question 1034 how can this be true? we have proven gravity? it is beyond refutaiton isnt it?

question 1035 siezures being attributed to bursts of abnormal electrical activity is falsifiable because we

question 1036 how do they control for the white coat effect?

question 1(but doesn' but i don't know what they are so how am i to know if they are tests that will sh

question 1(and humans are some of the most (if not the most?) helpless infants of all species."

question 1039 did everyone read about the woman with 2 uteri in the news recently?

question 1040 what is this extracellular material (made of?)?

question 1041 what do we need to know if this is covered later in chapter 29?

question 1042 what do we need to know if this is covered later in chapter 29?

question 1043 what kind of damage does this do to the body?

question 1(but it is more difficult to spot the differences. if we're going to be tested on this can we cov

question 1045 is this also performed when swabbing for dna testing?

question 1(and it's function?"

question 1047 i thought that our brain volume got larger as we evolved?

question 1(is this even true. "

question 1049 is the matrix some type of sticky stuff that keeps the cells together?

question 1050 so does the matrix help the cells?

question 1051 the matrix and cells work together?

question 1052 ...what?

question 1053 i take it this might be important?

question 1054 what exactly is a matrix?

question 1055 what are some of the key points in this section to remember ?

question 1056 what are some of the key points to remember in this section?

question 1057 is this why we get sick? because this system fails?

question 1058 are we going to have to know all the kinds of different cell pictures?

question 1059 will we get to look at this stuff in lab?

question 1060 and he knew that i had an inflamed tissue surrounded. "

question 1061 hence the name? i don't understand how the name refers to horns..

question 1062 25% of the total body? if not what is it 25% of?

question 1063 why are cells closer together in muscles than in connective tissues?

question 1064 what are fibrous proteins?

question 1065 can you go over these?

question 1066 it can be stoney??

question 1067 off the top of my head i can't remember what they were. "

question 1068 i'm not understanding this very well. can you explain it more?

question 1069 is there a easier way to remember all of this information?

question 1070 this term kind of confuses me. is there a better way to understand this?

question 1071 or are these layers still within us today?"

question 1072 can you explain how? i haven't taken chemistry yet.

question 1073 but i feel as if we haven't covered much that is covered in the text. i don't want to be over v

question 1074 or r they talking about something else?"

question 1075 what types of fixatives are there? will we be making any slides in our lab section?

question 1076 what does this have to do with connective tissue?

question 1077 these analogies are very helpful for visualizing the structures. can you please give us exa

question 1078 what is the most important thing to remember in this section? it seems like there is so m

question 1079 what makes up a cell junction?

question 1080 what type of coded information? similar to pain receptors?

question 1081 what is the difference between ground substance and the basement membrane?

question 1082 why is the skin other than other organs the thickest?

question 1083 cells don't ever die off?

question 1084 where can i find an example of this? it might help me understand better.

question 1085 does the function of brown fat change? are there any conditions in which people do not los

question 1086 can you explain this in terms so that we may be able to better visualize the constructio

question 1087 so the choice in cut in by personal preference or it depends on the actually thing that is b

question 1088 maybe a picture would help me understand this better?

question 1089 are they the same in any way?

question 1090 what view are we looking at here?

question 1091 are they the same in any way?

question 1092 what are some examples of the things that are filtered out?

question 1093 does the amount of each protein etc influence the physical appearance of one's face?

question 1094 meaning other tissues?

question 1095 what is exactly given? sugar pills?

question 1096 would this be the cause of fibrosis?"

question 1097 are there regulations so this doesn't happen to big drug companies?

question 1098 can you explain this more in depth?

question 1099 can you explain more of what the difference in the tissue types are?

question 1100 what is the differences?

question 1101 what is secretion?

question 1102 are there better ways to help you figure out the different types of cells that are in the bo

question 1103 do we need to know every one of the cells in fibrous connective tiissue?

question 1104 what is happening to the cartilage when wrestlers have cauliflower ear?

question 1105 do these ever become severed? if so what happens? would we stop getting signals to ou

question 1: if somethir why isn't it changed?

i feel as th but then if that everything is wrong?"

question 1113 why? is that good or bad?

question 1114 i did not know this?

question 1115 is this answer sectioning?

question 1116 could you clarify what the matrix is?

question 1117 is there other examples like these that are possible to happen?

question 1118 what does this exactly mean? i never heard this before that organs are composed of tissu

question 1119 could you please clarify this?

question 1120 is there any way possible where the anabolism and catabolism do not work hand in hand

question 1121 when does it turn into mesenchyme and why?

question 1122 "what does aristotle mean by ""supernatural causes""? does he mean gods?"

question 1123 i wonder why dissecting cadavers was banned?

question 1124 "the word ""eventually"" distracts me a little

when does this happen?

why does this happen?

i need more carification"

question 1125 how did avicenna go about constructing his textbook?

question 1126 "slides are stained with different colors/different stains arent they?

such as an ultraviolet stain thats purple?

theres also a pink stain?

can brown (ie) starvation?"

question 1152 is this any different than an action potential?

question 1153 what is the purpose of the connective tissue being loose or dense?

question 1154 is this the opposite of atrophy?

question 1155 does the fat eventually go away?

question 1156 aren't these same structures found in plants? and if so.. does the name imply similar func

question 1157 w hat happens if the nutrients pass between them? it also says tight junctions prevent ju

question 1158 why do these change. can you give further details or explain the physiology behind this?

question 1159 what causes an individual to be genetically more muscluar or have more enlargement of

question 1160 what do they mean by the embryo?

question 1161 can you give me an example of this?

question 1: author is saying that the cell splits into two different layers. one is creating the placenta anc

question 1163 does the matrix have any other job besides surrounding the cells ?

question 1164 how does this passage relate to the disease of rheumatoid arthristis? does this explain v

question 1165 explain. examples?

question 1166 do adults have any brown fat for generating heat or body temperature? or is heat gener

question 1167 how are the genes actually changing?

question 1: did they?"

question 1169 are these glands and not organs or are they considered both an organ and a gland? and v

question 1170 how did they know to migrate? what provoked them to?

question 1171 how did this happen that organs began working together?

question 1172 is this staining?

question 1173 can you go over the answer to this question?

question 1174 are we going to have to know each of these based on the pictures?

question 1175 what's another example of an organ inside of an organ?

question 1176 how do they know to perform these functions?

question 1177 does this have to do with natural selection?

question 1178 is there an easier way to distinguish the differences between the two?

question 1179 what is another example of this?

question 1180 is differentiation the way they use stem cells?

question 1181 so you are born with brown fat but over time it turns white? what caused the change?

question 1182 who declared this to be right?

question 1183 doesn't this occur with race as well?

question 1184 where are junctions found? between two organs?

question 1185 how did he come to this conclusion?

question 1186 when water becomes lets say steam...is it only oxygen or is it still oxygen and hydrogen?

question 1187 are these what fight off infections and help eliminate swelling?

question 1188 why would they make words so similar? it just confuses people.

question 1189 does an adequate protein consumption from foods effect the ability of the ground subst

question 1190 how does this happen?

question 1191 what is the difference between glucose and dextrose... are they the same?

question 1192 why is radiography still used if it's harmful to the body?

question 1193 i feel i have only heard the positives on stem cell research and not really any negatives. w

question 1194 is this bad for the body?

question 1195 are starch and glycogen very similar?

question 1196 is this passage outdated?

question 1197 is there a way to determine the difference when looking at these glands?

question 1198 hence it's name?

question 1199 so how would this be written to distinguish? do you use the names and not the molecu

question 1200 aren't these plasma cells differentiated from b cells?

question 1201 is this part of the lymphatic system?

question 1202 wil we have to be able to differentiate between these two?

question 1203 aren't all muscle cells myocytes?

question 1204 what happens then?

question 1205 is radiology always safe or are there risks with that as well?

question 1: how can practicing on animals teach surgeons how to perform on humans?"

question 1207 why does mesoderm eventually turn into mesenchyme and the other two layers don't tu

question 1: and isn't it just made out of cardiac muscle? why does an organ have to have 2+ tissue type

question 1209 how do the nutrients and wastes transfer from epithelial tissue cells to connective tissue

question 1210 what is the fluid made up of?

question 1: how(if at all) does this effect the rest of th person's body?"

question 1212 why are there three layers?

question 1: while cardiac and smooth to be involuntary? where do the nerves send the signal to skeleta

question 1214 how is this done on a living person?

question 1215 what is the root of this word and how does it relate to smooth muscle?

question 1216 is an adults internal temperture lower than a infant?

question 1217 is radiology completely safe or are there risks that go along with it as well?

question 1218 who was the first person to draw stuff like this?

question 1219 why do you have to prove something is wrong after you have already claimed it scientific

question 1: does that mean that not all cells have that?"

question 1221 how is oblique different from a cross section?

question 1222 is this for evolution?

question 1223 iam interested in this and how long does this function take to happen?

question 1224 your body stores molecules longer than a year?

question 1225 what is the rate of apoptosis? will we see slides of the process of apoptosis and who it is

question 1226 is regeneration identical from before the damage?

question 1227 is it bad for you body to get these x-rays?

question 1228 is all matrix the same or?

question 1229 our organs are derived from germ layers?

question 1230 what doest this do?

question 1231 is stratified epithelia closer or 2 layers thick or 20 layers thick normally?

question 1232 what is a long-distance signal?

question 1233 so it changes?

question 1: are they as safe and as able to be manipulated as true embryonic stem cells? what sort of te

question 1235 what does this do?

question 1236 where are these found?

question 1237 ?

question 1238 where is there more info on the subject of blood?

question 1239 where else is connective tissue found?

question 1240 what does it mean that it is too straited? what effedt does this have?

question 1241 could it last longer?

question 1: or does researchers and experimentalists have to estimate and generally guess this?"

question 1243 ?

question 1244 could you go over the concepts in this section and then pair it with pictures to train our e

question 1245 could you us visually what this looks like?

question 1246 could you go over this?

question 1247 which term is most generally used? which one is going to be most used in class and on ex

question 1: or does researchers and experimentalists have to estimate and generally guess this?"

question 1249 does this then reverse when both nostrils are being used again?

question 1250 which organs?

question 1: but i did not know that they decrease size! is there an example that explains this?"

question 1: but wouldn't those cells be too developed?"

question 1253 does the absorption of vitamin d by the skin also fall under this category of epithelial abs

question 1254 so is epithelium just another way to say epithelial tissue or is it some kind of unique epitf

question 1255 how are they different?

question 1256 is the epithelium usually found anchored to connective tissue?

question 1257 is this what causes large lymphnodes when you are sick?

question 1258 why are they two broad categories. not specific categories?

question 1: can you please explain it?"

question 1260 father of medicine-important?

question 1261 blood is a connective tissue?

question 1262 what exactly does histological fixation mean?

question 1: but is this the type of fluid that you find inside a ganglion cyst?"

question 1264 germ layers would be?

question 1265 does this include transport?

question 1: tendons cartilage predominant binding feature?"

question 1267 thats in pee right?

question 1268 is it true that when exercising your body will consume muscle before fat?

question 1269 is this the same as ground substance but with form?

question 1270 is this cutting type better to visualize more space of the tissue?

question 1271 are these plasma cells in any way related to blood plasma that is often donated to clinics

question 1272 how?

question 1273 does all the skind have the scaly and the dead ending epithelum?

question 1: how a tissue would help for that movement?"

question 1275 "it states it's not ""usually"" under consciuos control. is there an example when cardiac n

question 1: does it that it contains rbcs as well?"

question 1: then is it going to be the most abundant part?"

question 1: what causes them to contract?"

question 1279 can you see the extracellular material under a microscope?

question 1280 "when the cells are so close can anything get through them or are they more like a 'wall (

question 1: gas etc) in the ground substance?"

question 1282 are there certain tissues you cut in an l.s. section or a x.s? or can it be any tissue?

question 1283 what is the difference between extracellular fluid and interstitial fluid?

question 1284 so in any epithelial cell/tissue there are no blood cells present?

question 1285 is stratified thicker than simple?

question 1286 can having too much fat (like being obese) reduce female fertility if its at an unhealthy le

question 1287 is this were plasma comes from if you went to go donate plasma? or does it come throug

question 1288 if they were positively charged would that be bad/harmful?

question 1289 so all of these molecules are in our body? or just in our tissues? ...or does that mean the

question 1: is there a way we can explain it's significant in class?"

question 1291 does epithelium also aid in our absorption of vitamin d through the sun? isn't that a met

question 1292 are the cell bodies the only thing that can house?

question 1: it states that tissue sections are often pale. will this paleness be apparent when we are view

question 1: is there a to go over this a little more in lecture?"

question 1: or will we learn about this is lab?"

question 1: does that mean there's a part of our sphincter we don't consciously control?"

question 1297 would it be bad if digestion occured in underlying connective tissue?

question 1: can you explain its significance?"

question 1299 what causes our growth after childhood? is there another instance besides the ones cite

question 1: how do the antibodies get misguided?"

question 1301 is there any difference in how the nervous tissues and muscular tissues send electrical m

question 1302 how about in adults?

question 1303 what exactly is the matix?

question 1: is that how any abnormality can occur? with not full development?"

question 1305 does the nonfunctional tissue degenerate over time?

question 1306 is there a picture than can better detail all this information?

question 1307 how is the matrix developed?

question 1308 what happens to epithelia if there is a deficiency of mitosis?

question 1309 what colors of stain's are used the most often/ what colors bring out the best image on t

question 1310 what is the purpose of the ground substance?
question 1: however i think a picture will be very helpful"
question 1: classify and tell them apart."
question 1313 will the development of tissues be on the exam?
question 1314 how do pseudostratified columnar epithelium form in the body?
question 1315 what are the differences between cutting a tissue in the long direction versus one that is
question 1316 is nervous tissue always going to have a neuron in every sample we will have to identify?
question 1317 what is the best way to recognize the basal membrane in a microscopic image?
question 1318 how does that work?
question 1319 i dont quite understand what they mean by his or her physiology?
question 1320 how is it that lab grown tissues can be implanted into existing tissues without your body
question 1321 could epithelial tissue ever get damaged?
question 1322 how long does the child maintain the brown fat?
question 1323 "what does it mean by ""gives rise"" to?"
question 1324 what is an adjacent medium?
question 1325 so histology is the study of tissue specimens under the microscope?
question 1326 does ground substance act like cartilage?
question 1327 is there a reason to why there are two types of bone? is the spongy bone lighter to pro
question 1328 where do the names simple and stratified come from?
question 1329 what causes a cell to pick up certain stain colors and not others?
question 1330 how does blood act similar to connective tissue?
question 1: if a species lives primarily in the water is its skin more keratinized than a species that lives pr
question 1332 ?
question 1: go to the lab and then come back to that area in the body? can negative feedback be conscious?
question 1334 ?
question 1335 ?
question 1336 what is important from here?
question 1337 what is this? will it be important to remember the dates each of these people were alive
question 1338 maybe a pic would help me here?
question 1339 are our bodies also made up of compounds or are they naturally separate?
question 1340 what chemicals are used within the nerve cells to communicate?
question 1341 how do these affect water content in the body?
question 1342 how can blood be a tissue??
question 1343 what is important from this paragraph?
question 1344 all of these types of tissue contain an extracellular matrix? what about the ones that are s
question 1345 where does this information from this picture fit in?
question 1346 does starch only benefit a plant in terms of energy storage?
question 1347 how does this compare to cellulite in the body?
question 1348 can you talk more about what the matrix is?
question 1349 is there a picture to better explain this?
question 1350 what determines the amount of reserve stem cells?
question 1351 could you better explain this? its kinda hard for me to comprehend what this really is
question 1352 what is a distinct variation between the two?
question 1353 is this an important term to study? do i have to dig deep to know what it means?
question 1354 is this an important word to study? do i have to dig deep to know its meaning?
question 1355 shouldn't this decrease inflammation if the macrophages are getting rid of the cellular de
question 1356 what is the reason for this? is it for support or what other function does it serve?

question 1357 can you go over the meaning of histology?
question 1: but others to not?"
question 1: there are c if any function do these cells have? "
question 1360 i dont understand how you can have empty space?
question 1361 how do these cells know which point to start to spilt off into more specialized cells?
question 1362 where are the adult stem cells located in the adult body?
question 1363 what are some of the other things that the endoderm gives rise to?
question 1364 i am having difficulty grasping the origin and functions of fibers? how different are fibers
question 1365 is there a visible difference when the slide of different preparations are made? or do the
question 1366 what happens if they are missing an exocrine or endocrine component?
question 1367 what is anatomy?
question 1368 what is physiology?
question 1369 what is mechanical stress?
question 1370 what is anatomy?
question 1371 what is physiology?
question 1372 are pacemakers used when this involuntary control stops?
question 1373 how does it do this?
question 1374 what is palpation1?
question 1375 what is auscultation2?
question 1376 what is inspection?
question 1377 can you see the holes in the spongy bones or are they not visible to the naked eye either
question 1378 does this indicate that this epithelial tissue is keratinized or is it just a special feature of th
question 1379 what are the three germ layers?
question 1380 what is dissection?
question 1381 what are some ways?
question 1382 doe this mean that fibroblasts are in the matrix or they just synthesize and produce the g
question 1: how is an image seen (of a baby) ?"
question 1384 whats the matrix composed of?
question 1385 is this the collagen in the face and skin that skin care companies talk about when aging h:
question 1: could it also have the capability of slowing canerous spread?"
question 1387 where are they preserved?
question 1: but what is the immune system technically?"
question 1389 where did these measurements come from and would they be different if a study was dc
question 1: are lacunae just an outter covering or is it something else that i am totally missing?"
question 1391 i am really just stuck on the matrix....so is that just the extra space around the cell?
question 1392 what is the difference between ground substance and the matrix?
question 1393 is there an easier way to tell them apart?
question 1394 when does white fat take over and how does it do so?
question 1: like the hyaline and elastic cartilage. how would you best describe/differentiate these two?
question 1396 how can you?
question 1397 what are key things we should be looking for?
question 1398 ?
question 1399 what is the difference?
question 1400 easier way to tell the functions?
question 1: what attracted darwin to compare us with them and not another animal?"
question 1402 are these the same thing that are found in bones?
question 1403 then why is it so vital?

question 1404 what are the opposing view to charles darwin's theory?

question 1405 isn't this a little bit of a stretch that blood is considered a connective tissue? shouldn't th

question 1406 there seems to be so many sub points in this entire section. do we have to know all of th

question 1407 why is this not as important to know (as it's not highlighted in the text.)?

question 1408 whats the most important thing to know about all the functions to make it easier to unde

question 1409 but is it a large area of cells or is it a small patch of cells? does the size vary from place to pl

question 1410 whats the most important thing to know about all these functions for connective tissues?

question 1411 why are gap junctions absent from skeletal muscle? wouldn't it be good if at times we ha

question 1412 what exactly is this? defination is too confusing and don't know what a polysaccharide is.

question 1413 what are some major classification of glands in epithelial tissue?

question 1414 is there a way to tweak metabolism? and is this the same metabolism that many try and

question 1415 are these the most important tissues?

question 1416 but why would there be so many connective tissues?"

question 1417 is there any main underlying reason as to why this happens? say like if a person is experie

question 1418 is the repl: does this mean that cells are growing to replace the dead or damaged cells or ce

question 1419 is matrix in every tissue or only certain specific tissues?

question 1420 what would be defined large/little ? how can this be distinguished?

question 1421 what does it mean that blood is composed of more ground substance than cells?

question 1422 or is it an observation that is made significantly into a marfan syndrome sufferers lifespan?"

question 1423 does this involve osmosis in many of its processes?

question 1424 another example of this?

question 1425 is the body mostly made of connective tissue?

question 1426 what are some key points to remember from this section ?

question 1427 has any research ever been examining how a neurosoma has become shaped differently

question 1428 are the fibers what gives the tissue more strength than other connective tissues?

question 1429 why does it only have one layer?

question 1430 where else in the body does excretion happen?

question 1431 not sure what a connexon is. whats another example of this?

question 1432 how quickly does this happen and are there any symptoms or body shifts in recognizing t

question 1433 why do they use ct scans on such little injuries such as a thumb ligament injury? (previou

question 1434 how do you determine what is a neuron and what is a dendrite on nerve tissue ?

question 1435 what are the functional differences between the two?

question 1436 where can i learn more about these?

question 1437 i usually confuse the connective tissue with epithelial...is there any other way to differenti

question 1438 why are they most abundant?

question 1439 if at all?"

question 1440 why do they look so different if they are essentially similar?"

question 1441 so is anatomy technically called dissection?

question 1442 how would you tell the difference?"

question 1443 what is the difference between pseudostratified and stratified? and is this term used to d

question 1444 is this what they are using now instead of organ transplants?

question 1445 will we be talking more in depth about the subdisciplines of physiology?

question 1446 explain more on what is lacunae?

question 1447 why is it bad to have too many white blood cells ?

question 1448 is there like a physical video where we could see a 'life like' look at how this works?

question 1449 what are more examples of elastic tissues?

question 1450 what kind of injuries destroys connective tissues?

question 1451 "so they were competing with each other but ended up both becoming a credited for ""

question 1452 whats the most concrete description that we can get to differentiate between the two?

question 1453 law and fact? all three of them instead of just a hypotheses."

question 1454 all sensation is caused by nervous tissues right?

question 1455 does it speed up the rise of these things? or is it the reason it all begins?

question 1456 but many other animals can do the same as the monkey and humans.?"

question 1457 "it says ""usually"" under control. when are some times someone can control their heart?"

question 1458 what is the matrix made of?

question 1459 could we possibly see different slides of the different muscular tissue as they occur under

question 1460 why don't the cells mentioned need to be anchored to each other and matrix?

question 1461 where in the body are epithelial cells only one cell thick?

question 1462 could this be nervous?

question 1463 is there a certain chromosome affected that causes this?

question 1464 how do blood blisters work that are under the skin? and how is the scarring formed?

question 1465 without smooth muscle the food would scrape the layer of the walls in our digestive system

question 1466 whats a difference between glands and membranes ?

question 1467 so pseudostratified columnar cells all anchor in the basement membrane? is this a rule?

question 1468 how can we identify the basement membrane when viewing epithelial tissue on a slide?

question 1469 is there a easy way to remember these words or way to learn them that you suggest?

question 1470 every different type of cell has to be sectioned?

question 1471 or only those directly next to the basement membrane?"

question 1472 how does this work though?

question 1473 is this necessary for all types of cells?

question 1474 what is the significance?

question 1475 why can stem cells potentially cure many diseases?

question 1476 where can i find more information on this?

question 1477 what internal organs?

question 1478 what are some key points to remember in this section?

question 1479 how does it expel it?

question 1480 where can i find more information on this?

question 1481 sometimes the basement membrane is easy to spot and other time very difficult. is there

question 1482 is cytoplasmic protein only in skeletal muscles?

question 1483 what exactly is a matrix in a cell?

question 1484 or do internal organs lined with epithelial tissue undergo the same process?"

question 1485 but it would be nice if it was right there so you don't have to stop the flow of reading and tu

question 1486 can these different types of muscular tissue overlap one another in certain areas of the b

question 1487 are these collagen fibers what make the skin to become tighter?

question 1488 what foreign agents do they protect against?"

question 1489 but what is it or what does it look like? i'm just curious."

question 1490 do the 'ends' of this muscular tissue attach or connect with other another tissue or tissues?

question 1491 what is histological fixation and why is this done in loose connective tissue? what is an ex

question 1492 how do they just form three layers?

question 1493 why is muscular tissue the only tissue with striations?

question 1494 excitability- is it due to electrical impulse?

question 1495 but will we get to do this in lab?"

question 1496 how do they differ?"

question 1497 what kind of cells are platelets made up of? fragments from both erythrocytes and leuko

question 1498 are these the most important components of smooth muscle?

question 1499 why must the cells be connected and what happens if they are not connected are they c

question 1! flakey skin that must be scrubbed off in order to prevent infection?"

question 1501 what would faith healing be? example?

question 1502 how is this cell multiplication carried out?

question 1503 why are they the most diverse type?

question 1504 are these two things completely different?

question 1505 is this very important for us to know?

question 1506 earlier the book mentions the soles of the feet are made of keratinized epithelium. does

question 1507 could you better explain this?

question 1! there is m₁ the scar tissue will become a problem? "

question 1509 did he publish any readings on his theories at that time?

question 1510 is the pancreas the only organ that belongs to two different systems?

question 1! how do histologists make sure to cut at exactly the rite spots to garuantee good slides?"

question 1512 how do they cut it this thin?!

question 1! or a variation of these things? "

question 1514 so skin is obviously made of epithelial cells? is the integumentary system comprised mos

question 1515 what are the exceptions? do we need to know which ones are not?

question 1516 does epithelial tissue do something similar to this in the liver?

question 1517 how do cytoplasmic protein filaments create striations to contract muscle?

question 1! etc.)?"

question 1! etc.)?"

question 1520 aka trabecular bone. why doesnt this mention it by this name?

question 1521 dont completely understand how to identify transitional epithelium from squamous epitl

question 1522 why is it that golbet cells only tend to appear in coulumnar epithelium?

question 1523 what exactly makes it involuntary? fascinating.

question 1524 how well received was his publication at that time period?

question 1525 what are some of the academy that they have today?

question 1! do ethics come into play?"

question 1527 so the sweat glands in the armpits differ from the sweat glands you would find on the res

question 1528 whats a more common name?

question 1529 what makes lacunae unique?

question 1530 what other kinds of functions are there?

question 1531 could we cover more on cell junctions and the complications involved in the lack of prop

question 1532 where can i find more pictures on this?

question 1533 where can i find more slides of this?

question 1534 where can i find more slides on this?

question 1535 how long does muscle tissue atrophy/regeneration take to occur?

question 1536 where can i get another example of this?

question 1537 are the nutrients a bit like data packages that give information about the cells they are tr

question 1538 is ground substance only found in connective tissue?

question 1539 is this present in all types of tissue? does it have any importance?

question 1540 this section confuses me. can you give more visual examples?

question 1! what's an easy way to do it?"

question 1542 let's say something is made up of 20% scar tissue and 80% it's normal tissue can that tissi

question 1543 why do infants and children need ore brown fat than adults do?

question 1! specifically etc.)?"

question 1545 whats an easier way to remember each function?

question 1546 what happens when the signals arent sent properly?

question 1547 why are the cells much shorter?

question 1! can the pa as a snap on a pair of pants would?"

question 1549 why use the term germ as if bacterial?

question 1550 is this what gives you the urge to urinate?

question 1551 is this what gives you the urge to urinate?

question 1552 what are these and why do they happen?

question 1553 does the artificial coloring of the histological sections affect the sample negatively?

question 1554 are there any more features of connective tissues that are good to know?

question 1555 what does fiber do within the tissue?

question 1! please?"

question 1! but this co such as the controversy: did we evolve from animals or atom like structures or g

question 1558 how can you differentiate between simple columnar and psudostratified under a micosc

question 1559 how much do we need to know about these three molecules tha make up the ground sul

question 1560 what is te difference between reticular tissue and reticulare fibers?

question 1561 what is the difference?

question 1562 is there more images of the different types of epithelia so i can become more familiar wii

question 1563 do tight junctions ever malfunction and allow proteins to travel farther than they should?

question 1564 it was surprised to see how many types of epithelium actually existing. would you consid

question 1565 i'm having a hard time understanding this section. is there another image that relates all

question 1566 how does the tissue change from simple cuboidal epithelium to stratified squamous epitl

question 1567 what is the difference between smooth muscle and visceral muscle?

question 1568 are cell junctions visible under the microscope?

question 1569 where can i find more information on specifics things that each layer gives rise to?

question 1570 i'm having problems learning and remembering these. could you go over them like you d

question 1571 do adults have any brown fat?

question 1572 to what extent are the cells of other tissue types excitable?

question 1573 in what situations is it under conscious control?

question 1574 do specific stem cells have the potential to differentiate into specific types of mature cell

question 1! what causes people to carry excessive amounts of weight on their bodies? where/how is thi

question 1576 does adipose tissue look different in different parts of the body? or is it generally commc

question 1577 is there other examples of this?

question 1578 so connective tissues are also bones?

question 1579 does brown fat disapear in adults?

question 1580 is it really difficult to tell the difference? are there pictures that show the difference betw

question 1! or does it depend on the person?"

question 1582 so even fat or adipose tissue is connective tissue?

question 1583 does ground substance only consist of macromolecules?

question 1584 can tissue that has lost sensation in it grow or regenerate back?

question 1585 what did it mean he questioned?

question 1586 how does dead skin cells on our surfaces protect us ?

question 1! how can we tell when only some tissue cells touch the basement membrane while some do

question 1588 doed this matrix part of our body have a higher than blood oxygen level?

question 1589 so do i form plasma cells near my ankle whenever i sprain it playing basketball?

question 1590 what else had he invented?

question 1591 what does it mean by dense regular and irregular?

question 1592 "how do the ""sheets"" look like?"

question 1593 whats the difference between this and cancer?

question 1594 what are musculoskeletal stresses??

question 1595 what happens if they aren't anchored to each other? does it simply stunt the growth of t

question 1! for protect secretion and absorç maybe muscle tissue would require densly packed cells ir

question 1597 at what stage in development does this occur? what do they mean by germ layers? what

question 1598 why is this debatable? is this because there are short and tall cells?

question 1! or distinguish them?"

question 1600 is there a certain process that occurs when the cells are developing that determines whic

question 1601 why do babies need brown fat as opposed to regular fat?

question 1602 is there a purpose for pseudostratification that is different from simple and stratified?

question 1603 why would blood be considered part of the connective tissue when it is free flowing and

question 1! if the chen do the tissues get damaged?"

question 1605 what is the function of excitability in nervous tissues? why is it important?

question 1606 what are intercalated disks?

question 1607 how were these primary tissues first named?

question 1608 are there any tissues in the body that do not change over time? which ones?

question 1609 are these the cells taken out of the body when/if you donate plasma to a blood center?

question 1610 at what low level of bodyfat do women begin to have problems with childbirth?

question 1611 what then causes the muscle to become long or relaxed?

question 1612 some skin care products contain hyaluronic acid. does this increase moisture inside cells

question 1! the cells ar is this because the cell junction isn't working properly? allowing the cells to divic

question 1614 "what does this mean ""houses the nucleus and most other organelles?"""

question 1! but now how each thing was named."

question 1! why is it under such controversy? "

question 1617 isnt this the role of the lymphatic system?

question 1618 do neurons send long-distance signals? what is a long-distance signal?

question 1619 what would happen if these membranes were covered with kenatinized stuff? whould it r

question 1620 what is it that happens when a kidney is not functional anymore? does the absorption an

question 1621 why is this? can you explain?

question 1622 aren't stem cells used for abortions?

question 1623 aren't stem cells used for abortions?

question 1624 aren't stem cells used for abortions?

question 1625 aren't stem cells used for abortions?

question 1626 aren't stem cells used for abortions?

question 1! and it's not as easy to burn fat. does that mean that fat cells are more abundant?"

question 1628 what exactly is meant by matrix (extracellular material)?

question 1629 they only describe lacunae as little cavaties - but where? i'd like a little more explanation

question 1630 bones are tissue?!

question 1631 what is meant by extracellular material?

question 1632 explain?

question 1633 what does the term mode mean?

question 1634 when someone has a heart disease what happens in the aeoral tissue?

question 1635 what is the reason for a tumor growing are there patterns in tissue that would should fut

question 1636 what can different tissues change to?

question 1637 i knew that the ears and nose were made of cartilage but i did not know the adam's appli

question 1638 would this be the same process for twins?

question 1639 but i'm curious if there is more structures like the basement membrane throughout our body?

question 1640 could you go over the different types and how to tell them apart from one another?

question 1641 show an example?

question 1642 it is still hard what are some specific things to look for?"

question 1643 wouldn't gap junctions be necessary in muscles for all the cells to work together or are they?

question 1644 but is it apparent in any other areas?"

question 1645 how can this happen?

question 1646 how can it simply transform?

question 1647 is bone marrow identified with tissues?

question 1648 any other ways besides the table to learn more about the tissue classes?

question 1649 is there another example of a tissue that can change?

question 1650 is there anything in our world today that is being worked upon or experimented with to help?

question 1651 what's stroma?

question 1652 any other examples?

question 1653 what will we need to know about the history and advancements of science for the test?

question 1654 i did not know that you could ingest substances to get a visual for hollow organs. i would love to see that.

question 1655 stem cells are always a touchy subject. are we going to go into the ethics of it?

question 1656 what does stony in consistency mean and can it be seen in slides? will this confuse us and make it harder to identify?

question 1657 can you reword this? does this mean that the matrix houses the nutrients and waste from the cells?

question 1658 is this similar to or the same as formaldehyde?

question 1659 what kind of tool do they use to do such minute cutting?

question 1660 i don't understand this?

question 1661 why these two languages?

question 1662 what countries are included?

question 1663 why?

question 1664 could you go into further detail of these three layers and their purpose?

question 1665 why is this? is it because of the stress that the connective tissue places on the epithelial cells?

question 1666 how many cells does a person have?

question 1667 how do they know?

question 1668 why does this occur?

question 1669 is it widespread than all other tissue types?

question 1670 what fat is better for the body?

question 1671 good to know. can you name more locations for keratinized epithelia other than the skin?

question 1672 how much in adult?

question 1673 why not these?

question 1674 why since it's involuntary does it lack striations? why does that determine whether it has striations?

question 1675 how is this muscle easy to identify on a slide?

question 1676 epithelial nervous and connective?"

question 1677 cd 8 t cells etc... are located?"

question 1678 is fat considered a connective tissue?

question 1679 important to know or not?

question 1680 is this why people try stem cell replication and research? is because they have potential to differentiate?

question 1681 what is the difference between these two types of cells?

question 1682 is there plasma donations used to help immunocompromised people?

question 1683 are these just located in fibrous connective tissue?

question 1684 i am confused about the matrix? could you talk more about it?

question 1685 should this be memorized?

question 1686 what is this?

question 1687 since connective tissue includes adipose tissue does that mean that fat is consider a conr

question 1688 is this the only way to tell the difference? i mean they all kind of look similar.

question 1689 why is skin cancer less rare in dark-skinned people? how come the pigmentation of our s

question 1690 why do the muscle tissues look some out different?

question 1691 #name?

question 1692 any easier ways to remember the types of bonds?

question 1693 will this be on our test?

question 1694 can you explain this in different terms?

question 1695 is there a picture of this we can see as an example?

question 1696 is there ever a time when tissue cant be repaired?

question 1697 i don't really understand this. is there a different picture of it some where?

question 1698 is this only found in the epidermis? where else would it be beneficial to be water repeller

question 1699 so how would you classify blood?

question 1700 "for this phrase is the ""deep layer"" inner or outer? i have seen dep mean both in and o

question 1701 what do they do?

question 1702 is there a picture of this some where?

question 1703 but do all the other tussues we are learning going to fall under these catagories as well? or :

question 1704 so does adult tissue look different from children's tissue?

question 1705 i don't know this question? does anyone understand. i guess i don't know how to distingi

question 1706 i don't know this question? does anyone understand. i guess i don't know how to distingi

question 1707 does every tissue have a basement membrane?

question 1708 what is a collagen fiber?

question 1709 is there any elements that have the same biological and physical half-life?

question 1710 still fuzzy on the differnce. is it that mixtures are blended but not combined and compou

question 1711 im guessing to conserve heat?

question 1712 are we going to need a good comphrenson on these types of molecules or just general a

question 1713 but when \ does it have an effect on depending on how deep the tatto artist puts it? or whe

question 1714 but when \ does it have an effect on depending on how deep the tatto artist puts it? or whe

question 1715 how come?

question 1716 where can i find more information about keratinized?

question 1717 this is a lot of informaiton. any sugestions on how to remember the important stuff for tf

question 1718 why would the body choose to replace damaged tissue with non functional tissue rather

question 1719 can you describe how they differ in greater detail?

question 1720 what does it mean by 'gives rise' to it?

question 1721 could i get another example of this?

question 1722 i don't understand what this means. how come it is bad?

question 1723 i don't really understand this. how can it be 2 dimentional?

question 1724 important. could i have mor examples?

question 1725 i feel like this is very debatable and would like more information on this?

question 1726 make up or anything else of the cells closer to the connective tissue that lets them go throu

question 1727 what would cause them to stop receiving these growth factors?

question 1728 why are these cells an exception?

question 1729 could we go over what lacunae does and what it looks like?

question 1730 what else is is and example of evolution of organism?

question 1731 important to rember could we also go over what the matrix is a little more?

question 1732 could we go over the different layers of the skin more?

question 1733 really? i didnt know that some people lack some of the most important organs
question 1734 what is a spleen? is it by the kidney?
question 1735 what is this?
question 1736 i'm curious how metabolism affects your weight? if you're trying to gain weight how wou
question 1737 why is the latin language used primarily when it comes to anatomical terminology?
question 1738 if eponyms doesn't tell an individual the significance of a structure why don't they chang
question 1739 how was this theory created?
question 1: but why is it now called ct scan?"
question 1: how do they go about minimizing the chances of getting skin cancer?"
question 1742 is this describing what the serous fluid is? if not what is it
question 1743 did not know tongue and esophagus lack the surface layer of dead cells?
question 1744 is this the only difference between the atoms?
question 1745 so is the energy required to break down these substances related to how much calories a
question 1746 when is it useful to view an oblique section?
question 1747 are ligaments and tendons tissues?
question 1: blood is considered a type of tissue?"
question 1749 do we need to know the type of fibers for tests?
question 1750 is this the strongest muscle?
question 1751 would there be more informartion in an individual scientific fact since in a theory you sti
question 1752 why would the cells start off to full and then become squashed at the top and then die?
question 1753 what is the need for lacunae?
question 1754 i am confused about what comparative anatomy is and how it is different. it says the stuc
question 1755 what is a fusiform cell and what is ground substance?
question 1756 how can one cell turn into another?
question 1757 "so does this mean one thing affects another which in turn cause another thing to be affe

1. in the bc and it talks: does anyone agree or disagree?

3 and 4. negative feedback is a constant process of maintaining homeostasis and positive feedback is a r
question 1758 how can you tell the difference between the keratinized and nonkeratinized epithelium k
question 1759 how can you spot these on a picture? what do they look like?
question 1760 how can you spot these in a picture?
question 1761 what is fixation?
question 1762 what is the difference between a merocrine gland and a holocrine gland? are their any pl
question 1: atrophy was not considered in a form of tissue death. why is that?"
question 1764 are these layers present in all living organisms?
question 1765 wasn't this done to some extent in the case sample where a portion of the patient's sto
question 1766 how are epethial cells form in the body to get different shapes?
question 1767 is there a better explanation as to what trace elements are?
question 1768 is their an organell in epethial cells much like that found in plant cells that can use the e
question 1769 what is the best way to establish the difference between the different components of fib
question 1: cardiac and smoot how do physical therapists or doctors conclude just by outside apper
question 1771 can we discuss this a bit more?
question 1772 where in the adult body do stem cells occur?
question 1773 it seems like a story to me! should we memorize it?
question 1774 "could we do another quiz on tissue identification tomorrow?

if you could that would be better."

question 1: but the way it was phrased on the connect quiz didn't make it easier to understand."

question 1776 definition?

question 1777 is this kind of like a joint?

question 1: could you

incorporate information on why the types of tissue

present in 1 how does their

structure relate to the necessary function for each

layer of the skin?"

question 1779 can you feel this?

question 1: is that why we should have more in our diet?"

question 1781 this would help the scar to heal well?

question 1: but good to know!"

question 1783 it says adhesion cling to another and cohesion cling to each other...isnt that the same?

question 1: does it start out as protein and water. can they be something else?"

question 1: are there health implications that this will specifically cause due to having the wrong cells in

question 1: sort of like fat. does any cartilage serve a storage function?"

question 1787 do different types of tissues tend to be sectioned on different planes? or would you sect

question 1788 what are the advantages of being psuedostratified vs just simple or stratified?

question 1: which was explained as the cause of inflammation at wound sites and such. is this another

question 1: but i'm not understanding what they actually are other then providing rigidity? to the matri

question 1791 do glial cells serve any purpose other than to supporting the nuerons?

question 1792 if the cause of the change in type of epithelium is removed whie these membranes conve

question 1793 picture or diagram of the matrix?

question 1794 gives rise?

question 1795 what happens when you have swollen glands?

question 1: do bones have multiple central canals?"

question 1797 is the embryonic tissuse more like stem cells?

question 1798 what does histology mean?

question 1: how much of this therapy is too much and will the therapy more so be harmful to the indivi

question 1800 if cells are artificially colored. what is the true color of cells then?

question 1801 how does sectioning a cell or body parts at certain angle gives you a more better view of

question 1802 "in response to hanna's comment:

what is the reasoning for cutting tissues in different sections such as longitudinal or perpendicular?

--

cutting the a tissue cut like there is different magnifications on a microscope. it is different ways of view

question 1803 will we have to know locations of each tissue in the body for all the tissues for the test?

question 1: do they pr is it like body temperature?"

question 1805 does this mean that muscle that moves the body is the skeletal muscles?

question 1: then does or will is die and be replaced?"

question 1807 most of the the body is composed of epithelial tissue??

question 1808 who would be considered the most important founder of the theory of atoms? who is m

question 1809 who is the most important person to remember in this passage?

question 1810 do isotopes produce a significantly different reaction in the body or change anything?

question 1811 because they are not performing any specialized functions yet is that why anyone's stem

question 1812 i am so interested in stem cell research! why is it such an ethical and political issue?? i kn

question 1813 how is that possible?

question 1814 is it possible to use adult stem cells for cancer treatment even though they're only mostly

question 1815 how do we differentiate between this type of tissue and others if it can run in different d

question 1816 how are these different types of cells form?

question 1817 i always thought that epithelial tissues were the most abundant. i'm curious why connect

question 1818 who would thought that connective tissue is capable of doing so much for the body?

question 1819 how does having fibrous connective tissue help macrophages and leukocytes fight off pat

question 1820 how are cells excited?

question 1821 i'm curious how an injury to a muscle tissue would look like under a microscope?

question 1822 but not all ions are electrolytes?
can we see them in a microscope?"

question 1827 silly question... would it be dangerous to still drink the wine? does the amount of vinegar

question 1828 can we have examples of catalysts?

question 1829 does this relate to anabolic steroids?

question 1830 it seems imperative to remain objective. how does one eliminate bias and subjective inform

question 1831 can you give another example of this?

question 1832 which i believe is no longer considered just a ""theory"" but is accepted as evidence. i start

question 1833 findings harms what it is caused by?"

question 1834 causes treatments?"

question 1835 do we have to understand sieverts?

question 1836 should we memorize the table of electrolytes?

question 1837 can you give an example of these energies at work in the human body?

question 1838 could you better explain the differences and how they work together?

question 1839 i was intrigued at the mouse with the human ear attached to its back. is this real? and ho

question 1840 can we discuss what factors contribute to a tumor becoming malignant or benign?

question 1841 what is the most complex organism/tissue/body part that has been engineered with sten

question 1842 what kind of proteins?

question 1843 can we dis that is the when we talk about stem cells in class?"

question 1844 much similar to what we did in lecture on wednesday?"

question 1845 where the what they etc.?"

question 1846 how??

question 1847 what is this mean??

question 1848 "i don't understand what is ""ground substance""?"

question 1849 are sports drinks the best way to replenish lost electrolytes? are there other ways to rep

question 1850 what are some signs of blood acidosis? how can a person reverse the acidosis?

question 1851 what are specific examples of poisons that can be treated in this manner?

question 1852 does a diabetic produce more glycogen than a non-diabetic person if their blood glucose lev

question 1853 since it only takes 1 molecule does that mean the trace minerals we learned about earlie

question 1854 are the differences so tiny that they dont make a real difference?"

question 1855 where does cilia push things to. do conaminates like dirt and dust get pushed our of the t

question 1856 do the medications that treat cholesterol primarily try and block the synthesis of cholest

question 1857 is that like the spindle fibers that connect to the centrioles in cell division?

question 1858 what are sources of palmitic and linoleic acid?

question 1859 but how is it that radiation can directly be the cause of death?"

question 1860 "how (if at all) is this related to a ""food calorie""?"

question 1861 what is the function of colloids in the body?

question 1862 ??

question 1863 ?

question 1864 do i have to remember all the locations of every single tissue?

question 1865 important to know dates and names?

question 1866 what is the best way to remember(memorize) all of the 10 types of connective tissue?

question 1867 should we know eq?

question 1868 what would happen if an individual was starving? how would the glycogen react in this si

question 1869 how important is this caculation/understanding to the course?

question 1870 so do plants/minerals have smooth coat? does this apply to all types of cells in animal?

question 1871 same thing as dehydration synthesis?

question 1872 if everyone has chemically unique glycocalyx how do they use it for transplant compatibi

question 1873 what are some of the clinical treatments for a person with cf?

question 1874 what are examples of cases where it was clinically necessary to give a person hypertonic

question 1875 are there diseases caused by a dysfunction of the sodium-potassium pumps?

question 1876 and is it proficient in waste removal?"

question 1877 so calcium is necessary for smooth muscle to contract..?

question 1878 how common is this?

question 1879 so side a would always be greater than side b even in equilibrium because of the hydrost

question 1880 do bacterial cells have a repair mechanism?

question 1881 importat to know names and dates?

question 1882 can you give more examples of chemical elements?

question 1883 why does this matter?

question 1884 or by causing molecules to internally break apart by forcing them to eject their own electroi

question 1885 is this the the only advantage of using a percent concentration over a molarity when disc

question 1886 please explains how they differ?

question 1887 what exactly is the definition of heat? is it just described as something that causes an inc

question 1888 what is this. i cannot find information on it?

question 1889 where can we learn more about the effects of specific low energy and high energy radiat

question 1890 does this variation have anything to do with the difference in the functional groups on th

question 1891 this is why gatorade is such a great drink to have with physical activity? "

question 1892 i was just wondering what is meant by turning the activity on and off. is this in reference

question 1893 such as col suspensior and emuls but where can we find some more? "

question 1894 can this term be defined in a nother way?

question 1895 what was the name of his theory?

question 1896 can you give another example of this? it is a little confusing.

question 1897 hydrogen l and polar covalent bonds?"

question 1898 how are these determined?

question 1899 usinf weight per volume how do you tell which solution is more concentrated than the of

question 1900 can you give an example of mechanical pressure?

question 1901 are there any biological examples?

question 1902 what do we need to know about these functions?

question 1903 what do we need to know about these?

question 1904 do we have to know how to draw these structures?

question 1905 can you go over this and other charts?

question 1906 can you explain more about polar and non polar?

question 1907 could you go over these structures?

question 1908 philospher physicists etc.. throu or just the concepts for this chapter; names being more c

question 1909 water...wit is it possible to have too many? does the body dispose of extras or are there har

question 1910 what is the best way to remember which elements have more ionied forms and is it som

question 1911 is there more that we should research about the van de waals force as it seems that is pl:
question 1! if we happ should we or will studying every detail of this chapter suffice?"
question 1913 is it important to remember who discovered what and when?
question 1914 is that the weight of a cell? is this important information?
question 1915 what is the process of oxidation?
question 1916 is this what distinguished conjugated carbohydrates from the other types?
question 1917 at what period in time were cell shapes discovered?
question 1! columnar cells are unstable?"
question 1919 do i have to remember how to draw those chains ?
question 1920 what makes water such a great solvent?
question 1921 how much time will we be spending learning the basics of these chemistry terms and fu
question 1922 what reactions are found to be the most common between elements?
question 1923 what's the difference between organic chemistry and regular chemistry?? or is there no :
question 1924 why is it that only some are based on latin names?
question 1925 even if its only 4% of the body weight?
question 1926 does this go along with the molarity?
question 1927 which enzymes?
question 1928 does this go along with balancing chemical reactions like when you have to equal out the
question 1929 what happens if humans are to touch radioactive material?
question 1930 why are electrolytes the key element that people drink when they are sick?
question 1931 what is the formula to get molecular weight?
question 1932 how many covalent bonds can be made with elements from the periodic table?
question 1933 what other elements have this same effect?
question 1934 oct=8 ?
question 1935 medicine that you recieve?
question 1936 how much organic chemistry will we need to know?
question 1937 are the enzymes also affected by temperature. i know that temperature is also a catalyst
question 1938 encoded in our dna right?
question 1939 so the difference between adhesion and cohesion is just the molecules?
question 1940 can you give another example of this?
question 1941 why does iodine help see the cells?
question 1942 is the keratinized part the part that gives skin it's color?
question 1! where can i find more information on them?"
question 1944 so a suspensions is when they dont mix?
question 1945 is carbon the only versatile one?
question 1! the atom c so why would it tend to gain more electrons? i would think that it wouldn't have
question 1947 how much of a priority is disorder? will we cover this more in lecture?
question 1948 is this important to remember?
question 1949 so how does high intake of idoine affect our thyroid?
question 1950 "does the water ""bond"" with the floor and that's why it takes so long for it to evaporate
question 1951 would 1 kilocalorie be the amount of energy it takes for one kilgoram to raise 1 degree c:
question 1952 is all of the negativity associated with high fructose corn syrup unjustified because the bc
question 1953 what is the percentage of lipid to protein in a ldl?
question 1! would the hotter person perform better or would it not make much of a difference? "
question 1955 confused?
question 1956 why do nearly all cells have an antiport that continually removes na from the cell and brii
question 1957 why are so many calories used each day in order to maintain this cycle of action? why do

question 1958 why is this?
question 1959 can you give an example of this? is a moiety when a proteoglycan and a glycolipid is form
question 1! right?"
question 1961 i'm confused - not only electrons? why hydrogen atoms? what characteristic do they pos
question 1! but i do want to know
if they have specific functions or have a significant importance to our bodies?"
question 1963 what are isomers again?
question 1964 what are isomers again?
question 1965 may i please have more examples?
question 1966 why?
question 1967 can i have some more examples?
question 1968 is water usually considered the solute or the solvent? or can it be both?
question 1969 is there a simpler definition?
question 1! can we go into more detail and examples?"
question 1971 which elements are most important to remember?
question 1972 which of these are most important to remember?
question 1973 how does this work?
question 1! how much faster?"
question 1975 is this the same as a condensation?
question 1! with what molecules and chemical reactions can occur?"
question 1977 can you show a picture (example) of octet rule?
question 1! is this because it's at a lower dose? how does it just attack the cancerous cells?"
question 1979 having an example of a water is very broad and easy. are there any other examples that c
question 1980 how come there are in latin and not in english? did they originate the periodic table or jus
question 1981 i know it says its mixtures of chemicals but is it also made of compounds or are humans r
question 1982 if something is hydrophobic can you do something to it to make it hydrophilic? or does th
question 1983 what else is considered to be in the catabolism and anabolism categories?
question 1984 where can i find examples of this?
question 1985 can i have some examples of this?
question 1! now its saying 60 seconds. i may be confused but can you expand on this?"
question 1987 why is this number based off of an atom of carbon-12?
question 1! going to be on our exams?"
question 1! why do th ϵ then the atom should behave differently as well."
question 1990 how much do these factors really play in the 25% range given and how do they change th
question 1991 what is their main purpose?
question 1992 where?
question 1! could you explain it/ give an example?"
question 1! why haven't humans developed enzymes to digest it?"
question 1! increasing surface area?"
question 1! what is the equation to measure speed of diffusion?"
question 1! that makes it visible with the light microscope? or is there a different reason its the only on
question 1998 how does that work?
question 1999 do i have to memorize the dates?
question 2! but they often turn out to be cuboidal instead of squamous."
question 2001 how are we supposed to measure cells in lab to this degree?
question 2002 are we to see the nucleus in each of the cells we examine in class?
question 2003 is this the largest single cell in the body then?

question 2004 there is so much information here. what is important to know?

question 2005 do humans have a cellulose?

question 2006 what is the correct amount of adipose tissue or fat a human needs without being overwe

question 2007 do we need to memorize the amino acids and peptides for the labs or class? if not what

question 2008 how many kinds of cells do animals and/or other mammals have?

question 2009 what is key to remember here? should we be able to label and blank cell or just know the

question 2010 where would we see flagella?"

question 2011 do other animal or plant cells have a plasma membrane?

question 2012 will we need to know conversions like this one?

question 2013 how many organelles are in a single cell? do they differ between cell to cell?

question 2014 what in the human body does ph effect? and what is more common acidic or basic?

question 2015 so how does this cytoskeleton work? i assume it isnt solid and like the human skeleton is

question 2016 so how does this cytoskeleton work? i assume it isnt solid and like the human skeleton is

question 2017 how much percentage of atp is synthesized in the mitochondra? what about other methc

question 2018 easier way to remember these?

question 2019 where can i find more info on this?

question 2020 what happens if an atom is not electically neutral?

question 2021 never knew that."

question 2022 can someone elaborate a little more on this? this is so interesting to know why we need

question 2023 why is this so?

question 2024 what's calcitrol?

question 2025 what does chemistry have to do with anatomy?

question 2026 can this be elaborated more?

question 2027 more info?

question 2028 do we have to know this?

question 2029 what do we have to know about this?

question 2030 so what wouldbe an example of potential energy?

question 2031 is kinetic the same as regular energy? any type of movement?

question 2032 "so this has to do with why people like to let their wine ""breath""?"

question 2033 where can i find more info on this?

question 2034 where is this in the book?

question 2035 was the x-ray always known to be an example of ionizing radiation? or were there instan

question 2036 did people at the time attribute her death to her work with radiation? or did they just be

question 2037 protoplasm was dveloped from cytology?

question 2038 how?

question 2039 what makes an isotope unstable?

question 2040 is a free radical a unstable element or something like it?

question 2041 so is the plasma membrane a part of the cells surface or is it just considered a unit?

question 2042 are there other examples of how ph disturbances in the body have negative physiological

question 2043 will this observation change with time when another scientist discovers other pathways

question 2044 are there more examples of physiological functions of kinetic energy?

question 2045 so it stiffens the membrane making it hard for things to move around?

question 2046 how do they play a vital role and where are they found?

question 2047 this differs throughout each individual human right?

question 2048 can this be re-explained?

question 2049 is this on a molecule level like cohesion?

question 2050 i cannot find rna polymerase?

question 2051 i don't understand the term semiconservative?
question 2052 please."
question 2053 any more really important examples?
question 2054 it's kind of hard to understand."
question 2055 who knew simple water had so much complexity to it?
question 2056 is it really necessary we know this kind of information?
question 2057 what is important to know from this?
question 2058 what exactly is this?
question 2059 is this true of all elements?
question 2060 when identifying atomic structures how do you determine the polarity and the direction
question 2061 how does water do this? would there be a more effective substance?
question 2062 why are there more hydrogen atoms than carbon? how does it effect the different carbo
question 2063 what impact does this have to everyday life?
question 2064 can the ph of a body cause a drug to do the oposite its intended effect?
question 2065 can you explain further?
question 2066 is this a symbiotic relationship?
question 2067 why don't we classify these cells as polygonal if thats how they really appear when uncut
question 2068 why would the membrane need to be stiffened or loosened?
question 2069 is this essentially saying that tonicity is dependent on both the concentration of solute parti
question 2070 what protiens are tissues made up of?
question 2071 what types of tissue are more frequently found in the body?
question 2072 what can we do to preserve connective tissue and make sure it stays healthy?
question 2073 is it possible to experience an overload of electrolytes? if so what occurs?
question 2074 do all connective tissues have single cell nuclei if a nuclii at all?
question 2075 i wonder how many unknown elements are in our own galaxy?
question 2076 are there some molecules that restrict the use of solvency? like a virus or bacterium that
question 2077 when will we need to know the significane of reaction rates in molecules? does this have
question 2078 will we be learning more about the structure and function of dna and rna?"
question 2079 how much/quantity of carbohydrates does the body need? does the fat in our bodies pri
question 2080 will you discuss this in detail during class? the text becomes exhausting to understand aft
question 2081 "what happens when the ""voltage"" cannot create excitable tissues?"
question 2082 why is it that some individuals take a much long times to heal from a surface wound thar
question 2083 or is this just a general overview?"
question 2084 what is an example of oxygen not being available?
question 2085 it is thought that...? does that mean it isnt nessarily true?
question 2086 i don't really understand what they mean by isotopes?
question 2087 fermentati aerobic re: etc?"
question 2088 fermentati aerobic re: etc?"
question 2089 why none on skin to keep it from drying out in winter?
question 2090 is this like a tube?
question 2091 i find the information in this section to be very difficult to understand. would you be able
question 2092 reduction makes it sound like it is looking something. why is it called reduction if it's gain
question 2093 reduction makes it sound like it is looking something. why is it called reduction if it's gain
question 2094 if we are l: how much does it affect cell processes? "
question 2095 why is it 105 degrees? it is always this exact angle(no varients)?
question 2096 does that r or should all their nutrients/electrolytes come from their diet? "
question 2097 so does that mean that our body get electrolytes from sources we get calcium from?

question 2098 now i understand why dr. oz says antioxidants help prevent aging. my question is what if

question 2099 what is considered a raw material?

question 2100 when does this develop?

question 2101 is this one of the reasons why we get fevers when our bodies are trying to get rid of sick?

question 2102 we should remember all these?

question 2103 does that include when you're dehydrated? how low can the percentage be before it gets to

question 2104 what is the relation to chemistry with this? how can you compare to molecules being so

question 2105 why is this?

question 2106 will you go over this in lecture?

question 2107 ok but what happens after a collision?

question 2108 how does it release this energy?

question 2109 what's another example of synthesis reactions?

question 2110 is there importance in the length?

question 2111 so does the smooth er help long-term drug users?

question 2112 the definition of both monomers and polymers is not clear to me and i'm finding it difficult

question 2113 how come the noncoding dna isn't just replaced with the other dna that actually has a function

question 2114 why does it swell up?

question 2115 so how are the pictures supposed to help us identify cells if we don't know what direction

question 2116 splicing? can i get an example of a gene coding for many proteins?

question 2117 this is pretty crazy. being relevant to a person's susceptibility to nonhereditary diseases?

question 2118 so exactly how many functions does cilia have and where are they all located?

question 2119 what happens if these become damaged and can't filter out the foreign invaders?

question 2120 like what?

question 2121 what is this measurement?

question 2122 can you explain more on what is valence electrons?

question 2123 what can happen if your ph becomes imbalanced or out of the norm?

question 2124 this is a lot of information here and i'm confused as to what are the key points to remember

question 2: or will we be learning about that later?"

question 2126 there is never a case where is an error uncaught?

question 2127 when going to have an x-ray does this mean that radiation does not leave your body for a

question 2128 i would like more information on this and does it mean that this topic is not significant because

question 2129 what does this mean?

question 2130 could explain this a little more?

question 2131 only hydrogen atoms are transferred in a reaction?

question 2132 they seem pretty much to do the same thing but what i'm not understanding is how are they

question 2133 could you explain more on adhesion and cohesion?

question 2134 what about animal cells and the different kinds of cell in animal body?

question 2: what would happen if it did?"

question 2136 is this because of the x chromosomes? i'm a little confused. please explain traits.

question 2137 is this what they put in gatorade?

question 2138 could you explain this in further detail?

question 2139 could you show a karyotype and explain a pair or two and how they are related to the mitochondria

question 2: at what point would they become hazardous themselves?"

question 2: it would seem so. how would a reaction even occur without a catalyst?"

question 2: the concept of half-life?"

question 2143 can we discuss oxidation/reduction reactions in more detail in lecture?

question 2144 can you go into more depth about free-radicals? i think they are more complex than the

question 2145 are diabetics affected differently from glucose vs fructose vs galactose?
question 2146 is this the only thing that has the ability to do work? are there other factors?
question 2147 where does the avogadro number arise from? why is 6.023×10^{23} significant?
question 2148 can you please explain electrolyte concentration?
question 2149 why are they easy to prepare?
question 2: cant they be based on something else?"
question 2151 what do fructose and galactose provide?
question 2152 what causes saturated fats to be more harmful than unsaturated fats?
question 2153 i don't understand the difference between a suspension and a mixture. are the elements
question 2154 i am confused on what is going on here? can you please explain it?
question 2155 can you please go over examples in class of how to better understand this concept?
question 2156 this section is very complex. can you explain second messengers in a better way for us to
question 2157 this is how the atom came about? because of him?
question 2158 this is how the atom came about? because of him?
question 2159 so margarine is worse than butter?
question 2160 why don't they have a charge?
question 2161 does this vary from brand to brand?
question 2162 the glycocalyx is interesting. what types of cell-adhesion molecules enable cells to adhere
question 2163 what is in a fat to make it not dissolve in water?
question 2: are men or women more prone to cancer?"
question 2165 what's an example?
question 2166 is biotin a protein too? or is that just a vitamin supplement?
question 2167 is biotin a protein too? or is that just a vitamin supplement?
question 2168 "in response to neva's comment:
why is skin cancer less rare in dark-skinned people? how does the pigmentation of our skin influence o
--

long-term but because it can help protect itself better than a person who has a lighter skin complexion.
question 2169 can you explain this more?
question 2170 so basically free radicals create more free radicals? this is unclear to me.
question 2171 i am having difficulty with these two terms. i keep mixing them up. is there a simple way
question 2: how important is it to identifying each of the three classifications involving mixtures of other
question 2173 can you give some examples of what can deviate the pH change in our blood?
question 2174 this section is particularly difficult to understand. are there parts of it more important than
question 2175 can you spend some time going over this in class? it is unclear to me.
question 2: when an iris is that a mirror does that mean that glasses increase the resolving power of the eye?
question 2177 does this mean that one would not be able to distinguish these cells from one another by
question 2178 why did they pick this number?
question 2179 another example?
question 2180 another example?
question 2181 another example?
question 2182 this chapter is so large. what information is the most important to take away from this material
question 2: or is it actually what is the cause of the negative charge?"
question 2: everyday mixture? just to get a mental picture in my head."
question 2185 i'm not really understanding the purpose of these?
question 2186 a picture?
question 2187 "what do they mean by ""synthesized""? like the body can produce most fatty acids by itself

question 2188 a picture?

question 2189 i understand reversible reactions but how do you know when it is a reversible reaction?

question 2190 what is the most important aspect of these four paragraphs? the difference between pot

question 2191 is there an easier way to tell the difference between catabolism and anabolism?

question 2192 are these the three general cell sizes we will have to know?

question 2193 what components of the cell are we responsible for understanding? or locating?

question 2: correct?"

question 2: could it be explained in more detail in lecture?"

question 2196 this concept is interesting to me. will we be talking more about this in lecture?

question 2197 could you go over this?

question 2198 do all cells have a nucleus? will we be able to see in the nucleus in the cell that we look a

question 2199 will we have to be able to identify these structures?

question 2200 could you explain this more?

question 2201 is this material that we are going to have a strong knowledge of or is the focus more abo

question 2202 why does increasing the surface size matter?

question 2: why doesnt science replace using es with the use of cord blood stem cells?"

question 2204 are all molecules based off of these four categories? and are these the categories that m

question 2205 can anyone answer this for me? im guessing that muscle and nerve fibers allow excited c

question 2206 can you go over diffusion and osmosis?

question 2207 should we know the different channels?

question 2208 should we know the different channel types?

question 2209 do we need to know all of these?

question 2210 are there times when this is more prevalent?

question 2211 can this be treated?

question 2212 do these mites have predators?

question 2213 acid reflux disease?

question 2214 so is this solely what keeps cell groups from breaking apart?

question 2215 will we have to identify all of the parts of the cell and know their function?

question 2: how do you show symptoms of infection?"

question 2217 how does atp work?

question 2218 how do the minerals enable enzymes?

question 2219 "do we have to know all the ""in-depth"" info about chemistry?"

question 2220 "do we have to know all of the ""in-depth"" info about chemistry?"

question 2221 what are polar covalent bonds and what do they do?

question 2222 how is it measured?

question 2223 will we talk more about this in lecture?

question 2224 will we need to label the components of cells from slides in lab?

question 2225 will we need to be able to identify components of cells in our labs?

question 2226 how does this work? by using pressure?

question 2227 what does this mean? is it important?

question 2228 more examples?

question 2229 why cant they exceed 4?

question 2230 more examples?

question 2231 a lot of information in the first couple passages. what should we remember from these?

question 2232 is this table important?

question 2233 in what instance could a cell rupture?

question 2234 are there any other symptoms to detect this damage?

question 2235 what should we find most important in this?

question 2236 is this also found on humans?

question 2237 is this important to know?

question 2238 how much do we need to take from this?

question 2239 what does this stand for?

question 2240 what are the most important things to remember from this paragraph?

question 2241 do these form if a woman takes testosterone?

question 2242 too much information.. this is important though?

question 2243 are these definitions in addition to the chapters we read before?

question 2244 why is this?

question 2245 what are other studies that they did?

question 2246 how many of these 200 are we expected to know?

question 2247 do all cells have the functions and parts as the diagram shown above? or are they different?

question 2248 when would i use this?

question 2249 why did we start making up elements then? why aren't 91 enough?

question 2: colloid or suspension?"

question 2251 d work going to be something that we need to put much emphasis on when studying?

question 2252 where is this tissue found in the body?

question 2253 how did catalysts evolve in the body? where did they come from?

question 2254 is there anything that parents can do to prevent marfan syndrome in their children?

question 2255 if we did it once why can't we do it again and make something better?

question 2256 is the main difference between glucose and galactose just the positioning of the hydroxyl group?

question 2257 what made him try to disprove the common idea?

question 2258 should the focus of this section be mostly on the polysaccharides and how they relate to energy storage?

question 2259 what would happen if the cell has a mutation that doesn't allow it to produce any marker?

question 2260 why is it that we only have one flagella? wouldn't this might be helpful for some cells to have more?

question 2261 should we have a general idea as to what can be captured with which microscope or is there a specific one?

question 2262 can we get more of a reference on to how the certain organelles relate to specific diseases?

question 2263 what about the pressure caused by cells pushing on other cells?

question 2264 isn't this the same thing immunological cells use to destroy bacterium?

question 2265 can they ever cause harm if they cause the wrong molecules to fold or coil?

question 2266 can we get more examples of the different molecules that can easily diffuse through the membrane?

question 2267 why are nobel prizes only awarded to the living? there are so many people throughout the world who have died.

question 2268 ???

question 2269 why is it that rna has uracil instead of thymine? is this an advantage?

question 2270 how can we keep it in liquid form if it was to evaporate so fast?

question 2271 it can stiffen the membrane or increase membrane fluidity? how can it do both?

question 2272 will there ever be studies on other organisms to this same degree?

question 2: but is the cytoskeleton all the microfilaments and tubules that we see within the cell?"

question 2274 "isn't there a problem though when the ""wrong side"" of the dna is copied?"

question 2275 why do cells need extracellular material to link onto?

question 2276 will we have to know that cytokinesis occurs after telophase or that it is traceable at anaphase?

question 2277 is there ever a case where the body can withstand large changes in blood ph?

question 2: it is not a cell?"

question 2279 can't this be harmful to the body?

question 2280 how can it be 2% and 50% of weight?

question 2281 how can this happen?

question 2: do they act the exact same way as atp?"

question 2283 are there non-functional ones?

question 2284 what's the purpose of chromatin?

question 2285 "are there any more types of ""saccharides""? i never even heard of oligosaccharide and

question 2286 what are these two things?

question 2287 same thing as integral proteins?

question 2288 can we go over these terms in class?

question 2289 will we need to know what these look like for the exam?

question 2290 can you give me another example of this?

question 2291 is this all important to know?

question 2292 can you go more into this?

question 2293 how significant is the percent of body weight for elements? also what does this really mean

question 2: and compare it to other molecules?"

question 2295 what are some more real examples of these compounds?

question 2296 can you go more into the protein structure?

question 2297 does this have a purpose? or is it just present in the cells? i've never heard of this in prev

question 2298 could you go more into this process?

question 2299 can you give me another example?

question 2300 are these all made up of carbon than?

question 2301 i am very confused. could you explain this further?

question 2302 could you summarize the important concepts?

question 2303 how do you know what is or is not a catalyst?

question 2304 what are chemical signals exactly?

question 2305 where can i find more information on this process?

question 2: if this is so or more importantly how does the nucleus work as the center of control?"

question 2307 so was this the first time someone was accurate about cells?

question 2308 does this mean that flagella will not be found in a female?

question 2309 could you give an example?

question 2310 can you explain further?

question 2311 can you define this differently?

question 2312 exactly how does that atom decay? does the neutron or proton slowly expel itself into the

question 2: both have a good side and a bad side is there a better way?"

question 2314 do professional athletes get affected by this since they're so physically fit their bmi is ext

question 2315 is heat a physical thing if it can be moved by energy? or is it just a byproduct of reactions

question 2316 how does this play into things like mass gainer and what does creatine do to the body?

question 2317 can plant cells be larger in size than animal cells since they have cell walls?

question 2318 is this just h₂o₂ or are there other enzymes as well?

question 2319 can they serve the same purpose of cholesterol in the plasma membrane like add strengt

question 2320 does each side have the same amount of solvent in it once it reaches equilibrium state?

question 2321 why don't we have an interactive model in lab? do we? and not the online stuff cuz its ea

question 2322 can we go over the parts more?

question 2323 what is the most important part?

question 2324 do we need to know each one of these things?

question 2325 how?

question 2326 what?

question 2327 "could this technically mean that even ""good"" cholesterol can be ""bad?"""

question 2328 what exactly is an inclusion?

question 2329 "woul the answer to this be that all the contents would leak out of the cell due to all the
question 2330 what types tissue include cells of this shape?
question 2331 there has to be more than those right?
question 2332 but larger animals have larger cells right?
question 2333 why is this? what type of sources are there?
question 2334 what ionic bonds are actually found in the body?
question 2335 why is the biological half-life shorter than the physical half-life?
question 2336 ans the other 23% are what kind of lipids?
question 2337 how are heat and temperature different concepts? what is the main difference between
question 2338 are there examples where the receptors bind to the wrong chemical message?
question 2339 how would the structure look after being changed by atp? what significance does this ha
question 2340 what are amphiphilic molecules?
question 2341 what type of changes does this bring on and what type of affect does this have in the bo
question 2342 what are some specific examples of channels? i am confused on the different types.
question 2343 how are some paricles more permeable than others? what makes them this way?
question 2344 what is the point of inclusions if they are not essential to cell survival? what is an importa
question 2345 where is nitrogen found in the body and what is its function?
question 2346 do alpha particles pose any threat to the human body if the particals are too big to enter
question 2347 i'm not quite sure of this answer can we go over in class?
question 2348 why are the isotopes of carbon good for carbon dating fossils?
question 2349 how is it that radiation can be good and bad for us at the same time?
question 2350 another example of this type of energy besides light?
question 2351 what exactly is free radicals? and how does it effect our body?
question 2352 how often does a catlyst occur within a chemical reaction?
question 2353 how is water able to stablize our internal temperature?
question 2354 should we know this?
question 2355 is that is what is pictured in the figure 2.2 the outter most dots around it?
question 2356 can we get more example of polarization?
question 2357 does this have anything to do with tanning and sun radiation?
question 2358 are we going to have to know peoples names or just what they did?
question 2359 will this type of thing be on our tests?
question 2360 can we go over more what exactly all this means?
question 2361 what are some more examples of these cells?
question 2362 is it a possiblity for the cella to not have peripheral protein? if so what would that be con
question 2: do we need to learn about any of those?"
question 2: is this a good focus area?"
question 2365 "can you elaborate on ""natrual physiological roles?""
question 2: what should we really focus on in this chapter?"
question 2367 what should we take away from this section focusing on chemistry?
question 2368 carbohydrates carry out many functions. do the majority of these functions require 12 su
question 2369 aren't transfats heavily monitored and banned in most types of foods or restaurants in la
question 2370 how does this differ from the steroids that patients with terminal illness receive as part c
question 2371 what is half-life?
question 2372 how are we supposed to view it from a 3d perspective? when we were in lab and going o
question 2: is it plausible to think these characteristics could ever change?"
question 2374 can you tell me more?
question 2375 can you define lysis?

question 2376 would dust particles be this small?

question 2377 is there more research on why the cells don't install them in the membrane?

question 2378 do each type of cell carry out these functions by the plasma membrane?

question 2379 can you give more examples on passive mechanisms?

question 2380 could you see flagella swimming around under a microscope?

question 2381 do the cells ever stop doing their job from long-term abuse?

question 2382 is this something you can actually watch happen under a microscope?

question 2383 what are some more examples of these?

question 2384 what are some more examples of these?

question 2385 is this something that you think will be a regular procedure on our charts in the future?

question 2386 could you discuss this process?

question 2387 can you give an example of how the equation for molarity works out to properly show hc

question 2388 what is the highest level of acidity that the human body can take?

question 2389 "is free energy best demonstrated by saying its potential energy is ""stored for later use"

question 2390 when combining concentration and temperature together: does temperature increase or

question 2391 is it necessary that we know this information?

question 2392 anabolism=endergonic while catabolism=exergonic?

question 2393 are these physical forces part of the villi and microvilli helping this process?

question 2394 could we get more examples of this?

question 2395 is this membrane more of like a cytoskeleton? or more so of a geletin like substance ? or

question 2396 what are schwann cels again?

question 2397 does osmosis have an affect on organisms that live in freshwater areas?

question 2398 main difference between this and the cytoplasm?

question 2399 what is another definitoin of this?

question 2400 is membrane potential the same as action potential?

question 2401 are each of these organelles tasks based on those in a membrane vs. those that are not i

question 2402 what is the purpose of these cells?

question 2403 does these striations look different than the other types of muscle?

question 2404 what would cause the epithelium to peel away from the basement membrane?

question 2405 how do they lose and gain??

question 2406 why does the dead skin stay on the surface instead of just falling off?

question 2407 does it return to pseudostratified columnar epithelium or is it permanently damaged?"

question 2408 do the new cells that come from preexisting cells die off?

question 2409 do the new cells that come from preexisting cells die off?

question 2410 what do radical on the amino acid do to the body? are these free radicals?

question 2411 what actually changes the confromation of the protein?

question 2412 is this the same as the basement membrane? or this closer to the cell?

question 2413 will isoenzymes be released as well?"

question 2414 are microvilli only in some cells or are they in all of them like cilia?

question 2415 are microvilli only in some cells or are they in all of them like cilia?

question 2416 cillia and flagella differ in where?

question 2417 not carrier mediated mechanisms are filtration simple diffusion and osmosis so does that

question 2418 i would like to know how and when do this free energy increases?

question 2419 is this info important to memorize?

question 2420 what exactly is a dimer and is this highly important?

question 2421 are cofactors always necessary? or do they just appear

question 2422 and it is th electrons and additional protons that make them into different elements with

question 2423 how can they add or take substances away? and what kind of substances could they work with?

question 2424 are specific names and dates going to be a vital part of tests?

question 2425 examples?

question 2426 i am assuming this is not always the case? how can an element be positively charged if the question 2427 can a glucose carrier only transport glucose?

question 2428 then turned into i believe a cuboidal shape. what are the original tear drop shaped cells called?

question 2429 is that what causes an infection in cuts?"

question 2430 will this be discussed in lecture or more in lab?

question 2431 can we go over this more in lab?

question 2432 please?"

question 2433 can you go over this in better detail?

question 2434 what is an electron shell? and how does it involve human physiology?

question 2435 where do i find more info on lipids?

question 2436 ?

question 2437 why are hydrogen bonds weak and how do they become weak?

question 2438 where can i find more info to help me understand protein structure a little better?

question 2439 more example problems?

question 2440 i don't understand this model. how does this structure formulate? what's the purpose?

question 2441 what do they mean by odd number? why is it only represented by odd number of electrons?

question 2442 don't really understand what simple diffusion is...what do they mean by high and low concentration?

question 2443 confuses me with all these numbers and moles. how do you figure out the moles and solution?

question 2444 how is this important and what do we need to know about this?

question 2445 what do they exactly mean by cell drinking?

question 2446 how does this energy work?

question 2447 what charge does an isotope have?

question 2448 if a human body was to receive an abundance of one mineral could it have an adverse effect?

question 2449 how do we eliminate or reduce free radicals from forming in body?

question 2450 because it helps balance them physically?"

question 2451 i heard not too long ago that during a contest to win a nintendo's wii gaming system some

question 2452 do isotopes behave differently than the normal atom.?

question 2453 why do proteins only consist of 2% of the molecules?

question 2454 does this mean that things in a suspension are nonpolar? are all insoluble things nonpolar?

question 2455 what about radiologist and radiation technicians. is radiation a hazardous job?

question 2456 how does this occur?

question 2457 what are blood cells the exception?

question 2458 how does this happen exactly?

question 2459 if hydrogen bonds are covalently bonded than how can they be weak?

question 2460 will the sides ever switch?

question 2461 are they not one in the same?"

question 2462 what does this mean?

question 2463 what are the anions called?

question 2464 what kills free radicals? macrophages?

question 2465 so does this mean electrolyte is just another name for ions in the solutions?

question 2466 how do free radicals cause mutations? an mutation from my understanding occurs due to blockages in

question 2467 i thought it happened because of the end dna problem with telomeres?

question 2468 is this at all related to homeostasis?

question 2469 anyone know how to remember the difference between an isotope and an isomer? any

question 2470 ??? perhaps 19?

question 2471 how do colloids change from a liquid to gel? is a chemical reaction involved?

question 2472 what is the difference between the two?

question 2473 are there any useful short cuts to help simplify in balancing chemical equations?

question 2474 because both carbon and oxygen atoms attain 8 electrons?

question 2475 what actually makes free radicals harmful to people?

question 2476 so do free radicals cause cancer and antioxidants help prevent it?

question 2477 so do free radicals cause cancer and antioxidants help prevent it?

question 2478 could you please go over this more in class?

question 2479 will we need to know background info like this?

question 2480 should we be able to identify all parts of this diagram?

question 2481 could you go over this process in class?

question 2482 could you go over this process in class?

question 2483 water can create more hydrogen bonds and it takes more energy to break water molecules

question 2484 disaccharide and polysaccharide but once they are they only in the form glycogen at this stage?"

question 2485 but why is it prolonged?

question 2486 is this a hydrogen bond?

question 2487 what is the best way to retain all of this information?

question 2488 am I to understand that the bond that makes water is a polar covalent bond and the bond

question 2489 is it important to memorize the given lengths of these cell components?

question 2490 a cilia acts as an antenna or sensor to monitor nearby conditions. does it respond to bacteria

question 2491 why is this?

question 2492 why does this happen?

question 2493 electrolyte concentrations are said to be important but why exactly is that?

question 2494 is there also a limit to how small a cell can be due to a similar theory?

question 2495 why is there a limit to how large a cell can be?

question 2496 every cell has this correct? if there wasn't one what would happen?

question 2497 are golgi complexes in every cell?

question 2498 what are the other parts of the membrane made up of?

question 2499 in a solvent how can you detect which way it will go?

question 2500 what might this look like and how are the valence shells behaving toward each other?

question 2501 does this mean that water steals the electron or gives it? what does it mean to be the ion

question 2502 are there any examples of this?

question 2503 would the healing of a cut on the skin be considered mitosis?

question 2504 what are some of the key concepts in this section?

question 2505 /can you explain this passage?

question 2506 why are they larger than lipids?

question 2507 can you explain this in depth?

question 2508 "temporary phenomenon"

question 2509 what's a fuzzy coat?

question 2510 I'm not sure...but is this an example of hypothermia?

question 2511 what are key concepts to remember in this section?

question 2512 is there a reason why they are not surrounded by membranes?

question 2513 does it happen anywhere else in the body where it's important?

question 2514 is this the sole organelle responsible for triggering our immune system to attack foreign invaders

question 2515 can you explain how or why this happens?

question 2516 or isn't osmosis right?

what are some examples?"

question 2551 why is it important to increase a cell's surface area?

question 2552 why is this always the case?

question 2553 what are the most important things to remember from this section?

question 2554 this sounds a lot like the function and structure of the villi?

question 2! cotton and paper?"

question 2556 so what this is saying is that watching tv is slowly poisoning us?

question 2557 this seems really interesting; is there a way for a picture for an example of this?

question 2558 how does this relate to those that are diabetic?

question 2! why are we still using trans fats in today's foods?"

question 2560 why is it called a terminal web?

question 2561 so there is really no limit to cells size? i thought cells were all small

question 2562 "does the body produce both ""types"" of cholesterol?"

question 2! it also relate making us age? so we die by what we live by basically... "

question 2564 molarity has always been confusing for me. will we have to do molarity equations? maybe

question 2565 what are the important concepts in this section?

question 2566 i'm how specific molecules are usually used?

question 2! then why am i not very skinny after a solid workout in which i sweat a lot?"

question 2568 is there an easier way to remember which name and symbol go with what it occurs in?

question 2! if my calculations are correct at least a pound and a half of me is made of iron...why don't i :

question 2570 why is there a 21 after the word?

question 2571 what kind of substances?

question 2572 are any of these radio active?

question 2573 what other free radicals can we produce?

question 2574 what other types of forms besides the ones that are listed in this paragraph??

question 2575 that's it? 1663?

question 2! can i have another example please?"

question 2577 didn't we already learn this?

question 2578 do sports drinks really have enough electrolytes to make a difference in performance?

question 2579 best way to remember these?

question 2580 do we need to know this or not?

question 2581 can you go over this?

question 2582 so is dietary fiber all starch? since other fibers are indigestible?

question 2! and we eat where does but what happens with the rest of it?"

question 2584 wondering what interstitial fluid actually looks like?

question 2! can we get supplemental work on components of cells and function of cells? "

question 2586 so taste buds are microvilli?

question 2587 don't these get burnt off in smokers?

question 2! but i would like to grasp the concepts better."

question 2589 has there been any new technology since to get an even closer look?

question 2590 how did they come up with their conclusion that cells come from other cells?

question 2591 is acidity related to molarity?

question 2! is there a better way to explain it?"

question 2593 carbon forms covalent bonds for what reasons? why do these covalent bonds help the bc

question 2594 how do they get bounded together?

question 2595 do all organs have adipose tissues to use for energy?

question 2596 do medications or supplements have specific receptors too?

question 2597 why is this?
question 2600 do they improve it? or do vitamins with these certain minerals in them do nothing?"
question 2599 what kind of high radiation with free radicals would be most dangerous?
question 2600 is that essentially water adhering to the tissues in the knee?"
question 2601 is the main function of cilia to feel senses?
question 2602 what is something that would be filtered in our body?
question 2603 are there different ways that free radicals are produced ?
question 2604 so one mole is going to be different for every substance? you just need avogadro's number
question 2605 are these the elements on the periodic table?
question 2606 ?
question 2607 this is confusing. will we need to know how to do these calculations?
question 2608 what does this do?
question 2609 is there a better image to illustrate this concept? i find it difficult to see that these two si
question 2610 why and how did people believe that it existed?"
question 2611 does it have any positive affect on the receptors or only negative affects?"
question 2612 what other factors affect the reaction rates?
question 2613 what are these?
question 2614 what is most important here?
question 2615 would this look like taactgagc?
question 2616 if you intake a lot of one of the trace elements will it have a harmful effect?"
question 2617 what are the distinguishing features that make a cell alive then that is missing from an en
question 2618 how do electrolytes work within our bodies?
question 2619 what makes red blood cells discoid and white blood cells spherical? i would think they w
question 2620 can you give another example?
question 2621 would this be an example of catabolism?
question 2622 what are their functions?
question 2623 do we need to know this?
question 2624 can we get some practice in lecture/lab using the different measurements of concentration
question 2625 i don't really understand what isotopes are. can you explain it a bit more?
question 2626 are there examples of a certain kind of receptor that accepts different kinds of messenge
question 2627 can you explain this in a different way? i don't understand what it means.
question 2628 can we discuss the importance and functioning of the $Na^+ - K^+$ pump on friday in lecture?
question 2629 what other factors?
question 2630 does it destroy or just incapacitate these cells?"
question 2631 will we be having to calculate molarity in class?
question 2632 should we memorize this?
question 2633 should we memorize this?
question 2634 in other animals are there additional functions of flagella?
question 2635 i didn't know that proteins were also used for communication throughout the body. cou
question 2636 "what does this mean by ""steepness""? could you use a different term to explain it?"
question 2637 what would be an example of how a gamma ray would be emitted inside of the body?
question 2638 can you give an example of this?
question 2639 could we do over catabolism and anabolism more?
question 2640 can you go over this?
question 2641 does this mean it's forcing particles to the area with more particles?
question 2642 is this intentionally affecting the fluid volume and pressure? or is it trying to keep things i
question 2643 they are at risk for a chronic disease?"

question 2644 "can you give another example of this ""pump"" working?"

question 2645 what happens if it doesn't?

question 2646 are we going to have to identify these in lab?

question 2647 are we going to be calculating molarity in class or lab?

question 2648 how many base pairs per chromosome?

question 2649 how bad is the damage?

question 2650 what is a way that i could easily remember the different smooth muscle fibers? i cant see

question 2651 since our body contains so much water why is that we get thirsty? did our body lose a cell

question 2652 are all protons identical?

question 2653 could you explain more about the membrane lipids?

question 2654 how and why does this happen?

question 2655 what is the atom become after it loses the electron? is it will be free or forms a compound

question 2656 how could an atoms form a compound with only sharing the electron without transferring

question 2657 what is the other 2% of the molecules in the membrane composed of?

question 2658 is this info important to know?

question 2659 is this similar to a basement membrane?

question 2660 could you explain how this energy chart works?

question 2661 will we have to have these memorized?

question 2662 is oxygen the most abundant?

question 2663 is oxygen the most abundant?

question 2664 what effects do free radicals have on the human body?

question 2665 is oxygen the most abundant?

question 2666 whats the difference between rough and smooth ribosomes? how do there functions differ

question 2667 what is the purpose of transferring the phosphate group?

question 2668 is this shown in the image. is the cytoskeleton all the string looking fibers in the picture?

question 2669 colloid or emulsion?"

question 2670 are we going to need to know these measurements in the future?

question 2671 what is the purpose of creating elements that are not naturally occurring?

question 2672 do we need to know all of these?

question 2673 the nucleus holds dna. but does it also store rna?

question 2674 what specifically should we remember about these compounds?

question 2675 what exactly is biochemistry?

question 2676 how did minerals become part of the human diet? was it due to evolution? do chimpanzees

question 2677 could we actually just be giving it to each other?"

question 2678 why are red blood cells shaped this way?

question 2679 if atoms are invisible how was it that all this experimental evidence was collected? were they

question 2680 can you explain more on the difference between a nonpolar and polar bond?

question 2681 what makes these isotopes unstable?

question 2682 is this something we have to know for the exam as it is very detailed and specific?"

question 2683 is this something we have to know for the exam as it is very detailed and specific?"

question 2684 is this something we have to know for the exam as it is very detailed and specific?"

question 2685 will we need to know this kind of detail for the exam?"

question 2686 is this something we have to know for the exam as it is very detailed and specific?"

question 2687 is this something we have to know for the exam as it is very detailed and specific?"

question 2688 dehydration synthesis?

question 2689 is this something we have to know for the exam as it is very detailed and specific?"

question 2690 why is it important to define potential energy if it is not used?

question 2691 could you further explain what this means?

question 2692 what is the correct terminology for chemically combined?

question 2693 what is a trace element? the sentence gives me a broad idea of what it means but i would

question 2694 how do we tell which liquid goes on the top?

question 2695 how could he observe cells without a microscope?

question 2696 what defines physiological processes?

question 2697 is the chemical element is the smallest form of matter then?

question 2698 what is the largest a cell can be?

question 2699 will we need to know this unit of measurement in the future?

question 2700 what are the key points i should remember in this section?

question 2701 "what defines the "surface of a cell"?"

question 2702 why do they require a 2nd look?

question 2703 is it possible for the net movement to flow from the low concentration to the high concentration?

question 2704 how can you tell which percentage you are closer to?

question 2705 why carbon has such 3 diff.?

question 2706 could you explain these proteins and their functions a bit better?

question 2707 polar molecule is a charged molecule. does it matter if it's positive or negative?

question 2708 what does that even mean?

question 2709 work has to happen for energy to be present. can the body do work voluntarily and involuntarily?

question 2: kinetic is already happening?"

question 2: lipid protein and nucleic acids. does that mean that everything originates from carbon?

question 2712 what do these two chains (oligosaccharides and polysaccharides) do in the body?

question 2713 could you explain this a bit better?

question 2714 in lecture can you please explain this better?

question 2715 why there are 3 diff in carbon?

question 2: does that mean the cell overall? "

question 2717 this is something i never knew about. could we talk about different body cells a little more?

question 2718 are these organelles free to move or are they held in place?

question 2719 can you only see this with the electron microscope?

question 2720 how does the cell know if the chemical is ok to pass through?

question 2721 which of the 3 are able to move most easily?

question 2722 what is the importance of icf and ecf?

question 2723 what would you use osmoles to measure for?

question 2724 what's the pH in the human stomach?

question 2: can someone better explain the identical twin part?"

question 2726 can we go over pinocytosis more in class along with other cell processes?

question 2727 do microtubules only hold organelles in place or do they move around the cell?

question 2728 so is it possible for valence electrons to be of any amount? or is it mainly 8 or 2 only?

question 2729 how does this happen?

question 2730 does this table mean that 98.5% of our total body weight is made up of these elements?

question 2731 are the others toxic to the body?

question 2732 when that many radioisotopes are radioactive is that safe for our environment with that?

question 2733 even if they are different isotopes?

question 2: does this mean that muscles can only get to a certain size then won't be able to grow anymore?

question 2735 are the antioxidants we ingest or put on topically working in the same manner that we process?

question 2736 is adhesion needed for cohesion? i'm not understanding this correctly.

question 2737 what do i need to remember from here?

question 2738 so without energy it is impossible to do work? this is such an easy concept yet it is so bro

question 2739 do potential and kinetic energy ever work together?

question 2740 "does this ever cause confusion on what orders to follow since there is more than 1 ""br:

question 2741 where can i find more information on this section?

question 2742 does this have anything to do with action potentials? is this why the sodium and calcium

question 2743 what's the most important thing to remember from this section?

question 2744 what are the other several forms of energy and are the important?

question 2745 whats the difference between primary and secondary transport?

question 2746 so oxidation is due to oxygen accepting electrons?

question 2: can that really be good to serve infants? or does it just not affect them in a negative way?"

question 2748 how can a person be able to actually test this in a real life experiment?

question 2: would that be at any type of chemical reaction?"

question 2750 how much atp do we need n a day to survive?

question 2751 curious question: exactly how many atoms would have to become ionized order to cause

question 2752 are there videos or other visuals to help explain this?

question 2753 "this was really interesting to read because high cholesterol runs in my family so to know

question 2754 i feel as though that is rather long for a nerve cell. is it healthy for it to be that long?

question 2755 why hydrogen atoms? i am confused

question 2756 would the foreign invaders then be considered bacteria or some sort of chemical that is l

question 2757 so in oder to lose the 900g some cells just do thier job then destruy themselves? how wou

question 2: but could you give another one?"

question 2759 do hydrogen bonds depend on the existence of polar covalent bonds because hydrogen l

question 2: cohesion and thermal stability of water would be less because there would be no attraction

question 2761 what is the advantage f percentage over molarity?

question 2762 chloride is oxidized?

question 2763 what is an advantage of anaerobic fermentation?

question 2764 how does the water become charged?

question 2765 cells would burst if they continue to grow and the cellular contents would spill out and ca

question 2766 what is the difference?

question 2767 what are theses?

question 2768 whats an example of reduction?

question 2769 pinocytosis is engulfing liquid? phagocytosis engulf materials

question 2770 what are these?

question 2: ribosome and er?"

question 2772 what's an example of a second messenger?

question 2773 what makes the biological half-life defferent for physical half-life?

question 2774 do we ned to remember this?

question 2775 can this have a negative affect on our bodies?

question 2776 what tells them what to do if they don't have a nucleus?

question 2777 what causes the spikyness of the rbc's in a hypertonic medium?

question 2: is that when we approach hypothermia?"

question 2779 is this good or bad or both good and bad for the human body?

question 2: dietary sou etc.)?"

question 2781 how much will we be working with molarity (if at all) in lab?

question 2782 does it require energy to breakdown/metabolis food and water?

question 2: especially fructose)?"

question 2784 is this way of diagnosing diseases widely used in our medical industry?

question 2: synthesis and exchange reactions that occur in nature?"

question 2: why this is?"

question 2787 trans fats also occur naturally in plants sometimes. could we talk about any similarities/d

question 2: i guess i don't see where they talk about what a colloid is? are these solid particles in the so

question 2789 never felt a strong understanding of dna. could we cover it in class?

question 2790 is there science behind taking anti oxident supliments as a way to possible fight free radi

question 2: cancer etc.)?"

question 2792 this passage confuses me ! so we end up with less energy than what we started with? thi

question 2793 what are other feathures due to dominant genetic effects?

question 2794 is this way of diagnosing diseases widely used in our medical industry?

question 2795 solutions colloids and suspensions ! are the colloids the solid parts in the sultions ? not :

question 2796 in there science behind taking antioxidant supliments as a way to fight free radicals in the

question 2797 mitichondrial dna ! if it suffers damage so much more than nuclear dna ! could this be cr

question 2798 how are cilia and flagela different or the same. they seem to be so similar?

question 2799 could we need smaller cells in some areas of our boby because of those areas being unde

question 2800 in microscopes ! it is very difficult for me to distiguise between columnar and cuboidal c

question 2801 i have heard in general that free radicals are harmful and something to be avoided by cor

question 2: but am har they both separate if left to settle. what exactly is the distinction?"

question 2: if the same chemicals are involved. are there any kinds of non-reversible reactions in the bo

question 2804 i am having a hard time understanding this concept. is there a better picture or can it be

question 2805 what exactly is atp and what makes it so efficient at transferring energy?

question 2: and what makes it so efficient at transferring energy within the body?"

question 2807 can you go over in class?

question 2: but if our s why don't scars go away? they simply fade into a lightly colored pink line....why

question 2809 what is the difference between an atom and an ion? it would help if the definintions of t

question 2: how does † considering the medicatin affects my blood/hormones and not my skin."

question 2811 is it possible to remove these permanantly?

question 2812 what allows it to accumulate in buildings?

question 2813 how do you know there are 11 protons in the nucleus? how many are in the nucleus of c

question 2814 are these ever harmful in a way besides allergies? they look deadly...

question 2815 what sweat glad is typically associated to exercise/weightloss? how do sweat-preventing

question 2816 does the type of surface or molecule matter?

question 2817 how was this first discovered?

question 2818 how can we cut matter?

question 2819 im not familiar with spontaneous generation. i've never heard of that before so i think it

question 2820 what determines the amount of electrons an energy level can hold?

question 2821 can you go over hydrogen bonding more? it is a little confusing to me.

question 2822 does this mean that their lifetime is forever?

question 2823 what about this high energy radiation causes such destruction of molecules? and how off

question 2824 can you go over covalent bonds again so that i can better understand this passage?

question 2: how accurate are they by advertising this? how effective are these vitamins at controlling fr

question 2826 what foods/drinks provide all the necessary electrolytes that we need for our body?

question 2827 are there any other examples for potential and kinetic energy that are easy to understan

question 2828 what holds these two simple elements together to form water?

question 2829 how do electrons know what and how many of themselves should go into each electron :

question 2: synthesis and exchange reactions?"

question 2: is the ahesion as strong as it is when it is liquid?"

question 2832 is there another way of describing this?
question 2833 but i never imagined something being a catalyst that wasn't tangible. "
question 2834 then can we really do much to control the levels by our diet?"
question 2835 what scientific instruments were used in order to study the concept of cells?
question 2836 what is the purpose of having most of these molecules being lipids?
question 2837 what kinds of molecules is this chemical energy stored in? just food that we eat or are th
question 2838 what is the difference between a chemical and an element? and why is it important to m
question 2839 why can't hormones like epinephrine pass through the cell membrane? is it just due to th
question 2840 "what exactly does "midly radioactive" mean and at what level does radioactivity becom
question 2841 however is it also chemically unique depending on where in the body the cell is and what it
question 2842 is glycogen stored in the uterus when a woman is not pregnant?
question 2843 why is it the only significant polysaccharide in human diet?
question 2844 or is there any other identification process?"
question 2845 do i need to know all the specifics about the two layers?
question 2846 what does exergonic mean?
question 2847 can bacteria in the digestive system digest it?
question 2848 what is the difference between chemical and physical behavior?
question 2849 it is confusing that it is called reduction because an electron is added to a molecule. is th
question 2850 is there a better way to explain isotopes? it's a confusing part of chemistry for me.
question 2851 or anyone who has high sun exposure is at a greater risk for skin cancer and tumors?"
question 2852 this occurs when a cell is in a hypotonic solution. in what other ways can cells expand an
question 2853 how exactly do these microscopes reveal a better picture?
question 2854 is this where the fiber in our diet comes from?
question 2855 more examples?
question 2856 what is the point of this exchange in water?
question 2857 but i'm having trouble remembering where these tissues are found in the body. can you go ov
question 2858 what are the exact mechanisms that change the shape of these cells?
question 2859 can we go over this in class?
question 2860 what are they?"
question 2861 what is lysis?
question 2862 how quickly does this change occur? for example is you were in a winter climate and the
question 2863 where are these found in the human body?
question 2864 learned something new. it says almost so what are the types of cells that don't?
question 2865 wait so females have no flagellum? cause we don't have sperm
question 2866 do they have to study this as well?"
question 2867 ionization is electrons transferring from one atom to another turning the both into ions. '
question 2868 how much will we need to know for this class?"
question 2869 changing them both into ions. why does this happen?? is it because the atoms want to equa
question 2870 what is an amu?
question 2871 so then we need sugar in our bodies?"
question 2872 what's the main point we should take away from all this information?
question 2873 so they will always separate unless disturbed?
question 2874 how can we remember the main idea?
question 2875 where can i find more information on the definitions?
question 2876 would this be breaking down chemical bonds by digestion ?
question 2877 is it possible for you to figure how much of your body is consisted of water since it varies
question 2878 what makes a molecule charged?

question 2879 could we talk more about the hypodermis? it's confusing me a bit as to how it works.

question 2880 right?? i know that it is called photosynthesis but they are taking light molecules and combi

question 2881 will we be learning more about evolution? what is the most important thing for me to ta

question 2882 is there a higher ratio of active mechanisms to passive? or does the ratio depend on the

question 2883 could you give an example of an ion?

question 2884 but if they what am i supposed to take from this? what are situations in which they would

question 2885 but it is not heavy enough to change the pressure of the fluid."

question 2886 what does it mean by ionize? what exactly are the electrolytes doing to the substance?

question 2887 peripheral proteins do not protrude and are typically anchored. working on the inside??

question 2888 are covalent bonds really strong? or are ionic or hydrogen bonds stronger?

question 2889 integral proteins penetrate into phospholipid bilayer or all the way through it. most drift

question 2890 is the solvent what's actually being dissolved?"

question 2891 what is the ph of an iv? does that have to be 7.35-7.45 since it is injected into the blood?

question 2892 but are acids stronger than bases?"

question 2893 but can't the other tissues serve as protectors as well?"

question 2894 i don't understand how to distinguish the layers of unit membrane. how could i be able to

question 2895 proteins and lipids."

question 2896 do you want us to know all of these and their abbreviations?

question 2897 does this mean stratified epithelia would typically have the most layers out of all the tissi

question 2898 how is this possible? to me it seems like epithelial would be the most abundant since it's

question 2899 i have never heard of these and i have taken many different biology classes before. is this

question 2900 wouldn't heat production be muscular tissue? i thought our muscles are what helped us :

question 2901 where are these cells located in the body?

question 2902 what is the difference between physical and biological half-lives?

question 2903 how else is it that they maintain order? compartmentalization is one factor of order wha

question 2904 what is osmolarity?

question 2905 how many isotopes are there per element? unlimited? or to a certain extent.

question 2906 but a different function?"

question 2907 how long does it take something to become a theory? how many people have to agree? (

question 2908 how can these forces be measured?

question 2909 the nucleus contains the chromosomes and genetic material. why do cells only have one

question 2910 and only u do we ther such as p s f & d?"

question 2911 are these forces similar to the forces that the planets have on each other?

question 2912 how much are we going to have to know about chemical reactions and relationships betw

question 2913 do you want us to know all of these and their abbreviations?

question 2914 so they are breaking down whatever we are putting into our bodies??

question 2915 will we have to know how to do an oxidation or reduction equation? or just know the ba

question 2916 "if certain pumps need atp to process then why is it that evolution has not slowly startec

question 2917 is the process important or just the product?

question 2918 must we know all bonds or just the two in lecture?

question 2919 is this the same actin that is in muscle fibers?

question 2920 why?

question 2921 is there chances that this can be dysfunctional and mess up bodies chemicals?

question 2922 how do they know this?

question 2923 when does life cycle stop extending then?

question 2924 what are some receptors that are not specific to one substance?

question 2925 is there more about channel proteins that would be important to study?

question 2926 does this mean that movement goes against the gradient when fluid moves from low to high?

question 2927 what to remember?

question 2928 which tissues? are there specific ones that grow differently?

question 2929 what was it used for?

question 2930 or if it was speeded up?"

question 2931 does human hair conserve any source of heat?

question 2932 can we function the same as others if the number of organs vary?

question 2933 were there any specific experiments hooke performed in order to develop part of the cell theory?

question 2934 will you go over these functions in class? i need a better understanding an example of the cell theory?

question 2935 can you give more examples and explain these processes in class?"

question 2936 can the organelles be subjected to hypertonic as a red blood cell can be too?

question 2937 how can someone increase the number of golgi complex in a body for better protein synthesis?

question 2938 is there any other kind of bonds that is similar to this one ?

question 2939 with over 1000 proteins the process is a bit confusing. can we discuss this further in lecture tomorrow?

question 2940 what if the enzymes were not present?

question 2941 does this take place in the cytoplasm?

question 2942 who invented the microscope?

question 2943 can the various parts of a cytoskeleton be seen when looking at a cell in the microscope?

question 2944 when we are only able to see the nucleus when viewing cells through the microscope?

question 2945 what is the point of having both peroxisomes and lysosomes if they have the same function?

question 2946 where are these located in the body?

question 2947 why is that?

question 2948 are there any instances where a cell may not have one of these listed organelles?

question 2949 does the electron microscope show the magnified image in color?

question 2950 how often are channel proteins present in the membrane?

question 2951 how effective?

question 2952 should we have good knowledge of what spontaneous generation is?

question 2953 what's the most sodium our cells can handle?

question 2954 can you please explain it a different way?

question 2955 any problem or what happens?"

question 2956 where are catalysts synthesized within the body? do they travel through the blood stream?

question 2957 what enzymes are responsible for apoptosis?

question 2958 do the cells themselves make the enzymes that are produced in specific areas and then distributed?

question 2959 what are the major functions of the body that use facilitated diffusion?

question 2960 what tests are done to determine if a tissue or organ will be compatible when trying to transplant?

question 2961 what roles do sodium and potassium have within the cell? which processes do they affect?

question 2962 how fast does this process occur? how much variance is there throughout the body?

question 2963 electrolytes determine all this?

question 2964 what appearance?

question 2965 what appearance?

question 2966 ???

question 2967 what does the membrane lipid do for the organism? what is its purpose?

question 2968 what allows them to flow about freely? is it the substance they are in?

question 2969 receptors find the specific area where proteins should go?

question 2970 what does this mean?

question 2971 will we need to know these measurements?

question 2972 what type of cell is this?

question 2973 why does the cell need more surface area?
question 2974 ?
question 2975 what could one mole be compared to?
question 2976 ?
question 2977 remember cell shapes and appearance. more examples from microscope?
question 2! k na cl mg and fe) the previous mentioned elements not
how are we suppose to measure that when looking at them?"
question 2994 are the al squamous cells epethilials?
question 2! what is most important about carriers?"
question 2996 how could i define the cell's part easily if it was not stained?
question 2997 what should we know about the different types of transport?
question 2998 will we need to calculate this on an exam?
question 2999 could the hydrophilic side of the liped dissolves into the cell?
question 3000 what is an example of this?
question 3001 what do we need to remember is in the plasma membrane?
question 3002 what are the most important organelles to know for a&p 1?
question 3003 do we need to know the second messenger process?
question 3004 when did they come to the conclusion that everything was made of cells?
question 3! how it differs from the human cells?"
question 3006 are these cells dead?
question 3! but what good is it if you can't magnify the specimin?"
question 3008 is there such thing as a disease that causes this?
question 3009 wouldnt sensing a flavor technically require some absorption to occur?
question 3! like cilia can it only function in salt water? you would think since its such a big tail that it
question 3! like cilia can it only function in salt water? you would think since its such a big tail that it
question 3012 what made him try this idea?
question 3013 can you get cf later in life? and if you can what is the expected time left to live ?
question 3014 are these lipids found in every cell?
question 3015 are both methods useful with eachother at all?
question 3016 do we need to know what each base is made up of?
question 3017 do we need to know a lot about watson and crick? or do we just need to know the basis of
question 3018 are we going to be learning about any cool mutations that happen to people?
question 3019 is this process random?
question 3020 so why do things like this exist if cells do not need them to survive? it's so crazy.
question 3021 how did nuclear dna get its name?
question 3022 how did they come to this conclusion?
question 3023 an example of this would be?
question 3024 do channel proteins attract elements?
question 3025 do the g proteins return to the surface when they're done? do they just hang out in the n
question 3026 this is very confusing. can you give examples of these types of stimuli?
question 3027 i once watching a show about how some people can withstand extreme temperatures. h
question 3028 could you go over these in class like you did with the muscles?
question 3! we never discussed this part of the cell. can you please go over this in class?"
question 3030 could we please go over these using clicker questions tomorrow?
question 3031 would go nowhere?
question 3032 what about other species?
question 3033 wouldn't we all have the same mdna if we have the same mitochondrial ancestor?

question 3034 what are scores? is it the embryonic cells

question 3035 are colloids all over the body?

question 3036 how do they work so fast?

question 3037 i couldn't understand this ??!!

question 3038 does the neutrophil seek out the bacteria or does it attack what it happens to encounter?

question 3039 what is the purpose for the extracellular fluids?

question 3040 in 1663 how was he able to observe this did they have microscopes back then?

question 3041 do carriers transfer anything else besides the electrolytes and other solutes?

question 3042 do i have to memorize this equation or any other equation?

question 3043 is there any other methods of filtration besides through the kidneys?

question 3044 does this process fail?

question 3045 is the microvilli attached to the cilia to increase surface area?

question 3046 how does this network of filaments not obstruct cell activity?

question 3047 does it have to be with water or is the true for say gas particles?

question 3048 where else does osmosis come into play?

question 3049 no other organelles can be seen through a light microscope?

question 3050 what are some cases of synthesis occurring within the body?

question 3051 would something like fat reserves - or other things being stored for later - within the body?

question 3052 another example?

question 3053 what sort of upsetting influences?

question 3054 would drugs meant to improve digestion be an example?

question 3055 "what would be an example of ""upsetting influences?""

question 3056 "what would be an example of an ""upsetting influence"" on the human body?"

question 3057 do we need to remember this number?

question 3058 does the actual shape of the molecule have an effect on the difficulty of breaking it down?

question 3059 compared to what else or what other possible real life scenario would this equal to?

question 3060 can you clarify or explain with more visual aid on this (of how it goes up or down)?

question 3061 why don't red blood cells have any nuclei?

question 3062 what about this are we going to need to understand?

question 3063 should we know this for the test?

question 3064 do they have to completely ionize to be considered electrolytes?

question 3065 why produce them without a sure-fire way to get rid of them?"

question 3066 i thought i heard somewhere that using an electron microscope only works when the object is very thin?

question 3067 can you explain the significant parts of this passage?

question 3068 how much do we need to know about free radicals?

question 3069 how is this different from cytosol or cytoplasm?

question 3070 how specific do we need to know?

question 3071 what do we need to know about these in regards to anatomy and physiology?

question 3072 what do we need to know about these in regards to anatomy and physiology?

question 3073 what is the use or reason of this?

question 3074 could you please explain this a little more?

question 3075 but only engulfs certain kinds of molecules?"

question 3076 how important is this to the rest of what we're learning about in this section?

question 3077 how important is this to anatomy and physiology?

question 3078 how important is this to the study of anatomy and physiology?

question 3079 is this process what leads to an action potential forming and the possibility of a muscle cell firing?

question 3080 how important is it that the cell membrane is composed partially of lipids?

question 3081 is this vital information for this class?

question 3082 are all the same elements present in primates as well?

question 3083 when it refers to mitochondrial dna does that mean that the nucleus is not the only part

question 3084 and what to keep out?"

question 3085 is this an important concept?

question 3086 which one(s) and how many shells do they have?"

question 3087 how do we know which elements have isotopes? do we have to know any specific ones?

question 3088 what are some examples of ionizing radiation? is there a form that commonly affects humans?

question 3089 what type of nerve receptors do we have in our skin?

question 3090 this is just one type. will we be discussing or learning about the other types of second messengers?

question 3091 what type of cell is cilia found in?

question 3092 can plant cells take in water by osmosis too?

question 3093 why would animal cells differ from plant cells? is it just the extra protein in the body?

question 3094 what is specific about metastasizing cancer cells that allows them to adhere without a calcium channel?

question 3095 would a flat cell be the same as a folded cell in making the particles easier to diffuse through? but do they also need atp to transfer the solutes from one side to the other?"

question 3096 osmosis only happens with water? not other particles?"

question 3107 what would be an isotonic solution? i need more help with this

question 3108 i'm not sure how this is different from phagocytosis? is it only getting rid of liquids? i need more help with this

question 3109 what is the difference between the genome and gene? are they the same thing?

question 3110 does the cytoskeleton go through out the cell or just along the edges right under the plasma membrane?

question 3111 which stage of mitosis?"

question 3112 does every genetic disease have penetrance. or some have and some don't?

question 3113 what are hydrophilic solutes? would na or k be examples?

question 3114 i am confused about this. is it saying cancer is genetic disease because mutated genes pass it on?

question 3115 how does one come up with a theory?

question 3116 when someone is a smoker does it harm the cilia of the respiratory system?

question 3117 do we need to memorize the best magnifications for viewing these?

question 3118 can you give examples of where we find these?

question 3119 does this mean we can actually see individual sperm without aid?

question 3120 what are cells true color? it seems like they always dye them

question 3121 do cells have more than one flagella?

question 3122 can anyone answer this?

question 3123 what happens if/when they get too large?"

question 3124 is it important to know what this fluid is made of? what produces it?

question 3125 why don't we see integral protein in this diagram?

question 3126 this is really cool! is this one of the reasons why autoimmune diseases could cause the body to attack itself?

question 3127 i was told by the a&p si tutor that cilia only exist in cells that are part of pseudostratified columnar epithelium.

question 3128 "does less water flow through the cell membranes of these cells with many aquaporins. or does it flow more?"

question 3129 are gap junctions considered channels?

question 3130 could we see a video on this to better explain the way that it creates a barrier while also allowing for communication?

question 3131 what would happen if the cells were not in a state of osmotic equilibrium?

question 3132 what is the brush border exactly?

question 3133 what is involved in producing the power stroke and recovery stroke?

question 3134 why is the membrane mainly composed of lipids?

question 3135 becomes of anatomical variation?

question 3136 what role does it play in cells?

question 3137 is this important to know?

question 3138 is this because it requires atp?

question 3: cilia and flagella?"

question 3140 do different solutes pass through these over the other channels that sometimes close?

question 3141 what does our body filter out?

question 3142 do we have to know this?

question 3143 what happens to our body when our cells exhibit hypotonic and hypertonic?

question 3144 so aristotle was essentially the first real scientist?

question 3145 is the number 33 relevant to the name?

question 3146 i thought only sperm cells had flagella?

question 3147 can you elaborate this?e on specific types of study related to

question 3148 anyone have a trick for remembering these?

question 3149 what is the difference between lysosomes and peroxisomes?

question 3150 can we go over how they look?

question 3151 so even though they look squamous (or any other kind) they usually look polygonal from

question 3152 how do you measure a cell. i understand what the measurements mean i just don't get it

question 3153 what diseases are these? i would assume they would be fatal if the cells of someones body

question 3154 i didn't know that temperature was the measure of kinetic energy. why does the temperature

question 3155 more info?

question 3156 how does only specific amounts of water diffuse? that kind of confuses me.

question 3157 osmosis confuses me because it reminds me of diffusion. i always get them mixed up. is

question 3: is this a lot specifically epithelial?"

question 3159 what is another example?

question 3: what i.v. fluid has to be?"

question 3: what's the difference?"

question 3162 what comparisons show the relationship between mitochondria and bacteria? if mitochondria

question 3163 what is the main point that we should know?

question 3164 is there a scientific name for this?

question 3165 could you explain more ??

question 3166 is protein an enzyme? i take protein shakes and it's always talking about protein enzymes..

question 3167 is this important to know?

question 3168 is this like a fence where it allows some things through but not others?

question 3169 can you give me examples of when each of these types of responses would be utilized?

question 3170 do we have to know the specific sizes of the plasma membrane?

question 3171 ?

question 3172 can you explain how these work?

question 3173 so is osmosis like the diffusion of water? and if so do we never use diffusion when talking

question 3174 does this happen to people who smoke?

question 3175 how are these two pressures determined?

question 3176 is osmosis specific to water or can it be any solvent?

question 3177 how is it possible for these cells to have no nucleus? how would they in turn reproduce with

question 3178 what are inclusions exactly?

question 3179 how were these images illustrated so perfectly when in the microscope they are complicated

question 3180 do enzymes stop themselves from stopping the other cells?

question 3181 what's the difference between each one?

question 3182 what is the main objective here?

question 3183 what is an easy way to remember every function?

question 3184 so osmosis is like a balancing filter?

question 3: does this necessarily affect the way they work? how?"

question 3186 how do they know?

question 3187 why is it named the plasma membrane? plasma to my knowledge is located in the blood. i

question 3188 what is the difference between lipids and phospholipids?

question 3189 do flagella and cilium have the same purpose? is flagella just a longer cilia?

question 3190 do flagella and cilium have the same purpose?

question 3191 do the nutrients in the blood pass by if they are not needed? and then attracted to that s

question 3192 does this require a lot of work on the bodies part? energy-wise?

question 3193 could we show examples of how dna is broken up into these bases?

question 3194 how is it able to wrap around a nucleus so many times?

question 3195 is rna what causes mutations or is it a single gene that causes them?

question 3196 do we have to memorize any of these and their effects on the human body? what are so

question 3: doesnt that lead to mental retardation?"

question 3198 doesnt everything have to congeal to the nucleus anyway?

question 3199 does this solve the issue or does it just temporarily relieve symptoms of the disease?

question 3200 how fast or slow one burns energy/fat?

question 3201 is x-ray diffraction still used today? i also don't understand how she came up with the sh

question 3202 how do we know that this 1% unknown part of the genome only contains very few genes

question 3: when did it become apparent?"

question 3: but the baby was not actually growing until the environment was right and her body knew s

question 3205 how does it unwind?

question 3: how are they able to do so? "

question 3: but does this also happen with a woman having twins? one of my friends family has twins e

question 3208 where is dna located exactly?

question 3209 can you explain this more in lecture?

question 3210 wouldn't he have at least seen dismembered bodies? wouldn't they allow him to examin

question 3211 harvey is really an important figure. was having excess amount of food thought of as a he

question 3212 what role does the k⁺ play within the cell?

question 3213 how did they go about determining the structure of dna?

question 3214 what is the process of this?

question 3215 why dont the sex cells or immune cells contain identical genes?

question 3216 what kind of damage would happen?

question 3217 so how exactly are blood types established?

question 3218 is this the type of question you will ask on the exam?

question 3219 can you give us the answer? i would like to make sure i am correct.

question 3220 i did not know is. is it possible for a drug to turn off a gene? is this the way treatments fo

question 3221 i do not know? can you explain. is this the type of question you would ask on a test?

question 3222 what are the few others? why do they not have 46 chromosomes and how many do they

question 3: how far away are scientists from being able to use this technology fror being able to treat s

question 3224 how recently has the knowledge that it is not 1 gene= 1 protein been available? why is it

question 3225 why is it called apocrine sweat?

question 3226 would you be able to explain this a little more please? what is the role of the protein?

question 3227 so this is why you sweat more in those areas?

question 3228 how many actual genes are there?

question 3229 will we have to know the different types of microscopes?

question 3230 why/how would the protein molecules destroy the cell?

question 3231 how do these go about doing all these jobs?

question 3232 why don't cells grow or survive unless linked to extracellular material?

question 3: but what is the factor that makes the errors/mistakes?"

question 3234 should we memorize this?

question 3235 what is the purpose for the noncoding dna?

question 3236 i'm having a hard time visualizing this. can we show examples of this in class?

question 3237 is the centromere simply a device for holding the chromatin together?

question 3: can the arr during rna transcription?"

question 3239 what happens the spindle fibers after they pull the chromatids apart? do they take on an

question 3: if i get this males and females share all the same chromosomes except for the sex chromos

question 3241 any place particular in the cytoplasm?

question 3242 why does this happen?

question 3243 if nerve cells dont divide how are they produced?

question 3244 does this happen in the rough er?

question 3245 still confused as to what alleles are. protiens?

question 3246 will we need to memorize formulas that relate to this?

question 3247 i recollect energy and work from my physics class.. more information would definitely cla

question 3248 can you explain this process more?

question 3249 can you go through this process in more detail?

question 3250 can you go through another example of this?

question 3: right? what other cells would have a tail?"

question 3252 is this continuous throughout our lifetime?

question 3253 when are growth factors withdrawn in cells?

question 3254 does a person's dna determine how susceptible one is to aids?

question 3255 why is it important that they are acids?

question 3256 why is thymine not in rna?

question 3257 where are these located on the chromosomes and why exactly cant they be coded?

question 3258 is gene regulation caused just by the environment surrounding the cell or is their central

question 3259 if dna polymerase can fix mistakes in the dna is it possible to increase its production to tr

question 3260 why is one of the traits dominant over the other? what makes the body chose to express

question 3261 what are examples of proteins that are made by alternative splicing?

question 3: why do some mutations appear relatively frequently among people?"

question 3263 what are other examples of hereditary recessive diseases?

question 3264 why would polydactyly be dominant? are there evolutionary reasons why 6 digits was or

question 3: shouldn't a lot more people in the world have cleft chins?"

question 3266 do you think it was because rosalind franklin was a woman that she did not get the recog

question 3267 what evolutionary pressures would have caused this?

question 3268 how does that work?

question 3269 does this change as we get older?

question 3270 is this the same true for muscular dystrophy?

question 3271 so this is how dna was formed?

question 3272 will we have to be able to identify the process of mitosis from slides like this image?

question 3273 is there more we need to know about cytokinesis and how it works to divide the cytoplas

question 3274 are there sex linked traits that affect only first born males or first born females?

question 3275 "so does the ""junk dna"" not do anything?"

question 3276 why does it make an exact copy?

question 3: what is it's function?"

question 3278 made of what?
question 3279 why did the medical professors not take his advice?
question 3280 where are these proteins found in which membranes?
question 3281 what's the difference between the cytoplasm and the cytoskeleton?
question 3282 do all the ribosomes do the same thing? or are there different ribosomes for different types?
question 3283 is there an easier way to understand this concept?
question 3284 so they connect like a zipper?
question 3285 will we need to know this?
question 3286 does this cause serious problems?
question 3287 examples?
question 3288 #name?
question 3289 would these be visible to see through the microscopes?
question 3290 how do you answer this?
question 3291 more explanation?
question 3292 is this common?
question 3293 is there any case when there's not?
question 3: "wouldn't it be very large in some areas that are called?"
question 3295 does this indicate that the palms and soles of our feet are the thickest areas of our skin?
question 3: "wouldn't this process inhibit tattoos?"
question 3297 "is there a "section" of art history dedicated to medical/scientific artistic renderings? i

after all art is supposed to reflect the zeitgeist of the time.
by showing we could form a better appreciation for the growth of our knowledge on anatomy and physics
question 3298 are there any copies of this text in the United States?
question 3: are there any copies of this text in the United States?"
question 3300 "have a test question on this--

so is there a simpler way to differentiate between scientific law and scientific theory? some of
question 3301 most important thing to know?
question 3302 is this common for people to find out?
question 3303 what is the main concern when this happens?
question 3304 could the increase in brain volume be the result of the cerebellum being forced to adapt
question 3305 "1. lack of a proper "tail" despite having a tailbone-- no need for such a characteristic w
2. c1 & c2 \ and their a correct?"
question 3306 "how complex of a test question will you ask concerning this?

will it be as simple as putting the hierarchy in order
or as complex as saying "synaptic vesicles are to the nervous system as acrosomes are to the _____ sys
question 3307 is this a potentially fatal condition to be born with? is there a name for it when you're bc
question 3308 how do they properly image such a phenomenon?
question 3309 "would you refer to the kidney in this manner if it became detached from the back of the
question 3: and what positive/negative feedback would result in?"
question 3: you could easily lose the organs."
question 3312 not viruses! will we discuss this differentiation at all?
question 3: how easily and it should but I'm curious about it.

i.e. will more knockouts/knockdowns readily beget more knockouts/knockdowns in their progeny

question 3314 isn't oxytocin also involved in mother-child bonding?

question 3315 will this be important for the test? seems a little too far off topic.

question 3316 this is amazing! do they use this for diagnosing other things like tumors often nowadays?

question 3: as i have one."

question 3318 do you get good temporal resolution with a ct scan?

question 3: are there a but something specific that we have acquired?"

question 3: or was their work researched?"

question 3321 how do people with a certain genotype not express the corresponding phenotype?

question 3322 so the rna is like a portable dna to spread the information?

question 3323 what is a chromosome territory?

question 3324 why is this so?

question 3325 confusing? explain how you would reach this answer

question 3326 isnt all energy in work mode?

question 3327 these are the only classifications?

question 3328 does this reaction appear most in life as well?

question 3329 more examples?

question 3330 form structure?

question 3331 cell migration?

question 3332 how does the thickness of these filaments affect the cell in general?

question 3333 what do they make use out of?

question 3334 have there been cases where someone may have an extra chromosome or one less which

question 3335 any other possible combination that can compose a nucleotide?

question 3336 what scientific inquiry process did they both go through in order to discover the double helix

question 3337 is it safe to say that now the gene definition has become so complex that there is no set definition

question 3338 what exactly is a two sex chromosome? does this aid in slowing the development of becoming

question 3339 is the purpose known for only trna having so many different bases?

question 3340 would this be mitosis ? or meiosis?

question 3341 what are the differences between them?

question 3342 how can some chromosomes have no function at all?

question 3343 sex chromosomes that determine sex?

question 3: so it's long but even though we can't see it by a naked eye ???"

question 3345 so are they in the extracellular or inside the cytoplasm???

question 3346 so should the red blood cell in the hypotonic situation be more smaller or i'm wrong ?!!

question 3: so how could late 19th century biologist's microscopes be strong enough to see cell division

question 3348 why 20?

question 3349 one dna molecule is 2 inches long? is this a typo or something? how can one cell be even

question 3350 why 4 nucleotides?

question 3351 what are the differences in chromosomes are they to allow certain chemicals get in?

question 3352 is the anticodon uac only determined by the codon? or can it be formed other ways as well

question 3353 does the cell get too hot doing this? is there a such thing as being over productive?

question 3354 this is the reason we don't have sex with relatives is because of the recessiveness of genes

question 3355 what receptors cause this change?

question 3356 so there is still a chance you can get sun cancer?

question 3357 should we think of this as important information?

question 3358 the definition of a genetic code confuses me a little bit?

question 3359 why are they called daughter cells?

question 3360 example?

question 3361 will we be required to calculate concentrations based on half-lives?
question 3: other than hydrogen?"
question 3: that is. are there some free radicals that are more common in other species besides for our
question 3: please?"
question 3: if so what's an example of one?"
question 3: can we discuss other areas that water breakdown or formation is important in? such as aci
question 3: if heated v does this e or a combination of the two?"
question 3368 couldn't this mean that intracellular fluids are solutions? i've just never heard of them de
question 3: so i see he this still pu but they're supposed to flow between membranes... could you elab
question 3370 could you explain the sugar part of who juice a little more? it's hard to understand why s
question 3371 are there any poisons that are so toxic they poison the urinary system just by it trying to
question 3372 could we discuss electrical energy as it pertains to neuronal action potentials?
question 3373 will we also need to know about force? newton's laws?
question 3: depending on the order)?"
question 3: and i'm still a little fuzzy on how it actually works. how does the beam of electrons allow fo
question 3376 how does this compare to the size of sperm cells?
question 3377 could we discuss the contents of csf in more depth in lecture?
question 3: 4 nucleotides?"
question 3379 how is some of our dna not important? why does it exist?
question 3380 could we discuss aids and other viruses that take advantage of this?
question 3: but i'd be curious to learn more about calcium poisons."
question 3382 could we review these in lecture on friday?
question 3383 "why were the names ""purine"" and ""pyrimidine"" given to these nucleic acids? what's
question 3: does this mean that a mixture of ddh2o and nuclic acids wouldn't be able to be considered ;
question 3: then it would also have to be the same percentage of thymine. that leaves a 60% g/c conte

on that not when desi i've been t or that you the other in a lab out at mcw. which one is it?"
question 3386 could you use a clicker question to quiz us on matching up an mrna sequence to it's origi
question 3387 the lab quiz questions regarding these layers were the questions that i seemed to have s
question 3: or doubtfu on a some' could we discuss polygonal-shaped cells a little bit? "
question 3: medicinal | etc."
question 3: as evidenc etc?"
question 3: but i'm curious as to how such a procedure would work."
question 3: are they not? doesn't china?"
question 3393 haven't they had great success with this recently at uw-madison? wasn't it with skin cell:
question 3394 "just to ""go there"" are there any organisms known to have more than a double helix fo
question 3: or is it a specific set?"
question 3: will we need to remember all of the names/timepoints for specific enzymes involved in dna
question 3397 is this how you get specific snps?
question 3398 when does go come into play?
question 3: we were taught as such. it wasn't the ""concluding"" part of telophase... it was its own pha
question 3: and cell line cultures?"
question 3401 "why is is called a ""y"" chromosome when it doesn't even look like a ""y"" at all?"
question 3: co-domina etc. as it aj wherein we could actually figure out a population distribution for th
question 3403 where do you derive phenylalanine from?
question 3404 the matrix itself isn't cellular... so how would it best be classified?
question 3: can we re- and even r in my opinion."

question 3406 can a cell still function without part of our dna?"

question 3407 what is the purpose of this?

question 3408 more info?

question 3409 could you explain this in further detail?

question 3410 does the original dna break down from the stem cell or it just has been copied?"

question 3411 what about the original one? is it still valid ?"

question 3412 can you explain this?

question 3413 in which term they differ?

question 3414 could you please explain more?

question 3415 "would this be the same type of technique used for say creating the ""perfect"" child?"

question 3416 where would one get this done ?

question 3417 where can i learn more about this. what is an exon and intron?

question 3418 if it takes 3 nucleotides per amino acid what happens if a mutation allows for a combination

question 3419 what is polymerase again?

question 3420 so what is the purpose to let them present in those cells?

question 3421 is there a known amount that can cause these mutations?

question 3422 do the free ribosomes do anything different from the rough e.r. ribosomes?

question 3423 what is a good way to remember the different functions of all the dna enzymes?

question 3424 why is this the most useful measurement? is it because it is so small and what we would like

question 3425 would it be better to just let nature take its course or for parents to choose that they don't want

question 3426 what would happen? "

question 3427 what area does this help with? the absorption of what specifically?

question 3428 why can't the solute molecules pass through the membrane?

question 3429 osmosis is done?"

question 3430 are the measurements of dna important? will we need to memorize the lengths?

question 3431 what sort of chemicals?

question 3432 what do the sister chromatids do?

question 3433 is there another place where i can get more information about it?"

question 3434 wouldn't it just be undoing the process?"

question 3435 how do you tell if it had 23 pairs or 23 unpaired chromosomes? are there more examples

question 3436 this seems like a lot to me? is there a place where i can find more information about this |

question 3437 other than staying out of the sun to stay safe from harmful uv rays?"

question 3438 how hot would the bath water have to be?

question 3439 do we need to memorize his name?

question 3440 can we discuss this further in class?

question 3441 can you explain this more clearly?

question 3442 what is this protein?

question 3443 why is the y so much smaller?

question 3444 "what are these ""other"" factors?"

question 3445 how often is this not the case?

question 3446 can we discuss this more in class?

question 3447 how in-depth do we need to know the organelles for our lab quizzes?

question 3448 what other organelles can you possibly see with just a light microscope?

question 3449 what exactly is this?

question 3450 what are some outcomes of these mutations?

question 3451 where do i find more information on this subject?

question 3452 ?

question 3453 "is ""junk dna"" really just floating around serving no purpose or is it part of the other 98

question 3454 can you please focus on genes and more of where they come from in the dna? are genes

question 3455 can you elaborate more on this and give more information?

question 3456 which are most common and what should we know?

question 3457 what is the most important concept to take away from this chapter?

question 3458 this seems interesting. how would i find more information about classes that pertain to c

question 3459 will we be covering this in lab? i find it to be extremely interesting.

question 3460 can a doctors office create a karyotype?

question 3461 important to remember? will we be required to remember this?

question 3462 will we be doing examples in class or lab?

question 3463 should we become familiar with knowing how to fill these diagrams in?

question 3464 can you explain the dna bases more and how they are separated into the two different cl

question 3465 is that why the skin gets wrinkley when you're in water for to long?

question 3466 should we memorize these five cell types?

question 3467 should we memorize these different cell types?

question 3468 people that live in different regions have different skin colors?

question 3469 why is that new borns are more prone to having this?

question 3470 really?

question 3471 so any 23 chromosome is a gnome?

question 3472 how does that cell become mutated in the first place?

question 3473 how long does this process take (from g1 to cytokinesis)?

question 3474 is the skipping consistant (like every other kid)?

question 3475 which sex chromosomes do hermaphrodite individauls have?

question 3476 "is dna considered more ""valuable"" than rna?"

question 3477 how do you know when a gene turns on? is it because it functions or is it because it uses

question 3478 is evolution a mutation?

question 3479 equivalent 46 chromosomes?

question 3480 what is exocytosis?

question 3481 "what exactly is ""axillary"" hair?"

question 3482 so what's the best definition of a gene?

question 3483 should we know what cells line each kind of gland?

question 3484 should we know what kind of cells line each kind of gland?

question 3485 what are lumen?

question 3486 are the sensory nerves in the epidermis or the dermis?

question 3487 can you explain this differently? i don't really understand what the melanocytes do.

question 3488 should i remember that name?

question 3489 some people dont have 46?

question 3490 i wonder how watson and crick went about constructing the double helix?

question 3491 do we have to know these names as well?

question 3492 so filtration is the caused by pressure?

question 3493 how does diffusion occur in air?

question 3494 i have not learned about the human genome project before where could i find more info

question 3495 you explain more about transcription and translation?

question 3496 "s g2 stages?"

question 3497 "why can recessive traits ""skip"" one or more generation?"

question 3498 please?"

question 3499 what if you recieve a trait that neithe one of you parents express or carry how do you rec

question 3500 what is the most important thing to remember from this section ?

question 3501 there will be more in depth information on this later?

question 3502 why is it called a daughter chromosome?

question 3! whereas the centromere is just the name of the middle of the chromosome? "

question 3504 is thymine always replaced with uracil in rna?

question 3505 does anything then happen to that rna?

question 3506 ...and we know this because scientists have mapped out the human genome?

question 3507 is this important to remember? or should we just know that they all vary in speed

question 3! could you elaborate on the key components of interphase?"

question 3509 could you explain the figure below in more detail?

question 3510 could you explain this image?

question 3511 could we talk about this in class?

question 3! its important and how it relates to translation?"

question 3513 could we converthis in class?

question 3514 this surprises me. i thought there were only 5 different nitrogenous bases. what do the o

question 3515 where are pictures of these instances?

question 3516 how do genes turn on and off in the body?

question 3517 what type of mutations can be passed along in a family tree?

question 3518 what type of food should one eat to improve their expression of genes?

question 3519 what's this?

question 3520 so dna is a nucleotide?

question 3521 what is the difference between dna and chromatin?

question 3522 "the dna is one strand and the rna is the other? and when they connect they get that ""c

question 3523 is it true that exposing skin for about 10-15 minutes produces enough vitamin d for some

question 3524 is this the same thing as a chromatid?

question 3525 so how many bases does it have?

question 3! why does it only weigh 15% of the body weight? how does the weight of the skin compare t

question 3527 how did they discover this?

question 3528 this all has to do with copying a strand or a gene?

question 3529 why does this not affect the cells or cause mutations? can i get another example?

question 3530 what is the largest amount of dna that can be in a cell at onc? what happens when they a

question 3! how do infectious organisms get into our body? "

question 3532 what is an example of the recessive alleles being expressed? what type of genes do they

question 3! only dominant ones? do they have to be the same or wouldn't one over power the other?"

question 3534 why such a large gap?

question 3535 would this be the sweat that a person trying to lose weight would want to sweat?

question 3536 what are some of the other causes of accidental death?

question 3537 whats the root of this word?

question 3538 in order to leave the nucleus?

question 3539 why so many bases?

question 3540 transcription is are enzymes tertiary or quaternary structures?

question 3! but i had n could you show a video of this in class? "

question 3! could you go over them in class? possibly show a flow chart or diagrams of each process?"

question 3! can you go over this in class? break it down to what we need to know about it?"

question 3! heterozyg(codominance ect.."

question 3545 is this a focus area?

question 3546 why? where is the rest at?

question 3! is there an easier definition? or example?"

question 3548 why? what else is passed through to offspring? and how does this happen?

question 3549 how does this happen? how often does it occur?

question 3550 are there any other g-zero cells besides cancer?

question 3551 why is it called apocrine? or merocrine? do they mean something else?

question 3552 the dominant one is the one that will show up in the genetic makeup of a being while the

question 3553 where is chapter 6.2?

question 3554 i wonder is there anyway to see yo your own?

question 3! then what sebaceous gland belongs to ?"

question 3556 where can i find more images and descriptions? there is much more information on dna i

question 3557 why were these letters chosen?

question 3558 should we memorize the different types of amino acids?

question 3559 what is meant by dna synthesizing?

question 3560 is there a mathematical equation or conversion for this?

question 3561 are there potential dangers to this type of testing? dangers to the fetus or also any dang

question 3562 how common is this in the us right now?

question 3! why?"

question 3564 could you go over transcription and translation in class?

question 3565 what other types of liquids fit into multiple categories?

question 3566 are there any diseases caused by the failure of this system of insulin transport?

question 3567 this confuses me a little. can you explain more?

question 3568 are there only 22 pairs of these? or are there more?

question 3569 are these the same free radicals that are in popular media and need to be eliminated?

question 3570 can this be explained better? it's very confusing.

question 3571 i didn't realize any of th cancers are hereditary. what are some examples of this?

question 3572 what happens when the protein that the dna asks for is not there?

question 3573 can you explain this more in detail?

question 3574 can you go into more detail?

question 3575 what are the important features to know in each layer?

question 3576 why are they called gap phases?

question 3577 what happens when one chromatid gets torn partially?

question 3578 is this the reason that some diseases are transmitted through genes?

question 3579 important to know how long strands of dna are? is it possible for them to be shorter?

question 3580 can cells detect mutations in the genes that could cause cancer and removed and replace

question 3581 is there every a discrepancy in the dna strands where purine and pyrimidine do not bind t

question 3! does new rna form?"

question 3583 is all dna a double helix?

question 3584 how new is the concept of genomics?

question 3585 is the mrna all over the body?

question 3586 how long does the dna helicase open up for?

question 3587 can there ever be a problem when replication is occurring? is this at all possible?

question 3588 what would happen if the dna polymerase makes a mistake and that mistake isn't correc

question 3! fifty-years would have predicted that we would have such technology in our modern societ

question 3590 is the chromatin inside the cell?

question 3591 why?

question 3592 why are some people born with not enough chromosomes? and then born with genetic c

question 3593 is chromatin similar to a membrane?

question 3594 u c g base with mrna?"

question 3595 i'm finding it difficult to picture what this means. can you provide an example or explain i

question 3596 is this the idea of a sister chromatid during mitosis?

question 3597 is it important that we know all of the relative sizes of things?

question 3598 why is this important?

question 3599 why is this important?

question 3600 is it known what 23 chromosomes consist of from each parent?

question 3601 does that result in syndromes in the child? such as down syndrome?"

question 3602 does this research being done include finding ways to isolate these genes in the early sta

question 3603 and break there bonds to unwind?"

question 3604 which of these pictures is the closest to what it looks like in real life?

question 3605 what mutation change causes down syndrom?

question 3606 can skin caner be malignant?

question 3607 by fluid loss do you mean blood?

question 3608 what does metastasize mean?

question 3609 are chromosomes and chromatin the same thing?

question 3610 through the use of more neurotransmitters?

question 3611 what exactly is a glycoprotein?

question 3612 what does a strand of rna look like?

question 3613 if any contain flagella? "

question 3614 this is really interesting but a little difficult of a concept to grasp. does this apply to all sp

question 3615 does this mean that it gets recycled and used again? or it just gets destroyed? then when

question 3616 has this ever been done? it seems like it would be illegal and a huge debate like stem cell

question 3617 does the rna get recycled or it gets destroyed? how does it dispose itself?

question 3618 how would the karyotype differ if it had down syndrome? would it have a karyotype?

question 3619 what is the cytosol?

question 3620 this process should be more clear. is it important?

question 3621 where are these dna strands located in the body?

question 3622 does this governing called base pairing ever fail?

question 3623 how are these genes turned on and off?

question 3624 do they co-exist in the same areas or do they have distinct parts of cell they work from

question 3625 do disease producing mutations involve there being less than 46 chromosomes in all case

question 3626 have they determined why they are present if they are not being used?

question 3627 which codes and amino acids are we going to have to remember??= should we just focus

question 3628 is each trna specific to only one amino acid or are they free to attach to any amino acid t

question 3629 what type of setbacks?

question 3630 do some of these diseases only occur at birth or is there a chance that the mutation can

question 3631 should we focus more on mitosis when studying?

question 3632 should we focus more on mitosis when studying?

question 3633 why are there mammary glands in males if only females need them to lactate?

question 3634 very interesting! have there been any recent findings that conclude there is a use for son

question 3635 can you go into more detail? do they turn on for a second and then turn off or what?

question 3636 so they have a high turn-over rate? are ribosomes replaced with new ones alot or do they h

question 3637 can you go over this a little bit more? i am not confused i would just like more on it.

question 3638 is this how cancer spreads and turns surrounding tissues into bad tissues?

question 3639 isn't it still a debate whether alcoholism is genetically inherited? or have there been stud

question 3640 how does these forms actually produce the proteins? how did they figure out these form

question 3641 how does the body recognize the new cell?
question 3642 how does the genetic code in dna which proteins makes a cell? what is the process here?
question 3643 how come genes don't produce their products at every second of the day? what is the ir
question 3644 how does it know when to make the enzymatic reaction?
question 3645 why was franklin not able to see the helical structure but watson was able to quickly real
question 3646 how do xrays reveal dna structure?
question 3647 "how does it ""know"" how to do this?"
question 3648 how is this done?
question 3649 about how long does the whole process take?
question 3650 is there any other organelle that has dna?"
question 3651 but how does one stop the wild-type cells from overwhelming the substitute cells? is the pi
question 3652 where do these names come from?
question 3653 do scientists know where these dna molecules are located in the body?
question 3654 or is there certain places this is more prevelant?"
question 3655 what is the easiest way to remember this?
question 3656 how fast does this take place?
question 3657 is there an easy way to remember what each of these do?
question 3658 a little confused on what the human genome project is. why is it called that?
question 3659 what is the significance of the sodium-potassium pump?
question 3660 not really understanding interphase? is there a better explanation than the one in the box
question 3661 not really understanding interphase? is there a better explanation than the one in the box
question 3662 "in response to gabriel serafin's comment:
i disagree t and love t but i will never buy it.

--

do you accept that heredity plays a part in mental illness? do you even know what alcoholism is?

besides it says ""some forms of alcoholism"" anyway."

question 3663 if they play other roles why wouldnt we consider them?
question 3664 where would you find these cells?
question 3665 could these cells be in the stomach?
question 3666 is this specifically for electrons only?
question 3667 "in response to michael phung's comment:
what type of food should one eat to improve their expression of genes?

--

you don't n all healthy foods should be eaten. you can't get all of your nutrition from one type of food.'

question 3668 or are other things allowed as well?"

question 3669 "in response to xiaoyuan yang's comment:

i am confused about this. is it saying cancer is genetic disease because mutated gene pass from one cell

--

i think it ju: therefore a genetic disease."

question 3670 what is x ray diffraction ?

question 3671 why does dna hold the shape of a double helix? is there a significant reason?

question 3672 how did he discover this?

question 3673 paired with the same with eachother?"

question 3674 what part of the metaphase would this be?

question 3675 are these g-zero cells uncommon?

question 3676 do we have to know all 5 of these?
question 3677 i'm so confused about gene and dna...which made of which?
question 3678 can i have more explanation on this paragraph?
question 3679 how many genes do we contain then?
question 3680 what is the most important stage?
question 3681 are human and animal genes the same size?
question 3682 about how many genes made up one amino acid?
question 3683 are there characteristics that indicate that they do nothing or is it just that what they do
question 3684 how does that represent the dna double helix?
question 3685 "in response to gabriel serafin's comment:
i disagree t and love tr but i will never buy it.

--

do you hav you may not have made such a narrow minded comment."
question 3686 what is the benefit of the spiral shape?
question 3687 does it divide like dna does? if they are disposable cells where are more coming from
question 3688 explain more on the process of when a cell go through nuclear division?
question 3689 does the dominant allele benefit us better or is it just labeled dominant because it is exp
question 3690 do all types of cells divide at the same rate?
question 3691 is there away to get rid of these alleles or are they too small to see?"
question 3692 how does dna code for ribosomal rna or trna? is it made just by transcription?
question 3693 why is there such a large size gap?
question 3694 or genes that indicate a higher risk factor?"
question 3695 are copies continuously being made?
question 3696 what is the machinery or signal that tells the cell to begin replicating it's dna?
question 3697 how precise is our knowledge? do you also run the risk of not being properly diagnosed t
question 3698 what tragic setbacks?
question 3699 is this cell tagged for cell death due to its mutation?
question 3700 i don't understand how this process is directed. how can something so complicated happ
question 3701 how longdoes it take for this process to occur?
question 3702 can this ever damage the dna?
question 3703 can an amino acid that is picked up get stuck to trna?
question 3704 could you explain this process more in detail?
question 3705 is it 184?
question 3706 why is it inaccessible?
question 3707 "is this a promo for ""face off 2""?"
question 3708 what classifies a gene as being rich or poor?
question 3709 "is there ever a time where the dna get's ""mixed up"" during the mrna traslation?"
question 3710 can stem cells replace these? could downs be cured?
question 3711 is karyotyping done one every child?
question 3712 animal and human dna?"
question 3713 could you discuss this a little more in lecture?
question 3714 doesn't lifestyle have anything to do with this?
question 3715 where do proteins that we eat come into factor?
question 3716 ...what? what about the size of dna and space shuttles?
question 3717 what is the function of chromatin?
question 3718 is rna a double helix or single helix?
question 3719 can you give some examples of these??

question 3720 can radioisotopes harm us if we have too much of it?

question 3721 do we need to know all of these?

question 3722 what does this mean ?

question 3723 what holds the dna base together?

question 3724 which name should we know for this?

question 3725 so does this mean that the molecule can be either positively charged or negatively charged?

question 3726 why are the amounts used so small?

question 3727 can you explain more in depth?

question 3728 why can recessive traits do this? are they the only kind of traits that can?

question 3729 why is an inadequate measurement?

question 3730 what are some key points to remember from this section?

question 3731 so is this basically saying that dna is only a double helix when it is getting ready to replicate?

question 3732 why is this?

question 3733 what kind of environmental factors?

question 3: what about lung cancer?"

question 3735 do we need to know this?

question 3736 do we need to know this?

question 3: such as this using other did anything if it were her x-ray?"

question 3738 do we need to know this?

question 3: everything in that they come from both? "

question 3: everything in that they come from both? "

question 3741 why does rna not have any thymine? or why is this replaced with uracil?

question 3: would a higher cholesterol diet be beneficial for young men in order to grow more?"

question 3743 can you rephrase this?

question 3744 is this just the chromosome?

question 3: or is it separate (as it overlaps)?"

question 3: what are some defects that can happen to channel proteins?"

question 3747 what to know from this?

question 3: or is it more about how to reverse the disease once it has begun?"

question 3749 hard the picture... could we get a different interpretation?

question 3750 "what is it about these particular codons that signal ""end message?"""

question 3751 do we need to know this?

question 3752 what activates genes?

question 3753 "how is this possible? scientific method... doesn't an experiment have to be completed to

question 3754 is it the dna that particularly makes this messenger rna?

question 3755 so they are identical?

question 3: the dna must show the last four letters the same to ours? how does it work?"

question 3757 a few others? what are they

question 3758 how thick is the skin?

question 3759 do we need to memorize what base codes for what amino acid?

question 3760 why doesn't the plasma membrane allow proteins to enter the cell?

question 3761 are there conditions that we know of where cells cannot determine contact with neighbors?

question 3762 does this mean they don't control body temp?

question 3: but does dogs or chimpanzees have dna?"

question 3764 how can genes turn on and off?

question 3765 this is a ridiculously large amount! how do we know this?

question 3766 i don't understand what that really means?

question 3767 what are the most common mutations?
question 3: why is this?"
question 3769 what exactly is keratinization?
question 3770 how do dead skin cells end up on surfaces taller than we are?
question 3771 what would happen if somehow the dna would break?
question 3772 is there another way to learn this?
question 3773 does nervous tissue have two separate types of cells for electrical and chemical signals? (question 3: is there a way that i can read something that explains in better?..."
question 3775 what is this talking about here?
question 3776 what is the difference between anticodon and codon?
question 3777 what do i need to know from this paragraph?
question 3778 what do i need to know from this paragraph?
question 3779 what is this saying?
question 3: or tachycardia? what is happening or going wrong during these occurrences?"
question 3781 yes. could both the mother and father have uncleft chins though?
question 3782 i am confused on the phenotype and genotype questions??? please touch on in class
question 3: if cancers are named from the tissue they come from? what is the name for cancer in the bl
question 3: because in mutations were people don't have off-spring so they never pass on an inherit
question 3785 could you tell us a little bit more of what signals cells to divide? i think this area is interes
question 3: i would like to get my genome map. what is the cost of doing this ? bet its expensive. have y
question 3787 i guess i thought you couldn't inherit more than one gene type from each parent? so som
question 3788 can you provide another example of a-t and c-g?
question 3789 can we go over this more?
question 3790 why can't they bind to any pyrimidine? do they on accident and what would happen?
question 3791 why does this happen? can you give an example of when they turn off?
question 3792 can you explain the allele a little more?
question 3793 what is the main difference/roles of dna versus rna?
question 3794 why is it important to know sizes of the parts of dna?
question 3795 so ribosomes sit outside the er till they are needed? then when they enter the er the tw
question 3796 is this the only way to distinguish purins from pyrimidine?
question 3797 how does this happen?
question 3: but our dna still carries around ""junk dna"" since evolutionary times? if we adapt to becom
question 3: but what is the most important information mentioned about the gene that i should focus c
question 3800 seems interesting; can you go touch base with this in class?
question 3: then their should be some affect that we experience because of it."
question 3: how is it tl but you do have to in oder to not get the cleft chin gene?"
question 3803 is cell division how the body grows?
question 3: is it equal how much of our dna is from our mom and how much is from our dad? "
question 3805 how is the dna structure connected with it's function?
question 3806 can anyone answer this?
question 3: they come and they are important for life. "
question 3808 do these bonds break?
question 3809 how does this effect what the cromosomes do?
question 3: why is it that people normally look like only one of their parents?"
question 3811 why are 2 single and 2 double? what would happen if they were all single or all double?
question 3812 is genomic medicine based on personal genes? like the medication may help one person
question 3813 how?

question 3814 is this what causes down syndrome?

question 3815 why didn't franklin see what they saw? it was her work after all.

question 3816 why not??

question 3817 what do they contain and if they have anything to do with genes?
the chicken or the egg?"

question 3822 so the main function of the locus is to protect a gene chromosome?

question 3823 how were biologists from the nineteenth century able to see cell division using those kin

question 3824 what is the most important thing to know here?

question 3825 mutations in the book sounds bad... but in reality isnt it what allows organisms to go and

question 3826 and after t ten years later they are diagnosed with cancer once again and its their terminati

question 3827 what causes the dominant allele not to be expressed?

question 3828 why does this happen?

question 3829 can i have a better explanation of what dna is?

question 3830 eating hea not have t; they are diagnosed with cancer? what go's wrong?"

question 3831 is cytokinesis part of telophase or are they seperate structures?

question 3832 is mitosis and meiosis basically the same thing?

question 3833 what does the alternative splicing and is there a gene that codes to do that?

question 3834 are we required to know this information?

question 3835 what are the functions of ribosomes?

question 3836 this is measurement for certain ? how do they know its 2nm?

question 3837 what should we remember from this section?

question 3838 i dont understand the dimensions of a dna molecule. how can a single molecule be almo:

question 3839 what tells or controls the genes and turns them on or off?

question 3840 what about people with 47 chromosomes (down syndrome)? or the case of super-males;

question 3841 can you better explain this?"

question 3842 what should we know about rna?

question 3843 what do we need to know here?

question 3844 could you explain this?

question 3845 could you give a thorough definition of ribosomes?

question 3846 what was the human genome project? how was it carried out? what did they find?

question 3847 could you speak further about this?

question 3848 do their cells divides quciker than most at this point?"

question 3849 why do they do this?

question 3850 could you go over this?

question 3851 becayse fo the males ; but the offspring is actually a clone of the mother..... evolution is am

question 3852 what about interphase? is it not a phase of its own but rather comprised of other phases

question 3853 has science and medicine been able to control which genes are turned on and off?

question 3854 how was this discovered and by who?

question 3855 why do they have fewer genes?

question 3856 what other factors are the sex chromosomes responsible for?

question 3857 why not?

question 3858 you think that healthcare providers and health insurance companies will require this in tl

question 3859 what would happen if these mistakes were not corrected? would we be able to live or fu

question 3860 penetrance is a very interesting concept. i think it will be intersting to see how researche

question 3861 why is it shaped like a double helix?

question 3862 what happens when there's a mutation? why can't an organism organize in some cases the

question 3863 who else was involved?

question 3! does dna and rna change?"

question 3865 what kind of things does the 2% control?

question 3866 can the production of one substance limit the production of another?

question 3867 rna?

question 3868 whats the main difference between the two?

question 3! in my case i am lactose intolerant and the doctors say that it is because i lack a protein that

question 3870 what is important about this?

question 3871 what is important about this?

question 3872 why is the dna polymerase capable of mistakes?

question 3873 law of complementary base paring?

question 3874 why does it stop there? what happens if we have way less than that?

question 3875 can you clarify this up? i don't understand it.

question 3876 what is the difference between these two?

question 3877 what is the difference between these two?

question 3878 what does this mean?

question 3879 how long does this proces usuallly take to happen?

question 3880 do we have to know what each of these stands for. or can we jut slide by knowing what l

question 3881 one gene is dominant while the other is recessive?

question 3882 dominant and recessive? what else?

question 3883 how is this possibe?

question 3884 what does it mean when a person is partial color blindness to only certain colors?

question 3885 does this starve other cells too? how can this be specific to tumor cells only?

question 3886 what are daughter cells?

question 3887 is there a reason why it takes 18 hors to divide?

question 3888 so these are identical dna strands?

question 3889 does anything ever go wrong with this process? if so what happens?

question 3890 will we have to know these names for the test?

question 3891 does this same process happen for twins or does that happen differently?

question 3892 i feel like this is alot..what will we have to know ?

question 3893 will we have to know which ones match with which?

question 3894 is this a hiarcale of the blood types?

question 3895 what whould cause two diffrent colors for each eye?

question 3896 what does it mean for a cell to turn cancerous?

question 3897 what is the current best definition we have that describes what a gene is?

question 3898 what are some examples of what certain genes do?

question 3899 which are the big parts to remember about the cell cycle?

question 3900 is this used a lot?

question 3901 what process starts and stops the production?

question 3902 so most of our dna has no function?

question 3903 what is the difference between the 3 different stop codons?

question 3904 what are some things that we can predict?

question 3905 what is meant by disposable?

question 3! besides an to have a fuzzy coat also?"

question 3907 what did we used to believe?

question 3908 what is a cytosol? and does size matter of the ribosome to go through this or all ribosom

question 3909 can you explain this in greater detail?

question 3910 how did these two scientists discover the double-helical structure of dna?

question 3911 how close are they to finding the rest of it?

question 3912 how does the body arrive at the number 46?

question 3913 what is the cisterna?

question 3914 we will learn about bacteria later?

question 3915 why does dna have a sugar-phosphate backbone? are these elements really supportive?

question 3916 why is this? why can't a bind with g? why can't a purine bind with a pyrimidine?

question 3! or are the chromosomes just called sisters when they pair up?"

question 3918 i don't understand how a cleft chin is dominant in this if most people do not have a cleft

question 3919 i don't understand how a cleft chin is dominant in this if most people do not have a cleft

question 3920 when do cells divide? what tells them to divide? do they start to divide when other cells

question 3921 can you go over this?

question 3922 can you show us the difference in fuction?

question 3923 "what do they mean by ""an abstract 'unit of heredity'""?"

question 3924 are all these dna found in the same places in the human body?

question 3! i need more info. so different forms of a gene are alleles? how many alleles are for each ger

question 3926 what percentage is this?

question 3927 could you explain more in class?

question 3928 how does a virus cause a mutation?

question 3929 how is it possible that some males have higher levels of testosterone than others?

question 3930 do we need to know the differences in sizes between dna and all rna?

question 3931 how does this cause differentiation between the two structures? why is there not thymir

question 3932 how is it determined which genes are turned on and off in certain cell types?

question 3933 what's the difference between the two?

question 3934 do we need to know all the elements that dna and rna are composed of?

question 3935 which others?

question 3936 how much radiation can one person undergo until it poorly effects them?

question 3937 where else does rna work besides cytoplasm?

question 3938 is there a way that cells determine how quickly to divide?

question 3939 is there a way that cells determine how quickly to divide?

question 3940 i'm sure this is important but can this be elaborated on a little more? i don't understand.

question 3941 why don't all of the genes have a separate protein?

question 3942 why do cells need to rest for years? what are the cells that do this?

question 3943 what's the difference between this and cytoplasm?

question 3944 how severe can these side effects get?

question 3945 this is all very interesting! expecially with all this radiatoin? are there other examples of

question 3946 is cytokinesis a part of telophase or something different? i have seen it both ways. how d

question 3947 has there ever been a known case where a cell has done this?

question 3948 are there more pictures of this?

question 3949 if this is possible then why do you need two strands?

question 3950 can you discuss this in more detail?

question 3951 do the compartments contain anything?

question 3952 do the compartments contain anything?

question 3953 do the compartments contain anything?

question 3954 do the compartments contain anything?

question 3955 which organelles?

question 3956 why aren't these chromosomes from the parents?

question 3957 what is the answer?

question 3958 who else?

question 3959 this only?

question 3960 what kind of bond is this?

question 3961 is this saying that only 2% of our genes make us who we are? if so why are people not more?

question 3962 are these glands everywhere in the body or in a specific place?

question 3963 why do only some vesicles become lysosomes?

question 3964 what is the function?

question 3965 what are some more examples?

question 3966 what is the most important function?

question 3967 what is most important here?

question 3968 what is most important here?

question 3! drinking or any other harmful substance cause mutations or deletions to occur more frequently?

question 3970 what makes these molecules be able to permeate the epidermis? is it size? polarity?

question 3971 what makes these molecules be able to permeate the epidermis? is it size? polarity?

question 3972 is this saying then that where you live and who you reproduce with and here they are from?

question 3973 is there a way you can discuss more about genes?

question 3974 can you go over this in class? in details

question 3975 okay this questions made me go huh? can you explain please

question 3976 is this why you can hold your hand in a fire or flame and not feel it for a short period of time?

question 3977 is this to say if we never washed our faces we would have perfectly balanced skin?

question 3978 this just blew my mind. should we be using sunscreen?

question 3979 does this include cancer research stuff?

question 3! what are the body parts/tissues/areas?"

question 3981 is there dna in proteins?

question 3982 this is in the nucleus correct?

question 3983 how do you tell the difference between rough and smooth ER?

question 3984 does this kill the cell?

question 3985 does this only occur in smooth ER?

question 3986 why is the main function of dna (the genes) only 2% of it?

question 3987 what are the functional differences of dna and rna?

question 3988 how can our knowledge treat diseases? can we actually alter someone's genes?

question 3989 "does your body constantly replace these ""chaperones"" or do you have the same ones?"

question 3990 there are so many genes. how is it that the first genes became mutated or shortened?

question 3! whey and beef powdered protein and amino acids affect the body's natural protein synthesis?

question 3992 how many genes do we have? how does this compare to other species?

question 3993 what is the most important thing to know about dna's functions?

question 3994 how many total rnas are there?

question 3995 do the cells recognize the foreign genes and try to attack them?

question 3! if any yet?"

question 3! can we build a ""prototype gene"" based on ""ideal"" chemical and physical body composition?

question 3998 what do they read?

question 3! given they are mostly surrounded by extracellular liquid?"

question 4! if a person if they have can it affect multiple phenotypes?"

question 4001 so does this mean people can alter their genes? i know that some people do that with their

question 4002 what would cause a layer so deep to show through the top layer of skin?

question 4003 what are the disadvantages of this condition? are there any advantages?

question 4004 how do you test these? especially so with physical abuse? how do you determine if it was

question 4005 what do uva and uvb stand for?

question 4006 why is this?

question 4007 why is this?

question 4008 why might some irregular looking moles be harmless?

question 4009 what are some signs of rejection?

question 4010 would this be what is expelled during weight loss?

question 4011 what might it smell like?

question 4012 can it be harmful to use antiperspirants (not considering the cancer causing question)?

question 4013 is it true that these are also lipids?

question 4014 if not all tissue has hair follicles how can excess hair grow in these areas?

question 4015 what do the nitrogenous bases do for the body? how long does this process take?

question 4016 what do you think of this?

question 4017 so that it a since it has been linked to sad?"

question 4018 do primates have the same susceptibility to toxins through the skin as humans?

question 4019 so wouldn't the actual pigment be darker since it is visible through the top layers?"

question 4020 are basal cell carcinomas derived from moles or other skin conditions? what do they aris

question 4021 what is the purpose of sudoriferous glands in the beard area? is this only because there i

question 4022 are there any commercial products that have been developed through research pertainir

question 4023 why does mitosis occur mainly at night?

question 4024 why does an adult have more bones than children? do more bones appear?

question 4025 how are the bones in an infant different to that of the bones of an adult?

question 4026 are animal hair and nails made up of the same materials?

question 4027 do all of these glands produce sweat?

question 4028 what about dry skin? is that a disease or just a symptom?

question 4029 what are the key things to know about the skin to be successful in lab and in class?

question 4030 there are a lot of bones in the body! will we need to know all of them for this class? what

question 4031 what are the key differences in adult and infant skulls? are skulls different because of ger

question 4032 what about aging? is it true that we shrink?

question 4033 which curvature is the most dangerous for a person and which is least dangerous?

question 4034 which are the medial and lateral ends of each of the major bones?

question 4035 what are the differences between a male and femaie femur bone?

question 4036 what are the differences between a male and female pelvis?

question 4037 fingers feet and hands change throughout the growth of a fetus?"

question 4038 if you suffer from anarexia is there still that fatty cushion for protection??

question 4039 is it important that we know where these types of tissues are found in the body??

question 4040 ?

question 4041 are these the same as stratified squamous?

question 4042 does this has to do with genetics?

question 4043 how would one test this ethically?"

question 4044 so why these particular groups of people don't have these sweat glands in the axillary?

question 4045 how exactly would this cause the cell to not be able to support itself?

question 4046 how would this affect the structure of living organisms?

question 4047 how is it that radiation can cause cancer and also treat it?

question 4048 cant it also stop people from reproducing?

question 4049 mandible ; temporal...). is this something new that has developed over the last 20 years?"

question 4050 what is the most important thing to know from this section?

question 4051 why do they not consider hte hypodermis part of the skin?

question 4052 why does skin not wrinkle in salt water?

question 4053 is this then the first layer where the keratinocytes are all dead?

question 4054 is this due to the amount of abbraision the palms and soles of feet are put through?

question 4055 one in five people have skin cancer?!

question 4056 are there safer options for sunscreen?

question 4057 why is it so fatal?

question 4058 how does this metal absorption happen? what gives off heavy metals?

question 4059 is this why so many burn patients die? hard to keep up with the demands?

question 4060 how close is this to actually being a realistic and affordable replacement for transplants?

question 4061 but seems to normalize after. why is this?"

question 4062 if testosterone levels were suddely reduced would this cause a return of the hair?

question 4063 how is the skin able to absorb so many different things easily?

question 4064 how do they get into these places if they are made setrile? can they cause other harm to

question 4065 how then do they microscopically know the difference when they look at a section from l

question 4066 how did this become an advantage to our speices? why is it more abundant in these plac

question 4067 how does the uv rays break this down then when the patient is a premature infant?

question 4068 and how i can still remember many things from my past classes."

question 4069 will we have to have all of these memorized or just the the main bones?

question 4070 what was the bone that the egyptians broke in order to get out the brain? or was it a few

question 4071 was this an evolutionary trait or was it luck that our bones can do this? could other anin

question 4072 so then does it go back once the pregnancy is over or are they stuck with the new spinal l

question 4073 why do birthmarks develop and appear after birth? why wouldn't birthmarks appear befr

question 4074 isn't there a way than to treat and eliminate pattern baldness? isn't there some way to b

question 4075 how shoul what would they need?"

question 4076 can we go over the foramen/notches more?

question 4077 can we address the sutures more?

question 4078 how do the desmosomes of the epithelial cells provide durability?

question 4079 are all parts of the epidermis keratinized stratified squamous epithelium?

question 4080 how much does it weigh for an average person?

question 4081 isnt this layer also called the subcutaneous layer?

question 4082 what layer of the skin does this occur in?

question 4083 what layer of the skin does this occur in?

question 4084 is the dermis made of more than one type of connective tissue?

question 4085 so if a person has a cut and bad chemicals get inside would this be considered drug abus

question 4086 why arent these 30 layers named?

question 4087 are the eyeballs an organ?

question 4088 what are freckles and moles made of?

question 4089 for what reason is this not considered part of the skin?

question 4090 "what do they mean by ""accessory"" organs?"

question 4091 so all the cells in hair are dead cells?

question 4092 will natural selection and evolution eventually cause humans to be hairless in the trunk a

question 4093 why cant bacteria?"

question 4094 what makes it permeable? does this have to do with chemistry?

question 4095 or would it have to be accomplished through genetic mutations?"

question 4096 what cells in the body are responcble for this?

question 4097 what evolutinoary purpose does this serve?

question 4098 what evolutinoary purpose does this serve?

question 4099 can these cells differentiate as well?

question 4100 this is strange. why is this?

question 4101 im guessing it is to be able to feel things. tactile abilities? you dont need them as much ir

question 4102 "is there a reason why these share the same name as the ""infamous"" stem cells people

question 4103 so the stratum corneum has no blood vessels in it due to not needing it? does that mean

question 4104 how does earwax do all these functions? does it stop bacteria only by covering the area a

question 4105 fingernails and toenails cells are dead?

question 4106 what are some of the main ideas in this section?

question 4107 is that why if there is cranial swelling sometimes they will drill a hole through it?

question 4108 why is the region of the third-degree burn painless? is it because the area of this burn ha

question 4: etc. of keratinocytes in class?"

question 4110 what promotes/changes hair growth?

question 4111 are there disorders involving overactivity of cutaneous glands?

question 4112 "why is it not considered part of the skin if it has the word ""dermis"" in it?"

question 4113 is the skin then considered a semi-permeable membrane?

question 4114 so this stuff can penetrate something so tough as skin but cannot penetrate a latex glove

question 4: than how can we feel such little things like a feather on the epidermis?"

question 4116 can we go more in depth on skin cancer in class?

question 4117 is the stem cell in the figure above described as the dendritic cell?

question 4118 is this due to the fact that the stratified squamous epithelial layer is too thick in these reg

question 4: how deep does it rip out? does the entire bulb come out?"

question 4120 does it change anything to cut it?

question 4121 what is the function of the cuticle?

question 4: smelly sweat is supposed to attract the opposite sex? "

question 4123 at what point does a mammary gland differentiate between an apocrine gland?

question 4: and our clothing is why we tend to relate sweat with smelling bad?"

question 4: more swea or more pheromone and sweat?"

question 4126 do all sunscreens prevent the type of radiation that causes melanoma?

question 4127 does lamellar corpuscle has another name rather than this one?!

question 4128 why do men tend to have more terminal hair than women?

question 4: do they die?"

question 4130 why is this?

question 4131 how can this be?

question 4: where would that typically occur? "

question 4133 so this would explain why babies' heads are so soft at birth?

question 4134 do these variations have a drastic change in sctrutue and function for the person?

question 4: how much stronger is it? "

question 4: what are some other disdvantages? "

question 4137 why do bones fuse as the person gets older? having too many or too less bones make a d

question 4138 why is the hypodermis not considered a part of the skin?

question 4: does her back stay abnormal or does it go back to normal spinal curvatures?"

question 4140 are there other parts of the body that helps scientists discover the sex of the skeletal boc

question 4141 so are lanugo hair is replace by vellus hair when were born?

question 4: the condition seasonal affect disorder is much more prevelant due to a lack of production o

question 4143 is there any research on the structural importance of retaining eyebrow hair other than p

question 4144 what properties of melanocytes allow it to effectively sheild u.v. rays?

question 4145 could you distinguish between these?

question 4146 can you define this question?

question 4147 is this how a flesh eating bacteria penetrates the skin? if so how does this staff infection h

question 4148 what happend to this stage when there is a deficiency in the amount of vitamin d in the sy:

question 4: those who cannot feel pain?"

question 4150 once the hair reaches the surface of the shaft is it considered dead ?

question 4151 when we dye our hair or want to change the texture with different products does that ha

question 4152 can we talk about this in lecture?

question 4153 how come?

question 4154 does that include malnurtition?

question 4155 does that include malnurtition?

question 4156 what does that cause then?

question 4157 can these ever over-work ?

question 4158 does tanning cause the rate of this to extremely rise or just barely?

question 4159 is this because of the loss of tissue or other facts that causes burns to be the leading caus

question 4: is that a disorder or just a awkward mutation?"

question 4161 what if they dont form properly?

question 4162 what are the names of the nerves? just so i can cross-reference and get a better idea.

question 4: but it bent outward again and can't be fixed now."

question 4164 can this ever go back in place? i slipped my disc and it always hurts even with therapy?

question 4165 someone told me this fractures during preganancy. true or false?

question 4166 how does this occur?

question 4167 ocytes are mutated does this cause melanoma? or is that a whole different kind of cell?

question 4168 e so many keratinocytes in each layer? the basil and stratum spinosum are so deep i don'

question 4169 is this due to the type of cells and skin it is forming in?

question 4170 what happens when hair stops growing all together?

question 4: so they are often active during puberty.. how do they decide when to start working? and hc

question 4: mammary correct?"

question 4173 why is this? i never knew this until now!

question 4: but only one in men and the other in women?"

question 4175 is it possible not to lose the extra bones from childhood? what would be the result of this

question 4176 named for their worm-like appearances?

question 4177 what function does the foramen have?

question 4: processes and bone names are we supposed to memorize?"

question 4179 what maintains the acidity? the secretions from the skin or the skin itself?

question 4180 do these form around the brain with growth or does the brain form around these during

question 4181 "what causes our skin to ""prune"" when submerged in water for long periods of time?"

question 4182 what does pheomelanin contribute to the dermis?

question 4183 what might this look like?

question 4184 is this common?

question 4185 any clever ways to remember the difference between the two?

question 4186 how might this happen?

question 4187 are uv rays the only cause of skin cancer?

question 4188 what is the difference between the two?

question 4189 lol do some people develop a fear of dust after viewing the creepy picture of the dust mi

question 4190 the stratum corneum absorbs water and swells because it intakes the water.. what preve

question 4191 is it true that gingers are genetically inferior?

question 4192 how does this work?

question 4193 does cutting hair stimulate growth or is that a myth?

question 4194 why wouldn't people bracing with arms cause the arm to break?

question 4195 is this how the two bones can cross over each other?

question 4196 how does this work?

question 4197 where is this in the pictures?

question 4198 i have heard that some people's hair will not grow any longer after it reaches a certain length

question 4: in warm climates why do mammals still have hair all over their body?"

question 4200 if there is no use for breast in males why have they not over time not just gone away in time

question 4201 what happens in this one that it is so much more deadly than the other two?

question 4202 what would that be considered if someone only had this kind of hair or above average amount

question 4203 are these all of the textures? the image only shows a few different textures? or are there more?

question 4204 why?

question 4205 does having a kidney disorder affect this? or vice versa?

question 4206 is there any reason why they are found only on those parts?

question 4207 how are these stem cells different than the ones they use to produce new cells to combat aging?

question 4208 how is it that these items that are bad for our health can make it to store shelves for consumption?

question 4209 how much and how often does our skin shed?

question 4210 do dust mites feed on us as we are on those surfaces or do they only feed on the dead skin?

question 4211 what causes the absence of melanin in the cortex of young people because white or gray hair?

question 4212 what part of the hair is important?

question 4: but what causes hair to be so different from person to person? "

question 4214 does hair texture have anything to do with race/ethnicity because visually hair textures vary so much?

question 4215 why is this?

question 4216 is it harmful to use a q-tip and push this wax farther into the ear?

question 4: how can a burn of any kind not be painful; a 3rd degree burn for that matter?"

question 4: is your brain capable of performing as efficiently as a normal adult cranial cavity size or do you have a smaller brain?

question 4219 are there multiple types of matrixes located in the nails?

question 4220 how is it that you can lose both your smell and taste senses due to a nose injury?

question 4221 what makes teeth different from bone? i believe they both need calcium to maintain strength

question 4222 does this mean that the woman's pelvis is too small for the baby to pass through?

question 4223 how do you know the pH level?

question 4: then what but if you can remove it without any problems then why do we still grow this body hair?

question 4: how do you develop this? if you use indoor tanning what are the chances of you developing skin cancer?

question 4226 can i get a better idea of where the location of this is?

question 4227 can i get more information on the three major portions?

question 4228 can i get more information on this?

question 4229 why is the cervical vertebrae so delicate if it plays a role in supporting the head? is it because of the weight?

question 4230 what makes hair loss?

question 4231 doesn't gold have more electrons than oxygen?

question 4232 can there only be 1 carbon atom?

question 4233 is breathing another example of work?

question 4234 do certain chemicals react stronger than others?

question 4235 what are the living cells in wood?

question 4236 is all organisms including plants?

question 4237 what materials need to go in and out of cells?

question 4238 so is this the reason why skin grows on some parts of the body and not others? even though it's made of

question 4: keratinized cells that was mentioned earlier?"

question 4240 "so is this what the ""just hair for men"" used to replenish hair color? melanins in the co

question 4241 is this what is visible when someone has a dry scalp?

question 4242 i wonder if this is the same for men and women? the reason im asking is it seems that my

question 4243 is this an example of filtration? and are there any others?

question 4244 what about those whose hair grows faster than others? why is this?

question 4245 why is this such a common fracture site?

question 4: is there usually damage to the ligament? "

question 4247 how does this number vary??

question 4248 how do stress fractures of the tibia happen?

question 4249 what is the range in numbers of bones in an adult?

question 4250 is this a general statement ignoring genetics such as balding or maybe a disease or genet

question 4251 how long will the dead cells stay before being replaced?

question 4252 do the nerve receptors serve any other purpose other than goose bumps? did they once

question 4253 why does our hair turn gray as we age?

question 4254 perhaps not overnight...but over periods of time?

question 4255 which bones typically fuse and where are they most commonly located?

question 4256 there is a lot of information covered. what should we weed out and really focus on?

question 4: why is it the most complex?"

question 4258 how thick is the average cranial cavity?

question 4259 is this the only reason for the difference?

question 4260 where is soft keratin found?

question 4261 "what do they mean that straight hair is ""round"" or wavy is ""oval? like the cell?"

question 4262 why do they have more fatty acids?

question 4263 how can it only protect against one type of carcinoma?

question 4264 how can it only protect against one type of carcinoma?

question 4265 do we need to know this?

question 4266 do we need to know this?

question 4267 do we need to know this?

question 4268 do we need to know this?

question 4269 do we need to know this?

question 4270 do we need to know this?

question 4271 what is the purpose of the sesmoid bone? why does it take so long to develop?

question 4272 does genetics also play a role in skin pigmentation too?

question 4273 how does the lunule form? the wording confuses me.

question 4: which is be natural set or is there or is bathing to remove these oils a part of society hygen

question 4: how does if it does laser hair removal work or suppose to function because advertise

question 4276 ??

question 4277 what causes hair thinning for women at a younger age?

question 4278 what causes some people to have oilier skin than others?

question 4279 "why only ""sometimes"" can there be more bones?"

question 4280 do these derive from a failure of the fontanelles to fuse?

question 4281 why do some people have misshapen skulls where there is no suture?

question 4: given that zygotes are the sex cells?"

question 4: resulting in them have stronger bites?"

question 4: is it an increase of water in the brain?"

question 4285 can such an injury kill a person outright?

question 4286 can you go over this in class?

question 4287 is there a good way to go about memorizing the specific structures of bones?

question 4288 what causes this and how can you prevent it?

question 4289 does the fact that there are pairs of many bones have to do with the fact that we have 2?

question 4290 how does the fusion of cranial bone plates occur?

question 4291 i did not know that there were stem cells located within the epidermis. can these cells be

question 4292 can you explain this more?

question 4293 what is the reasoning for where the fusion of these plates occur? has research been done

question 4294 do the terms sternal and acromial ends apply to all bones or only to the clavicle?

question 4: five if its t₁ and it is or does that mean that they are in the g₀ phase then? "

question 4296 can you give more examples of this?

question 4297 should we know all of this ?

question 4: why is it that the light presence of freckles remains? "

question 4: my face tu my cheeks the redness is either prevented or decreased. "

question 4: huh? it is due to his genes and hormones? "

question 4301 do dust mites only feed on dead skin cells?

question 4: is it possible for their hair to naturally give off a smell simply from their own body? (i don't r

question 4303 is the amount of melanin in our bodies purely genetic?

question 4304 so is that the same thing as dandruff in your hair?

question 4305 does this involve when someone sweats too much?

question 4306 what does keratin do for the skin?

question 4307 what is considered thick skin? is this just in your palms and feet?

question 4: or coordination?"

question 4309 what determines the differences in cross-section shape? is this controlled by only our ge

question 4310 how long does a hair cylce take to complete? is everyones hair cylce the same in length o

question 4311 "how much of the ""skull"" and its complexity will we need to know?"

question 4312 why is this? does it have to do with where they live or what?

question 4313 how does the skin synthesize vitamin d? does it transfer through the bone?

question 4314 how do the dead layers not flake off? is this the layer that accounts for when you have di

question 4315 is hair genetic? like straight vs. curly and blonde vs. black?

question 4316 generally how much hair does a person lose each year?

question 4317 what would happen if the body went into circulatory shock from swearint? is this what h

question 4318 how do you dertermine where one part ends and where the other starts?

question 4319 a lot of information in this paragraph. what would be most important?

question 4320 a lot of information about the layers of epidermis. what is the most important to know al

question 4321 why does this change as we get older? why do we develop gray hair?

question 4322 how do people develop overactive sweat glands?

question 4323 how is this? why is this considered normal?

question 4324 what does the trunk include?

question 4325 so it continues to grow until 20-30 years?

question 4326 how does this process work?

question 4327 it would be very helpful if you gave us examples of where each type is found. such as in t

question 4328 why don't they have hairs?

question 4329 what does eumelanin mean?

question 4330 who do these two terms mean?

question 4331 what does it mean to metastasize?

question 4332 what does thick skin cover?

question 4333 is this the same way for albino hair?

question 4: sweat duct etc?"

question 4: is it now terminal hair?"

question 4336 where would i find out more about this process?

question 4337 do you get carotene from carrots as well or is that just beta-carotene?

question 4338 what makes the protein keratin so tough?

question 4339 why melanoma is aggressive? where do they metastasize to?

question 4: but they go through emotional stress in life? will these glands activate?"

question 4: but they go through emotional stress in life? will these glands activate?"

question 4: it looks more and why?"

question 4343 where do they come from?

question 4344 what type of hormonal influences? is it due to a deficiency of a certain hormone?

question 4345 the only difference to most glands are where they are located in the body?

question 4346 why redheads and not someone with blonde hair?

question 4347 is there a reason for that?

question 4348 is this also why your lips are so likely to bleed easily when chapped?

question 4349 is this just hair on your head or all the hair on your body?

question 4350 could we see pictures of this?

question 4351 will this be on a test? including the picture. because i understand it with the picture...not

question 4: does that mean the surface area of the body gets colder? is this why we get frostbite?"

question 4353 what does this mean?

question 4354 what does this layer do?

question 4355 is dandruff caused by a lack of nutrients?

question 4356 i'm not sure why there are only seven bones in the lower limb. is it because the tibia offers

question 4: but less strength behind them versus the less bones but due to fusion more strength behind

question 4358 why does the hallux only contain two bones?

question 4359 so depending on the size or form it changes your voice?

question 4360 what's the reasoning behind that?

question 4361 that would explain the quick death of someone who was cut there? can someone live if t

question 4362 what part is affected when one has carpal tunnel?

question 4363 what produces hair?

question 4364 has our hair evolved much in our day in age?

question 4365 what kind of tissue is this?

question 4366 what is the worst kind of skin cancer?

question 4367 can this skin be saved?

question 4368 what would happen if the pelvis was broken?

question 4369 has there been much change in the pelvis when we look at our ancestors pelvic bones?

question 4370 is there an easier way to memorize parts of the ankle and foot?

question 4371 i have high arched feet and it limits me to what certain kind of exercises that i can do. and

question 4372 is this why your skin dries out so quickly if you use paint thinner to clean paint off of your

question 4: and unkeratinized. is there a way to remember these terms?"

question 4374 why is this so common among newborn babies?

question 4375 how come there are two glands?

question 4376 this information i found was interesting. but what other organs are vulnerable to injury a

question 4: a "tool"?"

question 4378 why is it that this melanoma results in men but not in women?

question 4379 is it that nails are apart of the integumentary system?

question 4380 will we have to memorize all of these?

question 4381 the skeletal system interests me the most. can we talk more about this in lecture?

question 4382 will we have to memorize all of these bones?

question 4383 this confuses me. what exactly are articulated skeletons?

question 4384 this is a lot of information to take in. how in depth will we have to know this?

question 4385 is there a photo of some sort that will show this?

question 4386 how small are dust mites? what kind of disease do they cause?

question 4387 can skin lose color pigments and causing the skin color to change from tan to white perm

question 4388 is vitiligo considered a skin cancer too or can it lead to skin cancer?

question 4389 as a species that evolved in africa why was there need for heat retention at all?

question 4390 to what extent should we know these?

question 4: is the hypodermis another layer apart of the dermis?"

question 4: are there the sudoriferous merocrine and the apocrine all are sweat glands"

question 4393 why is this?

question 4394 can you give another example of tissue that exhibits mitosis in high rates?

question 4395 how do you get into this field? specifically what jobs come from this? interest>

question 4396 should we know each of these?

question 4397 should we know each of these?

question 4398 what sends the signal for these cells to secrete the chemicals they do?

question 4399 is this a long term effect or does this color go away?

question 4400 is this where melanin comes into play?

question 4401 should we know each of these types of markings?

question 4402 does this layer have any sort of important function or is it just kind of there?

question 4403 what's the most important feature of connective tissue?

question 4404 do we need to know the name of each bone in the body and their functions? how should

question 4405 is this when we get sunlight this happens?

question 4406 why don't metastatic cancer cells have to be anchored?

question 4: do they follow the same process as if losing hair naturally?"

question 4408 when i was younger i used to not sweat at all if any and would over heat when working out

question 4: but i think it's a little extreme to put acetone in this example."

question 4410 what stops this continuous regrowth process?

question 4411 is this what is happening when some babies come out more blue-ish directly after birth?

question 4412 is resistance to slippage between the two layers the only reason why the boundary is wavy

question 4413 what makes sweat that salty state? why does it burn when your sunburned?

question 4: or is it something that we do not even think of but our body does?"

question 4415 why is that? are there physical features that result due to the absence of these sweat glands?

question 4416 is this saying that the kneecap isn't a bone we have always had?

question 4417 why would this be? people with dark skin should draw light more than lighter colored skin

question 4418 whenever i pluck my own or anyone else's eyebrows... i always thought that the roundness

question 4: does this condition cause complications in breast feeding? "

question 4420 are teeth considered bones?

question 4421 should we know each difference between these?

question 4422 then why use sunscreen? either way being out in the sun is obviously dangerous according

question 4423 is there spongy bone in the core of the skull?

question 4424 is this still considered normal?

question 4: does it help depending on the harshness of the sun rays? "

question 4426 how./why does the appearance of grey hair allow for naming of a bone?

question 4427 how./why does the appearance of grey hair allow for naming of a bone?

question 4428 do they just vary in thickness and mass then?

question 4429 but how do we know when to get out of the sun in fear of cancers?"

question 4430 how do we know this and how could someone tell if they have skin cancer in it's early sta

question 4431 what is the function of interosseous membrane and what is it made of?

question 4432 would tanning outside be considered third-degree burns too (obviously tanning to some

question 4433 what is important?

question 4434 where would someone go to get this type of procedure done?

question 4435 what are we born with more bones than when we are adults?

question 4436 is this why it's so easy to break?"

question 4437 is there a way to make the body return the building of melanins in the hair?

question 4438 why and how do the bones fuse together?

question 4439 what happens if someone falls asleep while sitting?

question 4440 when people have laser hair removal do they burn the hair all the way down to the bulb

question 4441 is a suture a true cut all the way into the brain or are the different plates fused together?

question 4442 is it ever too late to try and correct this?

question 4443 why?

question 4444 but would it still be considered a free edge if the nail was trimmed down so it isn't overlapp

question 4445 do we have this many carpal bones to allow for all of the movements that we do with ou

question 4446 what do we have to know and understand from this chapter? what are the highlights?

question 4447 what helps hold these together?

question 4448 a hip replacement?"

question 4449 picture>?

question 4450 is there any other culture that lacks specific glands of any other type?

question 4451 what happens if the brain tissue comes in contact with the bones?

question 4452 so the more you use it the smaller it gets?

question 4453 what are the differences between adult skulls and infant skulls?

question 4454 how is it treated?

question 4455 so our fingers are shorter than they appear?

question 4456 a picture of what?

question 4457 what is it called if the spine is not arranged this way at 3 years?

question 4458 what is most important about this selection?

question 4459 are they made from the same material? how do they survive

question 4460 but which one is the most legit.... on the protection against skin cancer?"

question 4461 how can you tell the difference between the different types of vertebrae by just looking

question 4462 so are they saying that hair is nerve fibers?

question 4463 do other mammals have keratin in their skin? or is it solely humans? what products use k

question 4464 why does the type of hair change throughout the life cycle?

question 4465 what fuses these bones together?

question 4466 what does this mean?

question 4467 is this the same as being double jointed?

question 4468 is there a reason that most people are right handed as opposed to left handed?

question 4469 why would the body produce so much sweat if it is dangerous to the body?

question 4470 what causes a mole to change color and shape and make them turn cancerous?

question 4471 are the blood vessels closed off or do they lead to a duct? do they simply pass through ar

question 4472 the apocrine sweat glands produce the sweat that starts smelling?"

question 4473 why is it unresponsive to chemotherapy?

question 4474 why diagonal? is there a certain angle that is most advantageous?

question 4475 why do they lose all of this each day? why wouldn't the loss stop once the burn is initially 1

question 4476 is it necessary to memorize all bones?

question 4477 can one make it grow faster or thicker by other methods? what would have to be change

question 4478 why is melanoma so aggressive and drug-resistant?

question 4479 is body fat also stored in it skin if the skin makes up that much of the body weight?

question 4480 how does someone get a four degree burn?

question 4481 does this happen as a result of calcification? what is the largest amount of bones ever fo

question 4482 isn't the femur bigger?

question 4483 largest in what way?

question 4484 but why do nails fall off and regrow if there is a bruise under a nail? does it have to do with

question 4485 do the bacteria grow on clothes instead then? since it was mentioned earlier that bacteri

question 4486 what is the best way to recognize the suture and the correct order in which it follows?

question 4487 are there demographical trends related to this? does location affect prevalence of skin ca

question 4488 is the sphenoid bone located on the inside of our head towards the middle? and what is i

question 4489 how soon after a third degree burn is one able to have the dead tissue removed? is there

question 4490 is there a more descriptive picture to demonstrate exactly what this look likes?

question 4491 where do these names come from? are they latin for the descriptions of each term or are

question 4492 do sutural bones develop from mutations or are they genetically passed on? can they be

question 4493 "are there other sinuses within the body? why is this the only location we consider our ""

question 4494 is there any truth to the damaging effects of cracking your knuckles which are possibly cc

question 4495 why is that?

question 4496 why does it recover so much better?

question 4497 so is it a good thing to have dry skin?

question 4498 so is it a good thing to have dry skin?

question 4499 what does this mean?

question 4500 how long does this cycle take?

question 4501 is this the same as eccrine? in lab she put apocrine and eccrine sweat glands.

question 4502 which part of dna does it damage?

question 4503 will we need to know this for the mini exams?"

question 4504 what is an easy way to remember this? what is most important?

question 4505 why do freckles become more apparent when you go tanning or during the summer whe

question 4506 where did the name bruise come from?

question 4507 what does this mean?

question 4508 this is interesting. are these the types of things dermatologists study?

question 4509 what is the most important thing to remember?

question 4510 what causes hair to turn gray/white? what causes melanins to disappear?

question 4511 what causes hair to turn gray/white? what causes melanins to disappear?

question 4512 why do your nails turn a light orange color after you've been wearing red nail polish for a

question 4513 why? is a certain type of gene they don't have?

question 4514 what is the answer?

question 4515 what makes it unresponsive?

question 4516 what does it mean to give rise to? that they are made up of keratinocytes?

question 4517 how important is carotene? what would happen to a person if they were to not eat eggs

question 4518 what do the two forms of melanin do? is one more abundant in a certain skin color?

question 4519 what is the significance of birthmarks? why do they form?

question 4520 why is this layer only in thick skin?

question 4521 is it bad to be cleaning it out with a q-tip? would build up of ear wax cause problems?"

question 4522 where are these located?

question 4523 does it also help with hearing?

question 4524 does the prefix fora- usually mean opening or canal?

question 4! i wonder why that is?"

question 4526 what role does iron play in nail growth that causes this?

question 4527 what is the best way to remember the differences between all of the types of sweat glands?

question 4528 why does your hair get lighter in the summer and darker in the winter. how does this happen?

question 4529 does how much water you drink have anything to do with how much you sweat?

question 4! but i always despite its many layers"

question 4! why is it not part of the skin? more information"

question 4532 are a lot of do a lot of people have allergies from this?

question 4533 does visible melanin change in someone as they age? genetics and pigmentation

question 4534 how does the skin stop water loss and prevent excess water absorption at the same time?

question 4535 so nails are part of the integumentary system?

question 4536 is the cause of wrinkled skin from the slowing of keratinocyte migration?

question 4537 is cellulite located in the hypodermis?

question 4! then where does the term ""baby fat"" originate from?"

question 4539 why do some people have a stronger odor than others?

question 4540 could you plant a hair then with stem cells?

question 4541 what's the point of this. why does our hair have to stick up?

question 4542 "if this toxin is so ""dangerous"" then why is it used in commercial nail polish remover?"

question 4543 what exactly does this defensive antimicrobial peptides called dermcidin and defensins do?

question 4544 what exactly does this defensive antimicrobial peptides called dermcidin and defensins do?

question 4545 what happens when you color hair?

question 4546 so is it really bad if you do lose your hair at a certain age?

question 4547 does every single tissue in the body have its own stem cells?

question 4! this is mostly effective towards elder people right? because when you are young your skin is

question 4! this is mostly effective towards elder people right? because when you are young your skin is

question 4550 why are there only 2?

question 4551 what are the most important factors in this chapter?

question 4552 very interesting. how do you know if you have these. are they noticeable?

question 4553 what is the difference between this and a condyle?

question 4554 what strains would result in the development of sesamoid bones?

question 4555 will we have to be able to identify every part of the bone without help?

question 4556 why?

question 4557 what does this mean?

question 4558 do some of the lower lumbar sometimes fuse as the sacrum in rare cases? i heard that so

question 4559 what causes the need for some infants to wear the helmet that helps form their skulls?

question 4560 what is happening when someone develops a single patch of white hair on their scalp? (

question 4561 what's the difference between surgical neck and anatomical neck?

question 4562 what is the point of the sesamoid bone?

question 4563 what makes these molecules be able to permeate the epidermis? is it size? polarity?

question 4564 why do freckles become more apparent when you go tanning or during the summer when

question 4565 why?

question 4566 is this the smelly sweat? or are they both smelly?

question 4567 why does trauma to the ribs cause such severe pain?

question 4! is it pretty but i have heard that skin cancer is on the top of the list of extremely deadly cancers

question 4569 why would pig skin be used? is it when most of the skin on the patient is damaged?

question 4570 where would these certain places be in women or children?

question 4571 is there somewhere where i can get more information on how bad nails can get if your not (

question 4572 "do people who choose to go into pediatric care have to learn a separate ""skeleton"" co

question 4573 why are they so important? is it just to designate different areas or is there another purpose

question 4574 why are the fingers called digits? it just doesn't seem scientifically appropriate.

question 4575 how do they do such things when it appears that they do not synapse on anything?

question 4576 is this after the surgery or without the surgery?

question 4577 does the back go back to normal after pregnancy is over?

question 4578 is the child able to get enough nutrition? what is done to help the child with a cleft palate

question 4579 why is it that they are not considered part of it? is it just because they are used for audiotape

question 4580 it says that there are no oils or sweat glands in thick skin (palms) how do the palms of people

question 4581 what other reasons can be given for the significant pain of childbirth?"

question 4582 does this include pheromones?

question 4583 when people get hip replacements what part of the hip is usually replaced?

question 4584 where can i find more information about this? i tend to get very red when i am embarrassed

question 4585 i notice that i have very pale/no color to my skin in the mornings when i am cold. where

question 4586 why would someone name a bone this?

question 4587 how is a herniated disk treated?

question 4588 everyone says that stress causes gray hair. does stress make the appearance of gray come

question 4589 could it provide shade like the hair on top of our head?

question 4590 is there other medical diagnosis that are shown in the fingernails?

question 4591 can they go unnoticed or untreated?"

question 4592 wouldnt it be acceptable to say that they are only one bone and not composed of multiple?

question 4593 or does the increased height come from lengthened bones of the legs?

question 4594 can the cancer be stopped or slowed down?"

question 4595 i know of perfumes that help the release of pheromones. do those perfumes actually work?

question 4596 how successful are these grafts?

question 4597 do the perfumes that help release pheromones actually work?

question 4598 who would have thought we shrink during the day?!"

question 4599 do the vertebra get progressively larger the closer they get to the lumbar category?

question 4600 it really interests me that even sunscreens can cause cancer. where can i find more information

question 4601 so would a subdermal hematoma just be a deep bruise?

question 4602 where can i find a place that focus on the random bones like these in the adult skeleton?

question 4603 is this what stops working when balding occurs?

question 4604 or earwax but does this have any effect on the effectiveness of it?"

question 4605 does this mean even getting a tan from the sun is not healthy?

question 4606 i never knew that the skin was considered an organ. is it considered an organ because it is

question 4607 what is thick skin composed of? dermis or epidermis?

question 4608 skin is a protective barrier for the organs within. what are the skin's other functions?

question 4609 the babies' backbones are different?

question 4610 how does this occur? i understand that those chemicals can be absorbed but how does the

question 4611 is hair keratinized in the same way that the skin on the bottom of our feet is keratinized?

question 4612 and men can chest and back hair?"

question 4613 curly hair is more rough than straight hair"

question 4614 the number of bones we have change from infant to adult because they fuse together. is

question 4615 are there any tricks to remembering all of these?

question 4616 what are some tips on remembering all of these? flash cards? "

question 4617 where are apocrine glands located?

question 4618 what kind of skin disease is more prevalent in older people?

question 4619 does the hair fall after a stem cell has produced a new one?

question 4620 is basal cell carcinoma from too much sun exposure?

question 4621 how does it modified to be another gland?

question 4622 how does this gland work on the body temperature regulation?

question 4623 do these cells divide more often? or how long do they take to be stratum corneum?

question 4624 what could be a treatment for this kind of burns?

question 4625 but what is the other 20% from?"

question 4626 how does this happen? can people not do certain tasks when they don't have a notch?

question 4627 any more examples?

question 4628 why does it have two names? are they used in different settings?

question 4629 so taking weight off can fix this.. or how do you go back to a normal curve ?

question 4630 so the a baby and a child's vertebral is different?

question 4631 how does this provide the nutrition?

question 4632 why is hypodermis not considered to be part of the skin?

question 4633 so you can only get it from uv rays?

question 4634 how does this work?

question 4635 "so are ""butty"" fingers healthy?"

question 4636 what kind of cells?

question 4637 why do only koreans have an absence of apocrine glands in the axillary region?

question 4638 so the vertebrae won't rub together?

question 4639 what makes someone lose hair? does the skin surrounding the hair follicle make it not grow?

question 4640 what sutures fuse?

question 4641 does that mean it's always present in men?"

question 4642 is this something that a person would be able to feel the difference?

question 4643 what can one do at younger age to prevent skin diseases at old age?

question 4644 how does the uv radiation damage/change dna?

question 4645 that is interesting because i have never heard of someone breaking it. how would the fra

question 4646 when our skin peels does that mean the dead layer is peeling off?

question 4647 what determines hair length?

question 4648 or even with it constantly shedding the dead skin cells?"

question 4649 why isn't it part of the skin proper?

question 4650 how do one know they have this on their body?

question 4651 so then how come fungal infections are hard to get rid of?

question 4652 is the disease in the person's dna and passed down by genes?

question 4653 is it similar to photosynthesis? except it makes a vitamin instead of sugars?

question 4654 why is facial hair and pubic usually coarse?

question 4655 and that's supposed to be an adaptation?

question 4656 why is this?

question 4657 can a person have more melanin than another person?

question 4658 how much sweat would you have to lose for this to occur?

question 4659 the 'tiny old ladies' old men'? "

question 4660 which bones does this vary between? are there certain bones that not all people have?

question 4661 how do the holes form?

question 4662 how is it possible to have a partial bone? when reading in the textbook i found this confu

question 4663 how do different bones react to different forms of damage? for example: why is this bone

question 4664 how do the bones fuse together?

question 4665 some of the functions of the layers of the epidermis aren't given..is it better to just learn

question 4666 why would mitosis of the skin only occur at night? does it have anything to do with the sun

question 4667 how drastically would the 1% shorter be? a centimeter or so?

question 4668 what are these bones that fuse? and what functions do they have in babies that it isn't normal

question 4669 can they be reversed without a procedure needed to be done? "

question 4670 is it a good idea to remember the different types of hair?

question 4671 should we remember the different types of hair?

question 4672 merocrine and sebaceous glands and the differences between them? are all three secretory

question 4673 erythema only occurs in these examples? are there other ways people would have abnormal

question 4674 is the spiny appearance of a crocodile's back the cervical vertebrae or is it something else

question 4675 can they do something to change it to a normal arch? or the other way around with people

question 4676 do these people have unstable ankles then since their fibula is removed?

question 4677 why is it needed for bone development and maintenance?

question 4678 wait what?

question 4679 ?

question 4680 are new cells formed after the dead ones flake off?

question 4681 does everybody grow all three types of hair and are there specific times that this hair grows

question 4682 but then why do you never hear of skin cancer in somebody's hand?"

question 4683 why?

question 4684 how can different parts of the body heal faster?

question 4685 what makes these so valuable to researchers today?

question 4686 what is the significance of these areas having such a high concentration of melanin?

question 4687 how does cancer affect hair loss?

question 4688 are these smells? or are they undetectable?

question 4689 can we learn more about this in lecture when we get to chapter 14?

question 4690 is this always caused by radiation or can it be hereditary?

question 4691 is it possible to get electrocuted when you sweat regarding that it contains electrolytes?

question 4692 is it possible to get electrocuted when you sweat regarding that it contains electrolytes?

question 4693 there is a lot of information in this table. what is the most important thing to take away from

question 4694 there is a lot of information in this table (8.3). what is the most important thing to take away from

question 4695 this is interesting. what happens when the hyoid is fractured?

question 4696 what causes the sebaceous glands to produce an enormous amount of oil?

question 4697 are men able to produce milk?

question 4698 how exactly does tanning lotion work?

question 4699 would this have anything to do with the fact that we are an evolution of apes who have

question 4700 how do the sweat glands choose where to be more abundant than others? or is it complex

question 4701 and when you cannot or feel you depending on where you slept on it?"

question 4702 why is this?

question 4703 what is meant here?

question 4704 when do these stop producing and become regular cells?

question 4705 do different people have different smells or does the opposite sex find different smells attractive

question 4706 how does this work?

question 4707 does this number account include the population that is obese in its average? or is it a general

question 4708 is this like dehydration?

question 4709 cause facial hair to become more coarse? "

question 4710 why?

question 4: why would it be expressed differently if the function of what it is effecting is the same in bo
question 4712 what controls how much sweat is released?

question 4713 can a curtain diet or a large intake of fluid have an effect of how much wastes from the k
question 4: why do people urge us to drink electrolytes while exercising rather than water?"

question 4715 is this a mutated gene that causes braf?

question 4716 is this a mutated gene that causes braf?

question 4717 is this a mutated gene that causes braf?

question 4718 is this a mutated gene that causes braf?

question 4719 is this a mutated gene that causes braf?

question 4720 is this a mutated gene that causes braf?

question 4721 is this a mutated gene that causes braf?

question 4722 is this a mutated gene that causes braf?

question 4723 is this a mutated gene that causes braf?

question 4724 is this a mutated gene that causes braf?

question 4725 is this a mutated gene that causes braf?

question 4726 is this a mutated gene that causes braf?

question 4727 is this a mutated gene that causes braf?

question 4728 is this a mutated gene that causes braf?

question 4729 is this a mutated gene that causes braf?

question 4730 is this a mutated gene that causes braf?

question 4731 is braf caused by a mutated gene? if so what is a oncogene?

question 4732 does the rejection of the skin cause death?

question 4: sense so much just thru our skin. and we act upon what we feel"

question 4734 how does acne or scars communicate nonverbally?

question 4735 how exactly does this work? i would like to know the process of the medicine transferring

question 4736 "which one ""chooses"" color of skin?"

question 4737 are these harmful? should i be worried?

question 4738 are these the same as wrinkles that form with old age?

question 4: it does deeper than they are gone for good?"

question 4740 what is the most important step in this process?

question 4741 are these bones or connective tissue?

question 4742 what happens when the person gets more pimples than others? is it because their sebaceous

question 4743 wouldn't merocrine sweat glands need faster stem cell mitosis? isn't this more required for

question 4744 which ones will we need to know? are we going to be labeling skulls in lab?

question 4745 exactly how many different bones are in the skull?

question 4746 is this the fluid that protects the brain?

question 4747 how many ribs are in the front and back? how do you tell this?

question 4748 paillay and lamellate? i don't know

question 4: or some kind of accumulated damage thru the years. what causes this?"

question 4750 why is this?

question 4: scalp will help us maintain temperature of the head? nostril hair will prevent debris from entering

question 4752 what is the difference between a process and a protuberance?

question 4753 what is the main difference between the two?

question 4754 does this cause any health issues or is this commonly gone un-noticed?

question 4: why don't we absorb a ton of water when we go swimming? "

question 4756 what's the most important sweat gland?

question 4757 what would this look like?
question 4758 spine foramen. will we cover more on these trends in lecture?"
question 4759 how does the skin carry out this process?
question 4760 why is this?
question 4761 but why the armpit area?"
question 4762 where are apocrine sweat glands located?
question 4763 why do these follicles become blocked with keratinocytes and sebum more during puberty?
question 4764 this paragraph/ topic is really confusing to me. so does sunscreen help prevent cancer or not?
question 4765 basically the cheek bone?
question 4766 is it important to know each one of these disorders?
question 4767 do we have to know each of these disorders?
question 4768 does the speed of which it metastasizes depend on its location or something else?
question 4769 how do they do this?"
question 4770 if these formations fuse together in development why do we insist on referring to them as separate?
question 4771 when one breaks the nose how is this affected if at all if it is so fragile?
question 4772 does this mean that you should try and eat more protein than other nutrients when this happens?
question 4773 it can also be inherited?
question 4774 but how do I use salmon on the easy material in which I have no questions?"
question 4775 and it makes me wonder what we could do to advance medicine if we use the stem cells of the body?
question 4776 what is the best way to get heat from within your body?
question 4777 what is this?
question 4778 what did they have before?
question 4779 besides less is this so?"
question 4780 how do they know?
question 4781 what does the color of hair have to do with an increased risk of melanoma?
question 4782 are there any functional problems that arise from any of these?
question 4783 is this shaped differently if it's deviated?
question 4784 will they repair themselves over time?
question 4785 warm places have a higher chance in getting skin cancer?"
question 4786 does having darker skin protect against UV damage?
question 4787 could you show pictures of these in lecture?
question 4788 what other animals is this true for?
question 4789 do hair bulbs grow back?
question 4790 ?
question 4791 why would you want warm air?
question 4792 what happens if the liver and kidneys do not work properly? does the skin have the ability to compensate?
question 4793 does this count vary from person to person?
question 4794 how is this possible??
question 4795 so when you sweat you are releasing pheromones?"
question 4796 how did our hair evolve to thin out if it is still used for protection?
question 4797 are the different types of glands shaped differently or do they just excrete different materials?
question 4798 so when you have melanoma/skin cancer does it start in this layer because of the melanocytes?
question 4799 neck and hair because doesn't the hair help in protection from the UV rays?"
question 4800 what is in sunscreen that protects us from the sun?
question 4801 do we need to know about dust mites?
question 4802 "don't we need to "tan" to get vitamin D? and depending on what part of the world you live in?"
question 4803 is texture and color also genetic?

question 4804 what's the most important function of hair?

question 4805 is that under the stratum corneum or at the surface by the hair?"

question 4806 or do we just need to know them all?"

question 4807 should we know all these terms?

question 4808 do these mites do anything specifically good to our skin?

question 4809 but they just haven't fused?"

question 4810 is there a mnemonic device to remember the order of the vertebrae?

question 4811 what is keratin?

question 4812 is there a purpose for this??

question 4813 so the shape of the hair actually determines how your hair will be? what about the stratum

question 4814 is baldness something hereditary?

question 4815 what makes this possible for the skin?

question 4816 is this the sweat gland?

question 4817 how does the skin synthesize vitamin d?

question 4818 how strong do the tanning uv light have to be to create this damage?"

question 4819 have they found anything to control this type of cancer?

question 4820 is it possible that the mark will go away?"

question 4821 palm etc are the places that do the most touching?"

question 4822 how does hair turn gray?

question 4823 face etc are the places that we use the most to touch things with?"

question 4824 and there was one kind. why is this? why isn't it all just the same throughout life??"

question 4825 can there ever be something that happens where one of these stages doesn't happen or

question 4826 how are they produced and from what?

question 4827 what do you think the purpose was of the mutation of japanese and korean apocrine sweat

question 4828 i have heard babies get jaundice when they are born. why is that?

question 4829 does sun screen protect the skin from uv rays? i assumed it had in the past.

question 4830 does this process occur in everyone the same way? why do some people experience more

question 4831 what kind of cells are nails made of? it is interesting that we are one of the only mammals

question 4832 arteries and capillaries from our body be able to reattach to those of a pig? would they be

question 4833 are the molecules of these substances so small that they are able to get through the stratum

question 4834 can other parts of the body be studied through cross-sectional studies and have a predictable

question 4835 what is the difference between vellus hairs and terminal hairs?

question 4836 this is interesting. do we need to know these exceptions?

question 4837 ?

question 4838 what is the main difference between hard and soft keratin?

question 4839 do we need to know this for the exams?

question 4840 is it really why are they more constant? shouldn't they all be constant?

question 4841 if children didn't crawl would their backs have different curvatures?

question 4842 "do we need to know the "theories of the purposes" of hair?"

question 4843 do we need to know this for the exams?

question 4844 how did these keratinized cells evolve into hair?

question 4845 is this the same with fur on animals?

question 4846 do stretch marks ever go away?

question 4847 should we remember this figure for the exam?

question 4848 could hormone therapy slow the effects of balding?

question 4849 can't uv also have a positive effect on skin?

question 4850 do other animals have eyelashes like humans?

question 4851 what about those nail growth products? my girlfriend buys it and claims it makes her nail

question 4852 is vellus hair replaced by terminal hair?

question 4853 what is the significance in knowing the little pores and depressions?

question 4854 can sutures fracture?

question 4855 are these just holes?

question 4856 this will be important on the practical?

question 4857 so they pertain to the different lobes in a sense?

question 4858 is this why we can still grow until our bones fuse?

question 4859 are there any other conditions that could possibly cause this? could this also be genetic?

question 4860 why isn't this present at birth?

question 4861 why is it that these bones aren't fused at birth or in the earlier stages of life?

question 4862 is this the part of the skin that gets damaged when people develop melanoma? if it is par

question 4863 why does the presence of more fatty acids make it thicker and more milky?

question 4864 if hair has functions such as maintaining body temperature and protecting the body from

question 4865 what diseases cause abnormal spinal curvatures?

question 4866 what determines the color and texture (curly vs. straight) of hair? i understand that when

question 4867 i know that some women after birth have difficulty with breast-feeding. what would cause

question 4868 where is there more info?

question 4869 ?

question 4870 where can i find more info?

question 4871 has this bipedalism ever been found in humans?

question 4872 when does this happen?

question 4873 "were bones named with ""universal"" rules or has it changed with the study of anatomy

question 4874 like a large bony bump?"

question 4875 can the intervertebral discs be repaired naturally by the body if they start to wear?

question 4876 near age 25?"

question 4877 how can some people have extra bones and others not?

question 4878 what is important about the squamous?

question 4879 is there more information on this that i could read?"

question 4880 how does the vertebral stretch from when we are a child to when we are an adult?

question 4881 does this cause it to swell? i do not understand how we get shorter when our spine is reabsorbed

question 4882 does our spine support our whole body?

question 4883 are why only two?"

question 4884 209? i think?

question 4885 is topography only areas where skeletal features are seen beneath the surface of the skin

question 4886 is topography only areas where skeletal features are seen beneath the surface of the skin

question 4887 will it be required to memorize all of it?"

question 4888 does this term have anything to do with the left and right iliac regions of the abdomen?

question 4889 i am unsure of the location in which this is describing?

question 4890 and if so is it able to fix?"

question 4891 ultrasound aborted baby can one baby develop slower or much faster than the other? would it

question 4892 "what do they mean by ""fuse""? what causes fusion?"

question 4893 are these bone markings unique to a person? or does every person have the same markings

question 4894 what bones are the most important to know for this class? will we be required to know a

question 4895 are we expected to be familiar with just the general anatomy?

question 4896 "is this referred to as the ""soft spot"" on a baby's head?"

question 4897 "is this referred to as the ""soft spot"" on a baby's head?"

question 4898 how does the spine conform? meaning does it just get use to being in the certain position

question 4899 why are some people born missing some of the typically 33 vertebrae?

question 4900 why is it always some people? is this at birth with some people?

question 4901 so since the cranium can't expand it causes the brain to swell?

question 4902 what are the phospholipids tails made out of?

question 4903 isn't that what cilia is?

question 4904 what types dont need a membrane?

question 4905 what is the reason for this?

question 4906 i thought microtubules formed the structures of the cells?

question 4907 howcome we lost adenine?

question 4908 is arm hair and head hair any different?

question 4909 what do these mites do to your skin?

question 4910 what do you mean have same genes but different versions?

question 4911 so if a cell is in the g-zero phase then does it have any other distinctive characteristics?

question 4912 why is this?

question 4913 what is the functions and locations of these?

question 4914 what exactly is anatomical variation and how can you measure it?

question 4915 why is this?

question 4916 can you give another reason for this?

question 4917 does this create the 'soft spots' on babies heads?

question 4918 i thought sutures were just the cracks/lines on the head?

question 4919 this is where the blood vessels flow through in the vertebrae?

question 4920 what holds them up?

question 4921 can we review the connect quiz question where we had to put the pieces of the skull together or a whole other bone?"

question 4923 why doesn't hair occur in these places?

question 4! also relate where they pass through to their function?"

question 4925 could we discuss the different amount of sacral/coccygeal vertebrae that occur in different

question 4926 could you show a 3d graphic of these features in lecture?

question 4927 are we expected to identify these bones from all views?

question 4928 is this what protects your pressure point in the temples?

question 4929 is it true that a blow to the nose in this area can cause death?

question 4930 is it true that practices like yoga and pilates can actually elongate the bones or is that just

question 4931 does this go away once the woman is no longer pregnant or a person who is obese loses

question 4932 how do our bodies know how to make such complex shaped bones such as this and later

question 4! and their v fossa etc?"

question 4934 what is the function of the inferior nasal conchae?

question 4935 are there diseases that affect the process of suture formation in infants? what are they?

question 4936 how many hours of sleep are needed to properly allow for the intervertebral discs to regenerate

question 4! does the synovial fluid disperse and only a little is replaced back into the joint?"

question 4938 besides primates are there other mammals that have adapted special foot movements like

question 4939 can this be genetic or not? i know i had this when i was born.

question 4940 "would rib variations be recessive or dominant? what would be the ""dominant"" phenotype

question 4! what is the origin of ""acromio""?"

question 4942 can you explain the process a little more?

question 4943 do stronger people have shorter bones because of the continuous stress placed on them

question 4944 can you explain the exact process of how the body goes about defending itself when it gets

question 4945 how are these fusions different from the sutures located within the cranium? is there a c

question 4946 how is the pubis affected by roller coasters or other situations that create much higher tl

question 4947 babies start to crawl before 1 year of age. does so much time spent on this body part affe

question 4948 is there a picture of this some where?

question 4949 is it normal to have the bones mold around the blood vessels?

question 4! do we still just replaced by more dead cells as we lose them?"

question 4951 can you go over this a bit more?

question 4952 is there one we will be using more regularly? or should we expect to see both used equal

question 4953 will we need to know how many of each kind of bone is in each region?

question 4954 ?

question 4955 ??

question 4956 what about for the left handed? does this matter in design of these tools?

question 4957 how do muscles actually attach to these lines?

question 4958 do you mean that strong people have a shorter stature?

question 4959 is the tilting of the head side to side fascilitated by the cooperation of several vetebrae?

question 4960 are there warning signs of this before it happens?

question 4961 what is the trunk?

question 4962 why does it occur among adolescent girls more?

question 4963 why is it still referred to as the backbone?

question 4964 why is that?

question 4965 ??

question 4966 ?????

question 4967 do we have to know which one is on top of one another.?

question 4968 ??

question 4969 do we have to know this?

question 4970 what?

question 4971 whats the acetebulum connected to?

question 4972 do we have to know this?

question 4973 what do we have to know about this section?

question 4974 what do we have to know from this?

question 4975 do we need to know this for the lab practicals?

question 4976 levers?

question 4! what do we have to know?"

question 4978 interpret please?

question 4979 is there a video or something to see this?

question 4980 why is this so?

question 4981 do these bones count as bones of the skull?

question 4982 do these count as bones of the skull?

question 4983 hitting someone hard enough and in the correct way on the nose can kill them?

question 4! if the child can it cause disabilities?"

question 4985 do sinuses also serve as a connecting place for facial muscles?

question 4! and what are the consequences?"

question 4987 isn't the ilium part of the intestines as well?

question 4988 how come some people are able to turn their arm to a certain flexile degree? what gives

question 4989 can people with ra move their fingers or hold things still? what causes the pain?

question 4990 what happens if the hernia isn't treated? how and why do umbilical hernias occur in infai

question 4991 can we cover this in class?

question 4992 are we going to be expected to identify all the bones in lab?

question 4993 what makes a bone stronger than another bone?

question 4994 does this mean the child's head actually compresses during birth?

question 4995 i have a hard time identifying differences in most of these... do you have any recommend

question 4996 why doesn't the body reject these alloy replacements?

question 4997 can you go over the proper care people should do to treat burns?

question 4998 can you go over this in class?

question 4999 can you go over this in class?

question 5000 is it possible for actresses to take out a rib or bone to appear skinnier?

question 5001 really good stuff! but how can we learn all of this in such a short period of time?

question 5002 what would happen if a person would get punched in the face and not receive any treat

question 5003 why is this?

question 5004 what can cause this to happen?

question 5005 therefore it is harder for the cells to be damaged?"

question 5006 why is this called axial and the other called appendicular?

question 5007 why do they fuse with age? is it better to be fused or not to be?

question 5008 wouldn't it be easier for childbirth if the pelvis could separate like that and wasn't fused l

question 5009 what is the is he wrong or is the book wrong?"

question 5010 does this mean that it is not important?

question 5011 what is the function of each of these types of joints?

question 5012 wouldn't hyaline cartilage be found in bony joints as well?

question 5013 how?"

question 5014 throughout history have our teeth evolved?

question 5015 just how badly would this feel?

question 5016 is this considered child abuse?

question 5017 is it common to tear muscle in dislocations?

question 5018 do we need to know this for the exams?

question 5019 can it not move at all?

question 5020 since they're immobile is that why there are sutures on the skull?

question 5021 why woodworking?

question 5022 are serrate sutures the most immobile?

question 5023 what type of cartilages makes up synchondroses and symphyses?

question 5024 does everyone or just some rare few?

question 5025 why is there sometimes more bones than 22 in the skull?

question 5026 why do they have few features?

question 5027 this is part of the ear?

question 5028 why?

question 5029 are we going to need to know these?

question 5030 some people naturally have flat feet. are these people more prone to having major foot dis

question 5031 do we need to know how many parts are in each bone?

question 5032 are there consequences to stretching ligaments past what they would normally be capab

question 5033 once a joint has been dislocated is it easier for it to happen again?

question 5034 any advice for remembering these?

question 5035 can you go over these in lecture?

question 5036 do people dislocate their jaws often?

question 5037 is the reason why synovial joints develop crippling dysfunctions is because these joints ar

question 5038 interesting... is this something that is looked for in child abuse cases?

question 5039 is the radial head what people usually break if they break their elbow?

question 5040 is bursitis caused by inflammation of one or more of the bursae?

question 5041 how could some bones disappear?

question 5042 should we know about this?

question 5043 which name should we know joints by? their more common name (shoulder joint for e:

question 5044 can you explain this differently?

question 5045 should we know how this process works?

question 5046 are those cavities divided by bone barrier ?

question 5047 "how is there an average number and not a definite number? where might someone hav

question 5048 will we be able to practice learning all these tendons in class? or will we just have to men

question 5049 how? are the vertebrae most spaced out?

question 5050 why do some people have extra bones and others dont?

question 5051 are there any features of vertebra that distinguish it from other bones in the body?

question 5052 how could the floating ribs fixed through our movement?

question 5053 why then do vertebrae in further down the spine tend to be larger if this section is more

question 5054 why does it take so long? what is the purpose of them being fused?

question 5055 is it because the body weight ?

question 5056 is it because the body weight ?

question 5057 is it because the body weight ?

question 5058 is it because the body weight ?

question 5059 the only place these are found are in the skull? or attached to the skull?

question 5060 really? what are teeth?

question 5061 what makes some syndesmoses more flexible and movable than others?

question 5062 how does this play a role in this syndrome?

question 5063 does this mean that your shoulder will be more stable if you have more muscular arms?

question 5064 what is the relationship between the flatness and the balance?

question 5065 why usually to girls?

question 5066 why usually to girls?

question 5067 gomphoses is what type of joint?

question 5068 syndesmoses is what type of joint?

question 5069 what is the function of a lever and its advantages?

question 5070 what is temporomandibular joint syndrome?

question 5071 what is arthritis? and what are the types of arthritis?

question 5072 what is the difference between endomysium and perimysium?

question 5073 what are the 6 functions of muscle?

question 5074 what are the differences of the 4 functional groups of muscles?

question 5075 what muscles make up the mental and buccal regions?

question 5076 what muscles make up the neck?

question 5077 so according to the syllabus this page is not included and that we don't have to read it! is

question 5078 what are the differences in the three layers of muscle that lie between the ribs?

question 5079 is this the joint that is involved in lock jaw?

question 5080 how is this important to function?

question 5081 what are all the sites of hernia?

question 5082 is this a type of connective tissue?

question 5083 is this considered one bone or two as they are sutured together?

question 5084 are sections of the brain named because of the location to the bones or vice versa?

question 5085 "is this the fluid that is affected when we ""pop"" our knuckles?"

question 5086 does this cause any damage to the joint in prolonged ways?

question 5087 is this because it is still developing?"

question 5088 what would happen if one of our scapula is broken ??

question 5089 what should be remembered from this paragraph?

question 5090 what exactly does the dens do ?

question 5091 do these sinuses have anything to do with being sick with nose congestion??

question 5092 what is the purpose for the dura mater to lie loosely inside the cranium?

question 5093 how is that possible for the discs to swell and not harm the vertebral column at all?

question 5094 is there a benefit from having a foramen over a notch or vice versa?

question 5095 how does it absorb water?

question 5096 is this just a coincidence or is there a relation between the two?

question 5097 and lumbar?"

question 5098 is this somewhat associated with spina bifida?

question 5099 is there anything big to remember about this paragraph?

question 5100 can the crack heal and is the nucleus replaceable?

question 5101 why do only some people have a frontal sinus cavity?

question 5102 what can cause a cleft palate?

question 5103 then?"

question 5104 why does the anterior fontanel take so much longer than all the others? is it simply because

question 5105 does this have any effect on the bones like does this make them weaker or stronger?

question 5106 is this part of the reason why newborns can't lift their heads up on their own?

question 5107 is this used to cushion the hip bones?

question 5108 why is this among Japanese? is it because Japanese typically are smaller than other races?

question 5109 is this what is damaged when people have arthritis?

question 5110 why do some people have a much bigger arch than others?

question 5111 frontal bone parietal bone and the occipital condyles "simply the and not all of these bones are on the top of the skull"

question 5112 what are the disadvantages in the long term about not doing the surgery?"

question 5113 what is the difference between the frontal bone and the parietal?

question 5114 why is the temporal bone known to develop the first gray hairs and also how?

question 5115 will that eventually lead to major bleeding?

question 5116 does this function with the sphenoid bone?

question 5117 what is the role of the dura mater?

question 5118 how does double-jointedness work?

question 5119 or do they just get more elastic?"

question 5120 and there is "fake" cartilage is made?"

question 5121 nonconformity especially considering the ball-and-socket joint only has two instances in the body

question 5122 what happens can those hormones also have an effect on their pelvis?"

question 5123 or could it happen to anyone?"

question 5124 do you know if that statement about heavy lifting in teens and kyphosis is true? I had heard

question 5125 is TMJ syndrome caused by stress and therefore clenching and grinding of the jaw?"

question 5126 can this cause permanent damage to the child's arm?"

question 5127 and why do they get their own "sub-group"?"

question 5128 what causes the bones to fuse? is it more stable?

question 5129 what are some other bones that fuse?"

question 5130 can all bones do this?

question 5131 can all bones do this?

question 5132 how would this affect them later in life?"

question 5: but if one and they h would they literally shrink over time if down the road they were to g

question 5134 what other bones besides the skull fuse together?

question 5135 how is kyphosis prevented? once one has kyphosis can it be fixed?

question 5136 what happens if they do not fuse? and why do they fuse so late?

question 5137 how is it a maze if cells are always closed off? wouldn't a cluster of cells be a better desc

question 5138 is there a special treatment used so that knee injuries can heal more quickly?

question 5139 would the thickening be the opposite in people who are left handed? how about people

question 5: are there any instances where surgery us needed to repair the abnormal curvatures?"

question 5141 is there a way to help prevent arthritis?

question 5142 do the floating ribs offer protection to the abdomen in some way?

question 5143 why does rheumatoid arthritis develop symmetrically?

question 5: or what?"

question 5145 is it important to know the features of each bone as well as the location in the body? i.e.

question 5146 whats the purpose of the patella? is it just an attachment point for ligaments?

question 5147 interesting.... learn more about this paragraph?

question 5148 when do these hip bones fuse in childhood?

question 5149 could you explain this better?

question 5150 is it important to know the differences between male and female skeletal bones?

question 5151 why?

question 5152 more detail?

question 5: and does it have any effect on movement ?"

question 5154 does the shape of the back have a role in how tall an individua; can get?

question 5155 why are there more bones in childhood than in adulthood?0

question 5156 why the skull is so complex?

question 5157 what bones separate and decrease gradually at the age of brith to and adult?

question 5158 why are there lines on the acutal skull?

question 5159 why this type of joint is more comlex than the others?

question 5160 how long does it take for a spine to be corrected from scoliosis?

question 5161 very important to know. could you go into depth in lecture about why the cranial bones :

question 5162 what is the scientific reason for spine defects because of bad posture?

question 5163 how do you describe the medial and lateral ends of the clavicle?

question 5164 how are bones able to fuse together?

question 5165 why is this?

question 5166 how strong are these sutures?

question 5167 what is the best way to treat brain swelling?

question 5: coarse and more heavily pigmented."

question 5169 what makes it the strongest?

question 5170 would gravity still be applying pressure on the intervetebral discs and squeeze water out

question 5171 could you go over this?

question 5172 is this what is considered phermones?

question 5: i interpreted it as some bones are able to expand. how is this possible?"

question 5174 what problems will this cause?

question 5175 can this be treated without any negative consequences?

question 5176 what does braf stand for?

question 5177 how does this work?

question 5178 how come?

question 5179 why is it called the humerus?

question 5180 what purpose does this spongy bone in the middle of the cranial bones have?

question 5181 why is it called the femur?

question 5182 could you go over this?

question 5183 could you go over this?

question 5184 what kind of effect does this produce?

question 5185 is this why we need to drink a lot of water when we exercise?

question 5186 could you spend some time on this?

question 5: it would be like you were biting into the onion for your sense of taste. but i don't think i ha

question 5: i found this section to be very interesting. but i was just wondering why babies are born wit

question 5189 in every limb?

question 5190 how come?

question 5191 is there a purpose for the clavicles to be so close to the surface of the skin?

question 5192 why is this such a common fracture site?

question 5193 why do bones look like this? why do the plates of the skull look like a jigsaw puzzle??

question 5: but the mandible is only one whole bone?"

question 5195 does the stiff cartilage ever rip or sever in half? what if the nose is hit with such blunt tra

question 5: will you just gradually get shorter? and could this have permanent damage if you cant sleep

question 5: how often or just sever some connective tissue?"

question 5198 would a person with flat feet be considered less developed?

question 5199 could you please discuss this in lecture more?

question 5200 can you ask this question using the clickers tomorrow? i was wondering the same thing t

question 5201 can you discuss the relationship between the joints and sutures?

question 5: a result of wear-and-tear over the years on a hip that was obviously not aligned properly. it

question 5: would this be the reason why some children are born with cleft lip and palate?"

question 5204 what would happen if fibrocartilage or bursa gets damaged? would it be able to regenera

question 5205 what is the major difference between a head and a condyle?

question 5206 which is the most important cranial bone and why?

question 5207 what happens around the sphenoid bone?

question 5208 why are there different shapes on the vertebral column?

question 5209 i don't fully understand what is all included in the upper limb?

question 5210 why do some parts of the pevlic differ so much from male to female? is it just because of

question 5211 what causes some people to not have a frontal sinus?

question 5212 when looking at a person is one able to see if other people have a frontal sinus? i guess tl

question 5: should we be memorizing these and becoming more familiar with them?"

question 5214 is this talking about what happens when a tooth is being pulled or lost? im confused on t

question 5215 why does it mainly happen to young girls?

question 5216 would this be the cause of abnormal spinal curvatures? or is this something greater?

question 5217 is there an overall picture of the labyrinth?

question 5218 how many joints are in each class of joints?

question 5219 when using a microscope can you pretty much only see the nucleus?

question 5220 how and when is it best to warm up? i have heard it is better to run or exercise a little wf

question 5221 is there a threshold or formula based on weight that defines what amount of weight bari

question 5222 "is this the joint that is broken when someone breaks their jaw? how is this joint wired w

question 5223 this is a common site of injury for baseball players and swimmers. how can people aviod

question 5224 why are they not considered part of the skull?

question 5225 is this the step known as telophase?

question 5226 so while he waas alive he never recieved credit for his discovery?

question 5227 are we even close to gene therapy? it seems very advanced to me.

question 5228 do the variations affect the people as far as posture or walking?

question 5229 does this mean the separated chromatids create the new nuclei of the cells?

question 5230 does the number always decrease as we age? or do certain individuals maintain all bone

question 5231 every single person has 206 bones? or does it vary a little?

question 5232 is the mandible a solid bone throughout a lifetime? or does it fuse together after childhood?

question 5233 how can we remember these??

question 5234 on average then how much would the cranium weigh?

question 5235 which one is it?

question 5236 what are the other four cavities?

question 5237 do these holes pose a threat for easy infection?

question 5238 what are sesamoid bones?

question 5239 the skull is the most complex part of the skeleton: is it the most complex because of the

question 5240 are axial and appendicular skeletons present in other animals as well?

question 5241 it is s cushion?

question 5242 is it because of its length?

question 5243 in which month the adult hip bone happen?

question 5: ulna radius?"

question 5245 what causes the variation?

question 5246 does this include cells everywhere in the body? like in the brain and skin?

question 5247 is this the same for toes and fingers?

question 5248 size?

question 5249 how does being double jointed happen?

question 5: does this make them mor susceptible to fractures or broken hips if they fall badly? what is i

question 5251 at what age does this happen?

question 5252 can we go over more of these bones and where they develop?

question 5253 what is the largest number of bones in the body at a given time?

question 5254 could we go over where some of the smaller bones are on the skull like the lacrmal bone.

question 5: what happ is this common? what procedure would someone have to go through if this weri

question 5256 how does this happen exactly?

question 5: you would be able to know what the sex is by looking at the pelvic bones?"

question 5258 how is a herniated disc fixed?

question 5259 what about their function is important to know?

question 5260 which one of these layers make up stem cells that i hear about in the news?

question 5261 multiple bones including sutures?

question 5262 is the sacrum considered both part of the pelvic girdle and the vertebral column?

question 5263 is there a reason it is structured like this?

question 5264 how is the structure strong enough for this support and absorption of force?

question 5265 are epithelia cells the most versatile and have the most functions?

question 5266 what structural component makes the femur so strong?

question 5267 what does that mean?

question 5268 what is the reason behind this? shrinkage?

question 5269 what are other examples of how this is true?

question 5270 why is blood considered a connective tissue? it seems to be a liquid.

question 5271 are the floating ribs included in this?

question 5272 are muscle tissues the only tissues that are designed for movement of the body?

question 5273 so what happens if someone was born with the lack of the fluid?

question 5274 is this the only example of this particular term? or are there other instances.

question 5275 why don't they just combine both of the systems into one if they are very similar?

question 5276 which joints dont allow the bones to move?

question 5277 still confused?

question 5278 what exactly happens when we 'crack' or 'pop' our knuckles?

question 5279 is this the same type of thing when we feel our heart pounding in toehr areas of the body

question 5280 is this spot considered a weak spot in the bodies defense against bacteria and foreign pai

question 5281 do any of these bones have any contribution to how the brain runs its functions?

question 5282 i didn't know the psychological aspect of it? how?

question 5283 why do koreans and japanese have these glands missing?

question 5: why is it so uncommon for one to break a bone in their skull are the bones more dense mak

question 5285 i dont understand this and how they would lighten it?

question 5: is this why an infants skull bones aren't fused yet?"

question 5: with all we use it for? is this the most complex bone joint?"

question 5288 are these the only bones that develop later on and are not present at birth?

question 5289 why is it that so many younger girls get scoliosis of the back in our society?

question 5: to know more of our ancestors that got these adaptations from?"

question 5: why is this ? "

question 5292 how can we memorize all these bones and cavities? there are so many.

question 5293 is this the same as the vertebral cavity?

question 5294 can this be cured?

question 5295 do they get larger and larger as we age?

question 5296 what are the most important bones of the skeleton when it comes to remembering how

question 5297 are the ears included in this bone count?

question 5298 could we cover the skull in class?

question 5299 could we go over what happens in a slipped disc in class?

question 5: should we just focus on the function of the bone and its location?"

question 5: should we just focus on the function of the bone and its location?"

question 5302 could we cover the radius and ulna and the ligaments involved in class?

question 5303 why doesn't it come into contact with the bones?

question 5304 do men have one less rib then women?

question 5305 "what are these bone ""cracks"" called?"

question 5306 where do they open the cranium for brain surgery... like when they first started these pro

question 5307 is flat-footedness a developmental bone problem? or is it an abnormality in ligament gro

question 5308 could you explain this in class?

question 5309 can lordosis be corrected in an individual once they are no longer pregnant or obese?

question 5310 if a baby's movements effect curvature whats the effect of slouching while sitting on the

question 5311 is it possible to hit this nerve too hard? and at what point is it too hard

question 5312 do false ribs still function the way normal ribs do even without the independent cartilagi

question 5313 does the bone that overrides another ever go back to its normal position?

question 5314 does the bone that overrides another ever go back to its normal position?

question 5315 "so we can refer to this joint as a ""butt"" joint?"

question 5316 "is this how we came up with the word ""gums""?"

question 5317 so is it true that taking hyaluronic acid supplements can help improve joint pain?

question 5318 can we have an example?

question 5319 will we need to know this for the lab practical?

question 5320 what does the fibula do is it vestigial?

question 5321 is this where arthritis occurs?

question 5322 how does it absorb stresses?

question 5: are there any ways to remember them easier?"

question 5324 how come so many people and even my own sister could pop their shoulder back into its

question 5325 can you explain the key characteristics we need to know about the different types of joint

question 5326 where does the water come from?

question 5327 why is the arrangement different for some people?

question 5328 is it possible to fix some of these curvatures?

question 5329 is there a specific reason why the vertebral column is s-shaped?

question 5330 what is the chemical make-up of synovial fluid? are there any real-life comparisons?

question 5: and in this entire chapter.. what are the most important things to know?"

question 5332 how many cranial bones are there in total? are we born with all of them or is there any

question 5333 is it possible to remove the tail bone regarding that it doesn't really help us?

question 5334 what is this?

question 5335 what is this?

question 5336 will we learn about common injuries related to joints?

question 5337 are there any abnormalities of the ribs?

question 5338 why did they divide the skeleton like this?

question 5339 so each cavity holds a different part of the brain? does the top part of the skull also have

question 5340 what should we most remember about these and how can they relate back to the function

question 5341 i rarely hear of broken scapulas. is it possible to break the scapula?

question 5342 what's the mechanical process for joints become dislocated? how does it happen without

question 5343 can you talk about how all of these structures work together?

question 5344 how strong is the femur?

question 5345 why is it that if you somehow shattered your kneecap it's hard for one to have it repaired?

question 5346 can you talk more about the hip joint and how everything comes together?

question 5347 is there a reason it's only divided into two sections? seem like there maybe should be more

question 5348 "what happens when a disc ""slips""?"

question 5349 do the third degree burns leave the scars? or because they completely eliminate skin is it

question 5350 can we cover this in class?

question 5351 does this mean that a person with more bones in the skull has a stronger skull?

question 5352 is the sometime more talking about the extra bones inside of the skull?

question 5353 when is it needed to learn all the muscles?

question 5354 do other mammals have different muscular tissues or is it unique to humans?

question 5355 i did not know this. do our expressions develop as we age or do we have muscle control

question 5356 how does a person with a breathing tube or other machine breathe using the muscles in the

question 5357 what are some examples that can cause one to have kyphosis?

question 5358 i have learned previously that the spine also has something to do with the nervous system

question 5359 what is the longest bone in the body?

question 5360 can you explain this in better detail?

question 5361 how many bones is the hip bone or pelvis made of?

question 5362 can you go over what fused when?

question 5363 can you go over what the true ribs are again? i'm confused

question 5364 where does the rotator cuff connect?

question 5365 i get what it is and where to find it but does it have an actual function?

question 5366 what are fibers composed of exactly?

question 5367 are there nerves that send neurons to alert how hard to bite or is it something else?

question 5368 so what are teeth then if they are not bone?

question 5: will it affect how many bones or even the structure of the bone?"

question 5370 what can happen when the fusing of the bones doesn't happen or there is a malfunction

question 5371 what is the fluid?

question 5372 why is this? does this mean anything differs as in the way the skull bone functions?

question 5373 never remember which one is the ulna and which one is the radius. any easy way?

question 5374 can you give another example of a synovial joint?

question 5375 what bonds muscles to the bone?

question 5376 do we need to know the exact range of motion for each of these?

question 5377 do we need to know the exact range of motion for each of these?

question 5378 any trends that would make it easier when we label things?

question 5379 what other examples are there of this?

question 5380 which of these disorders are permanent?

question 5381 how do you squeeze water out of a bone?

question 5382 are the ulnar nerves more sensitive than the other nerves in the body to make it have a s

question 5383 why do they fuse in this age range?

question 5384 how does this heal?

question 5: but... why the neck?"

question 5386 can i have another example of this?

question 5387 are certain people more prone to getting this?

question 5388 i'm still kind of confused by this can i get another example?

question 5389 isn't this also the name of the condition you have when your jaw locks after an injury?

question 5390 why does this only happen after an injury but can affect you for the rest of your life?

question 5391 is this similar to tmj?

question 5: does tis mean that our muscles are constantly engaged?"

question 5393 what sport players are more susceptible to this based off of the movement their sport inv

question 5: because blinking seems to be involuntary to me?"

question 5: but blood regulation is involuntary?"

question 5396 much like the plasma membrane does for the cell?

question 5397 remember. how detailed we have to memorise this?

question 5398 what's the main difference between these joints? it is essentially that one uses collagen a

question 5: while others may be a bit more confusing. what is the most important thing to take away fr

question 5400 are there any diseases where during growth the bones don't fuse for some reason?

question 5401 are all vertebrae rough?

question 5402 do any of these have features that are common with one another?

question 5403 what other bones fuse together?

question 5404 what are monaxial joints?

question 5405 is this the bone that can kill you if it's forced up into your brain?

question 5406 what is the malleoli of the tibia and fibula?

question 5407 can this be corrected?

question 5408 where else are malleoli located and how are they located?

question 5409 what bone is in the neck and does it connect to this?

question 5410 if an adult has more bones than the average adult does this mean that certain bones the

question 5: which for me constricts my nasal airways. would this be caused by the nasal bones themselves bei

question 5: so why are they held together by cartilage joints and not a more strong and durable bone?"

question 5413 is the skull the only bone to have sutures because it is largely round in shape?

question 5414 can joint cartilage be rebuilt from wear and tear or is it like tooth enamel; once it's gone it:

question 5415 i don't understand how a simple misalignment of the jaw can cause so many other problems?

question 5416 does that mean eventually it turns into bone?

question 5417 will that affect muscle movement or do the muscles have to be weak to affect the movement?

question 5418 which bones in the body don't move?

question 5419 is there any special saying or acronym that helps to remember these?

question 5420 how do muscles directly and indirectly attach to bones?

question 5421 does the size of your lips affect your speech?

question 5422 is it true the tongue is a muscle that never stops moving and if so why is that?

question 5423 where does this name come from?

question 5424 if one of the muscles that help us breathe were to stop working would we die or would other muscles compensate?

question 5425 can these tear away from the bone? how easy would it be to do so?

question 5426 can you explain more examples of this?

question 5427 what are teeth made of?

question 5428 how do these joints repair themselves if destroyed?

question 5429 how do muscles differ from us in a cadaver?

question 5430 is this because they are the most common and used the most?

question 5431 is it true the tongue is the strongest muscle of the body?

question 5432 will we be responsible for knowing all the muscles in this chapter?

question 5433 what is the diaphragm made of?

question 5434 how does the removal of a rib affect the muscles or function of the thoracic cage?

question 5435 what is tmj?

question 5436 are humans the only species that have these three muscle tissue types?

question 5437 does this mean that muscles are constantly working if we want to remain still?

question 5438 will we need to know all of the components of a muscle?

question 5439 do facial expressions develop as we get older?

question 5440 when using a breathing machine does the machine impact muscles to help or just pump air?

question 5441 less likely you will have joint dislocations?"

question 5442 what would you consider excessive joint stress?

question 5443 how would one realise if this has happened?

question 5444 what happens when it gets turned off?

question 5445 what are they?

question 5446 how is this?

question 5447 multiple bone fusion other than the skull and hip?

question 5448 where can i look for good stretches?"

question 5449 according to? is this an average of world? different ethnicities vary in genetics

question 5450 are these bones easier for children to break?

question 5451 is it bad for the body?"

question 5452 does this mean my stem cells rarely multiply?"

question 5453 is this the only place that you can tell the difference between men and women in the skeleton?

question 5454 also associated with ethnicity?

question 5455 skulls are so heavy why does the body assume the child will come out head first?"

question 5456 is this why it is so important for athletes to warm up?

question 5457 is that bad?

question 5458 so basically this is what connects our bones to bones?

question 5459 is it painful if there is no fluid?

question 5460 does this have anything to do with lactic acid? the synovial fluid?

question 5461 can tmj just happen without misalignment of the teeth or psychological tension?

question 5462 how do people go about exterminating them? where do they come from? are they visible
question 5463 feces or not? aren't there other things in dust to be allergic to?"
question 5464 is it more common to break the fibula than the tibia?
question 5465 would it be such as the etc.?"
question 5466 can you answer this?
question 5467 a lot of information in the next couple paragraphs. what is most important to know about
question 5468 can you explain this a little bit better?
question 5469 can you answer this?
question 5470 what is the important stuff to pick out of these next few passages?
question 5471 what is important to note about all of these?
question 5472 a lot of information in the next few passages. what should we know as most important?
question 5473 can you answer this?
question 5474 can you answer this?
question 5475 do we need to know these?
question 5476 i have a hard time distinguishing in the picture what part of the skull this is. can you help
question 5477 but why aren't these?"
question 5478 is it possible for sutures to occur anywhere else in the body?
question 5479 gomphoses can be closely related to the texture of a tooth?
question 5480 without an extra bone?"
question 5481 why is it?
question 5482 is it possible for someone's body to produce too much or not enough heat?
question 5483 do you count or does each finger count as one?"
question 5484 when you break a finger i was wondering where it typically breaks? is it at the head or middle
question 5485 why do they not have all bones/joints with the names included in the joint name?"
question 5486 what is ossification?
question 5487 why is it classified as a socket?
question 5488 what makes the joint complicated? is it hard to fix the dysfunctions?
question 5489 when some they have because it doesn't distribute the weight as evenly?"
question 5490 how do people develop flexibility to increase the range of these joints?
question 5491 can these ligaments actually break? is there any way that flat or fallen arches be repaired?
question 5492 when replacing this joint for hip problems how do the differences in bone and the metal
question 5493 earlier we had learned that some people have different amount of bones some of the bones
question 5494 pelvic region?
question 5495 how is our health compromised because of this?
question 5496 what happens when you hit your funny bone? what does that mean?
question 5497 what is this?
question 5498 do the growth of wisdom teeth affect this area?
question 5499 ligaments?
question 5500 or do some have random names that don't deal with the bones?"
question 5501 similar idea to the sutures in the skull?
question 5502 can i see an image of when this happens and how it appears in comparison to before it happens
question 5503 what are some examples of different locations of these different types?
question 5504 which and why? is it the gomphosis between the tooth and the jaw?
question 5505 do they have any other function but binding bones? can they be damaged?
question 5506 does this mean the bones become compressed and fractured?
question 5507 what is another example of a joint that uses this example?
question 5508 this joint often makes a pop sound. is that it getting back into socket or could it be something

question 5509 can tmj be cured by surgery?

question 5510 " are sutures mostly found in the cranial cavity?

where else or are they through out the whole body ?

with just two legs this seems like a very difficult mechanism of running/walking to develop?

question 5515 does this include adipose tissue as well?

question 5516 is there any other way to produce vit d other than through the skin? is this why people in

question 5517 how does this work?

question 5! is this also where the color of the skin comes from? does skin cancer also form in this layer?

question 5519 so what breaks when you lose a tooth and it bleeds?

question 5520 does this recreate the attachment of the joint?

question 5521 does cracking you knuckles affect this?

question 5! if i recall correctly. is there a relation between all of these?"

question 5523 what does it mean for one bone to articulate with another?

question 5524 this also happens in some arthritic people?

question 5525 what causes this?

question 5526 how are these joints affected when someone frequently cracks them?

question 5527 why is it true that endurance athletes peak when they're in their mid 30's? the excessive

question 5528 so how can you pull your acl during basketball?

question 5529 is there difference in what they would be called if they were movable or not?

question 5530 do these professions have a background in kinesology?

question 5531 is this waht causes the knuckles to make thee cracking sound?

question 5532 i was wondering if there are other bones in the body that ossify as we get older. does thi:

question 5! are there other bone joints like this?"

question 5! pivot condyloid saddle ball and so gliding joints??"

question 5535 how can such small bones support so much weight?

question 5536 there are four different parts to each clavicle? meaning parts opposite from eachother

question 5537 is there ever a deficiency that can stop the fusing of bones?

question 5538 how are these groups classified and why do the muscles of the pectoral girdle fall into an

question 5539 does this suture happen merely because there is nothing inbetween the bones bordering

question 5! can they be replaced?"

question 5541 can the value of ma be so large that it causes injury?

question 5! is it because there is an uneven balance between the shoulder and bicep brachii muscle?"

question 5543 which of these tendons are damaged when the shoulder dislocates?

question 5544 they should talk about the true and false ribs here?

question 5545 how much joint stress is too much joint stress?

question 5546 i am a little confussed with this?

question 5547 can the synovial membrane be altered so that the antibody recognizes the membrane as

question 5548 "are ""double jointed"" people more suseptible to joint injury?"

question 5549 "are ""double jointed"" people more suseptible to joint injury?"

question 5550 why would costal cartilages need to have synovial joints?

question 5551 what is the exact funtion of the patella?

question 5552 can we cover the levers in class?

question 5553 are all sprains tears?

question 5554 what exactly is meant by this?

question 5555 is arthritis inevitable for everyone?

question 5! lap and plane suture?"

question 5557 what makes tooth enamel a harder substance?

question 5558 what are some key things to remember from this section?

question 5559 how exactly do such patches work?

question 5560 are most joints not movable then?

question 5561 what negative/positive effects would happen if the cartilage was significantly thicker?

question 5! what permanent and temporary damage is caused? "

question 5! somewhat common. but what exactly is the cause?"

question 5564 can you explain this more in class?

question 5565 i was confused about this in lab can you go over it again in class?

question 5566 what specific activities can cause excessive joint stress?

question 5567 i was confused by this can you go over it?

question 5568 i do not fully understand this can you go over it?

question 5569 can surgery be used to fix shoulder dislocations?

question 5570 what things can be done to prevent acl injuries?

question 5! and it combines names? does the name depend on which one is superior to the other when

question 5! and the two names of the those bones are combined. how are the combination of the name

question 5! ligaments or bone st then does that mean that hyperextending for a period of time can le

question 5! ligaments or bone st then does that mean that hyperextending for a period of time can le

question 5! thicker. is that the same for the ligaments?"

question 5576 why are they found in two layers?

question 5577 why are they found in two layers?

question 5578 this is the skin on the heels of your feet and plams right?

question 5579 i dont think i've ever heard of an older person having jaundice is it possible? ove only hea

question 5580 what makes these all different from each other?

question 5581 what is a pubic symphysis? what does symphyses have to do with that?

question 5582 so the syndesmoses is found at every 2 bones bound by long collagenous fibers? where e

question 5583 can you explain this model in greater detail in class?

question 5584 what is the most important information about these different sutures?

question 5585 what does it mean when two bones ossifies?

question 5586 is there somewhere where there are more diagrams/pictures of this joint? i am a little co

question 5587 "is this the fluid that ""pops"" when a finger or other joint is cracked?"

question 5588 do you want us to know all the names of the bones?

question 5! bony fibrous cartilagiinc and synovial joints? just thought it would be interesting t

question 5590 i am really confused on the explanaiton of this. is there a different kind of example that

question 5591 what is the typical vcranial cavity volume for children?

question 5592 what other joint (if any) have the ability to do this?

question 5593 i thought these were considered hinge joints too?

question 5594 teeth are very hard and seemingly similar to bone. if it is not bone than what material is t

question 5595 is this why when your working out and your body is warmed up it is more flexible?

question 5596 this is has anything to do with why people weigh less in the morning than any other time

question 5597 so basically the knee is considered not just a hinge joint?

question 5598 so basically bony joints are used in a young age to make tow or more bones into one righ

question 5599 why does it affect so many people?

question 5! how does this happen?"

question 5601 are our baby teeth in this socket too? if they are then how do they fall out?

question 5602 is the cartilage movable or is if firm in place?

question 5603 how does our skin go back to normal after bending so much?

question 5604 why is our thumb different then the rest of our fingers?

question 5605 i am very interested in this subject. where could i get more information on this?

question 5606 what are more examples?

question 5607 the bones are classified by the bones around them?

question 5608 is this piece of information very important for us to remember?

question 5609 will we have to know the difference between the two?

question 5610 how are these considered joints?

question 5611 lamboid suture squamous and sagittal but what is the suture that is on the parietal?

question 5612 does the hypothalamus come into part with skeletal muscles producing 85% of body heat?

question 5613 very interesting. where can i find more info on this?

question 5614 is there a way they can make it have a better flow?"

question 5615 what else is also symphysis?

question 5616 why wouldn't the body and evolution have something to prevent that downward dislocation?

question 5617 then how do they lift one of their eyebrows up? is it because they don't use that part of the muscle?

question 5618 when people pop their knuckles is this what is making the popping sound? also when people pop their necks?

question 5619 what kind of joints are immovable?

question 5620 well actually when i am chewing something my jaw always cracks. is this what it is referring to?

question 5621 but when you do this should this hurt?"

question 5622 why are teeth not considered bones?

question 5623 i believe that this is my answer to my questions above? so i wonder if this is what i have?

question 5624 especially the ones that can cause permanent damage that can't be fixed"

question 5625 "does this have anything to do with an infant's ""soft spot""?"

question 5626 or in adults as well?"

question 5627 is a bursa located between every adjacent muscle in throughout the body?

question 5628 is this typically the same for everyone?

question 5629 what happens with the joint when you pull your ACL while playing a sport?

question 5630 why do they have different edges? what does this do?

question 5631 joints are only in certain regions? or certain types of joints/.

question 5632 how does it become thinner? why?

question 5633 has that ever been seen or recorded? would it affect the development of the person if their joints were like that?

question 5634 is it possible to strain any of these joints?

question 5635 does the mechanical advantage only apply to the joints that are attached between muscles?

question 5636 it asked the number and this muscle but aren't there only two? can you better explain range of motion of the joint?

question 5637 "so the ""six-pack"" is actually just two muscles?"

question 5638 are some of these muscles the kind of muscles that you can't contract directly by trying to contract them?

question 5639 can you cover this in class?

question 5640 is this one nerve made up of many different subunits? how are signals between muscles transmitted?

question 5641 so is the tongue almost entirely muscle tissue? what other tissue makes up the tongue?

question 5642 what happens when synovial joints go 'bad' meaning they hurt to use etc?

question 5643 are ligaments also made of collagenous connective tissue? and why are they so easy to tear?

question 5644 i've experienced ankle bursitis...why has this happened?

question 5645 is this why some flat-footed people walk on the sides of their feet?

question 5646 when a hip is broken is this because of the head of the femur being removed from the greater trochanter?

question 5647 can you please give a better definition of what a suture is?

question 5648 which sutures are where and which are the most dominant in our skull?

question 5649 what type of wastes?

question 5650 what are teeth technically classified as then?

question 5651 is this to say that this happens all the time or is it abnormal and when it happens it is common?

question 5652 this must be why it is prone to dislocation?

question 5653 seems like in this situation we need some evolution to take place which makes a better fit

question 5654 so what would happen if say you don't warm-up before exercise or something. is it possible

question 5655 how common are other joint disorders?"

question 5656 or does it stabilize because the muscles grow stronger in that area?"

question 5657 can you explain this process more?

question 5658 what are bursae?

question 5659 is the mechanical advantage an important aspect to remember?

question 5660 doesn't this typically occur with old age?

question 5661 how are the collagen fibers attached at the bone? what does it look like at the cellular level

question 5662 how prevalent is arthritis in our society today? i feel as though it is very prominent.

question 5663 is arthroplasty the general term for normal xrays that we have today?

question 5664 does this cause her to have less bones than a normal adult as the bones fuse over time? it occurs

question 5665 which type of suture would be used? what factors would influence the decision? (body location)

question 5666 what possessed scientists/anatomists to classify this as a joint?

question 5667 how can a child be born with achondroplastic dwarfism if there is no family history?

question 5668 is all soda effective on the bones? how come men have a less effect of bone density than women

question 5669 what causes tmj? and if the cartilages don't work properly does that affect how it functions

question 5670 how can swimming help the joints?

question 5671 why is it still classified a joint?

question 5672 is there any kind of treatment that can help get rid of it?"

question 5673 so are most weight lifting movements third class levers?

question 5674 are dislocations anywhere else possible? i only ever hear of shoulder dislocations.

question 5675 because the anterior is covered is there really no chance that the joint capsule could enclose

question 5676 do these weaken as we get older to allow teeth to fall out?

question 5677 i work at a lab and we get pubic symphysis infection aspirates all the time. is this common

question 5678 why haven't our bodies evolved to be able to handle exercise without joint damage? you'd think

question 5679 are we going to need to know the specifics of the levers? or are we leaving that for physiology

question 5680 is it true that infants do not have kneecaps and that is why they can't walk right away?

question 5681 why do so many people need rotator cuff surgery?

question 5682 why?

question 5683 or can individuals have extra bones elsewhere?"

question 5684 are these the cause of the lumps in our skull?

question 5685 explain this better; does that mean that enamel is the hardest bone/substance in the body

question 5686 when you get a sinus infection do the chambers actually fill with fluid? if so how does it clear

question 5687 "what causes some people to have "tails"?"

question 5688 does the bone that comes first alphabetically always come first in the joint's name?"

question 5689 what causes these not to fuse properly resulting in a cleft palate?

question 5690 are there ever any complications with this process?

question 5691 what exactly happens when you get water on the knee? is it just a ruptured bursa sac?

question 5692 other irregular bones?

question 5693 what can someone do with the major of kinesiology?

question 5694 what type of wastes do articular cartilages have?

question 5695 if the teeth are not bones then what are they considered?

question 5696 do most people get arthritis in synovial joints?

question 5697 can you explain more about mechanical advantage?

question 5698 i don't really understand this. so the joints similar axes are like rotated 90 degrees from

question 5699 what other bones or joints can you dislocate?
question 5: but is there any information on joint replacement?"
question 5701 any other bones in the body fuse in old age?
question 5702 could you please spend some time on this in class? the concept is confusing to me.
question 5703 how does this work?
question 5704 what's the easiest way to remember the movements?
question 5: what part of the wrist is injured when it is sprained?"
question 5706 does the knee work the same way?
question 5707 can someone stretch all the ligaments and not worry?
question 5708 can any of the pectoral girdle help you if you tear your rotator cuff?
question 5709 could you please spend time in class on this topic also? the text mentions how important
question 5710 i recently jammed my pinkie in soccer...yes you play with your feet but i am an exception
question 5: why are people able to do this at will and not suffer any pain? is it similar to being ""double
question 5712 what are the differences between axial and appendicular?
question 5713 is it important to know all the 22 bones of the skull?
question 5: and are the location of nerves and blood vessels. how many are present in the body? "
question 5715 ??
question 5: correct? "
question 5717 is there any special way to remember these 3 parts?
question 5718 how does the clavical break if it is in such a distinct place?
question 5719 so does that mean that the prefix syn is for fiber?
question 5720 branched from what?
question 5721 what is the purpose of the pubis? is it what we consider our tail bone?
question 5722 due to child birth?
question 5723 due to child birth?
question 5724 when doctors say your knee is filled with fluid and its all puffy is that the fluid they're talk
question 5: right? "
question 5726 aren't there many different kinds of bursa?
question 5727 are synovial joints the joints that are present in your finger knuckles also?
question 5728 is this important to memorize?
question 5729 does this change at all when giving birth? or is that one of the reasons why child birth is s
question 5730 there is a lot going on in this section. what is most important to know from this informati
question 5731 isn't blood formed in the bone?
question 5732 are we going to use this on an exam or lab test?
question 5733 what is the evolutionary explanation for this?
question 5734 why is this called hyperadduct and hyperabduct when its a normal thing for us?
question 5735 is there a spot in the body where three joints meet? if so how is that named?
question 5736 why does fibrocartilage grow inward?
question 5737 do all joints have names? if it is every place a bone meets another bone then that is a lot
question 5738 what are they then?
question 5739 so joints are made of spongy material?
question 5740 how common is it for the parietal bones to fuse; is there any harm in this?
question 5741 how about people who are double jointed?
question 5742 so when someone says they have a sprained ankle there is no immediate damage to the b
question 5743 do the sutures in our skull have fibers between them all our lives or just when we are you
question 5744 why are they so likely to develop problems?
question 5745 is it important to know the differences between sutures?

question 5746 at what age does this happen?

question 5747 what happens to the ligament when a child loses their teeth and adult teeth replace the

question 5748 this goes for adults too?

question 5749 what other places does albumin get used in the body? i know it is in the blood.

question 5750 "so what bone is actually your "funny" bone?"

question 5751 so when you sprain or break your ankles is the bone harmed or are your tendons harmed?

question 5752 can we get more examples of this?

question 5753 which is the strongest joint?

question 5754 which is the strongest lever?

question 5755 why are teeth not considered bones?

question 5756 which rotation could be the most severe if it was hurt?

question 5757 i was unaware of how many muscles we have that make up our expressions. how does a

question 5758 "what happens when something "goes down the wrong tube" and you choke?"

question 5759 what does this word mean?

question 5760 what is the most important bone in the body?

question 5761 what is meant by this? another example?

question 5762 i did not know that tendons were the cause of a visible 6 pack. why is it harder for women

question 5763 "is this the same type of suture that is the "squamous suture" that we learned about in

question 5764 how does having a more muscular back benefit a person? does it help to further protect

question 5765 what is the difference to know to separate this from sutures?

question 5766 what happens if a joint remains immobile for a long period of time?

question 5767 what puts you at higher risk for hernia's?

question 5768 would it be bad if there wasn't a joint where there should be?

question 5769 what does nonvascular mean in this instance?

question 5770 which will you be referring to it as?

question 5771 what are examples of two muscles that act on the same joint in this way?

question 5772 i was under the impression that sutures were actual bone. are they really just whimpy re-

question 5773 can you explain this differently?

question 5774 what is the permanent damage that it could cause?

question 5775 are the stem cells not the same as the bone forming cells? what's the difference between

question 5776 is there anywhere else in the body where an acetabular labrum is found?

question 5777 stem cells grow to form bones so how are they different?

question 5778 what really is a matrix?

question 5: its fibers?"

question 5780 what do they mean here by false pelvis and true pelvis?

question 5781 so you can damage your joints by not being active enough?

question 5: or does new material form in this area? what does ossification mean? "

question 5: there are pads of fibrocartilage?"

question 5784 would swelling of the leg be the effect of the inability of the articular cartilage to then dr-

question 5785 can you give an example of a specific fibrous joint in the body?

question 5786 is there any special reason why the ligaments are unusually long or slack? can it be healed

question 5: allowing us to maneuver better and more efficiently. "

question 5788 have you seen that lady's knuckles? do they look like they will subside anytime soon?

question 5789 describe differently?

question 5: as it's just : would this be untrue as every time you manipulate your hands it is 'wear and tear

question 5791 can you give more examples of these?

question 5792 "what is "muscle tone" defined as here? it's generally referenced with physique.."

question 5793 "is this related to the ""rotator cuff"" or is that a muscle? "

question 5794 as in their or always injury related?"

question 5795 so does strengthening the back muscles lead to a better posture??

question 5796 how do these rom angles translate to knee replacement patientsand how do treatments

question 5797 is it a bi-axial joint? what constitutes ""multi"" ?
fibrous etc synarthrosis?"

question 5814 what movements of the leg commonly cause the acl and mcl to tear or injure?

question 5815 wow this is interesting why cant we open our mouths more than 1 or 2 cm?

question 5816 are all bony joints connected by sutures as in the skull?

question 5817 doe sthis method actually help the infant?

question 5818 what is the difference between a bony join and a suture? is it just where they occur?

question 5819 why is cartilage nonvascular?

question 5820 does this ji could something be wrong with their join? can people be born with bad flexibility

question 5821 strenght and birthing?"

question 5822 why are ther different types of sutures on the skull? why wouldn't they all be the same?

question 5823 why wouldn't they mention the parts of the tooth that jutts into the dental tissue?

question 5824 do you think that the radius and ulna started off at one bone and split to two? or was a

question 5825 does the fibrous periodontal ligament just wear out?"

question 5826 or is the ligament just below the root?"

question 5827 it must take a lot lot of force to rip a tendon?

question 5828 is it better to know both names interchangeably or focus on synovial rather than diarthros

question 5829 is it better to know both names interchangeably or should we focus on synovial rather tha

question 5830 very interesting...is this just a birth defect or an injury that an occur during birth?

question 5831 is it better to know both names interchangeably or should we focus on synovial rather tha

question 5832 is it better to know both names interchangeably or should we focus on synovial rather tha

question 5833 is it better to know both names interchangeably or should we focus on synovial rather tha

question 5834 what does the cartilage do with the waste once it has been compressed from the joint?

question 5835 or just understand how the joint functions like a lever?"

question 5836 what makes sutures appear the way they do on the skull?

question 5837 or just understand how the joint functions as a lever? "

question 5838 can tmj syndrome be corrected or is it a permanent condition?

question 5839 how is it possible to take some of another tendon or ligament without harming that ligan

question 5840 what happens if you broke one of your bony joints?

question 5841 are these types of joints pretty strong itself?

question 5842 what would happen if you were to fracture these sutures?

question 5843 what are the names of the other types of joints?

question 5844 can you show a visual example of this that demonstrates what is going on around while t

question 5845 is popping it back in right away a good thing?"

question 5846 is it possible to get it repair and walk again?"

question 5847 are there any long term effects involved? "

question 5848 if you were to tear a ligament from the kneecap will it repair itself?

question 5849 but it doesn't hurt double jointed people? "

question 5850 does the obliterated sutures have affects on old people?

question 5851 wow i've been taught that teeth are bones all my life! what are they and why are they pr

question 5852 why is this considered a joint?

question 5853 can you explain how a vertebral disc is herniated?

question 5854 what is the difference between a pubic symphysis and the interpubis disc?

question 5855 is it common for sutures to incompletely bond?
question 5856 is a slipped disk a result of damage to these cartilaginous joints?
question 5857 what are some common problems that result in limited range of motion?
question 5858 can we go over synovial joints in class?
question 5859 can we go over the shoulder joint in class?
question 5860 can we also cover the knee joint in class?
question 5861 what features made them joints and not bones?"
question 5862 when children lose teeth does this ligament loosen or is it not fully developed yet at such
question 5863 but never arthrology. what real life jobs may require this field?"
question 5864 is not the skull only one bone?
question 5865 how the synovial joints work?
question 5866 what factors make different joints have different flexibility?
question 5867 what the blood vessels have to do with knee healing?
question 5868 what does the muscle compartment do?
question 5869 what does the muscle compartment do?
question 5870 why are human's expressions seen easier than other mammals?
question 5871 is it possible to tear or pull one of these muscles?
question 5872 why do we not need any protection of the abdomen by the skeletal system?
question 5873 more information about this?
question 5874 is there another picture besides the ones given? i'd like to understand the overlapping of
question 5875 but what is the purpose of bone ossification in the elderly?"
question 5876 but where did this assumption come from? "
question 5877 will you explain this more please?
question 5878 would you be able to go into more detail concerning the types of levers please?
question 5879 "why do they call it ""double jointed"" then?"
question 5880 is this what is involved when someone has a bulging or slipped disk in their back?
question 5881 and from v however the army pa's that treated it said that nothing was torn and to just go t
question 5882 why do they crack or pop?
question 5883 what types of nutrients aid in cartilage/joint development? are there any?
question 5884 can you go over what makes up a joint besides cartilage?
question 5885 why?
question 5886 why does it form a pad? does the pad have a specific name?
question 5887 classes of synovial joints- why are there six?
question 5888 where can i find more info?
question 5889 where does the patella fit in with the joint capsule?
question 5890 why?
question 5891 what happens if you have tmj?
question 5892 how common is this?
question 5893 can you give us more examples throughout the body?
question 5894 are there other types of joints in the body besides these?
question 5895 is this a moveable joint? if not why not just have one long bone
question 5896 can you specifically tell us the difference between a tendon and a ligament?
question 5897 when you say typically..what are the exceptions to this rule?
question 5898 are we going to have to know all the types of joints?
question 5899 can we do more work with these?"
question 5900 should we know the names of all these little parts?
question 5901 can we discuss this more in lecture?

question 5! can we go over more of this in class? "

question 5903 could you go into more detail?

question 5904 could you explain this in further detail?

question 5905 could you explain this?

question 5906 are we going to be required to learn the specific degrees for the joints?

question 5! which arer become fused on ""accident""?"

question 5908 if these joints are present in the vertebral column then how does disorders of the spinal (

question 5! could the suture break easily? or are sutures just as strong as solid bone?"

question 5910 is everything associated with other things? since everything is connected

question 5911 what are some of these other phrases that are vocabulary specific for kinesiology and ph

question 5912 why do sutures only occur in the skull and nowhere else in the body?

question 5913 is it possible for sutures to somehow separate?

question 5! and have had it for 3 years. i would like to know how this syndrome first occurs. what happ

question 5915 do the different structures of the sutures also depend on the strenght of it?

question 5! its possible to cut off blood flow and make yourself pass out?"

question 5917 why is a bone being dissolved?

question 5918 does the obliterated sutures have affects on elderly people?

question 5919 does the obliterated sutures have affects on elderly people?

question 5920 why are there three layers between the ribs?

question 5921 why does aporine sweat have more fatty acids?

question 5922 what kind of wastes do cartilage have?

question 5923 what kind of wastes do cartilage have?

question 5924 these are strictly glands that secrete sexual odors right?

question 5925 what does condyle mean?

question 5926 how does somebody get tempromandibular joint syndrome? is it most common in middl

question 5927 what are some of the high points of this section to remember ?

question 5928 could you discuss the classification a little more?

question 5929 so what is the case when people get hip surgery?

question 5930 can you please describe endochondral ossification in more detail?

question 5931 how are they aboe to contract so much?

question 5932 i don't understand this. can you explain it in a simplier way?

question 5933 it's because darker skin acts as a natural sun screen right?

question 5934 what are all of these zones? zones for what? growth?

question 5935 what is calcitriol and what is it functions?

question 5936 what is calcitonin and what is its functions?

question 5937 what are the four types of fractures and the ways to distinguish between them?

question 5938 what are the four steps in the healing of fractures?

question 5939 what are the 5 universal characteristics of muscle?

question 5940 hypodermis is also a connective tissue. is this area of the skin also tested to look for disea

question 5941 what is the difference?

question 5942 will we need to know what class lever each part of the body is when we do certain things

question 5943 what are the characteristics of collagen?

question 5944 do we have to know these numbers?

question 5945 do we have to know these numbers?

question 5946 what are the characteristics of skeletal muscle?

question 5947 why are sutures wavy lines?

question 5! thick and thin"

question 5949 what are the physical characteristics we can see in muscle fibers?

question 5950 can we get a little more information of sarcolemma?

question 5951 can you give more examples?

question 5! support or protection? what is its purpose?"

question 5953 if tendons stabilize what do ligaments do?

question 5954 is this why it is pretty common that people dislocate their shoulder?

question 5955 is the answer to this gomphosis because the text states that teeth aren't bones? why are

question 5956 how can the shoulder become dislocated so easily for athletes?

question 5! could this be remedied? "

question 5958 "is this anterior and medial? the ""o"" is equal to ""and"" "

question 5959 can we go over this?

question 5960 is this anterior and medial?

question 5961 which part of the skin is thick skin with only sweat glands located?

question 5962 what is another example of gomphoses other than teeth?

question 5963 will we need to know all of these?

question 5964 can sutures be fractured or strained?

question 5965 why does the saggital suture have so many odd infoldings?

question 5966 "when the ligaments are ""twisted"" does that mean that they just wrap around the knee

question 5967 is there a difference between hypodermis and subcutaneous fat then? is hypodermis not

question 5968 so is our tongue really the strongest muscle in our body?!

question 5969 i had always thought the hip was a bone?... or at least that's what it's labeled as in our l

question 5970 does this process start when puberty starts? so the later blooming children have a later p

question 5971 can this also happen due to osteoporosis as well?

question 5972 any other joints?

question 5973 examples of these?

question 5974 why?

question 5975 another example?

question 5976 does this have to do with tmj problems with the mouth?

question 5977 can this be changed or fixed?

question 5978 can it sometimes be more flexible in rare cases?

question 5979 how do baby teeth become loose from the collagen fibers?

question 5980 i didn't realize that some could be classified into more than one hinge group. what type

question 5! how are they fixed?"

question 5982 are the torn ligaments what swells up when someone twists their ankle?

question 5983 is the belly the strongest part of the muscle?

question 5984 how does the muscle coil without us feeling it?

question 5985 what are the chances of re-injuring your knee after surgery?

question 5! can it still be helpful even if the cartilage is partially deteriorated already?"

question 5987 what does articulation mean and how is it associated with joints?

question 5988 i thought joints were just the cracks between the bones?

question 5989 how exactly are the teeth joined with the gums?

question 5990 what are the intervertebral joints?

question 5991 is there a way to remember these muscles better?

question 5992 is this what's responsible for reducing the number of bones in the body from 270 to 206?

question 5993 what type of movement or in what situations do these move?

question 5! if they do for ""deep"" as in taking in more air when playing an instrument?"

question 5! how are they repaired? how is the fluid that's lost replaced?"

question 5996 why is this?

question 5997 where can i find more information on this?

question 5! will the muscles for pronation degrade with age because they are not used for that action?"

question 5! does that r but now our development of bipedalism has no use for it anymore?"

question 6000 how can viruses and bacteria affect synovial joints or it doesn't?

question 6001 can you explain this in class?

question 6002 are there more than one type of jaw?

question 6003 are there more than one type of joints like this in the body?

question 6004 do you need a doctor to put the shoulder back in place?

question 6005 does this include toe turf?

question 6! mesenchyme ossified to periosteum and now the perichondrium fuse to periosteum? can y

question 6007 what is epiphysis?

question 6! or are they closed off?"

question 6009 are the borders to this bone (moth like edges) basically sutures where the bones connect

question 6010 do the radius or ulna 'bend' or give some sort of slack during pronation of the forearm?

question 6011 the root of a tooth is considered a joint?

question 6012 are sutures still considered joint even when fused together?

question 6013 is the tmj syndrome the grinding of a jaw or the grinding of the teeth? i feel as if i am una

question 6014 what causes the popping sound in the hip? is this similar to the air that can be in joints w

question 6015 is the knee cap just a protective cover for the joint?

question 6016 is there a video or clip that shows how this is occurring?

question 6017 what are muscles are considered to be fixators? are most muscles in our bodies fixators t

question 6018 i noticed that face wrinkles look different on different older people. some look angry (ev

question 6019 does this hardening process also occur when a bone breaks?

question 6020 where can i find more info?

question 6021 ?

question 6022 is these sheath around the individual fibers of muscle or the whole muscle group?

question 6023 are we going to have to know muscle shapes or just muscle groups?

question 6024 have any of the nasal and orbital structures evolved over time?

question 6025 where did the naming of muscles originate from?

question 6026 if tooth enamel is the hardest bone in the body then how come it seems as if deteriorate

question 6! i thought only epithelial cells are characterized by the shape cuboidal. are they characteristic

question 6! because at an old age people tend to look like they are shrinking from the original height th

question 6029 where does the other 1% go?

question 6030 will you become calcium deficient if there is something wrong with one of the hormones:

question 6! but is so hard to keep into the body at a healthy level?"

question 6032 why did they decide that even if the bones were not movable that it would still be called

question 6033 what are the significance of sutures occurring only in the skull?

question 6034 what are these?

question 6035 is this something that affects you later in age? or is there no target age group?

question 6036 like what?

question 6037 what's the most important thing we have to know here?

question 6038 is that why when girls hips grow it hurts?

question 6039 what does this mean?

question 6040 any easy way to remember?

question 6041 what's the most important thing to know about this part?

question 6042 where does the other 15% of body heat come from?

question 6043 is this the basis of acupuncture?

question 6044 how could this help up memorize the muscles of the human body?

question 6045 do they also help reduce injury?

question 6046 why is it called that?

question 6047 why not abandon the traditional descriptions?

question 6048 why is this absent in many people?

question 6049 they do no correct????"

question 6050 what is the result of a hernia that is not surgically repaired?

question 6051 is it a change in air pressure in the lungs that causes the air to move?

question 6052 "what is a ""tear"" of the rotator cuff? which muscles are actually damaged? "

question 6053 what is the reason for this being absent? is the function no longer needed and it has bec

question 6054 are there exercises that can be done to prevent carpal tunnel syndrome from happening

question 6055 can we see more pictures with their classification?"

question 6056 do we just pick one? or how should we know?"

question 6057 is it possible to not have some of these muscles? to just simply be born without them?

question 6058 are injuries to the attachment sites of muscles common? what happens when there are

question 6059 are these hernias at all deadly if they get too bad?

question 6060 why are they axial? where did the names for the skeleton originate?

question 6061 but what are bellies?"

question 6062 in the upper there were also two places to identify the muscle. on the quiz it was categorizer

question 6063 i dont clearly understand the main difference between telophase and cytokinesis... are b

question 6064 or the sole factor in causing it?"

question 6065 i thought only smooth muscle could form sphincters -- what other muscle type forms sph

question 6066 so every single muscle has an endomysium?

question 6067 or should we just focus on the collagen fibers?"

question 6068 is that his fluid?"

question 6069 are most back injuries caused by damage to muscles or damage to/problems with the ne

question 6070 is this very common?if so why wouldn't our bodies adapt or evolve in order for that to no

question 6071 can you describe that process of a knee replacement and what is all replaced?

question 6072 or is it other types of hernias that are caused by other means?"

question 6073 is its absence due to mutation?

question 6074 are there any more muscles that this can happen with?

question 6075 does tissue fascia have any other function besides enclosing a muscle group?

question 6076 we will need to know things like this for exams?

question 6077 will we need to know things like this for exams?

question 6078 more examples?

question 6079 do we need to know the muscles of the foot?

question 6080 do we need to know the muscles of the foot?

question 6081 do the muscles need to be expanding or contracting in order for them to be generating h

question 6082 just using it in a different way? "

question 6083 can you please explain this further to me. what if the frontal bones and mandibular bones

question 6084 "would being more fit or ""buff"" mean that you are less likely to get type 2 diabetes? co

question 6085 can you explain this to me. does double jointed have to do anything with this?

question 6086 are there other muscles on the body that are fusiform?

question 6087 is it because the nerves become less efficient and more prone to injury?"

question 6088 this is very interesting. can gymnastic competeters or double jointed people flex further 1

question 6089 what does this procedure pertain?

question 6: the visible and not a t since the brachialis does all the work?"

question 6091 how does someone get a blood clot?

question 6092 when your throat closes what does that mean? what muscles close?

question 6093 what do i need to know about the posterior group?

question 6094 do we need to remember this name?

question 6095 why is this?

question 6096 what happens if this articular cartilage does get wore down?

question 6097 how can you remove a reactant? and what makes a reactant?

question 6098 these degrees aren't the same for everyone right? like what about the people who are dc

question 6099 when does the child's shoulder become fully ossified?

question 6100 can the menisci wear down?

question 6101 fascia is different with fasciles?

question 6102 where can i find more information on the crainal fossa?

question 6: understand and remember these muscle?"

question 6104 is this muscle causing the difference in your button size?

question 6105 can you quiz us on the major origins/insertions?

question 6: with examples?"

question 6: in terms of the muscle damage that occurs? i've known an individual that had to have corre

question 6: can you use this method (palpation)?"

question 6109 "could you also go over this ""checkpoint""?"

question 6110 how is the cadaver above prepared and preserved for these dissections?

question 6111 what muscles are mainly involved in childbirth?

question 6: but will we have access to cadavers or animal models in lab to study the muscles? on a pres

question 6: so perhaps only a slight overview would be necessary.

again thoug i don't see much information on muscles involved in childbirth?"

question 6114 i thoughte body fat produces more heat?

question 6115 what's a fassicle? can you explain?

question 6116 difference btween fascia and fasicle?

question 6117 this in whatense?

question 6118 is thyrohyoid also a muscle?

question 6119 do muscles got heads?

question 6120 produce heat?

question 6: unipennat circular?"

question 6122 does nutrition affect this?

question 6: soem of the tissues turn darker or purplish? is it because of the chemical?"

question 6124 the bones of the toes are small but why do our toes appear fat? is ti because of extra fat

question 6125 what happens when the iliotibial band is severed? how about the quadriceps tendon..wl

question 6126 what would happen if we don't have the patella? waht does knee replacement surgery e

question 6127 how do muscles create heat?

question 6128 where and how is glucose stored in the skeletal muscles?

question 6129 can this nerve ever be healed? where is it located on the face?

question 6130 why do we only study 1/3?

question 6131 why is it important for the nostrils to dilate?

question 6132 why do muscles have this function? i thought it was the function of another part of the b

question 6133 what bones aren't attached to a different bone (and thus the joint)?

question 6134 where else in our body are fixators located?

question 6: what other functions do they serve?"

question 6136 what's a crural muscle?

question 6137 does the rectus sheath just enclose the muscles only?

question 6138 what are these functions?

question 6139 what is the difference between the intercostal and innermost intercostal muscles?

question 6140 are there other types of hernias? if so could those occur in woman?

question 6141 can these muscles be retrained to work again?

question 6142 how do they figure out what muscle does what?

question 6143 how do you know the difference between this and just being dehydrated?

question 6144 i do not understand this?

question 6145 does this just happen by the heart beating faster?

question 6146 where is endomysium located?

question 6147 how do you know what each muscle compartment does functionally?

question 6148 so if it contains an origin it is indirect attachment?

question 6149 so why do you lose expression in the face when a stroke occurs?

question 6150 what bone holds the tongue in place?

question 6151 as in diabetics?

question 6152 what is the function of this muscle?

question 6153 what are the causes of hernias?

question 6154 why do people have to get surgery on their carpal tunnel?

question 6155 the direct attachment is only visible with the aid of a microscope?

question 6: could paralysis occur in the facial nerves as well as other locations?"

question 6: would we not be able to speak? or would it just be extensive therapy to be able to speak again

question 6158 are hernias more common in men versus women? or is there no way to tell?

question 6159 is the biceps an example of a pennate muscle? it doesn't seem to fully fit any of these descriptions

question 6160 are we able to feel the hyoid bone in our necks or is it covered in muscle? i usually like to

question 6161 how do the anal muscles contribute to breathing?

question 6162 is this found in spongy bone as well?

question 6: at a certain age we still can no longer grow our bones?"

question 6164 what are factors that influence the length and width of bone?

question 6165 are there any bones without spongy bone?

question 6166 can rings of osteons give insight into the age of a person as a tree would?

question 6: gradual surgeries throughout the development of a little person in order to add cartilage?"

question 6168 why not men?

question 6: what makes this different from classifying it as a broken bone?"

question 6170 where on earth did this name come from?

question 6171 wouldn't these disrupt nerves in the tissue and bone?

question 6172 are these muscles under involuntary control?

question 6173 what kind of tissue makes these muscle layers up?

question 6: can features in hand movement still function?"

question 6175 why can we bend so far forward but can't bend much backwards?

question 6176 can women get a hernia?

question 6177 where does the rest of our body heat come from?

question 6178 what does tapered mean and why is it important that the muscle is shaped this way?

question 6179 how did we gain these adaptations? where did we learn facial expressions from?

question 6: muscles and bones that are in the diagram above and other diagrams from the book?"

question 6181 do all mammals have 11 pairs of internal intercostal muscles and ribs? have we ever adapted

question 6182 if this muscle fails what are the health implications that are associated with this?

question 6183 does epiphyseal disappear at adulte?

question 6184 who would have thought that so much goes into movement of muscles?

question 6185 why is it that humans have so many expressive faces compared to other mammals?

question 6186 what is a macromolecule?

question 6187 can we get more information on what this is?

question 6188 can you explain this a little more in class?

question 6189 whats the point of having striations on a muscle?

question 6190 why?

question 6191 is this what you feel when your muscles are sore after working out?

question 6192 why doesnt this hurt? or why cant we feel this happening?

question 6193 why does there have to be so many names for everything?

question 6194 then how do you tear your acl if it streaches and releases?

question 6195 is this why people get trolley horses?

question 6196 why do inguinal hernias rarely occur in women?

question 6197 does the stability have an effect on the movement or function of the muscles?

question 6198 how do these three muscles connect to the tongue to hold it in place?

question 6199 is this connected to the sternum?

question 6200 "when you form a ""six pack"" how does the muscle build up to create this formation on

question 6201 does this contribute to whether or not you are left or right handed? how do you figure th

question 6202 why is the palmaris longus absent in about 14% people? does the absence have any effec

question 6203 why is this so?

question 6204 what happens when the retinaculum gets damaged?

question 6205 is there a chart with the meanings of curtain muscular names?

question 6206 is the digiti minimi used for blance as well?

question 6207 is this the same nerve that gets affected when people have a stroke?

question 6: cells and tissues?"

question 6209 will we be expected to identify this in a lab situation?

question 6210 what is a muscular funnel?

question 6211 does the diaphragm actually push the lungs or is it more of a covering / barrier?

question 6212 how would someone tell the difference between the muscles in a real life person when t

question 6213 is there something as in smoe kind of disease or muscle disorder that woudl throw this b

question 6214 what happens to the muscles when our body temperature rises?

question 6215 how does this work?

question 6216 there are a lot of facial muscles...which ones do we all need to know? will we be observir

question 6217 should we make charts to help memorize this?

question 6218 does this include the facial muscles?

question 6219 what are common injuries to the diaphragm and how does it affect breathing?

question 6220 do people who work out and body builders have a risk due to a larger muscle mass?

question 6221 what causes these dimples?

question 6: do we tear any of these muscles? "

question 6223 important to know?

question 6224 what are intrinsic muscles?

question 6225 i'm confused how the muscles can defy gravity?

question 6226 does this explain why exercising increases metabolism?

question 6227 what other example of this type of muscle is there?

question 6228 whats the main difference between this and the connective tissue below?

question 6229 is this a common occurrence?

question 6230 can we go over this in lecture with other examples?

question 6231 what other muscles do they work with normally?

question 6232 is this the eyelid?

question 6: is this true?"

question 6234 do tendons lose their elasticity?

question 6235 what is in the joint capsule and why do people's joints degrade over time is it a lack of the

question 6236 what specific muscles would be considered this? all muscles in your leg or just specific on

question 6237 how strong of a muscle is the tongue in relation to its size?

question 6: can you tell which group of abdominal muscles are used the most based on the muscles that

question 6239 can you give an example of this?

question 6240 can you go more in depth with this?

question 6241 is this important to know and know details?

question 6242 does this only surround one entire muscle or does it encase more than one like all of the

question 6243 i remember trying to classify the shapes of muscle on one of the connect quizzes and i kept

question 6244 how do these different tissues interact as the collagen fibers go into the matrix of the bone

question 6245 are these weaker?

question 6246 so where is the insertion? can we review this further?

question 6247 how long ago were these muscles named? who named them? how/why did they decide

question 6248 what will we be expected to know for the lecture from this chapter?

question 6249 what is the most important to know from this section? it's a lot of information and terms

question 6250 why? what makes the nerves regenerate? what are some examples?

question 6251 is this what happens when you get up quickly and you feel a tingling sensation?

question 6252 is this the same nerve that is affected during a seizure?

question 6253 what is the reason for males being more prominent than females?

question 6254 why is the muscular system subject to fewer diseases than most organ systems?

question 6255 what parts are removed?

question 6256 are these the only locations?

question 6257 bones are considered organs?

question 6258 would osteoporosis fit in this mineral resorption? or is that just the bone becoming weak

question 6259 this seems very uncomfortable. can patients tell there are screws/rods in their bones?

question 6: but blood flow is slow and eventually the nerves die.."

question 6261 always wondered about this. why is a defined six pack more visible in a male rather than

question 6262 what makes up the carpal tunnel and how does it function?

question 6263 why do the people lack these muscles? it is dangerous to not have them?

question 6264 what happens in the muscles and bones?

question 6265 why do these fibers run in different directions?

question 6266 can you go over these in more detail?

question 6267 confusing. can you explain a little bit more?

question 6: and it is a little confusing. "

question 6269 can you answer this?

question 6270 are we going to need to know all of these?

question 6271 can you explain more about origins and insertions?

question 6272 could you give some examples of this?

question 6273 why?

question 6274 can you go over this?

question 6275 which muscles?

question 6276 could you give an example of how any injury could affect this?

question 6277 a lot of information about these muscles. can you explain the importance?

question 6278 how is a quarter and 11 three quarters?

question 6279 could you explain more about intrinsic and extrinsic muscles? and give other examples?

question 6280 could you explain how the hyoid muscles work?

question 6281 where is the most common place that a person can develop a hernia? are they more common?

question 6282 how can a clean and jerk lift be done without injuring your back?

question 6283 could you go over this?

question 6: and these can it ever be healed?"

question 6285 why is there so many injuries that can happen to the muscles of the shoulder?

question 6: do any other muscle functions change with the different shape?"

question 6287 is it easier to tear a muscle that is directly or indirectly connected? or does it not matter?

question 6: what are you really feeling when your muscles ache during a workout?"

question 6289 are there any examples where two muscles produce equal force and there is more than one?

question 6290 what is muscle necrosis?

question 6: is there any negative aspect of this constant use as people grow older?"

question 6292 how does muscle produce heat?

question 6293 is the diaphragm just situated right between the two cavities or is it connected in any way?

question 6: is this what botox fixes?"

question 6295 why do these muscles hurt when i cough?

question 6296 what is the purpose of this muscle?

question 6297 why do my back hurt when i inhale?

question 6298 what does this muscle do?

question 6: is it known what affects it has on our body if these muscles are bruised and strained?"

question 6: it doesn't hurt how is that?"

question 6301 is this the muscle that causes shin splints?

question 6302 why does shivering happen when we are cold? does the muscle movement somehow produce heat?

question 6: they do they have the capability?"

question 6: particularly the muscles around the eye?"

question 6: does it move with the muscle?"

question 6306 is there a limit to how far these can be stretched? when gymnasts are training are they stretching them?

question 6307 i have heard that the diaphragm of professional singers actually starts to detach is this true?

question 6: or just that we expect too much from this one?"

question 6: i've developed better ab muscles as a counter balance to lifting."

question 6: speech i'm curious if other animals have these muscle groups?"

question 6: just wondering where in the book it talks about this? the antagonist information."

question 6312 what other muscle combinations have a synergist and prime mover? how much more power do they have?

question 6313 any more examples of an extrinsic muscle?

question 6: at rest how often every 4 minutes blood travels around the body once? "

question 6315 so are these skeletal muscles being used in an involuntary act? or are they not used unless they are needed?

question 6: would it have a drastic positive effect on breathing? "

question 6317 is their function and significance still unknown? this is very surprising to me. in my opinion they are important."

question 6318 why is the achilles tendon the strongest tendon of the body?

question 6319 would a muscle contraction/ or relaxation defect of the muscles attaching to the mandible affect the jaw?

question 6320 should we try to learn all of the names of the muscles and their locations? or is that not a good idea?

question 6: and why after swallowing does it still linger even after you tried to drink something? what nerve is it?

question 6322 what is the main purpose of the facialia? is it tissue that helps keep tissues separate or does it help with movement?

question 6323 is it the same with the people who suffer from type 1 diabetes that their muscles are weak?

question 6324 is there any reason for that?

question 6325 what is the function of muscles?

question 6326 how are muscles able to resist the pull of gravity?

question 6327 how are muscles able to resist the pull of gravity?

question 6328 how can this be treated?

question 6329 this seems to be really overwhelming. is there a good way to study this without getting overwhelmed?

question 6330 is this both voluntary and involuntary muscle control?

question 6331 if the fixator muscle is damaged or torn will it repair itself? or does it require surgery only?

question 6332 what kind of issues does this result in since the damage is irreversible?

question 6333 what is meant by a sheet?

question 6334 is this the nerve that is directly influenced when people are suffering from paralysis?

question 6335 why do we get hiccups? i know they have something to do with the diaphragm but what else?

question 6: on average?"

question 6337 why do we get hiccups? i know they have something to do with the diaphragm but what else?

question 6338 can i have other examples of where muscle compartments are present?

question 6339 how do these develop and who is at the most risk?

question 6340 is this how people get blockage in their arteries?

question 6341 why are muscles shaped the way they are?

question 6342 is there a good way to study all of these types of muscles? after awhile everything is starting to get confusing.

question 6343 why is this unknown?

question 6344 what muscles are included in this?

question 6345 is this because they need to cover a large area?

question 6346 how do they work together?

question 6347 how does wearing a weight lifting belt tie into this?

question 6348 how does wearing a weight lifting belt tie into this?

question 6349 how does wearing a weight lifting belt tie into this?

question 6350 how does wearing a weight lifting belt tie into this?

question 6351 so they have no other purpose other than to anchor the muscles down?

question 6352 does the absence of this affect certain functions in the hand or wrist?

question 6: cardio...?"

question 6354 what is the point of a cavity?

question 6355 why are they the common used site for shots?

question 6356 is this permanent?

question 6357 i have no idea what these are. what is the importance of them?

question 6358 is there any skeletal support if at all? also where is there if there is?

question 6: such as chimpanzees?"

question 6360 why is it called an achilles tendon?

question 6361 are these individual to each person?

question 6362 what makes these muscles tense in order to create these different facial expressions?

question 6363 can you physically see the carpal tunnel syndrome on the surface of people who have it?

question 6364 is it possible for them not to fuse?

question 6: if women rarely get inguinal hernias. could a woman lifting heavy weights get a hernia?"

question 6366 how many muscles are included in the mouth and tongue area?

question 6: does the muscles that go with them also stay unattached? "

question 6368 what exactly is circumduction?

question 6369 does warm up mean stretching?

question 6370 is it true that when someone tears their acl their leg can swing freely either way?

question 6: when you're creat that event and these tears are what cause the muscles to rebuild big

question 6372 what produces the other 15%?

question 6373 more photo examples to showing what it would do if the muscles of the anterior compar

question 6374 are we going to need to know all of these muscles for lab?

question 6375 how can you tell if its facing the left or right? or if its for the left or right shoulder?

question 6376 what about apes?

question 6377 do they really look like bellies?

question 6378 what if at birth it isn't loosely attached? what does this cause?

question 6379 can these ever inter-change?

question 6380 from texting?

question 6381 more info?

question 6382 size of these muscles actually determine how strong it is?

question 6383 is this also having to do with overload when doing physical activity ?

question 6: why then are skinny people always more cold or is that just a myth?"

question 6385 is this because we cannot group all muscles into a few basic categories? like do their stru

question 6386 do we need to remember the function of all of this?

question 6387 why is it thick for some people?

question 6388 so is the connective tissue the only part that we will see make an attachment for skeletal

question 6: if its true its unlike a why is that?"

question 6390 so the movements from the muscles in the forearm to help move the finger are consider

question 6391 why is it that some of the muscles near the mouth meet at this same origin? why is the c

question 6392 "so this is where the term ""cleft chin"" came from? how often does cleft chin occur in hi

question 6393 how many regions of the neck are there?

question 6394 are thenar muscles like bellies of the bicept brachi because they form fleshy parts?

question 6: not sure specifically how it rises and shrinks?"

question 6396 are there any other conditions like that of diabetes that are possible to have due to the n

question 6397 these tissues are the same?

question 6398 are the causes the same for women?

question 6399 which of these are more important in hand movements? does the importance differ for c

question 6400 what would be to happen if there was muscle degeneration of somet ype of problem wit

question 6401 does this one hyoid bone have so many muscles associated with it due to it not being att

question 6402 is there a condition in women that makes them have a weaker spot for possible hernias?

question 6403 can bones fail to fuse in some individuals?

question 6404 is this how the name 'palate' developed?

question 6405 how the the bones able to fuse so reliably?

question 6406 this is a little confusing to me. if they have the same mass then why do they produce les

question 6407 can this occur from an impact injury?

question 6408 what are some of the other muscle disorders that show the dark color in urine? just curic

question 6409 is it important to know each shape of muscle?

question 6410 i would like to visually see what these three types look like. what do they mean by feathe

question 6411 why do some cases have heartburn while most are undetected?

question 6412 what could happen if the osteoblasts were not working correctly?

question 6413 is this the general area where most back pain accurs? like for instance when someones b

question 6414 is there somewhere i can get more information about this? or maybe a diagram to show

question 6: (like roll it) why are there variations in ability?"

question 6416 does asthma have to do with deficiencies with these muscles?

question 6417 are these antigravity muscles limp? "

question 6418 how do the muscles create heat?

question 6419 what is circumduction and what type of activity can cause it?

question 6420 how do these ions trigger excitation of the muscle?

question 6421 why are bruises sometimes yellowish greenish?

question 6422 can't urine be darker sometimes if your just dehydrated?

question 6423 could you still chew/eat if you didnt have a tongue?

question 6424 where would this be found?

question 6425 "so the larynx and the epiglottis kind of ""work together""?"

question 6426 why?

question 6427 so more than one muscle that helps move your eyelid when you blink?

question 6428 so the purpose of these muscles are so that the rib cage doesn't collapse when we breathe?

question 6429 do these muscles get weaker if the individual is immobile? does this cause any other issues?

question 6430 how does this process happen? how does the muscle store the energy and how does it get it?

question 6431 how do the muscles in the neck repair itself after being damaged or hyperextended?

question 6432 is this an action potential?

question 6433 are these muscles as strong as the others in the body? do they have the capability to be as strong as the others?

question 6434 how do muscles control this?

question 6435 do these muscles ever weaken?

question 6436 is this what happens when a pressure bandage or a cast is done too tightly around the arm?

question 6437 what kind of cartilage is in the thyroid cartilage? hyaline?

question 6438 this is the membrane that exists between bones like the tibia and fibia right?

question 6439 not everyone can raise one of their eyebrows at a time."

question 6440 "is this what makes someone look like they have a ""six pack""?"

question 6441 why is this?

question 6442 what are ways to prevent muscle tension in this part of the body?

question 6443 "why is it common for men to have larger ""adam's apple's"" than women?"

question 6444 are these the joints that get arthritis badly?

question 6445 i was confused by this. can you go over more examples in class?

question 6446 so to speak bruise a rib while coughing too hard/too much? is it the intercostal muscles that get bruised?

question 6447 do these muscles have something to do with people needing to get hip replacements?

question 6448 the muscles that make up the abdomen are damaged. what happens to them after being stretched?

question 6449 can you give more examples of this?

question 6450 could you give an example of why a surgeon would do this?

question 6451 why is it that most girls are naturally more flexible than guys?

question 6452 how do muscles produce heat?

question 6453 i thought other organs of the body controlled blood glucose levels? how do muscles have an effect on blood glucose levels?

question 6454 but not muscle?"

question 6455 what muscles in the face cannot be controlled when one lies?

question 6456 how come it is found in some people that the small mentalis muscle is found thicker in some people?

question 6457 is this where some people say african americans have an extra muscle?

question 6458 how do these muscles change as we get older or do they always stay the same?

question 6459 is the soleus more affected or the gastrocnemius?"

question 6460 why is it that the mouth is the most expressive part of the face?

question 6461 im not sure what it exactly means by the tongue is an agile organ. what does the word agile mean?

question 6462 are these listed in order of the most significance?

question 6463 "is this more of a membrane? i think the description of it being ""fibrous"" is throwing me off."

question 6464 do they span into more than one category then?

question 6465 why dont we just keep it simple?

question 6466 what is the difference between trapezius and the trapezoidal? and where are they exactl

question 6467 is the hyoid bone called a floating bone only because it's not attached to other bones eve

question 6468 why is that?

question 6469 are we going to have to distinguish the differences between these and be able to place a

question 6470 why is it that the lower back is frequently in pain for people? is it the weight of the spine

question 6471 do all the muscles of the pelvic floor contribute to child birth or is there just one specific

question 6472 when there is an injury to the rotator cuff is that just a torn muscle or is there more invol

question 6473 so is this only in flat bones or where?

question 6474 so this is bone tissue but it turns into soft tissues? why?

question 6475 what happens when you tare or strain your rotator cuff?

question 6476 will we need to know a lot more about this?

question 6477 what does this mean?

question 6478 why wasn't this used before? it would make more sense than the origins and insertions.

question 6479 is this heat has to do with the atp production ?

question 6480 what muscles hold the patella in place?

question 6481 are these the only ones we will have to remember for this class or will there be more?

question 6482 does it mean that the tendon surrounded by a connective tissue?

question 6483 what was the evolutionary explanation for having these expressions? is it entirely for our

question 6484 ?

question 6485 is it considered as organ of the muscler system?

question 6486 ?

question 6487 or does it imply that it actually is cartilage?"

question 6488 what is the normal range of blood glucose concentration and how do the skeletal muscle

question 6489 does this pertain to osteoporosis?

question 6490 ??

question 6491 like if someone falls asleep on their arm for a long period of time?"

question 6492 if you havnt had milk in 6 years but you also do consume things with calcium like chesse ;

question 6493 are people able to lift this away from the ligament?

question 6494 so how does this not happen?

question 6495 can you explain this a little more?

question 6496 is the tongue muscle is always moving?

question 6497 what type of nerves innervate the diaphragm because it is both an involuntary and volun

question 6498 how long until recovery?"

question 6499 can we go over some muscle origins and insertions in class?

question 6500 when we a does the wrinkling of the skin correlate with the distinction of facial expressions

question 6501 is the thickness of lips a hereditary trait?

question 6502 would there be anyway to ""fix"" it? or are the effects fatal?"

question 6503 is there a list of all the names somewhere so it could help become more familiar with the

question 6504 can we cover this in class?

question 6505 is it common to tear the abdominal muscles?

question 6506 will these bones ever fail to fuse?

question 6507 are they always straight across? sometimes it seems like the tendinous intersections are

question 6508 what is the difference between major and minor. does it have to do with placement or si

question 6509 is a hernia just the movement of an organ pushing onto another organ?

question 6510 why doesnt it heal as quickly?"

question 6511 what are the symptoms of this type of hernia and can they be treated by means other than surgery?
question 6512 do these muscles wear down as we age and need of hip replacement surgery?
question 6513 why? what would this look like?
question 6514 does that mean that not everyone has it? what is its importance then?"
question 6515 what is the strongest muscle in the human body?
question 6516 are any of the types of muscular tissue more powerful than the other?
question 6517 do the vast amount of muscle functions influence someone when they have a disability?
question 6518 is any part of the skeletal muscle more important than another?
question 6519 how many muscles of facial expression does it take to smile?
question 6520 what happens to tongue muscle when being pierced?
question 6521 what causes the clicking noise?"
question 6522 are these questions good examples of what we need to know about the muscles in the body?
question 6523 which of these muscles does the most work when it comes to breathing?
question 6524 how are some people able to dislocate their joints without pain?
question 6525 what are they?
question 6526 these are the muscles of the back of the legs?
question 6527 this reminds me of the myth of cracking knuckles causing arthritis. is this true?
question 6528 "in response to stephanie anderson's comment:
is it easier to tear a muscle that is directly or indirectly connected? or does it not matter?

--

adding to that are you more likely to tear the muscle or the tendon in such cases?"
question 6529 what causes the muscle soreness when you fail to pace yourself while exercising?
question 6530 is it possible for people to be born with less or more muscles than 600?
question 6531 are we expected to provide examples of each type as well?
question 6532 are body-builders hot all the time?
question 6533 and what are the health implications and prospects for recovery from it?"
question 6534 is this similar to what happens when somebody has a stroke?
question 6535 how do our facial muscles compare to those of primates?
question 6536 "would "working out" your face muscles produce any results?"
question 6537 is the elasticity of these muscles responsible for the duration that a person can hold their breath?
question 6538 "what is meant by a "herniated disc"?"
question 6539 does hand size affect an individual's chance of experiencing carpal tunnel syndrome?
question 6540 how are cramps related to the muscles?
question 6541 "how do massages get the "kinks" out of the muscles?"
question 6542 what is actually expanding?"
question 6543 what's taking place in your body when you get that burning sensation in your muscles after exercise?
question 6544 why would this help regulate the light in our eyes?
question 6545 85% exactly? how do you know this?
question 6546 can it ever be healed?
question 6547 is this a specific type of connective tissue?
question 6548 are these the same dimples present when people smile?
question 6549 does this mean that the blood circulates around the body and to the muscles twice in one day?
question 6550 why are do some guys have such prominent adam's apples?
question 6551 is that in middle of the chin? or on the sides.
question 6552 do the tendons that don't pass through the flexor pass through another particular material?
question 6553 i have heard that tongue is the fastest healing muscle in the body. is that true?
question 6554 how about the rest?

question 6555 if these deeper muscles were damaged do they easily heal?

question 6556 are some facial expressions involuntary?

question 6557 is this why the jaw line becomes so defined?

question 6558 is it possible to feel this area of the mandible be out of place while chewing?

question 6559 how does CPR work to fight against this?"

question 6560 is there a certain range of rotation? and how does an owl's rotation of their head differ from a human's?

question 6561 what and where exactly is a muscle compartment? is this what causes a bruise?

question 6562 why do hernias rarely occur in women?

question 6563 what would happen if your sitz muscles are torn?

question 6564 "i've heard that if you keep ""cracking"" your knuckles as you get older your fingers start to crack. is this true?"

question 6565 "i've heard that if you keep ""cracking"" your knuckles as you get older your fingers start to crack. is this true?"

question 6566 it seems as if there are certain parts that we should focus on more than the others?"

question 6567 if your wrist bones become inflamed and develop carpal tunnel syndrome. is it possible to regenerate them?

question 6568 what happens when you hyperextend your foot?

question 6569 why would muscle necrosis be irreversible but nerves can regenerate?

question 6570 can you explain the differences between indirect and direct?

question 6571 what if there was nothing in between the bones?

question 6572 what are some types of muscle diseases?

question 6573 how does the thyrohyoid know when to elevate the larynx to prevent choking on objects?

question 6574 where does all the pressure from the diaphragm and abdominal muscles come from when you cough?

question 6575 how does the trapezius decipher whether it needs to work with other muscles or act alone?

question 6576 why does the leg generate maximum force when the thigh is flexed at 45 degrees?

question 6577 pectoral girdle and its on the axial skeleton and insert on the clavicle. and is the clavicle a part of the axial skeleton?

question 6578 is there a benefit from having squarish versus elongated straps?

question 6579 can this necrosis spread even after the pressure is relieved?

question 6580 they are used just that the adam's apple of women is not as large?"

question 6581 its because you stood up too fast and didn't use your legs to lift?"

question 6582 where does type 1 come from then?

question 6583 if you tore your achilles tendon would your gastroc. just ball up?

question 6584 is the tongue the only muscle visible on the outside of the body?

question 6585 should we know these w.o looking at the pictures?

question 6586 so are the four heads four separate tendons?

question 6587 is there a trick to remembering all of these?

question 6588 can we spend more time on this?

question 6589 is there a trick to remembering these?

question 6590 is there an easier way to remember them?

question 6591 is that the only function?

question 6592 how important is it?"

question 6593 what is an example of an antigravity muscle? which ones are not antigravity?

question 6594 is it's only job to separate muscles from one another? or does it do more than that?

question 6595 can you explain this differently?

question 6596 is this muscle stretched or longer for bow-legged individuals?

question 6597 is there an easier way to remember all of them?

question 6598 is this true for a lot of different muscles? or do muscles generally have the same origin and insertion?

question 6599 what causes them to have a feather shape?

question 6600 can muscles be in more than one category or switch categories depending on what activity they are used for?

question 6601 is this one of the reasons that the risk of type 2 diabetes decrease for older people who are active?

question 6602 will you please explain this more?

question 6603 biceps brachii or any other from figure 10.2 have gone a different direction to what they are

question 6604 i think this is going to be challenging on a test or quiz. there are so many of them. do you

question 6605 how did this develop evolutionarily?

question 6606 how was this picture taken? how was it maintained in excellent condition?

question 6607 what is that?

question 6608 what's a good way to remember all these details?

question 6609 there is discussion in the sports community that stretching before activity eliminates the

question 6610 what enables some people to be able to move one eyebrow up and down without movin

question 6611 "what enables some people to do tongue tricks (like folding their tongues in half or tying

question 6612 why would this result in calcification specifically?

question 6613 so tendons connect muscles in order to produce movement?

question 6614 why?

question 6615 can you explain this more? does this mean that we use less sugar in our muscles and our

question 6616 how does it create room? does it not tightly bind to the muscle fibers but instead allow r

question 6617 are our two lips only one muscle?

question 6618 why is this functionally important to have the muscles separated?

question 6619 some people can voluntarily move their ears; is this the muscle they move?

question 6620 why do we have muscles in our ribs?

question 6621 this sounds backwards to me? i did not know that nerves could regenerate when damage

question 6622 why is it that sometimes we are born with crooked fingers?

question 6623 can you give examples of muscles that do not connect to bone? is this the sphincter musc

question 6624 what procedures do they have to do?"

question 6625 is there certain kinds of connective tissue that can be found in skeletal muscle?

question 6626 can we go over this in class?

question 6627 weight lifting or running don't you use more muscle weight lifting therefore a higher metabol

question 6628 so do the muscles just hang there? kinda like rib 11 and 12?

question 6629 is it true that the tongue is the strongest muscle in the body?

question 6630 this passage is very interesting to me. could we bring this up in class?

question 6631 can you show us an example of this in lecture?

question 6632 is it really possible to be able to turn your head 180 degrees like we see in movies and on

question 6633 is this important for us to remember? this does not seem very important to me.

question 6634 then what is the most common for women?

question 6635 what are the key points in this paragraph that we should remember?

question 6636 is this the muscle that basketball players work out often so that they can jump higher an

question 6637 doesn't fat also play a key role in heating the body?

question 6638 is the epimysium much thinner than the perimysium?

question 6639 but would the muscles (masseter?) continue to contract and cause stress on the temporom

question 6640 what do these fatty acids do for us when we work out?

question 6641 can we cover this in class?

question 6642 does strength also have to do with the particular shape?

question 6643 "in response to alisha burt's comment:
i did not know that tendons were the cause of a visible 6 pack. why is it harder for women to show this'

--

i think it's t but they won't be as pronounced with more body fat."

question 6644 i never knew that. is there more information on this?

question 6645 what would be worse? damage to a cranial nerve or spinal nerve?

question 6646 does bad posture allow the erector spinae and lumbar muscles to weaken?

question 6647 can we run through this? i didn't know this muscle existed.

question 6648 carpal tunnel interests me because i never really learned much about this. is there more

question 6649 how do hernias occur? do the muscles tear?

question 6650 is there anything else that compare this to parallel muscles? so i better understand it?

question 6651 can you go over this diagram in lecture?

question 6652 what are the functions of muscles? function 1:

question 6653 what are the functions of muscles? function 2:

question 6654 can you explain the difference between a tendon and a ligament? and what is the white s

question 6655 what are the functions of muscles? function 3:

question 6656 what are the functions of muscles? function 4:

question 6657 what are the functions of muscles? function 5:

question 6658 is there a picture of this?

question 6659 body builders often prohibit proper function of certain movements by building too much

question 6660 do the lung has muscle in it?

question 6661 is this why the abdominals wrap around the backside of the torso? to act as extra support

question 6662 how many layers of muscles are usually present in a given position on the body?

question 6663 why does having different shapes of muscles make a difference? how does it make it strong

question 6664 what's the significance of the compressor urethrae?

question 6665 how do these muscles stay in one place? are they surrounded by something?

question 6666 is this often injured like the rotator cuff of the shoulder? or do they have more strength

question 6667 sharing tendons: will this limit strength of the tendon?

question 6668 i do not understand how the muscle attaches to the bone. how do they just stick together

question 6669 what are the important muscles to remember?

question 6670 i have heard before that hiccups are caused when the diaphragm is irritated. do you know

question 6671 is the endomysium similar in each muscle type?

question 6672 we just need to know the top 20 muscles right?

question 6673 "do women have "adam's apples"? they just aren't as distinct as in men?"

question 6674 is there a certain reason why people yawn? or why is it contagious?

question 6675 does this have anything to do with evolution?

question 6676 what is most important about this chapter?

question 6677 can we go over this in class?

question 6678 do you go into further detail?

question 6679 could you explain further?

question 6680 could you explain more?

question 6681 what is the most important part of this section?

question 6682 what is the most important thing to remember about this section?

question 6683 what is the most important thing to remember about this section?

question 6684 it is amazing to me that there are so many muscles for the functions. is it possible to know

question 6685 all of that just to breathe?

question 6686 so it can be referred to as both?

question 6687 so would this be the little cracks on the sides of your mouth?

question 6688 what if it goes outward??

question 6689 could this explain why some people have dimples? do they have more than one insertion

question 6690 babies have a hard time holding their heads up until they are older. i am assuming it would

question 6691 is it actually the muscles that aren't supporting the vertebral column enough? that's always a

question 6692 what does this term mean?

question 6693 do hernia's happen in other parts of the body or only the abdominopelvic cavity?

question 6694 are the abdominal wall and pelvic floor important muscles when it comes to support for i

question 6695 do we need to know how each step works or just the basics?

question 6696 when you sprain your ankle does it involve overstretching a muscle? what muscles are us

question 6697 why the ham?

question 6698 if these nerves get damaged is that when you become paralyzed?

question 6699 can you see these muscles?

question 6700 where is the pelvic floor?

question 6701 how long does it take to recover from this injurie?

question 6: especially) where it is not as obvious to tell which two bones are involved? do the names of

question 6703 how do the muscles produce heat?

question 6704 which type is the strongest?

question 6705 are both types involved in both eating and speech?

question 6706 why is this?

question 6707 are these always considered a single muscle (quadricep) or are they four individual muscul

question 6708 so does this mean that the different shapes of muscles is important in the way they funct

question 6709 why are the traditional imperfect descriptions still used?

question 6: how did this develop?"

question 6711 what other functions do these muscles perform?

question 6712 so these plate is very fragile?

question 6: or not?"

question 6714 what are the important differences?

question 6715 does the fetal skeleton development differe by gender?

question 6716 what is the best way and the key differences when trying to tell osteoblasts and the tissu

question 6717 does this ever stop before death? as we age does it slow?

question 6: and then c they are able to fuse together?"

question 6719 why are the joints of an infant weaker than those of an older child?

question 6720 i have had this happen. what is the best way to aviod this from happening again?

question 6: are the col what happens to them?"

question 6722 how long does it take to warm up? how long does it take for it to become cooler again?

question 6723 so this has to do with how it is attatched? or how deep the muscle is inserted?

question 6724 this is the floating bone right?

question 6725 how are these muscles grouped into their compartments?

question 6726 how adoes this cause the production of force to be less?

question 6727 what is a fasciae?

question 6728 can a fibrous joint include two different fibers? does it occur through cohesion or adhesio

question 6729 where do i find more information on this?

question 6730 ?

question 6731 ?

question 6732 isnt this because the loser limb muscles hold up the rest of the body?

question 6733 i didn't know this conitued into your 20's?

question 6734 interesting fact. what mammal is the closet to the same amount of ours?

question 6: when the i it cause muslce tremors or spasms?"

question 6: would this actually work?"

question 6: would this actually work?"

question 6738 how much of a person's growth is from environmental influences (given examples aside)?

question 6739 is it true that once healed the bone in that spot is stronger then it had been before the in

question 6740 how rare is hypercalcemia? how much calcium can a healthy individual consume and still
question 6: such as articular cartilage... etc?"
question 6: such as articular cartilage... etc?"
question 6743 what is the best way to remember origin and insertion of muscles?
question 6744 where is there more information about these muscles?
question 6745 what is the best way to learn what muscles do what?
question 6746 so the clavicle is basically used as an support system for the scapula?
question 6: will the muscle be able to move by another nerve?"
question 6: therefore i what if a person consume too much or too less calcium? how would it affect the
question 6749 what does it mean by involuntary and voluntary muscles?
question 6750 so basically breathing and other things that come with it like asthma and bronchitis?
question 6751 if we are supposed to use our diaphragms to breathe then why do we use our stomach m
question 6752 why does it need to contain so many muscles?
question 6753 like a stroke would?
question 6754 "how long does it take for bones to ""dry out"" ?"
question 6755 how does it impart strength to the bone with all the gaps?
question 6756 can we go over this more in depth?
question 6757 how can we determine the age of an adult skeleton?
question 6758 so yellow bone marrow does not make blood cells?
question 6759 how is this an evolutionary advantage?
question 6760 why do girls stop growing?
question 6761 does an inflammatory response ever occur because of these nonself materials in the bo
question 6762 can the epiphyseal plate be broken? what are the repercussions from that type of injury
question 6763 what is the relationship of mesenchyme and mesoderm?
question 6: where calcium phosphate come from?"
question 6765 what does yellow bone marrow do?
question 6766 is it red bone marrow that is used in a bone marrow transplant?
question 6767 are bodies more susceptible to breaks in compact bone or in spongy bone?
question 6768 what are the differences in purpose between yellow and red bone marrow?
question 6769 can you explain this in more detail?
question 6770 can you explain the role of these elements and other minerals in class?
question 6: more in depth? they are difficult to understand"
question 6772 is the rate of closure in the epiphyseal plates relatively consistent between individuals?
question 6773 how quickly does this take place when the body is in a state of acidosis? once this has ha
question 6774 what nerve stimulates it?
question 6775 why would this not cause the same outcome in both men and women?
question 6776 i need to know this for an exam?
question 6777 i need to know this for an exam?
question 6778 why is it isolated?
question 6779 why would it keep active?
question 6780 need to know for the exams?
question 6781 what is it used for?
question 6782 is this the same process that is used with an ultrasound bone stimulator? (i had to use o
question 6783 do we need to know the other components?
question 6784 do we need to know the other components?
question 6785 do we need to know for the exam?
question 6786 why do white women have less bone density than black women?

question 6787 need to know for exam?

question 6788 what do fibrous sheath do?

question 6789 why only at 45 degrees?

question 6790 why not more compartments?

question 6791 do we need to know this for the exam?

question 6792 are there any neurons that are not prominent?

question 6793 what cells do they send signals too?

question 6794 are all neurons stellate cell bodies?

question 6795 do we need to know all glial cells?

question 6796 need to know for exam?

question 6797 why is smooth muscle the only muscle that lacks striations?

question 6798 why is smooth muscle the only muscle that lacks striations?

question 6799 why is it that most bones of the body are formed this way?

question 6800 does this explain how some people can become bow-legged?

question 6801 so in lay-man's terms could you clarify which hormones increase calcium levels in the blood?

question 6802 vertebrae ribs sternum part of the and the proximal heads of the humerus and femur?

question 6803 what part of it would need to be changed?"

question 6804 or just the compact bone?"

question 6805 why is there reticular connective tissue in bone? what is its function?

question 6806 or do they taper off or end abruptly?"

question 6807 how much blood is produced by the skeleton each day?

question 6808 which bones undergo this process?"

question 6809 bones never stop growing/remodeling? at what rate do they grow?

question 6810 the passage doesn't really explain why. why are the bones denser and have more mass in the diaphysis?

question 6811 why are phosphate levels not regulated as tightly as calcium levels?

question 6812 is this because bone repair decreases as people age?

question 6813 would this decrease the likelihood of getting osteoporosis?"

question 6814 is it our genes that determine the length that our bones grow or is it the size of the gap?

question 6815 or is it the more serious stresses like when we hurt ourselves?"

question 6816 could injectable hormones potentially increase growth during puberty?"

question 6817 where would this take place?

question 6818 i thought dwarfism was a genetic mutation?

question 6819 stronger effect on growth?

question 6820 is it possible for an infant's skull bones to not fuse together after birth?

question 6821 does it matter the size of the break of the bone to be classified as a fracture?

question 6822 does it ever stop?

question 6823 how does a bone fix itself by someone only having a cast?

question 6824 what about the other 2 types of muscles?

question 6825 what is a sarcomere?

question 6826 so a sarcomere is simply a section between z bands?

question 6827 are these units only present in the skeletal muscles?

question 6828 but it doesn't touch the muscle so how does it attach?"

question 6829 "does difference in height have more to do with the activity level at these plates or the amount of growth?"

question 6830 what is the purpose of appositional growth?

question 6831 are osteoclasts constantly releasing calcium?

question 6832 what is the most important step in this process?

question 6833 why wouldn't the bone be able to grow anymore even though there is still a cavity?

question 6834 is it consistently making new blood cells? or does the liver do this?

question 6835 as seen on what keeps the growing process from stopping?"

question 6836 all joints have hyaline cartilage?

question 6837 or does more amounts come out due to the production of blood cells?"

question 6838 could you give an example of this?

question 6839 is all cartilage considered part of the skeletal system?

question 6840 the only way to get an osteocyte is if it gets trapped in its own matrix?"

question 6841 is every single bone in the human body compact on the outside and spongy on the inside? If

question 6842 could you give a specific example of this?

question 6843 so this causes menopause..? i'm not sure if i really understand this.

question 6844 if an infant does this have any negative impact on them?"

question 6845 why/how does abnormal calcification occur?

question 6846 what happens to the epiphyseal bone when you are older? does it no longer have a use?

question 6847 can these stem cells be used as research or is that a different type of stem cell?

question 6848 how can they continue to grow if our overall shape and body structure stays the same?

question 6849 do they go about treating this in a different way compared to a regular fracture? also i feel

question 6850 is this on the skin or bone? does it have any relation to the way people get calluses on th

question 6851 how does someone prevent this? this part confuses me.

question 6852 "can we learn more about this process and the importance of this happening. also what c

question 6853 can this damage be reversed or is it permanent?

question 6854 does everything start out cartilaginous?

question 6855 what are mesenchymal cells and what exactly do they do in the bone?

question 6856 how does the calcium phosphate get deposited into the matrix?

question 6857 is this like when we get cramps? for example we keep having tight muscle contractions.

question 6858 do the epiphyses go away as we age?

question 6859 how does this condition happen? do they have weaker bones than a normal human does

question 6860 why do bones remodel? do they still remodel when humans are elderly?

question 6861 how does this even happen. i cannot picture this. is it like you can't move at all?

question 6862 so your muscles go limp with this?

question 6863 can drinking milk really help make your bones stronger? if it does what is the extent it ac

question 6864 and if it do does the amount of sheath vary from bone to bone?"

question 6865 how thick is it usually compared to the average of a long bone?"

question 6866 is the diploe layer in the skull what grows first after an infant is born in order to fit throug

question 6867 is one type of marrow stronger than the other?

question 6868 so is this how all bone marrow forms? including red and yellow marrow?

question 6869 isn't it true that one can go through surgery to make themselves taller? how does that w

question 6870 what dangers would a calculus cause in the body?

question 6871 how much exercise is recommended for optimal bone density?

question 6872 what cell types make up the epiphyseal plate? do they make compact or spongy bone? c

question 6873 does having multiple nuclei provide an advantage to osteoclasts? what is the purpose or

question 6874 very interesting. why do they remodel?

question 6875 why do we want bone resorption? is it to get rid of brittle or weak cells? how does the bc

question 6876 what is positive feedback again?

question 6877 what are examples of the different mineral to collagen ratios in different bones of the bo

question 6878 "do we have any current ""fads"" today that are widely used that have such harmful effe

question 6879 will bone development be affected? will bones adjust their shape once the child stands or d

question 6880 i am unsure of the answer of this question. why are the epiphyses wider? does this allow

question 6881 how do bones form blood?

question 6882 what type of fluid is this?

question 6883 according to her doctor. how did this happen?"

question 6884 what would the chemical equation look like for this reaction?

question 6885 is this line visible on an xray of an adult?

question 6886 how do they increase the surface area if they dissolve the cells?

question 6887 does this ever happen in adults?

question 6888 what are the basic naming patterns here? -diol? -triol? etc? does that hold true for other

question 6889 what happens to the cell (besides interstitial lamellae)?"

question 6890 why is this so?

question 6891 is there any structural differences to the red bone marrow that was always red bone marrow

question 6892 what material is used for plates and screws? what characteristics are necessary?

question 6893 and not from the other bones that have red marrow?"

question 6894 so this means its always possible to strengthen your bones even when you are past maturity

question 6895 why are procedures that entail removing bone marrow for transplant so painful?

question 6896 is it being researched to minimize growth of adipose tissue?"

question 6897 can you spend some time going over this in class? it's confusing.

question 6898 but tendons are part of the skeletal system correct?

question 6899 what happens?"

question 6900 how does the healing process differ?"

question 6901 why is the fibrous sheet needed to be like the dermis of the skin?"

question 6902 what if they do not start or end on time?

question 6903 does this make it harder for bones to break?

question 6904 my cousin broke his femur in three places at age nine while playfully wrestling with some

question 6905 are they starting any research to fix this? and how come dwarfism victims can have normal

question 6906 where can i find more on this?

question 6907 are there medications to help maintain body pH as well?

question 6908 what amount of the trabeculae become spongy bone and what becomes a marrow cavity?

question 6909 when we drink milk to build up calcium does it contribute to this percentage?

question 6910 does coffee actually stunt your growth? is it similar to the way steroids affect growth?

question 6911 is spongy bone tissue composed of the same tissue as dense bone? how does the spacing

question 6912 is there one more importance than the others?

question 6913 what are locomotor functions?

question 6914 would this be a good way to relate that as we hit our 20's that we must consume the daily

question 6915 can you talk about this more in lecture?

question 6916 what happens during mineral deposition? and what does this mean?

question 6917 what is rankl?

question 6918 where is it located after an injury?

question 6919 do they donate red or yellow marrow?"

question 6920 do any of these types of bone cells contribute to arthritis?

question 6921 is this why people who do not get enough calcium may have a higher risk of osteoporosis? "

question 6922 is this a normal?

question 6923 does this have anything to do with seasonal affective disorder?

question 6924 are epiphyseal plates the same as growth plates? can growth plates be stunted or stopped?

question 6925 is it taken from spongy bone or the red bone marrow?"

question 6926 i didn't realize the bones had this many jobs in the body. could you go over how the bones

question 6927 can the bone ever be as strong as it was before it is fractured?

question 6928 is there any way to strengthen the bones after someone figures out that they have osteo

question 6929 is the body composed more of phosphate or calcium?

question 6930 so a person's tooth is stronger than their bones?

question 6931 what is the difference between the two?

question 6932 does the bone just grow by increasing layers?

question 6933 what types of acids are they talking about?

question 6934 where can we find more information or research on this?

question 6935 is there ever red and yellow bone marrow in the same space?

question 6936 is this what grows bones in babies?

question 6937 so the bones are covered by collagen?

question 6938 when do your bones generally stop growing?

question 6! thin and elastic filaments in every muscle?"

question 6940 what would happen if myosin did bind with and tropomyosin didn't block?

question 6941 there are different neurons for different parts of the body?

question 6942 when does this happen?

question 6! or other bones?"

question 6944 why doesn't any spongy bone occupy the diaphysis?

question 6945 what happens if this hyaline cartilage gets worn down?

question 6946 so we twitch every once in a while because of the release of myosin and actin?

question 6947 so this is what makes bones hard?

question 6948 what can help promote or support this? calcium?

question 6949 is it possible for it not to stop?

question 6950 what are some of these issues called?

question 6951 is this periosteum replaced if it is damaged or destroyed?

question 6952 do they ever stay as osteogenic cells to serve a purpose?

question 6953 are these adjustments permanent?

question 6! or during birth to early twenties?"

question 6955 does this apply to babies?

question 6956 "what happens if the process speeds up or slows down than what is to be considered ""n

question 6! can this cause a problem?"

question 6958 is there a particular reason black women have denser bones than white woman?

question 6959 what is the current research on this condition and have any discoveries been made as far

question 6960 what is this exactly?

question 6961 what demographics would this effect more besides just saying elderly people? why?

question 6962 what happens if the epiphyseal plate is broken before complete ossification?

question 6963 how can scientists tell how old a person is by their bones?

question 6964 i was confused by this can you go over it in class?

question 6965 i was confused by this in the reading. can you explain this more in class?

question 6966 what can you do to prevent this from happening?

question 6967 is there any difference between these two words?

question 6968 more images?

question 6! what helps them grow wider?"

question 6970 are there only four sutures?

question 6971 can you give us examples of these?

question 6972 do adults also have red bone marrow or is it rare?

question 6973 how do these systems help maintain the body's acid-base balance?

question 6! or mustt tl such as a c and a break?"

question 6975 interesting. does it affect any of the other bones?

question 6976 where is the other amount located?

question 6977 how to stop it?"

question 6978 is this due to having a low blood count or the inability to reproduce blood?"

question 6979 does breaking the bone near an epiphysis plate cause bone growth problems ?

question 6980 what process can help with appositional growth? are there things like weight lifting or any

question 6981 does this cause osteoporosis where the bone mass decreases?

question 6982 can a process happen where the hard callus does not remove itself and thus have a bony

question 6983 is there any negative aspect of having more dense and heavier bones?

question 6984 where he had a complete forearm and humerus? "

question 6985 will a uncomplicated fracture completely heal back to 100%?

question 6986 do people with this condition live shorter lives?

question 6987 most of them can't see the bones because of the skin? "

question 6988 so would these bones be the heaviest bones?

question 6989 how do these salts get into the bone? and do we eat those salts?

question 6990 do these bones produce blood as well?

question 6991 how do you prevent stress fractures when doing physical activity that is supposed to be good?

question 6992 at what time/age do we start getting more minerals?

question 6993 what is the significance of collagen in bone?

question 6994 is this what happens when a person gains a lot of weight?

question 6995 why the clavicle?

question 6996 is this from a baby to an adult?

question 6997 is that due to the cartilage being unable to turn to bone? or is it the lack of minerals that cause

question 6998 why do people usually only have casts on for 6-8 weeks when it takes so long to heal? by

question 6999 what predetermines the formation of bones?

question 7000 then how many times a month or yearly?"

question 7001 i don't understand how bone-dissolving cells are helpful in the body?

question 7002 what happens if this process of mineralization is interrupted? what kind of problems will arise?

question 7003 what is the purpose of this?

question 7004 can this happen to someone even if they consume adequate amounts of calcium ?

question 7005 our bone dissolves itself?"

question 7006 and if so how is that metabolized?"

question 7007 interesting. but can these pools get too full?

question 7008 why not in men?

question 7009 happens in all types of bones?

question 7010 why does it extend this way?

question 7011 so what happens?

question 7012 isn't hyaline cartilage and articular cartilage two different kinds of connective tissue?

question 7013 does taking calcium pills or drinking more milk help speed up the process of healing or do

question 7014 so do these kind of stem cells last even after full growth of the body or do they all change?

question 7015 can you go over these in more detail?

question 7016 a lot of information about the bone cells. can you go over them in more detail?

question 7017 can you answer this?

question 7018 answer?

question 7019 can you go over the stages? i don't understand them.

question 7020 why?

question 7021 what happens to the epiphyseal plates when you're done growing?

question 7022 can you go over this process in a little more detail?

question 7023 do we need to know how to find this on an xray?

question 7024 do we need to know how to find this on an xray?

question 7025 which one is the most common to dislocate?

question 7026 can you go over what exactly osteoblasts/clasts/cytes do again?

question 7027 can it just as easily be repositioned?

question 7028 what does this word translate to?

question 7029 there is alot going on in this paragraph. what is the most important thing to remember?

question 7030 how stable is the knee even after surgery?

question 7031 where is the most common site for fracture?

question 7032 is this during fetal development ?

question 7033 sudden calcium deficiency as compared to osteoporosis which is more gradual?"

question 7034 what is traction?

question 7035 is this why the vertebrae and ribs can easily be broken?

question 7036 how does a cast or sling help heal fractures/ broken bones?

question 7037 can cartilage be damaged in young children which may stunt their growth?

question 7038 can you predict from a young age how big a bone may be due to the periosteum from the

question 7039 is this how all flat bones grow?

question 7040 what stops the bones from growing?

question 7041 can we insert a hormone to induce growth?

question 7042 where is the other one percent?

question 7043 can this be fixed? is there anything we can do about this?

question 7044 so when does the bone become hard?"

question 7045 are you born with cartilage that turns in bone?

question 7046 how would you describe the appearance of bone marrow?

question 7047 interesting. how does the body know when it is time to remodel? what happens if the bo

question 7048 why is it that only certain bones create red blood cells?

question 7049 what happens to the bone if the epiphyseal plate is broken?

question 7050 what is enabling bone marrow to constantly be made throughout our bodies?

question 7051 does this pertain to stress fractures also? and are there any occasions where fractures dc

question 7052 does the epiphyseal plate have a specific rate of growth or does this vary?

question 7053 "why do they use the term ""death by suffocation""? what exactly happens at this point?

question 7054 is calcium deficiency related to a deficiency of vitamin d?

question 7055 what is the propose of dermal bones?

question 7056 so... cartilage will form bone...?

question 7057 we stop growing because the growth hormone stop being produced after adulthood. wh.

question 7058 "what causes ""extra bones"" in the carpal bones?"

question 7059 what about calcium from milk?

question 7060 is this a continous process considering the bones in the skull fuse together over our life s

question 7061 do they ever stop growing?

question 7062 as well as l 25% chanc and 25% of the child dying. why is the death percentile so high if this

question 7063 why is that?

question 7064 what about the epiphyseal plate determines the total amount the individual will grow? i

question 7065 where can i find more on this?"

question 7066 do the woman have impact on how strong the bones grow based on what they eat or dri

question 7067 is this the most efficient way of getting vitamin d?

question 7068 i do not understand how the bones grow as we get older. how do they get larger on their

question 7069 is there a specific reason why their bones stop growing?

question 7070 isn't this visible externally as well as detectable by feeling the area? i've seen and felt sig

question 7071 does this mean that the bones are living organisms?

question 7072 why does the matrix need to be hardened?

question 7073 like a connective matrix?"

question 7074 your bones will become more dense and stronger?"

question 7075 how is it affected by taking calcium supplements?

question 7076 does taking a vitamin d supplement do the same thing?"

question 7077 which skeletal muscles are longest and which are shortest?

question 7078 is collagen the same throughout the entire body? for example...is this the same collagen

question 7079 in order to reset a fracture to correct position can you give me sedatives or pain killers or

question 7080 are they always present or does the amount of proteins present vary based on the muscle

question 7081 are they completely absent then in smooth muscle or just less abundant?

question 7082 with the exception of age onset?"

question 7083 calcium resorption and deposition happen how to achieve muscle contraction?

question 7084 why bother categorizing them?"

question 7085 what makes them different then?

question 7086 is there a particular saw they use?

question 7087 at what age does this happen?

question 7088 once it grows does the line disappear?

question 7089 "so a person really could be ""big boned""?"

question 7090 does this process help for making the bone stronger at the breaking point?"

question 7091 is this responsible for osteoporosis ?

question 7092 what age does the length of bone growth stop?

question 7093 does this pertain to denting or chipping your bone?

question 7094 what happens to bones when you are not in the correct amount?

question 7095 is this the reason for swelling?

question 7096 what is tooth enamel made of that makes it so hard? is made of collagen?

question 7097 i feel that most of our work thus far is anatomical. will there be a switch suddenly to phy?

question 7098 at what age can a person be classified or considered a dwarf? how do they a person will n

question 7099 are these the only fracture names?

question 7100 do calcium supplements restore the calcium that is lost or absent in someones body? are

question 7101 is it just like the other cells or it could be more? and why bones are continually remodele

question 7102 can you explain more about the healing of a bone fracture?

question 7103 at what age is it common for a person to develop osteoporosis? is there any way to prev

question 7104 is the hyaline cartilage the responsible for remodeling the bones as well? or it just the plac

question 7105 is it parathyroid hormone?

question 7106 are osteoclasts in larger numbers in some people who have osteoporosis?

question 7107 does the cartilage turn into bone slowly over time?

question 7108 is it ever possible for bones to not remodel? what happens if this occurs?

question 7109 is it more detrimental to break parts of bone with spongy bone more than compact bone?"

question 7110 do those minerals stay as ions?

question 7111 can this process be differentiated and something go wrong?

question 7112 does it become jst like before or it still some small damages on the bone?

question 7113 how does it at all calcium contribute to strength of bones?

question 7114 how long did it take them to determine that this was the cause of the cancer?"

question 7115 are the bones weaker along the epiphyseal lines because of this separation?

question 7116 would these have to be removed or can someone function with a calcification in an organ?

question 7117 why does intramembranous ossification only produce flat bones of the skull and clavicle?

question 7118 would a plate or screw have any affect on a child's growing bones?

question 7119 is a person more likely to break a bone while they are still growing or when they are dege?

question 7120 is it possible for a fetus to break a bone while in the womb or come out with a broken bone?

question 7121 does a person's height different represent larger epiphyseal plates or faster growth?

question 7: and it is only absorbed into the bones?"

question 7123 i don't understand the connection between ph and bones?

question 7: the only way an achondroplastic dwarfism arises from two normal height parents is through?

question 7125 how do men inhibit osteoclasts? i know they have thicker bones but i would think they would?

question 7126 could you go over this more in class?

question 7127 when do bones stop growing?

question 7128 what causes this? is it simply the gene pool or are there other factors?

question 7129 what imbalances do they help?

question 7130 how effective are calcium supplements such as pills or drinks?

question 7131 why is it called to different things?

question 7132 can you explain this a little more?

question 7133 so does bone grow from this zone and move outward?

question 7134 what is the significance of having these gaps and two cavities at birth?

question 7: could you maybe explain this again?"

question 7136 is this usually due more to disease or heredity?

question 7137 how does bone movement make you breath? the lungs are not bones.

question 7138 why exactly does this cause an excitability? does this mean that calcium really works to help?

question 7139 so do gatorade's electrolytes get absorbed and used by the bones?

question 7140 would this have a higher chance of occurring in incest situations?

question 7: what is are but does it take up a large amount of body area?"

question 7: aside from osteoporosis?"

question 7143 can you discuss marfan's syndrome in class? and possibly what would happen if a child with?

question 7144 if they are nonmitotic then how in the world can they do mitosis?

question 7145 does this occurrence result in any physical symptoms?

question 7146 why are the cells clear? or are they named that for another reason?

question 7: is it in a lesser amount and is it as effective?"

question 7: will 10% of the bone tissue still be replaced? is this process like ""shedding"" fur?"

question 7: is a black woman less likely than say an asian or arabic woman? "

question 7: if any role does/could calcitonin play in osteoporosis for women post-menopause?"

question 7151 is it possible for this function to be inhibited and not occur?

question 7: or glueing of an object...it would be less strong in many cases."

question 7153 where is the other 1% located?

question 7: and our bc is this exactly what is occurring? or would what occurs with this disease not necessarily?

question 7155 what are the effects of a parathyroid hormone?

question 7: fractures a bone than a sprain?"

question 7157 what about compact bone?

question 7158 how exactly does this occur?

question 7: when bone does the a so it would be interesting to see if there's a skeletal component to the?

question 7160 "elevated levels of beta-estradiol have also been implicated in an increased vulnerability

sorry off-topic. | specifically can estrogen inhibit osteoclast activity?"

question 7161 how does this help the body overall?

question 7162 are these reversible?

question 7163 what happens if they do become calcified?

question 7164 what causes bone marrow cancer?

question 7: does this condition occur more in the northern portion of the world where people do not re

question 7166 why do they disappear?

question 7167 where in the body is this seen the most?

question 7168 can you give more examples in lecture of positive feedback responses?

question 7: elderly etc) who are more likely to get this?"

question 7170 how would you prevent something like this from happening?

question 7171 if you could find a way to maintain muscle mass in old age would it then reduce the risk c

question 7172 how do you differentiate?

question 7173 i understand that we have this covering on our bones but why? what i mean is why aren'

question 7174 then are there two origins for that muscle?

question 7175 "why do these muscles build differently in different people? for example some people h

question 7176 responsiveness is what occurs when the electrical changes occur within the cell. are thes

question 7177 is conductivity when the electrical change moves through the body?

question 7178 what causes muscles to contract?

question 7179 does elasticity decrease during the aging process?

question 7180 what do we need to know about organelles and macromolecules?

question 7181 could you explain more?

question 7182 why aren't teeth bones?

question 7183 "is this when people get ""growing pains""? is it due to this process?"

question 7184 why does this happen?

question 7: what method of treatment can be done to ensure the bone still grows in length?"

question 7186 so bones can be classified as more than one type? in this case sesamoid and short?

question 7187 is this a process that will continue in the bone?

question 7188 do they all contain bone marrow?

question 7189 could you explain more of this?

question 7: and if so how can one do this?"

question 7191 if a child breaks a growth plate then the bone will no longer grow?

question 7192 is this then the line that you can see in bone?

question 7193 where is the other 1% located?

question 7194 does this hold true for the flat bones of the body as well?

question 7: height and weigh however what factors about the bones would describe the person's i

question 7196 could you give more examples of the sesamoid bones??

question 7197 is it a genetic disease?

question 7198 most diseases of the bone remodeling process seem to be bone breaking down more tha

question 7199 what happens when a child is born with one leg shorter than the other?

question 7200 so what are physical effects of having your hormone messed up?

question 7201 so what is the function of yellow marrow?

question 7: or is it a condition where the body does not withdraw calcium from the skeleton properly?"

question 7203 to what degree do doctors decide if they need to operate to help the bone be set in place

question 7204 any more examples of this?

question 7205 what happens after their 20's?

question 7206 what is this?

question 7207 is this the hardening of the bones?

question 7208 is there a disorder that prevents this role from performing its job?

question 7209 what is the function of yellow bone marrow?

question 7210 do bones ever stop growing?

question 7211 does blood plasma turn into bone marrow?

question 7212 what allows for bone growth in this area?

question 7: but in our do those two terms go hand in hand? or is the patella one or the other?"

question 7214 what prevents this from happening in areas that remain as spongy bone?

question 7215 do osteoblasts create the stem cells (osteogenic cells)?

question 7: arm etc. grow to the same extent?"

question 7217 how is periosteum developed in the first place?

question 7218 is this mineral deficiency still as common to occur today?

question 7219 what are these effects?

question 7220 are there any bones that do not follow the compact bone over spongy bone formation?

question 7221 if it's true that bones in the human body replace themselves after 6-6 years? why is it that?

question 7222 why is this process important?

question 7223 is the epiphyseal plate a weak point in the bone? is it more likely to break along it?

question 7224 does this strengthen the bones? or does this make the bones more easily to break?

question 7225 why does it stop producing?

question 7: it can never be the best for them fixed like cutting a very hard food or something. is that supposed?

question 7227 flow of what? how does this work?

question 7228 is there a disorder in which the bones do not grow in both length and width? for example?

question 7229 which stem cells are these?

question 7230 how can a hormone be a form of a vitamin?

question 7231 why is this?

question 7232 so do orthopedics treat all ages?

question 7233 why would this affect women more than men?

question 7234 can you review this recovery process in lecture?

question 7235 what factors contribute to males growing longer?

question 7236 what causes these slight changes?

question 7237 when you break a bone does a greater amount of minerals?

question 7238 which part of the body has the strongest skeletal system?

question 7239 why?

question 7240 why are ribs considered to be flat bones?

question 7: making it harder to break?"

question 7242 why is this so? and which kinds of bones?

question 7243 is this the tissue that looks almost like a tree that's been cut in half?

question 7244 yellow and red bone marrow. are red bone marrow homeopoietic.?

question 7245 what is a soft spot in that babies have?

question 7246 is it possible to repair the epiphyseal plate if it's damaged?

question 7247 is this the only place where the bone grows?

question 7248 how is the hyoid bone formed this way?

question 7249 is there any way that this can be treated if detected early?

question 7250 what do these look like?

question 7251 how does lactic acid cause muscle fatigue?

question 7252 what dies?

question 7: i thought it was earlier than that. where can i get more information about the skeleton for?

question 7254 this interests me a lot where can i get more info on this so i can research this more?

question 7255 "how does the body react to a ""broken"" bone in a child compared to an adult?"

question 7256 is this important to know?

question 7257 are there situations where the blood vessels would fail to do so? what happens then?

question 7258 are there any visible extra bones that fuse in this figure?

question 7259 how is it possible you can do a bone marrow transplant?

question 7260 why does bone marrow switches from red to yellow marrow?

question 7261 is it true that vitamin d enhances an individuals mood?

question 7: but what makes it up and enables it to do its function?"

question 7263 so what bones stop or continue to grow with midglets?

question 7: and i would assume that some sort of similar disease would happen to adults. where can i find

question 7265 what is the purpose the lamellae being on the outer and inner boundaries?

question 7266 how is this kept balanced when nutrients are not currently accessible?

question 7267 what about white women makes them more susceptible to osteoporosis? why do they have

question 7268 what is enamel made out of?

question 7269 why is the sphenoid bone considered an individual bone? what separates it from the rest of the

question 7270 so there is no spongy bone in the diaphysis? just bone marrow and compact bone?

question 7271 cool so there is no bone marrow?

question 7: and what does it do?"

question 7273 how are structural bones remodeled without causing interruption of daily activities?

question 7274 when does this process start to slow down? is this why elderly's bones are more frail because

question 7275 more please?

question 7276 all muscles of the face are involved in facial expression?

question 7277 ?

question 7278 ?

question 7279 bell of the muscle?

question 7280 can you also explain about dislocations with fractures?

question 7281 each muscle relationship?

question 7282 if this is preferable to muscle fibers for smooth and cardiac then why do we use the term

question 7283 skeletal muscles are branched and cardiac are not?

question 7284 exercise and proper diet?

question 7285 this figure looks nothing like the slides we looked at of bone.. can you explain why?

question 7: is it really this developed at 12 weeks?"

question 7287 is there any way to modify these plates to increase growth as an adult?

question 7288 this is fascinating. where can we learn more about this?

question 7289 do they have any treatments which work for this at present?

question 7290 my mother has ankylosing spondylitis which is similar in that it creates abnormal calcification

question 7291 wow. my mom also has hypercalcemia and had a heart attack this past summer. how is it

question 7292 what are the major differences between them?

question 7293 does this continue on all the time?

question 7294 45% exactly?

question 7: can i get more information about this somewhere?"

question 7296 how does one get osteoporosis?

question 7297 do they ever stop multiplying?

question 7298 is there a way to cut it without destroying the cells?

question 7299 how does it turn back into red bone marrow?

question 7300 how come doctors always say you stop growing after a point if here it says that bones continue to

question 7301 is there more information that gives the reason why they are used more than the bone s

question 7302 remolded itself into what?
question 7: due to evolution?"
question 7304 this is a difficult concept to grasp. if you are extending or flexing certain muscles how are
question 7305 how does the diaphysis provide leverage? i would think that the ends of the bone would
question 7306 what does this word mean?
question 7: or more like tissue?"
question 7308 how do you know which bone only consists of osseous tissue and which bone consists all
question 7309 is this the layer that closes in a newborns skull??
question 7310 "is this why some people are called ""big boned?"" i had always assumed that was an exc
question 7311 would this explain why certain bones are more commonly broken than others? because t
question 7312 does taking calcium supplants actually help strengthen bones? is it able to be broken dov
question 7313 are pins more often used in places that are harder to set casts? or are they used for more
question 7314 how many more bones does an infant have versus an adult?
question 7315 can you go over osteo blasts and clasts in class?
question 7316 "why is vitamin d referred to as the ""happy vitamin""?"
question 7: how can they carry out functions?"
question 7: then turn into bone? i don't really understand this process."
question 7319 how is this different from intermembranous ossification?
question 7320 why? what causes the change?
question 7321 how far throughout life? are your bones still changing when you're 30? 50? 80?
question 7322 what hormones cause this growth? are they always present?
question 7323 in what cases could they not produce new fibers?
question 7324 how do these get their names?
question 7325 are these used on our food?
question 7326 what is the least amount of volts someone can take before they are either seriously inju
question 7327 can you tell me more about this?
question 7328 is this why we get tired when we exert ourselves?
question 7329 is this what it means to pull a muscle?
question 7330 can you increase the amount of oxygen your body can take in? how?
question 7331 how come black women have denser bones??
question 7332 what are the purposes of striations or lack of striations?
question 7333 there's no rough er?
question 7334 why do they shrink?
question 7335 are there any motor neurons that innervate less than 100 muscle fibers?
question 7336 so if neurons aren't involved what specifically causes it to contract?
question 7337 how many of this is there to know?
question 7: correct?"
question 7339 metabolically active?
question 7340 we don't have to know this for practical or anything right?
question 7341 what's a sciatic nerve? and why demonstrate with a frog?
question 7342 atp is protein synthesis correct?
question 7343 can you explain and describe this?
question 7344 is that what doctors test when they test reflexes?
question 7345 are muscle fibers different depending of their location or are all muscle fibers the same?
question 7346 is it the nerve that is damaged when someone is paralyzed? could regrowing the nerve c
question 7347 does this always happen? how long does it take for a muscle to go through each phase?
question 7348 is it true what they say about short and long distance runners between fast and slow twit

question 7349 can you explain how hydration and water play a part?

question 7350 do ice baths really help soreness and is it true that light exercise can actually help you recover?

question 7351 what other kinds of vitamin d are there?

question 7352 what is a clear cell?

question 7353 "is this what gives people a "thyroid" problem?"

question 7354 how many hormones are there in the human body?

question 7355 where does this occur?

question 7356 does one of these have more force potential than another? like which one has the potential?

question 7357 is the term muscle fibers and muscle cells interchangeable then?

question 7358 are we going to learn more specifics about how muscle excitability works? it's interesting

question 7359 how were scientists able to create such a descriptive model of muscle fibers? did they use electron microscopy?

question 7360 are there any genetic diseases in which people lack the necessary filaments or fibers used for contraction?

question 7361 this concept is confusing to me. can you explain it in better detail?

question 7362 this concept confused me when taking the quiz. can we discuss this more in class?

question 7363 this confused me on the quiz. could you explain it more?

question 7364 is it always like this?

question 7: we were told that lactic acid has no effect on the muscles after about five minutes and the amount of lactic acid in the blood is a good indicator of fatigue. is this true?

question 7: mentally a the easier it will be to overcome the body's fatigue?"

question 7: exactly is this helpful?"

question 7: but live a sedentary lifestyle have a higher vo2 than those with a lower metabolism but more muscle mass?

question 7369 how helpful are sports drinks in aiding with electrolyte loss?

question 7370 "how much did lance armstrong's "doping" incident help him in his past race? "

question 7371 ?

question 7372 how do they test this?

question 7373 so can it do the same task?

question 7374 what is the most?

question 7375 are there other reasons for this too?

question 7376 so what really happens?

question 7377 why does each muscle fiber receive its own motor neuron?

question 7378 why does each muscle fiber receive its own motor neuron?

question 7379 do more people say ossification more than osteogenesis?

question 7380 what causes it to stop producing chondrocytes?

question 7381 why does it take so long what happens when the bones shrink?

question 7382 is this a real person?

question 7383 there's only one?

question 7384 can this nerve be affected by strokes?

question 7385 is this for all joint?

question 7386 how soon does it form into a single frontal bone?

question 7387 is there a reason why suture came about instead of the skull just being one big bone?

question 7388 how are they converted into different fiber types?

question 7: then would or is the progress of the disease irreversible?"

question 7390 does this mean that the cns can change a muscles resting length overtime?

question 7: what are examples of muscle fatigue without using artificial stimulation?"

question 7392 are there other systems in the body where growth is not dependent on cellular division?

question 7393 what types of skeletal muscle are not voluntary? which involuntary muscle is under our control?

question 7394 isn't there a nerve that goes all the way down the leg? so shouldn't this be given as a reflex?

question 7395 what is the difference between the two repairing of muscles? is there a difference in how they repair?

question 7396 why in the middle is there such a big gap where there are no heads? wouldn't it be easier

question 7397 why aren't there more silly acronyms like this in the book? i usually find these more helpful

question 7398 does stretching regularly degrade this feature? i.e. stretching every day before and after

question 7399 so muscle shortening literally only translates into a component of a muscle shortening?

question 7400 how would our bodies perform in exercise and sport if our entire body were consisted of

question 7401 ?

question 7402 can you explain these again? when i did the connect quiz for these i seemed to have a lot

question 7403 which terms will we be using in class?

question 7404 are they shorter and thicker because they're not in long muscles?

question 7405 can you explain why this is?

question 7406 can you explain this in more detail?

question 7407 can you go over this and give another example?

question 7408 does muscles have anything to do with old age in terms of stretching and recoiling?

question 7409 so what's the clear difference between muscles and muscle fibers?

question 7410 since its name indicates muscle?"

question 7411 how do the different bands affect polarized light?

question 7412 are muscle fibers not anything separate then? they are simply muscle cells?

question 7413 and what actually transpires to effect the contraction?"

question 7414 or also in the nerves?"

question 7415 is sarcolemma equal to cytoplasm?

question 7416 what is the function of transverse tubules? tubules signals the sr through terminal cisternae

question 7417 researcher is there more in one muscle fiber than others? the length of muscle fiber is determined

question 7418 what is the benefit for this structure?

question 7419 the more fine job we can do by your hand?"

question 7420 what will happen if muscle receiving continuing stimulation? spasm?

question 7421 what are some examples of different organizations?

question 7422 only in africa or other places too?

question 7423 1803 scientists could do experiments on atoms?

question 7424 in what ways is the responsiveness of muscle and nerve cells better than that of other cells?

question 7425 does the element actually weight something?

question 7426 glucose and fatty acids?"

question 7427 does anyone ever believe scientists when they present something new?

question 7428 is the dna affected?"

question 7429 how long would this process take?

question 7430 so why isn't recognized as connective tissue instead of its own category?

question 7431 so can nail cells flake off as easily as skin cells?

question 7432 would it really matter?"

question 7433 so can you determine if the finger tips are getting enough blood base of the nails?

question 7434 does that mean we ended the cycle early? or doesn't it mean the cycle already ended and we

question 7435 why isn't this bone harder or thick considering its protecting an important organ?

question 7436 what other type of bones fall into this category with the patella?

question 7437 which bones do they take it out of?"

question 7438 is all of bone covered in this or just the ends?

question 7439 so do these bones grow at a slower rate than others because of the sutures?

question 7440 say a running marathon?"

question 7441 can you explain the difference between these?

question 7442 what?

question 7443 could you go through this table?

question 7444 please show us how this works?

question 7445 what other toxins are we in touch with on a daily basis?

question 7446 each are about the same size?

question 7447 usually the target being the muscle?

question 7448 is this for protection?

question 7449 more over the membrane?

question 7450 how do various motor units know when to take over for other motor units when those m

question 7451 what would this be?

question 7452 what are they?

question 7453 how my this be shown in an example?

question 7454 what does this contribute to?

question 7455 is muscle tone in relation to muscle memory?

question 7456 would using electrodes to stimulate groups of muscles be an effective way of working ou

question 7457 would a muscle cramp be an example of complete tetanus?

question 7458 is there an area where skeletal muscle is mostly found?

question 7459 is length and thickness important to know?

question 7460 the myoblasts are the reason for the one nucleus? if they did not fuse it would be multin

question 7461 myosin and actin are not unique because they occur in all cells.... is that muscle cells or li

question 7462 what would be an examole of excitation-contraction coupling?/

question 7463 what happens to the glycogen when exercising is over?

question 7464 what is fibrosis?

question 7465 when does a muscle fiber need to be shortened?

question 7466 are there any consequences to over fuffilling this function of the smooth muscle? what ha

question 7467 what does this state of partial constriction do?

question 7468 does this measurement really matter for this course?

question 7469 will we need to memorize this diagram?

question 7470 couldn't this also be done with electricity?

question 7471 can we go over this more in class?

question 7472 allows for control instead of our muscles going every where?

question 7473 does that mean there are thousands of receptors if there are thousands of enzymes beca

question 7474 i know thier importance have to do with blood but can we get better explanation of the i

question 7475 so are cells constantly being ruptured? or is it specific for the type of tissue?"

question 7476 are there plenty units of the starchy carb in the body? or does it depend on our diet and

question 7477 are there abundant amounts of these satellite cells in the body?

question 7478 can you provide a visual outlook on this system?

question 7479 is this the same for all types of muscle or is it speific to certain areas and certain muscles

question 7480 what would cause a neuron to resist firing impluses?

question 7481 do these phases occur in all muscle types?"

question 7482 could you provide another example of this? visual diagram?

question 7483 if you have a difficiency of one of the triggers will the ""twitch"" still occur?"

question 7484 does this maximum contraction provide maximum strength of the muscle?

question 7485 due to the would the or will the immediate energy disappear?"

question 7486 does this type of energy continuously keep reappearing during long workouts?

question 7487 is this one of the only simularities between the three different types of muscle?

question 7488 anreal solute act as foreign solute?

question 7489 can you give a specific example?

question 7490 do we have this in all of your muscles?

question 7491 each muscle is controlled by a certain number of muscle fibers?"

question 7492 i'm having difficulty understanding this concept. could you explain in further detail?

question 7493 what is happening when your muscles twitch? isn't this an involuntary muscle movement?

question 7494 could you give a more detailed example?

question 7495 can you go over this in lecture?

question 7496 this confuses me. can you go over this?

question 7497 can the skeleton play more than one role at a time?

question 7498 i thought there was no such thing as a hip bone? why does our book keep writing about a hip bone?

question 7499 does the marrow turn yellow because there is no longer a flow of blood?

question 7500 it can not get physically longer? "

question 7501 myofibrils are multiple sarcomeres right?...

question 7502 so is the dystrophin responsible for making the muscles move?

question 7503 such as needed less muscles to lift an empty box rather than more muscles to lift a tv? does it matter?

question 7504 how do you get a neuron from the spinal cord?

question 7505 is this what a tetanus shot is used to prevent?

question 7506 a single cell can be as long as a tissue?

question 7507 how/what do calcium ions do to activate contraction?

question 7508 but then relax the biceps while the arm is still flexed that the biceps relaxes? that is an interesting concept right?"

question 7509 "why do muscles shrink? why is the "use it or lose it" concept right?"

question 7510 "is a twitch the same thing as when we say we got chills? in the sense of our body is cold?"

question 7511 for instance my friend has a condition where he can't flex his elbow but he can still flex his elbow and doesn't have anything wrong except for a calcium deficiency?"

question 7512 so a person with calcium deficiency would tend to twitch more often?

question 7513 why do taller people have a larger $VO_2\max$?

question 7514 how does it work?"

question 7515 how was this number even configured?

question 7516 what if the nervous system didn't function properly? what diseases or disorders could arise from this?"

question 7517 how is that the case? what causes this rare disorder or disease?"

question 7518 what does this mean that living cells are polarized?

question 7519 function?

question 7520 does this have any function?

question 7521 what do you mean by this?

question 7522 right?"

question 7523 what does this refer to?

question 7524 able to be stimulated?

question 7525 how does this create contracture in the elderly or disabled?

question 7526 why does it disappear as we get older as well?

question 7527 how does this work?

question 7528 what are the differences between the central nervous system and the peripheral nervous system?"

question 7529 conductivity and secretion?"

question 7530 bipolar neurons and unipolar neurons?"

question 7531 do we need to know all these functions of glia?

question 7532 do we need to know exactly what all the diseases of the myelin sheath are?

question 7533 where in the body is this found?

question 7534 do any other parts of the body have cells with more than one nuclei?

question 7535 this is slightly confusing. could you go over this more in lecture?

question 7536 when was this discovered?

question 7537 how much atp does the average person use per day?

question 7! perimysium and endomysium just differ or are they actually different from each other?"

question 7539 where is the t tubules and the sarcoplasm located?

question 7540 what are the stages of muscle twitch? how important is this?

question 7! . is that cor or is it mainly found somewhere else?"

question 7542 how much can it be stretched or contracted before it is stimulated?

question 7543 how long does muscle fiber usually relax in a human body?

question 7544 how do i differ between the two?

question 7545 are these the fascicles?

question 7546 would these be easily distinguished in a real picture of a muscle?

question 7547 so when there is no change it is called isometric?

question 7548 "is this where the ""pain"" in your muscles comes from after a hard workout?"

question 7549 it's pretty surprising that people think a tendon doesn't have anything to do with the ability

question 7550 can you go over this more in class?

question 7551 so this is the cause of twitching?

question 7552 why isn't a nerve able to just pass the electrical signal on to the muscle?

question 7553 is there a major difference between the filaments other than their size?

question 7554 can you answer this?

question 7555 why?

question 7556 what would be an example of turning motor neurons off?

question 7557 so this is referring to voltage like being tased or the body's natural electrical charges?

question 7558 confusing. can you go over this?

question 7559 is this what causing your muscle to ache after working out?

question 7560 can you answer this?

question 7561 what implications does this method of borrowing have on the muscles it takes from?

question 7562 i've also heard about cyclists who receive blood transfusions or sleep in chambers that give

question 7563 what keeps it from fatiguing like our other muscles?

question 7564 is there more information on stress-relaxation and how this occurs?

question 7565 is this what occurs when you stretch a muscle or is this flexing a muscle?

question 7566 how do you get more motor units to activate?

question 7567 could you explain this in more detail? i don't think i fully understand what is happening.

question 7568 so does it stay somewhere in the middle?

question 7569 do either of these build up lactic acid?

question 7570 is so endurance and force strength?

question 7571 what is collagen made of exactly?

question 7572 what is meant by consists of? as in how are they constructed are they cells or nerves or v

question 7573 what is p i exactly?

question 7574 would this need to be known for an exam!?

question 7575 so can a single muscle cell be the same length of the entire muscle?

question 7576 what is it that makes myosin and actin have different roles in all these different cells?

question 7! does that stretch our muscles?"

question 7! h m i and z?"

question 7579 is there a purpose for this?

question 7580 a bit confusing. is there a better way to explain this or an example?

question 7! or muscle mass of a being?"

question 7582 what about reflexes?

question 7583 does this affect all types of md?

question 7584 why the name 'z-line'?

question 7585 is each motor neuron responsible for one movement or many movements?

question 7586 is there a purpose for this type of layering?

question 7587 does it matter if it is a dark band or a light band?

question 7588 why does it need to be kept from the extracellular fluid?

question 7589 why are they most abundant?

question 7590 is it insulating or protecting?

question 7591 could you explain this more or give more information on this?"

question 7592 does this control the afferent and efferent?

question 7593 is this located in just the center of the cell or throughout the dendrites?

question 7594 and when we are calm are they in resting mode?"

question 7595 how does this happen?

question 7596 how exactly do tendons make power happen?

question 7597 are these responsibilities all equally important?

question 7598 would you accept synaptic bouton/button?

question 7599 how do these form once the synapse is in place? or do they form while the synapse itself?

question 7600 simple sigr but am cur perhaps?"

question 7601 a deficiency alone-- or too widely-distributed receptors?

question 7602 will we need to understand the difference/importance between/of muscarinic vs. nicotinic?

question 7603 how would getting electrocuted or struck by lightning affect the nervous signalling (pre-synaptic)?

question 7604 please?"

question 7605 if for no other reason than to scare some people straight...?"

question 7606 is it possible to survive without these gap junctions? and how do they work-- calcium waves?

question 7607 can the signaling of these myocytes ever conflict with each other?

question 7608 can't this be harmful?

question 7609 does the production of this stop the pathway?

question 7610 what happens if there are no molecules to borrow phosphate groups from?

question 7611 is this similar to a muscle that becomes cramped?

question 7612 what is the difference between these two?

question 7613 are viruses considered living?

question 7614 how is a muscle pulled?

question 7615 do these proteins make up micro and macro tubules?

question 7616 will the pe or wil it just be for a short amount of time?"

question 7617 the actual separate a and i bands are not what's actually being seen correct? i would think the a band is the actual sarcomere length.

question 7618 when we have such large bodies for the muscle to be. i'm assuming that one that can get a good contraction.

question 7619 what happens when people are diagnosed with irregular heartbeat?

question 7620 for example when doing this ""immediate energy"" ever come back? or is it just aerobic energy?

question 7621 what is a dry cell?

question 7622 is it possible to lower the voltage but still have strong twitches?

question 7623 would it be safe to assume that isometric contraction is better for muscle growth?

question 7624 how do tropomyosin and troponin know when to contract the fiber and when not to?

question 7625 is it true that the eccentric motion causes delayed onset muscle soreness (doms)?

question 7626 hasn't creatine been the most-researched supplement and doesn't it have lots of evidence?

question 7627 why?

question 7628 does the voltage on the sarcolemma of a muscle cell ever go above or below 90 millivolts?

question 7629 what do the thick filaments do when the thin ones overlap them?

question 7630 is there anyway for the muscle to develop maximal force before the sr reabsorbs the Ca^{2+} ?

question 7631 can you give an example of where atp in the presence of oxygen and atp in the absence of oxygen?

question 7632 can collagen become less functional over time with stretching and coiling?

question 7633 and they have is that why most muscles have these collagen at the ends near the insertion and the origin?

question 7634 doesn't a tendon and it needs to be stimulated (as said)?"

question 7635 is this why people have leg spazzes? or involuntary movements? because a nerve is signaling?

question 7636 when we will begin working on nervous function in lecture?

question 7637 will we have any electrophys experiments in lab?

question 7638 which muscle cells are 30cm long?

question 7639 then a ganglion is wouldnt be a mass of nerve cells. so what exactly swells the mass? fluid?

question 7640 are there many different cells that make them up? are they distinguishing from each other?

question 7641 how does the nerves produce so much pain on contact? is part of the nerve severed and the other part is still there?

question 7642 what changes occur in the sarcoplasm when the muscle fiber is stretched or contracted?

question 7643 does that mean it is also more sensitive to the environment?"

question 7644 what's a ligand?

question 7645 is there any rougher in the muscle cells?

question 7646 or are most pictures accurate to the number of dendrites?"

question 7647 is there any easy way to remember the difference between afferent and efferent?

question 7648 can you tell us more about what happens when people's nerves cannot send these messages?

question 7649 does one nucleus control all of the muscle fibers it is attached too? or do all nuclei work together?

question 7650 how do you know if a neuron is mature?

question 7651 are these smaller cell systems that surround the muscle cells?

question 7652 "how do new neurons form? is it true that any injury can "kill" neurons?"

question 7653 why does collagen start to degrade as you get older producing wrinkles? what happens to the skin?

question 7654 is this what liver spots look like?

question 7655 what are some of the skeletal muscles?

question 7656 is there a correlation between this and dark meat vs white meat when we talk about food?

question 7657 are there specific locations in the body where there are more dendrites on a neuron than others?

question 7658 this seems like a slow process considering you can excite muscles almost instantly when you touch them?

question 7659 e.i. the further from the brain the slower why do we slow down if we still have energy stores available?

question 7660 why does all this need to happen for a muscle to relax? can't it simply stop its flexion process?

question 7661 why do they have different names?

question 7662 what is the difference between thick and thin filaments?

question 7663 how does this work?

question 7664 or just a cell is it because the neural connections are severed?"

question 7665 why are their bones so much weaker even if they have the same diet as a younger individual?

question 7666 could this child experience lack of growth in the bone?"

question 7667 if a bone would do bones grow back together isn't strange ways or is a person expected to die?"

question 7668 "how does the health process referred to "stim" accelerate the regrowth of bone?"

question 7669 why can't I get more info.?

question 7670 what is the purpose of the schwann cell?

question 7671 what is it called when a muscle can't contract anymore?

question 7672 how many twitches can a muscle do before it can't twitch anymore?

question 7673 what is the purpose of each of these?

question 7674 how long does this process take?

question 7675 what happens if the glial cells can't do their job? is there anything that would cause this?

question 7676 like what?

question 7677 is there an easier way that I can understand this?

question 7678 is breast feeding at all preferable over formula in this case?

question 7679 what types?

question 7680 i didn't know like elastagirl from the incredibles?"

question 7681 is mitochondria the same in all muscle cells? or are some more abundant in certain type

question 7682 in simple terms what does this mean?

question 7683 why is it that local potentials can slow down or stop?

question 7684 until death?

question 7685 what is a satellite cell?

question 7686 ?

question 7687 ?

question 7688 ?

question 7689 ?

question 7690 ??

question 7691 what is the purpose of this arrangement?

question 7692 why is pressure a signal for resorption to occur?

question 7693 what does it mean by a local effect?

question 7694 is it just an urban legend that the reasons your muscles grow bigger when you weight lift

question 7695 do we need to know all of the strands of proteins for each type of filament?

question 7696 why do our nerves sometimes send random impulses to our muscles right before falling asleep?

question 7697 why can some people do things like wiggle their ears and others can't?

question 7698 so it's not always attached to more than 1?

question 7699 "how do you ""pull a muscle""?"

question 7700 why is it called something different here?

question 7701 why do they need to identify light?

question 7702 what are the chances of being paralyzed?

question 7703 do they always return to the same length?

question 7704 how can the cells be so long?

question 7705 where can i find more about this?

question 7706 what other terms do we use with synapse?

question 7707 where can i find out more about toxins that paralyze?

question 7708 what exactly is causing the body to become so stiff? this is still unclear to me.

question 7709 are these collagen fibers in the sarcomere which are doing the contracting and extension

question 7710 can you explain this more?

question 7711 is this what causes cramps during exercise?

question 7712 i heard this is why our muscles become sore after exercise. could this be explained further?

question 7713 conductivity contractility extensibility and elasticity? more examples."

question 7714 is there any point where these motor units will really get tired and slow down then we will

question 7715 how is aches made? and can you explain how this works with the neurons?

question 7716 could you spend some time on this in class?

question 7717 what causes our muscles to sleep then cause that heavy tingling affect which doesn't stop?

question 7718 what is most important about this section?

question 7719 does this have anything to do with any time of muscle falling asleep? what happens when a

question 7720 what is considered a muscle's normal relaxation state?

question 7721 can you explain more about fast glycolytic?

question 7722 can you explain more about slow oxidative?

question 7723 what do we have to know from the nervous system? this section is definitely gonna be tough

question 7724 can this be explained more?

question 7725 are tumors hereditary? or do they form on their own?

question 7726 why is this so?

question 7727 can this be explained a little more?

question 7: are we all born with the capability to be extremely flexible and not taking advantage of this

question 7: we said th; what happens to the signals that would have been sent to them? do they increa

question 7: but not both?"

question 7731 are the skeletal muscles able to regenerate after rupture if stretched too far?

question 7732 does this recoil happen anywhere else in the body?

question 7733 are there other ways besides exercise to strengthen your lungs in order to increase the :

question 7: such as cardiac or smooth muscle?"

question 7: woudl the denervation atrophy have caused permanent damage?"

question 7736 does this return to its original state?

question 7737 is there ever a time when ach is unavailable; are there any diseases that relate to this?

question 7738 is this the same as the type of callus referred to as the hard spots on the hands or feet fr

question 7739 how often is this seen in (relatively) young individuals?

question 7740 can the collagen be injured or destroyed?

question 7: how do their functions and structure compare to their equivalent parts in other tissues?"

question 7742 are there any specific causes of a an ach receptor deficiency?

question 7743 are there any specific causes of a an ach receptor deficiency?

question 7744 is this process related to muscle cramps in any way?

question 7745 how does ache produced or reproduced? how is enough produced to keep up with the lc

question 7: especially near the eyelid?"

question 7: or does everyone have the same oxygen capacity?"

question 7748 is this trdoes size refer to the lenght of the muscle fibers?

question 7749 when will it use anaerobic fermentation?

question 7750 is the resting membrane potential due to a balance of sodium and potassium ionis in and

question 7751 how does it do this?

question 7752 so when people get collagen injections is this why their face doesn't move?

question 7753 how do we know what this optimum length is? does it vary between different muscles?

question 7754 does this cause friction while contracting your muscles?

question 7: and why is a greater tension beneficial?"

question 7: or is sarcomere length the same for all humans?"

question 7757 can you explain please?

question 7758 are these all muscle fibers?

question 7759 what kind of equipment is needed to perform these tasks?

question 7760 can you explain more?

question 7761 this is interesting. what happens if the sr doesnt quickly reabsorb before the muscle deve

question 7762 when one collapses it is due to fatigue in muscle fibers?i alwas thought it happen in ano

question 7763 how is this possible?

question 7764 why is this?

question 7: so how can these bacterias get through to cause damage?"

question 7766 "is the definition for ""fiber"" a relative term? or is it more of an explanatory variable as l

question 7767 i'm confused about the wording of this phrase. can you give an example of this or go into

question 7768 how many motor neurons can come from one motor neuron? two?

question 7: but not sure if it goes deep into anatomy..."

question 7770 is there any way to increase this twitch? or train your body to increase twitch length..?

question 7771 can you give examples and go into more detail about this?

question 7772 is it possible to tear or rip the collagen? what would happen if you injured this collagen?

question 7773 are there any diseases that effect the myosin or actin?

question 7774 what happens when this enzyme does not break down the ach? what happens when the

question 7775 then would this be the contraction or relaxation of the muscle?

question 7776 is this the point when the threshold is released?

question 7777 which are the regions of the body where there's skeletal muscle? are there different type

question 7778 when the muscles stretch ... there is a point when the fibers break.... how does this happen

question 7779 how the collagen works if there is no living organs?

question 7780 how the collagen works if there is no living organs?

question 7781 sarcolemma and cytoplasm....is this tissue also flexible?

question 7782 does the nucleus has any thing to do with cells multiplying?

question 7783 does anything happen between this space?

question 7784 does anything happen between this space?

question 7785 does anything happen between this space?

question 7786 only five characteristics?

question 7787 what does the dilated end-sacs do? they only hold the muscle fibers in place or are they ;

question 7788 does the collagen has to do with muscle stretching?

question 7789 where the calcium ions goes after the muscle uses it?

question 7790 do the nonvoluntary muscles have those stages as well?

question 7791 fibrous (f) actin (2 strands) ----> which are the 2 strands? are they different from each other

question 7792 which ones are they?

question 7793 how does the synapsis between the surrounding neurons is not affected? when they get triggered

question 7794 where are the schwann cells located in the muscle?

question 7795 is this figure important? we saw it on connect for the quiz

question 7796 "are the "band" types important?"

question 7797 contraction occurs through stimulation?

question 7798 the message is transported down the axon. how does this occur? is it through electrical impulses

question 7799 does the signal jump from the synapse to the target cell?

question 7800 the excitation-contraction coupling are the steps that lead up to contraction?"

question 7801 don't muscles also create heat?

question 7802 "are there any that are under conscious control? i'm confused because it says "not usually"

question 7803 what if these ach receptors don't work? can this happen?

question 7804 is this why it's important to have a warm up before doing physical activities?

question 7805 is this why your muscles cramp up if you aren't hydrated?

question 7806 what are they attached to?

question 7807 collagen does both of these things addressed in this passage. what leads others to believe otherwise

question 7808 why is it multinucleated?

question 7809 is it different than other?

question 7810 how do they intertwine? is it because of bonding?

question 7811 what controls the tropomyosin and troponin to allow us to contract when we want?"

question 7812 does the amount of connective tissue also grow to keep it all contained and protected?"

question 7813 how does a palsy occur?

question 7814 is there always a point of connection or do they separate when not acting together?

question 7815 can you explain more on why or how it works that way?

question 7816 and not repaired is new muscle but the old is just repaired with fibers?"

question 7817 but just when the muscle is not being strained? "

question 7818 are there any in the muscle but would it cause paralysis to a person's whole performance or would

question 7819 if the nerve connection is severed could the muscle be stimulated by another nerve?

question 7820 do the myofibrils extend the whole length of the muscle cells or are their multiple myofibrils?

question 7821 there was a question based off of this figure in class and at the end of class. can you explain it?

question 7822 i do not fully understand this. can you go over it again in lecture?

question 7823 is atp involved in twitches at all?

question 7824 i am confused by this can you go over another example?

question 7825 i do not understand these different contractions can we go over a few examples?

question 7826 what happens if it cannot make contact? will the muscle not function properly or not at all?

question 7827 is this also how animal toxins work like the ones from poisonous reptiles and insects?

question 7828 what happens if one or a few muscle fibers are poisoned or paralyzed? will the muscle be affected?

question 7829 skeletal muscle is voluntary. what exactly are the differences in appearance?

question 7830 do some animals or even humans have a shorter latent period that gives them a better reaction time?

question 7831 would you say that this is a sentence that sums up how a muscle contracts and how the sarcomere works?

question 7832 for smooth muscle or other tissue types where you cannot see striations does that just mean they are not striated?

question 7833 it seems as if the two go hand in hand. what kind of effect would this have on the muscle?

question 7834 it seems as if the two go hand in hand. what kind of effect would this have on the muscle?

question 7835 can you explain this?

question 7836 how does eating oranges help you get rid of lactic acid after exercise? is it the vitamin c that helps?

question 7837 what are the roles of the linking proteins and why are they important to muscle contraction?

question 7838 only job is shortening the muscle fiber?

question 7839 why is there a need for 2 nervous systems in the body?

question 7840 is there any difference in the cells among these systems or do all the cells look alike? and what their purpose is?"

question 7842 i thought this was voluntary?

question 7843 are there any types of electrical signals that can cross the synaptic cleft?

question 7844 this explains involuntary muscles correct..?

question 7845 is there a type of paralysis where the muscles are contracted instead of not able to contract?

question 7846 what are some noticeable physical differences between these different motor units used?

question 7847 should we know more about this?

question 7848 can we do more with this?

question 7849 "what are examples of this "twitch"?"

question 7850 this would include spasms? sub-conscious muscle control?

question 7851 "what does it mean when it says "cardiac muscle is repaired by fibrosis?"

question 7852 the cells that replace former collagen cells become less and less elastic. is this why we get wrinkles?

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question 7856 the cells that replace former collagen cells become less and less elastic. is this why we get wrinkles?

question 7857 if something were to block an enzyme from breaking down actin would that be preventing actin from forming myofibrils?

question 7858 so it is like a spring?

question 7859 the cells that replace former collagen cells become less and less elastic. is this why we get wrinkles?

question 7860 the cells that replace former collagen cells become less and less elastic. is this why we get wrinkles?

question 7861 the cells that replace former collagen cells become less and less elastic. is this why we get wrinkles?

question 7862 what would happen if one cell wasn't able to do this?

question 7863 so what would happen if the sensory nerve failed to fire off or wasn't sending a signal if it wasn't working?

question 7864 what would happen if these neurons were in different locations like if bipolar were on the same neuron?

question 7865 during the relaxation period is there a time when the muscle can still fire and when the nerve is still firing?

question 7866 what does this stand for?

question 7867 is this treatable? is this related to thyroid?

question 7868 doesn't ATP give out energy?

question 7869 can't we turn this back on? there must be a genetic switch.

question 7870 could you explain more?

question 7871 we haven't learned much about this one could you explain?

question 7872 could you go into further detail?

question 7873 I understand how a muscle fires but I don't understand how you get an actual twitch. like

question 7874 what is the M band made of and how does this help keep the thick filaments together?

question 7875 this confuses me what is the main idea of this pic and what are the linking proteins supposed to do?

question 7876 can you explain what F and G actin are?

question 7877 the AChE is pretty sweet. how big are one of those things in the body?

question 7878 "is this the division that would help with "fight or flight?"

question 7879 can I get another example or more info on how this works?

question 7880 is this disease working as an antagonist against the ACh receptors? also are there certain kinds of receptors that are not affected?

question 7881 in relation to reflexes does the body have to send the stimuli from the situation to the brain?

question 7882 I do not entirely understand how interneurons work and how they differ from motor or sensory neurons?

question 7883 the role of collagen is still unknown?

question 7884 what happens if the nervous system isn't functioning properly?

question 7885 do neurons grow and die?

question 7886 is neuron design specific to a particular function?

question 7887 could you go into detail?

question 7888 are all muscle cells electrically excitable?

question 7889 what does the sarcomere do?

question 7890 what size do the thick filaments range from?

question 7891 are mitochondria located in every tissue of the body?

question 7892 why can skeletal muscle cells stretch so far and other cells can't?

question 7893 does the body produce lactic acid when there is not enough glycogen in the muscle cells?

question 7894 can the second wave of motor neurons also become fatigued?

question 7895 what is a cramp considered and why do they happen?

question 7896 can we lose the use of isometric contraction in our bodies?

question 7897 does this help with the jaw case study?"

question 7898 is there like a video for this as well?

question 7899 why are they somatic?

question 7900 how did they find out the 200 muscle count?

question 7901 what if AChE doesn't function correctly?

question 7902 is there a graph or pictures for this?

question 7903 what about exercise severity?

question 7904 how long will it take for a new muscle to replace a damaged one?

question 7905 what myofibril is the most important?

question 7906 we are learning these in lecture can you please explain them more?

question 7907 do we have to know the terminology?

question 7908 do we need to know this picture?

question 7909 what determines the ability for the cell to be able to stretch far or not?

question 7910 why is the muscle fiber so densely nucleated?

question 7911 why are they arranged in these striations?

question 7912 what causes the muscles to shorten?

question 7913 does the fiber stay like this permanently?

question 7914 why do the nuclei have different shapes?

question 7915 were to move would all the functions these eventually go out?"

question 7916 what would be the most important to know or take from this section?"

question 7917 can it be consciously controlled? "

question 7918 deeper explanation?

question 7919 why does motor control decline with old age? "

question 7920 is it mainly because of one or both? "

question 7921 is there anyway the glial cells can malfunction causing incorrect transmission?

question 7922 what is the difference between gray matter and white matter?

question 7923 why is it only produced in flat bones?

question 7924 does it matter if it's dense or not?

question 7925 how long is this process of laying down the collagen fibers? and what happens if it is not?

question 7926 does that information go to my spinal cord first then to my brain?"

question 7927 is the bladder or is it with bladder muscles?"

question 7928 is there any other real life examples you can provide?"

question 7929 would taste be a purely sensory nerve?

question 7930 what is the point of reflexes in the body? are they for protection?

question 7931 what chemicals stimulate the excitability of these muscles?

question 7932 does this mean that the circuit would self-excite itself to continue the activity?

question 7933 what are the proximal branches vs. the distal branches?

question 7934 interesting?

question 7935 chicken pox and nerve injuries?"

question 7936 do muscle cells have different components within their cell membranes?

question 7937 could we go over more examples of the different gated channels and how they work? also

question 7938 what are the characteristics of reflexes? can we have more examples of this please?

question 7939 different between elastic cartilage and muscle cells referring to elasticity?

question 7940 what causes the severance of a spinal cord?

question 7941 is this where your five senses come into play?

question 7942 so the cardiovascular system is actually part of the nervous system?

question 7943 can you explain this process further? i'm confused about what is happening.

question 7944 cancerous tumors or both?"

question 7945 does it severely negatively affect children under 2? i was raised with skim milk the entire

question 7946 does this mean the muscle will not have a reaction to the motor neurons?

question 7947 do neurons always send EPSPs or IPSPs or can the same neuron send different ones based

question 7948 noted. could you go over this in lecture?

question 7949 i remember this from high school but could you go over this for review?

question 7950 is there any reason why it's by itself?

question 7951 any good way to remember all these? could you go over this in lecture?

question 7952 what does the nervous system look like when someone is paralyzed?

question 7953 in comparison with the muscles and skeleton?"

question 7954 and it makes your entire leg go numb?"

question 7955 can these neurons or any kinds of neurons for that matter ever get destroyed? if they do

question 7956 do these types of neural cells aid in the pruning process of forming memory?

question 7957 it would become higher?

question 7958 i'm a little confused. do we have more than one nervous system? or are these subdivisions

question 7959 do most of these interneurons lie close to the surface of the skin?

question 7960 how long does it take for nerves to regenerate; in terms of length?

question 7961 is there information about people who develop early-onset alzheimer's disease?

question 7962 what are specific examples?

question 7963 what is an example?

question 7964 what would happen if all fibers were myelinated?

question 7965 are there other diseases that can effect the development of myelin during infancy and childhood?

question 7966 or is this normal?"

question 7967 but i'm confused."

question 7968 i guess i don't quite understand. is there another example you can give us to work out in class?

question 7969 which of these contains the sciatic nerves?

question 7970 which part of this process would be most affected by damage to a nerve?

question 7971 do they produce anything else besides epsps and ipsp's?

question 7972 what does this mean specifically?

question 7973 can ms afflict children as well?

question 7974 can anything be done to prevent a child of carrier parents from getting the disease?

question 7975 where do they go from there?

question 7976 i have never heard this term before can you go over it in class to drill what it is into my head?

question 7977 are there specific locations in the body where neurons are more likely to have more dendrites?

question 7978 how do the contractile proteins overlap?

question 7979 what does contractile mean?

question 7980 what is the most important bit of information i should remember from this passage?

question 7981 is this important to remember?

question 7982 it would be helpful if you went over this in class. where could i get more information on this?

question 7983 what is the most important piece of information to remember from this passage?

question 7984 what exactly are the levels?

question 7985 how do things such as yoga can help to change them?"

question 7986 cns include brain and spine cord or only brain?

question 7987 does neuron and neuroglia come from the same origin?

question 7988 can postsynaptic neuron become presynaptic neuron to the next neuron if the signal is carried back?

question 7989 could you give some examples of these?

question 7990 please go over this?

question 7991 what is the purpose of lipofuscin?

question 7992 why is the axon so long in comparison to the soma?

question 7993 which ones have more?

question 7994 do they help out when people get concussions?

question 7995 how can a damaged nerve be tested to see if it is regenerating?

question 7996 could this be a valid explanation of how humans choose their mating partners not just based on looks?

question 7997 is the organelle of the cell responsible for the function and nutrient absorption of the cell?

question 7998 is high blood pressure a direct result of having too much sodium in one's diet?

question 7999 does it actually help give a clearer understanding of the actual object?"

question 8000 what will happen? what will it cause or affect?

question 8001 can an individual be more prone to brain tumors than another individual? is there a way to prevent this?

question 8002 how do cells communicate?

question 8003 how are the cns and pns connected? in what way do they work together and apart?

question 8004 could one work without the other? by that i mean if the cns was damaged would the pns still work?

question 8005 how does this affect someone who is a vegan or is dieting. can they lose myelin? what about that?

question 8006 are some nerve fibers easier to regenerate than others?

question 8007 are there certain locations where these different kinds of myofilaments are found?

question 8008 are there certain locations where these different kinds of myofilaments are found?

question 8009 which of the two does what kind of the function?

question 8010 what would this look like?

question 8011 how would this look like?

question 8012 "what does it mean to ""degrade""?"

question 8013 why is this and are neurons with only one dendrite scattered throughout the body or in

question 8014 what is the difference in function of a neuron without an axon compared to one with an

question 8015 what makes the younger neurons more vulnerable?

question 8016 answer?

question 8017 was electricity of the human body first or the electricity of objects first?

question 8018 can you go over these in more detail?

question 8019 how can this happen?

question 8020 answer?

question 8021 mean that the organelles and everything else listed are moving towards the axon?"

question 8022 why is there these two subdivisions? what is the reasoning for dividing them?

question 8023 why do they try to make things confusing to memorize? why is the afferent away from the

question 8024 making it sympathetic slow down. why is it not??"

question 8025 is there an easy way to memorize these?

question 8026 why did these form differently? is one better than the other?

question 8027 what is this in relation to time?

question 8028 what is the average refractory period of the muscles in an olympic athlete?

question 8029 can you explain this further?

question 8030 do these slide along the thick filaments during muscle contraction?

question 8031 is there a type of paralysis in which muscles are constantly in a state of tension?

question 8032 so is this what gives the brain the look/texture that it is known for? since it makes up 90%

question 8033 which of the ones listed works the best/ or fastest?

question 8034 which of the ones listed works the best/ or fastest?

question 8035 just out of curiosity are muscles responsible for blinking and rolling our eyes? what part of

question 8036 can you explain this more?

question 8037 can you explain why?

question 8038 how can we better classify them?

question 8039 is there a known disease where this actually happens?

question 8040 could this be or at least slow it down?"

question 8041 what is the benefit of having only one dendrite?

question 8042 what tells the glial cells to cover them? what kind of attraction is present?

question 8043 could you give a few more real life examples?

question 8044 what causes this?

question 8045 are these the only three roles they have?

question 8046 can only unipolar neurons carry signals to the spinal cord?

question 8047 what are the exceptions?

question 8048 this is so wonderful and thoughtful of them. where can i find more information about this?

question 8049 does synaptic plasticity decrease as we get older?

question 8050 are these the only neurons that help with movement?

question 8051 what happens when these granules become abundant?

question 8052 does the brain have a lot of dendrites because it can receive so much information?

question 8053 why/how do the glial cells turn into cancer cells?

question 8054 the myelin sheath is only made up of schwann cells?

question 8055 why is it like this?

question 8056 are there ever any neurons with no synapses and then in turn causes a problem?

question 8057 what is a chloride channel?

question 8058 can the stimulus intensity ever be too high?

question 8059 what if the skeletal muscles are unable to contract due to not enough artificial electrodes

question 8060 is there any variation of the speed at which the signal is transmitted between the CNS and PNS?

question 8061 how does the PNS go about stimulating digestion?

question 8062 what neurotransmitter is secreted? is there just one type?

question 8063 why apparently? are there unanswered questions on the cell cycle of neurons?

question 8064 can a neuron gain or lose dendrites during its cell life?

question 8065 bipolar and unipolar neurons? what benefit is there between the difference in structure

question 8066 wouldn't this become easier to injure?

question 8067 what does the CSF consist of?

question 8068 do all these muscles perform the same action?

question 8069 does the pressure of the ribs and body cavity force the air out and not just the relaxation

question 8070 why does the spinal cord occupy 2/3 of the vertebral canal and not the entire thing (excluding the caudal sac)?

question 8071 is folic acid deficiency the primary cause of spina bifida? are there any other causes?

question 8072 what is the function/purpose of having the central canal open and filled with CSF?

question 8073 what does the schwann cell consist of?

question 8074 is there an instance/a condition where the postsynaptic neuron would continue firing?

question 8075 then why can't more deaf people have their hearing fixed so that they can hear? is it more likely

question 8076 why is there such a gap for the firing frequencies of nerve fibers?

question 8077 the CNS & PNS with the ANS and then the autonomic nervous system gets further subdivided up into

question 8078 microglia start destroying the poorly-functioning cells-- which causes more cognitive impairment

question 8079 but here or is this just one of those things that will come up according to how specialized

question 8080 do some people have more or less receptors than normal? is this an example of anatomical variation

question 8081 how do they replicate? can stem cell research be applied to creating new neurons?"

question 8082 we learned what are the implications of lacking myelination?"

question 8083 as a chain of depolarizations glutamate, the magnesium and calcium but as it's so complex it would be

question 8084 one one plus the other can nervous system span that amount of distance when they regenerate?"

question 8085 is this theoretical or can it be shown through experiments? these are very small units of time

question 8086 how can twitches be explained easier?

question 8087 does this ATP come from glycolysis?

question 8088 how do you figure how much your body has?

question 8089 what's the difference between this one and the motor efferent division? don't they both

question 8090 so nerve reactions happen because of the proteins in our cells? I'm confused

question 8091 isn't myelin in every cell? not just nerve fiber cells?

question 8092 how is this explained easier??"

question 8093 why are there different numbers in different places?

question 8094 where is this?

question 8095 are reflexes in every nerve fiber bunch?

question 8096 is this in every bone with a connective sheath on the bone?

question 8097 is this like when the muscle contracts?

question 8098 when dealing with the fight or flight situation is this the flight?

question 8099 why does this happen?

question 8100 why not from I3 to I5?

question 8101 how does this happen? what is the communication process like?

question 8102 why are the cells called schwann cells?

question 8103 where do the others occur?

question 8104 is there a chance that a baby won't be born with myelination?

question 8105 why is it best to not give children under 2 skimmed milk? would other milk be ok?

question 8106 what is a tay-sachs disease and what does it do to the body?

question 8107 can an eastern european jewsish individual get this disease when they get older or is it ju

question 8108 how rare is this condition?

question 8109 what does unmyelinated mean?

question 8110 what effects does the nerve fibers have when they can't connect muscle fiber?

question 8111 so these are primarily the only neurons that are involved with movement of the body be

question 8112 what affect does this have on the function of the neuron?

question 8113 wow! this is a great explanation to really understand the size and proportions of the neu

question 8114 spinal cord injurys often result in the person being in a wheel chair. does this always hapt

question 8115 what is the size in adults? how does it growth? does the spinal column that protects it gr

question 8116 why is this? do they not have the vaccine or has the disease mutated?

question 8117 what makes them so rare? how are they different in function rather than form? do anim:

question 8: can you build a reflex or it gone forever?"

question 8119 do they have any peripheral nerves in the brain?

question 8120 are cell only excitable through nerve impluses?

question 8121 could you go over a diagram in lecture on this topic? and ask clicker questions for it?

question 8122 amazing! do these neurons die off and replace each other often?

question 8: do we need to learn this for lab also?"

question 8124 do we need to know this in lab?

question 8125 does myelin easily replace itself?

question 8126 can you go over this in class? if we need to know specific traits of it?

question 8127 can you provide examples of neuron transmitting to one another?

question 8: depending contain more synapses for faster comminication?"

question 8129 can you example epsps in class?

question 8130 very interesting! is this what they use in hearing aids?

question 8: do they act different?"

question 8: is this what they are trying to figure out how ms happens?"

question 8133 would this consist of skin and nerve endings?

question 8: would you mind elaborating?"

question 8135 addrenaline?

question 8: what is it's rmp?"

question 8137 does homeostasis try and neutralize our neurons from either firing too rapidly or too slo

question 8138 does homeostasis try to neutralize the neurons from firing too rapidly or too slowly? are

question 8: what is it's rmp?"

question 8140 with one axon and one dendrite would this make the neuron less sesebtible to receiving

question 8141 what do the motor neurons control?

question 8142 how is the nervous system effected by some who is parlyzed? what casues them to be ur

question 8143 what are neurotransmitters?

question 8144 what if it was an imbalance in the amount of secretion of the hormones that the nervous

question 8145 why do some neurons only have one dendrite and some have thousands? is there somet

question 8146 why do some neurons have one dendrite and some have thousands? is there something

question 8147 what causes motor neuons to destruct as a result that causes diseases?

question 8148 what is an example of a reflex being stereotyped?

question 8149 is there a specific location that these different neurons are found?

question 8150 what is the 3 basic steps???

question 8151 good definition???

question 8152 ???

question 8153 why are tumors so dangerous if it is just dividing cells?

question 8154 do we have any voluntary control over our motor neurons?

question 8155 how does the nervous system develop in a growing fetus? does it develop as a whole or

question 8156 do our levels of sodium and potassium fluctuate as we age?

question 8157 the concept of action potentials is confusing to me. can we discuss this more in lecture?

question 8158 the concept of postsynaptic potentials is confusing to me. can we discuss this more in lecture?

question 8: or do we just lose it?"

question 8160 what happens when a nerve is cut? do we form new ones?

question 8161 what would happen??

question 8162 what are the exceptions?

question 8163 how common is this?

question 8164 how do we know to react before we even have time to think about it?

question 8: what kind of reflex is she/he testing?"

question 8166 are there less sensory neurons around joints like the knee where more ligament tissue exists?

question 8167 do other primates have this same abundant type of glial cells?

question 8168 how strong are the nerve fibers compared to other tissue?

question 8: could you answer this in class and explain it?"

question 8170 how can this neurotransmitter play the role of both exciting skeletal muscle but inhibiting?

question 8171 what is the anatomical benefit to having slightly moveable joints in the skull?

question 8172 isn't this just necessary to stand straight up not necessary for walking?

question 8173 why would it affect your hands? why not something more stressed like your feet tarsals?

question 8174 is this going away in people now because we don't need this as much anymore?

question 8175 do all neurons have dendrites?

question 8176 so if the soma is damaged can neurons regrow?

question 8177 what is included in this system?

question 8178 so not all the specific types of neurons look the same as each other?

question 8179 so these are created by the combination of a dendrite soma or axon?

question 8180 why do we have synapses?

question 8181 when it says usually what would be some exceptions?

question 8182 what's the difference between nucleopeptides and neuropeptides?

question 8183 doesn't the parasympathetic division also react to stimulus quicker like removing the vagus?

question 8184 why does the body have so many different types of neurons?

question 8185 does it insulate in terms of heat or just protection and separation from the rest of the body?

question 8186 so the myelin sheath is solely the layers of the schwann cell or is there more to it?

question 8: axon soma ect.? or how do their structures differ?"

question 8188 can nerves be both afferent and efferent with signals going both directions? or are there

question 8189 how often are new neuron cells being produced?

question 8190 so how do brain tumors develop? is it because glioma cells mitotically?

question 8191 if this is a genetic trait why can't americans also carry the genes of having or passing down?

question 8: is their disease caused by a lack of oligodendrocytes? "

question 8: or is that when it occurs?"

question 8194 why specific to this group?

question 8195 what happens when these fibers need to act with quick responses? what is activated then

question 8196 what would be an example of this?

question 8197 i'm assuming these swellings are bad? why does this happen/how do you fix it?

question 8198 if people have tourettes or random body twitching is it because heir ans is too active? or

question 8199 how big is a nerve fiber and how many nerves does it go through to get to it's destination?

question 8200 what would happen if the pathway of the sensory division recessed? what might cause that?

question 8201 what are effectors ?

question 8: then it would work if something it would get but you wouldn't work at 100%?"

question 8203 what would be an example where there is a strong enough stimulus to override the k+ or

question 8204 is this the main role of the nervous system ? or is it only one of its roles ?

question 8205 can you explain more please? i'm a bit confused

question 8206 how does this work in the brain without an axon? is the movement of nerve signals just

question 8207 do the features of this system contribute to the 85% contribution to the heat that the muscle

question 8208 would the disruption of one of these systems affect the other? or are there varying degrees

question 8209 does this stop here? or does it continue to cross other gaps and stimulate the next nerve

question 8210 how fast does this process happen?

question 8211 what does this look like?

question 8212 why are they given this name?

question 8213 is this where the fight/flight reactions stem from?

question 8214 is this what determines our bodies equilibrium?

question 8215 are the receptors different between the two or do they just categorize separately for local

question 8216 this secretion is how the action potential travels between cells?

question 8217 so these are the direct signals that spur on action of particle muscles?

question 8218 can these be seen easily in cell slides?

question 8219 can you go over this more? an example with more explanation.

question 8: is this affected to how myelin was originally formed or something different altogether?"

question 8221 i think this piece of information is incredible! where in the body is the longest dendrite?

question 8222 i can't help but wonder if there are any diseases that have this happening?

question 8223 why is it that the cns is protected and not the rest? what is different about the kinds of receptors

question 8224 are there any examples of nerve fibers that have regenerated incorrectly?

question 8225 what are the cells that respond? how do they respond?

question 8226 does this mean that the tumor is there your entire life and it starts mitotically dividing with

question 8227 "does this division of somatic sensory not work in the people you hear about that can't feel?"

question 8228 certain people tend to be able to arouse the body faster. does this have anything to do with

question 8229 can you explain this in class?

question 8230 could you go over this more in class? i get it when reading it but get a little confused when

question 8231 seems important to remember; i would like more information for this; can you go over that?

question 8232 how is it possible to count all of the neurons in the nervous system? is it possible to weigh

question 8233 if you injure your spinal cord is it possible to just damage one of these divisions or is it an

question 8234 why are microglia only in the cns? they seem like they would be useful other places too.

question 8235 what acts to stop these signals?

question 8236 are there any cases where this happens. is there a disorder that involves a portion of this

question 8237 when would these parts of the nervous system become active?

question 8: how is it that this composition is the most optimal for it's function?"

question 8: or are there other reasons for the sheath as well?"

question 8240 "the above set of pictures shows when the nerve is cut... what happens when the nerve is

question 8241 what happens to the body when this is not degraded?

question 8: can this be tied to this? we stretch before so that less overlap causes less injury?
how do they not disrupt signal transmission between neurons?"

question 8251 why is there no regrowth of neuron once they are damaged?

question 8252 why don't they regenerate?

question 8253 why don't they regenerate?

question 8254 is the endocrine responsible for pubic hair growth?

question 8255 is this knotlike swelling a good or bad thing? what's the function?

question 8256 is this knotlike swelling a good or bad thing? what's the function?

question 8257 what is the origin of this word?

question 8258 are there any drugs out there that inhibit some of these peptides that cause cravings for f

question 8259 are there certain areas in the body that contain cells with more dendrites versus areas w

question 8260 what is the average distance between the somas and the most distal axon end?

question 8261 is this one of the ways a negative feedback works?

question 8262 from which cells does myelin originate? what is its chemical make up?

question 8: why does the word begin with "endo"?"

question 8264 does someone become fully motionless at the end stages of this disease like the movie a

question 8: does it continue to register and we just "ignore it" and avoid creating a reaction within th

question 8266 do all the nerves below the neck go through the spinal cord? or are there other ways to g

question 8267 does our spinal cord ever stop growing?

question 8268 i find this interesting that the brain can do this. where can i find more?

question 8: if i have it was not taught much. where is there more information of this neuron? or neuroi

question 8270 this seems interesting. more information?

question 8271 this disorder also sounds interesting. more information?

question 8272 why is this?

question 8273 how does this slow the nerve signals down?

question 8274 why is it that the peripheral nervous system is responsible for a lot more divisions than th

question 8: although t of the nervous system? "

question 8276 what's the largest nerve in the body besides the spinal cord?

question 8: how many neurons do nerve signals travel through to relay a message to its destination? "

question 8278 what's the difference between a reflex and a twitch/spasm?

question 8: only connect different senses?"

question 8280 are these neurons found only in specific places? not all over the body?

question 8281 is the flow of a neuron the axon to the soma to the dendrites?

question 8282 does this at all aid in nerve transmission?

question 8283 so what is happening when someone has a 'pinched nerve' and what does that effect?

question 8: is that the only reason they last so long? or is there more information?"

question 8285 what is this?

question 8286 why does it do this?

question 8287 do the central nervous system and the peripheral nervous system have the same overall

question 8288 are the endocrine system and the nervous system related in any way besides their functi

question 8289 does a single cell going rogue have any effect on the human body?

question 8290 how do other cells show this property?

question 8291 does this also pertain to the neurons in humans?

question 8292 how exactly do glial cells protect neurons and help function?

question 8293 how do you tell when a neuron is done maturing?

question 8: are they just slower?"

question 8295 so the presence of cells in the brain is the only reason for tumors? the neurons and othe

question 8296 where's the axon?

question 8297 is one more important than the others?

question 8298 can u explain this a little more?

question 8299 is this a universally occurring substance in all species of animal?

question 8300 can u explain further?

question 8301 what is a monorial track?

question 8302 "how do certain neurons become ""mature"" and stay unspecialized and others split off

question 8303 why do some only have one dendrite and some have many? what types of neurons are e

question 8304 what type of areas in the body are unipolar neurons found?

question 8305 what type of areas in the body are unipolar neurons found?

question 8306 what type of areas in the body are unipolar neurons found?

question 8307 what neurons of the body are required to have more dendrites?

question 8308 why is this only found in autonomic neurons?

question 8309 does vitamin d or calcium have anything to do with the development of the myelin sheat

question 8: that is very interesting. is there any reason why it is included?"

question 8311 what is this and where did it come from. im confused?

question 8312 why does it have to be within the first four weeks?

question 8313 are there any disadvantages or dangers in having unmyelinated nerve fibers in the body?

question 8314 can they cause serious harm to us if they start phagocytizing the wrong cells?

question 8315 what are some examples of sensory signals?

question 8316 what about reflexes. how does thta work?

question 8317 do nerver fibers of the touch systems fall under this group? because it seems that we ne

question 8318 new info to me. interesting. how many are actually shaped the way in image 2? cause i t

question 8319 is one method more superior to the other?

question 8320 what are the times that we do have control over these effectors?

question 8321 good to know. will we be working with microscopes again in the neuron unit for lab?

question 8322 are there specific neurons in a specific place that would have more dendrites?

question 8323 why is this? have they tried developing something off this sentence to help cure cancer?

question 8324 does this have to do with not giving infants honey as well?

question 8325 does the unequal distribution have any other impact on the cell?

question 8: what determines their size?"

question 8327 can you go into detail on how these divisions work with each other?

question 8328 how fast are nerve signals?

question 8329 can you spend some time in class on this?

question 8330 when recalling a memory what is actually projecting the images in our minds?

question 8: how and why is that possible? one would think the brain of all parts in the body would be a

question 8332 if there are no nerve endings in the brain what is the source of pain when we get headac

question 8333 why is it not perfect?

question 8334 how does one hae this disease?

question 8335 how does one hae this disease?

question 8336 how does one hae this disease?

question 8337 does the endocrine system work hand in hand with the nervous system? does the chemi

question 8338 what part of everything does the ganglia play?

question 8339 can the effectors and afferent pathways work simultaneously?

question 8340 what is the exact function of the soma?

question 8: bipolar and unipol are these located anywhere in the body? or does each belong to a sp

question 8342 does the myelin sheath lose thickenss as we age?

question 8343 is this the same as brain plasticity?

question 8344 is there ever a time that there are too many messages being sent through the nervous system?

question 8345 where do we store short term memory and where do we store long term memory?

question 8346 is it like a microfiber?

question 8347 how many receptors are there?

question 8348 why do we have no control over these?

question 8349 why are these named the way they are?

question 8350 what is transferred in this wave?

question 8351 do the visceral motor division make the involuntary muscles work at all times with no brain input?

question 8352 what unspecialized stem cells divide and develop into new neurons?

question 8353 why are there hardly any myelin in brain at time of birth?

question 8354 why does potassium leak out when sodium enters the cell?

question 8355 what are the exceptions of neurotransmitters?

question 8356 this is really interesting where can I find more information?

question 8357 I was confused by this. can you go over it in class?

question 8358 do we all have these cells located in our bodies?

question 8359 I was confused by this. can you go over it in class?

question 8360 can you go over this in class?

question 8361 can we go over resting membrane potential in class?

question 8362 how was this number even figured out?

question 8363 can we cover this in class?

question 8364 what may stop a cell's work?

question 8365 do they differentiate after these divisions?

question 8366 what makes them so excitable?

question 8367 what will happen if their interneurons malfunction? will we die or just have a random action?

question 8368 does this type have a different job than the other cells?

question 8369 but are they easy to kill off with the slightest amount of foreign substances?

question 8370 so the accumulation of lipofuscin can start to kill off cells and accumulate even more? does it?

question 8371 is it going to have alive organs?"

question 8372 would a disorder in this cause death?

question 8373 what does the blood-brain barrier only let through?

question 8374 does another type of neuron take over if the sensory neurons stop working or does this not happen?"

question 8375 or does this not happen?"

question 8376 is there ever a time when the nerve fibers don't regenerate or reasons that they are not?

question 8377 what does the 3 mean?

question 8378 what part of the brain is in charge of the autonomic nervous system?

question 8379 do different types of neurons have different responsibilities?

question 8380 do brain tumors occur in a certain part of the brain more frequently?

question 8381 does this affect people with chronic headaches?

question 8382 what happens when people aren't born with sensory neurons? the people that can't feel?

question 8383 why are these neurons so easily damaged when in accidents or whatsoever?

question 8384 do neuropeptides help build up proteins in the body?

question 8385 can I get a better example of this?

question 8386 what are these immediate changes that are happening?

question 8387 so the proteins included and coming from food would have no useful effect on a neuron?

question 8388 does this mean a breakdown in the cognitive development of an individual or more so?

question 8389 does the afferent division have voluntary control or is it involuntary?

question 8390 what about the tumors in other parts of the body? is it just the brain tumors that consist

question 8391 what about the tumors in other parts of the body? is it just the brain tumors that consist

question 8392 what about the tumors in other parts of the body? is it just the brain tumors that consist

question 8393 what about the tumors in other parts of the body? is it just the brain tumors that consist

question 8: do this tumor grow more rapidly than other cancer cells?"

question 8395 what about the tumors in other parts of the body? is it just the brain tumors that consist

question 8396 why is that?

question 8397 what happens when regeneration of nerve fibers connect to the wrong muscles?

question 8398 can you explain more of what is going on in the figure?

question 8399 do some cells not function accordingly with the other cells and thus mess up homeostasi:

question 8400 how could a fiber be cut?

question 8401 what are some common physiological coordination that would be affected by the inability

question 8: multipolar bipolar unipolar or anaxonic neurons?"

question 8403 what's the other 50% made up of?

question 8404 is this associate4d with the thalamus/hypothalamus?

question 8405 how do they know how many neurons there are/how are they counted?

question 8406 what would happen if the myelin sheath was absent from the nerve fiber?

question 8407 are interneurons connecting between the central nervous system and the peripheral ner

question 8408 what happens if it's not strong enough?

question 8409 is it because the virus enters the neuron via the dendrite and then produces its own dna

question 8410 how can myelin extend all the way to the periphery?

question 8: i don't understand it fully?"

question 8412 is there a reason why we might remember random pieces of information more than what i

question 8413 are the sodium and k channels closer to each other to propagate the signal?

question 8: gaba is an norepinephrine is an excitatory? "

question 8415 all these steps happen step by step?

question 8416 what if there is no past experience?

question 8: or is it?"

question 8418 can a get an example of this?

question 8419 can a get an example of this?

question 8420 can a get an example of this?

question 8421 can a get an example of this?

question 8422 can a get an example of this?

question 8423 can a get an example of this?

question 8424 can a get an example of this?

question 8425 can you explain these more?

question 8426 what would happen if we didn't have any synapses at all?

question 8427 i am a little confused about how this all works? is there any way to simplify this?

question 8: trauma or stroke? why is it most noticeable then?"

question 8429 how do these form? is it an over abundance of glial cells?

question 8430 is there another name for this?

question 8431 how long does this take?

question 8: how is homeostasis affected?"

question 8433 how is the nervous system carried out by nerve cells?

question 8434 does the location of neurons affect function?

question 8435 what are the most important parts of a neuron??

question 8436 wow! do all of these neurons work throughout the entire lifespan or do they die off?

question 8: or do those not even exist?"

question 8438 could you explain more?

question 8439 why so many names? what is the correct name to use?

question 8440 how is this possible?

question 8441 how are these connections made? that is some intricate wiring.

question 8442 with this are there more dendrites on certain tasks?

question 8443 do they come off the spinal cord to send out sensations?

question 8444 is any slow axonal transport retrograde?

question 8445 what is ganglia?

question 8446 how does this increase the speed of conduction of action potentials?

question 8447 why then are there multiple nerve fibers on the neuron? does all the fibers on that neur

question 8448 how is the action of no eventually stopped?

question 8449 is this similar to myelin?

question 8450 can both of these produce tetanus?

question 8: can you break this down in class?"

question 8452 do these stop transmission?

question 8: what happens to the muscle? can it still feel and contract since the nerve signals are cut off

question 8454 how do neuroglia become differentiated into 6 groups?

question 8455 what substances can cross?

question 8456 do we need to know all the names and functions of the listed neurotransmitters?

question 8457 so this scar tissues replaces the sheath? how does it effect conductance? does it impede

question 8458 is there a proposed precursor to myelin?

question 8459 is there a proposed precursor to myelin?

question 8460 is there a proposed precursor to myelin?

question 8461 is there a proposed precursor to myelin?

question 8462 why?

question 8463 "are there other ways that muscles can be ""excitable?"" more info on this."

question 8464 are there any videos that shows this? that would be helpful in lecture.

question 8465 is there another image where i can view these parts better? most parts look very alike in

question 8466 why don't the neurons in the retina and brain have an axon?

question 8467 would this cause anything different than a myelinated cell? where are the unmyelinated

question 8468 how does this happen? too much information being processed? or when we crash our bc

question 8469 is this ligament involved in an inguinal hernia?

question 8470 in our book there is the picture of the gymnast bending over backwards with her leg up...

question 8471 what actually happens when these type of joints lock up or get stuck where you can't mo

question 8472 is this caused by grinding your teeth at night?

question 8473 once you have a shoulder dislocation is it likely that you will continue to have them happ

question 8: but most of the time it is fine but every once in a while just out of the blue the knee feels lil

question 8475 what actually happens in a slipped disk.....is surgery the only way to fix it?

question 8476 is there any way to correct these deformities?

question 8477 is there something associated with this bone that may need to be removed as in a child w

question 8478 what happens when these become infected? how does fluid get in there?

question 8479 is there any way to know that this is going to happen and at what age do symptoms appe

question 8480 what are the problems associated with a vitamin d deficiency? what happens if you have

question 8481 why do white women have less bone density? have there been studies on this

question 8482 is there a prevention for this.....does taking calcium only slow this down or does it preve

question 8483 does this have a negative affect on us as adults?

question 8484 how quickly does this happen? what kind of disorders can disrupt this process?

question 8485 are different cells needed for these different environmental factors?

question 8486 how often do nerve cells die and need to be replaced?

question 8487 do nerve cells interact accidentally?

question 8488 can the neuron fire during the resting period?

question 8489 what type of diffusion?

question 8490 or can a disorder cause a deficit or surplus of synapses?"

question 8491 spina bifida can be caused from a lack of folic acid during pregnancy?

question 8492 how many spinal and cranial nerves do we have?

question 8493 it can be so you will have but is there any truth behind it? "

question 8494 that does it but it does mean paralysis? "

question 8495 would an episode from someone with tourettes be categorized as a reflex?

question 8496 are neurons cells?

question 8497 electricity? in what sense?

question 8498 what if the stimulus is not strong enough to override the K^+ outflow? what then happens

question 8499 do they all serve the same function to the brain?

question 8500 what might cause the EPSP not to be sufficient to fire a neuron?

question 8501 what are the 3 meninges of the brain?

question 8502 what are the 3 meninges of the brain?

question 8503 what are the 3 purposes of cerebrospinal fluid?

question 8504 what are the functions of the hypothalamus?

question 8505 what are the functions of the epithalamus?

question 8506 what is the easiest way to classify cranial nerves?

question 8507 what are the cranial nerve disorders that we need to know?

question 8508 what are some examples of visceral reflexes and how do we apply them?

question 8509 what do we need to know about the autonomic output pathways?

question 8510 what are the different neurotransmitters and how many do we need to know?

question 8511 what are the different outcomes of the NE released by a sympathetic fiber?

question 8512 what are the drugs that work by stimulating adrenergic and cholinergic neurons or receptors?

question 8513 what was Sigmund Freud's role in the central control of autonomic function?

question 8514 does this react to touch?

question 8515 usually? when would we?

question 8516 minor injuries?

question 8517 how is this information gathered?

question 8518 why do the two types of fibers conduct if one is faster than the other?

question 8519 why do the two types of fibers if one is clearly faster than the other?

question 8520 are there tests that can be done during pregnancy to screen the fetus for this disease?"

question 8521 does sound very accurate. how often is this technique used?

question 8522 what happens if the nerve doesn't regenerate?

question 8523 this is confusing to me. can we go over this in class?

question 8524 how is collagen able to allow muscles to stretch and recoil for the same muscle?

question 8525 isn't retrograde to move backwards (like in weather; the low retrograded to the west) how

question 8526 will you please explain this whole section?

question 8527 what happens next then?

question 8528 can someone not produce osteogenic layers which is for healing fractures?

question 8529 if you have stress when you have a fractured bone does it take longer to heal?

question 8530 what makes tissue organic and inorganic?

question 8! what other ways would it develop if it didnt develop this way?"

question 8532 does this stop when a person stops growing?

question 8533 how is this possible?

question 8534 when does someone bruise after a fall ?

question 8! or stimuli will be stimulated?"

question 8536 why is the collagen niether excitalbe or contractile?

question 8537 how does myosin and actin work of shortening the muscle fiber?

question 8538 what are the seven toehr accessory protens that occur in the thick and thin filament?

question 8539 what does this feel like ?

question 8540 why doesnt it cause a contraction?

question 8541 is this the same in humans?

question 8542 what if you are short on oxygen adn organic energy sources does the body stop maing at

question 8543 can you give me another example of cardiac muscles that is straiated like skeletak muscle

question 8544 why is this?

question 8545 "what would be an example of this? is the the hot tea example above? and what would it

question 8! such as from a sociological point of view between memory and something such as amounts

question 8! just a main one. is this accurate?

and people with low blood pressure reamins low? what helps get the blood pressure back t

question 8571 why does each adrenal gland have different functions?

question 8572 is there a picture of this?

question 8573 why does this happen?

question 8574 can this come back?

question 8575 can you get chickenpox from shingles?

question 8576 so do doctors remove this dimple ? and does the baby have normal number of vertebrae

question 8577 so the upper and lower neurons are connected to each other?

question 8! how do we know therere are different types of nuerons(who discovered and how were the

question 8579 how do we know this?

question 8580 what happens if there is too much sodium or not enough sodium?

question 8581 is there a functional advantage to this?

question 8582 how can autonomic spinal reflexes do this alone?

question 8583 interesting fact. why does te spinal cord not grow the entire space/length it possibly cou

question 8584 is this where the term beta blockers comes from?

question 8585 can we do these examination in the lab?

question 8586 so can a herniated disc disrupt this process or how can herniated disc relate to this?

question 8587 what are some of other treatments?

question 8588 can you do the same to humans?

question 8589 so is there any prevention?

question 8590 which system is more important? or are they equally important?

question 8! what?"

question 8592 is difference between the white and gray matter axons that the gray matter axon are onl

question 8593 wdoes this commissure have any action?

question 8594 how else is the poliovirus spread?

question 8595 where does the spinal cord end?

question 8596 why not these lumbar vertebrae?

question 8597 are there cases where people don't have decussation?

question 8598 are these vital to remember?

question 8599 why do the spinal tracts control opposite sides of the body from where they are located i

question 8600 what does stereotyped mean in this case?

question 8601 is this always the case?

question 8602 by retain does this mean they cannot expell waste or they are more likely to?

question 8603 can you describe this procedure?

question 8604 is there a way that als can be prevented?

question 8605 will it always weigh fourteen point one pounds?

question 8606 divisions and trunks and why do we need to know how many there are on plexus's in cert

question 8607 whats up with s2 and s3? what would it be on girls?

question 8608 are shingles caused only then by the immune system being compromised?"

question 8609 isn't spina bifida also commonly associated with cognitive disabilities as well? why is that

question 8610 does meningitis refer to any type of inflammation around the meninges or is it typically j

question 8611 does this nerve serve less of a purpose than the others?

question 8612 or can some parts be sustained?"

question 8613 can this type of anesthesia potentially be harmful if not done properly?

question 8614 why does spina bifida cystica look this way? what part of the spinal cord is visible here?

question 8615 would the: or would they simply be unable to function properly because of damage elsewh

question 8616 how would a person acquire scarring on the spinal cord like that?

question 8617 are these not conscious things though? we create anger and fear dont we?

question 8618 the left brain controls the right side of our body and the right brain controls te left side of o

question 8619 why don't humans have these tracts?

question 8620 is this something that can be seen on an ultrasound before birth?

question 8621 why are the spinal nerves so fragile?

question 8622 what are other common examples of reflexes?

question 8623 is there a cure for this disease?

question 8624 how fast is a tendon reflex?

question 8625 where do we have intrafusal fibers?

question 8626 so it works like a safety mechanism?

question 8627 is this counteracted in a situation such as warming up before a workout?

question 8628 what is the best way to remember the difference between the two?"

question 8629 why are there 31 pairs? are there occurrances where a person has one less or one more |

question 8630 what does myelin feel like? is it cushy? solid? what would you compare it to?

question 8631 or an area with multiple sections?"

question 8632 is this consistent in all vertebral organisms? what is the advantage of crossing over?

question 8633 at what point along the spinal nerve in the dura mater is an epidural administered? if the

question 8634 are there cases where there are an abnormal number of nerve-pairs?

question 8635 if the vertebral column experiences damage how does this affect the function of the spin

question 8636 if this system is damaged how does it affect the heart?

question 8637 how do the numbers of dendrites differ per neuron?

question 8638 how does this work in the brain?

question 8639 often times i will have back spasms or leg spasms for no reason. are these reflexes to son

question 8640 why does this happen? is this genetic?

question 8641 why does it take so long to form?

question 8642 how can they inject into such an exact area?

question 8643 does the pia matter stretch?

question 8644 how common is this? is it genetic?

question 8645 how do these receptors distinguish which reflex they are responsible for?

question 8646 do they ever malfunction?

question 8647 how does this happen?

question 8648 is skin involved in this?

question 8649 spinal nerve is named by the vertebrae that spinal nerve come out? what is the benefit t

question 8650 so do they have less sensory functions than adults?

question 8651 what is the difference between the dura mater of the spinal cord and the dura mater of t

question 8652 what causes them to follow these paths?

question 8653 what makes the vertebral column grow faster than the spinal cord ?

question 8654 is there a purpose to using the name 'arachnoid' in this type of mater? does it have a res

question 8655 a lot of information. what is important?

question 8656 how does epidural anesthesia actually work?

question 8657 is this similar to the myelin sheath?

question 8658 why?

question 8659 why?

question 8660 what is the function of adipose tissue here?

question 8661 how does this work?

question 8662 does the 'c' or is it more similar to dominoes by each cell transferring a charge to the next ce

question 8663 is there any cure to this or a certain time this will happen in one's life by?

question 8664 what cause this condition?

question 8665 second and third order neurons?"

question 8666 what causes this to happen?

question 8667 which tracts don't decussate? what are they responsible for?

question 8668 why is it called grey matter?

question 8669 does this occur by a certain age or is it something that can happen anytime?

question 8670 why is it called gray matter?

question 8671 how do these signals vary? is tickling the same response as pain?

question 8672 is there a certain type of common injury that causes sciatic pain?

question 8673 so do they have different objectives based on their region?

question 8674 why?

question 8675 can you answer this?

question 8676 can you answer this?

question 8677 why does shingles occur?

question 8678 how do the different amounts of fibers vary the function of the nerve?

question 8679 why only in peripheral nervous system? what is the benefit?

question 8680 does this create complications of its own?

question 8681 can it regrow? how long will it take to regrow? "

question 8682 how would this tie into muscular dystrophy?

question 8683 do action potentials in adjacent neurons affect each other? like by depleting the sodium c

question 8684 how long approximately does it take for muscle fibers to atrophy? does it depend on loa

question 8685 does this mean that the nerves perform more functions?

question 8686 does the amount of pain caused by the stimulus matter in this reflex or is it any pain that

question 8687 why does this happen?

question 8688 how does this affect an individuals flexibility?

question 8689 why can't these also receive parasympathetic fibers?

question 8690 what if it's pulled too tightly?

question 8691 is it true that there is a spot on the back that influences that expulsion of waste when pre

question 8692 can a person have more or less?

question 8693 are rare but does everyone have them?

question 8694 what are rootlets?

question 8695 anterior and posterior lower legs have their origins in other areas than the rest of the surrounding sc

question 8696 is it only a tendon that senses the overstretch at the joint? nearly all examples in here ha

question 8697 can they get injured?

question 8698 adipose tis and loose connective tissue?"

question 8699 what color does myelin make things?

question 8700 why is it white? any importance?

question 8701 why are the spinal nerves so fragile and can cause paralysis if damaged?

question 8702 "how does it know the ""perfect"" amount of contraction for each muscle?"

question 8703 why do you lose this with old age?

question 8704 why does repeat movements improve your reflexes?

question 8705 will people have more neurons hit? "

question 8706 this sounds horrible. is there a statistic of how often this happens?

question 8707 how does that work?"

question 8708 what is the medullary cone exactly? any specific function or purpose?

question 8709 second third order grey matter thalamus?"

question 8710 would myofibrils be considered organelles or inclusions?

question 8711 how long does it take to repair itself?"

question 8712 are sensory neurons found in the pns?

question 8713 how do they pass on messages?

question 8714 how does the thickness of the myelin sheath affect the transmission of signals?

question 8715 what is it's purpose for being thicker in these two portions?

question 8716 doesn't spina bifida have implications on how the child will grow and what activities they ca

question 8717 this is interesting. are there any other defects that are common that require supplement

question 8718 is the poliovirus constantly mutilating? wouldn't our bodies have naturally built up an im

question 8719 one would think that a cure would be similiar. where can i find more about current research

question 8720 why do women have far better flexibility compared to men?

question 8721 physios rel how does this occur?"

question 8722 why do some people not have certain muscles and some people do? for example the pso

question 8723 how common is this in old age?

question 8724 is any of these muscles were to spasm or become damage would it be life threatening th

question 8725 how many are there?

question 8726 do all the different muscle compartments have different names? which particular ones a

question 8727 what are some examples of this? how much pressure must be exerted?

question 8728 are there different compartment syndromes and the way they are treated due to the loc

question 8729 when specifically does this happen?

preganglionic is from the cna to the ganglion and postganglionic is from the ganglion to the

question 8730 if you had the condition where you dont feel pain would you still have these reflexes or n

question 8731 does this mean we get a better reflex from our hand or foot touching a hot surface than :

question 8732 as we get older do our reflexes get slower or are they always going to be quick and invol

question 8733 where else can we test our reflexes besides our knees?

question 8734 what is the sac filled with in this child's case?

question 8735 why does this occur?

question 8736 is the spinal cord primarily ascending or descending tracts?

question 8737 what are the side effects of the spinal shock? can people get numb from this or what?

question 8738 this may happen in sports but can it happen anytime doing something?"

question 8739 how deep within the spinal cord do these locomotion functions serve?"

question 8742 does the dura mater's thick collageous membrane enable repair on itself if injured?

question 8: does this mean thatth nerves can repair themselves quickly?"

question 8744 can you loose the use of one and still be able to funtion?

question 8745 does the nature of nerves already come hardwired at birth? or does our body need to go

question 8: then the better the reflx for that muscle? does it send the signal faster on loner neurons?"

question 8747 are the central nervous system nerves not ensheathed in schwann cells?

question 8748 what are the exceptions?

question 8749 what is the maximum amount of plates that a bone can have at each end? what are some

question 8750 so this essentially means that some reflexes can be conditioned?

question 8751 where are the most muscles spindles found in the body?

question 8: is there any cure for this once a person gets it?"

question 8753 does anything happen to the brain if there is not enough csf around it?

question 8754 so is this what connects the brain to the spinal cord esentially?

question 8755 is it possible to lose grey matter?

question 8756 are these the same glands that promote sexual growth?

question 8: would the body be functional without it?"

question 8758 how does this work?

question 8759 is this where spinal meningitis arises from?

question 8760 do sheathing components of nerves act as conductors?

question 8761 what is it exactly about sensory fibers and motor fibers that make them possess such dra

question 8762 can you explain more in depth how this works during an injury?

question 8: if the swea: why when can they make their body's sweat even if the room is a little above fr

question 8764 what is neurilemma?

question 8765 what structural class of neuron would carry these signals?

question 8766 what is the answer to this? what is afferent and efferent?

question 8767 "what do they mean by ""individual variation?"" how much of an affect would variation l

question 8768 what is the role of the intrafusul fibers?

question 8: does this have adverse affects on the adrenal glands because they are already naturally pro

question 8770 this term is used a lot. what is important to know about this term?

question 8771 how are they stimulated?

question 8: target cells are adapted to recieve messages from different neurons and neurotransmitters' if they can even from why don't we just have one single type of neurotransmitter in our bodies and m

question 8773 are meninges found else where in the body?

question 8774 why causes the spine to not develop?

question 8775 how can you tell the difference between gray and white matter?

question 8776 how is it able to stay in your body for your entire life without appearing again?

question 8777 would this be an example of the house episode you showed in lecture?

question 8778 is there an example of whent they are not involuntary?

question 8779 is this a cramp?

question 8780 example?

question 8781 i do not understand any of this passage. could you go over this in class?

question 8782 whats the difference between white and gray matter?

question 8783 i dont really understand the differences between white and gray matter. is it just an arbit

question 8784 is this because the nerves connect to the opposite side of the body?

question 8785 can you explain and give more examples of white matter?

question 8786 what is the purpose of this?

question 8787 what happens if you do not immobilize it?

question 8788 i would like to know more about this defect and if it curable or able to stop from happeni

question 8789 is spina bifida a birth defect or could it be genetic?

question 8790 what happens if a persons somatosensory nerouns do not work?

question 8791 what happens if a persons somatosensory nerouns do not work?

question 8792 if a person is paralysed do they still live as long as people who are not paralysised?

question 8793 as of right now there is no cure/surgery that can help some one who is paralysed. where

question 8794 why does the chickenpox typically happen in younger people?

question 8795 is their visual look at this or is their a picture where we can see how this takes place and

question 8: why is it called decending?"

question 8797 what exactly is rubrospinal tracts? what is their significance?

question 8: are out motions too fast for the signals being sent to our brain to make it balanced?"

question 8799 i once got a cut on my hand and never felt the pain when i recived the cut. later on i look

question 8800 what exactly is a proprioceptor?

question 8: this is very interesting?

to keep muscles from atrophing but how do the act if there is no voluntary control?"

question 8815 when in regeneration do these nerves ever attatch to differnt muscle fibers then they dic

question 8816 is the damage on nerves due to the harm of the myelin sheath or the endoneurium?

question 8817 do nerves have anything to do with phantom pain that amputees experience?

question 8: what allows them to be faster responders?"

question 8819 so if the person does not react in this fashion the flexor reflex may be damaged?

question 8820 how common is polio now ?

question 8: what types of things

cause this ?"

question 8822 why is this?

question 8823 so size does not make a difference?

question 8824 so this helps us walk?

question 8825 how come?

question 8826 how come?

question 8827 what is it?

question 8828 genetic?

question 8829 is this a life threatening condition?

question 8830 why after four weeks?

question 8831 how?

question 8832 has there been any cases where the spinal cord is equal length the vertebral column?

question 8833 what are of the body requires more nerve fibers?

question 8834 could you cover this topic more in depth in class?

question 8835 how many nuerons fire to intiiate pain?

question 8836 will these attahments be similar to the muscle attachments?

question 8: and what does it look like?

is poliomyelitis?"

question 8841 can you further talk about the difference between afferent and efferent nerves?

question 8: such as wit is lubricating fluid still secreted? can cartilage ever be restored?"

question 8: but not all surgeries are succesful after the surgery because the pain is still present and the

question 8844 what is the process?

question 8845 where in the body are skeletal muscles longer?

question 8846 does collagen lose its elasticity over time?

question 8847 what kind of tissue is the spinal cord made up with?

question 8848 what kind of tissue are the tracts made up of?
question 8849 how many tracts are there?
question 8850 do any other tracts go through the brain stem?
question 8851 why is this?
question 8852 what exactly does meningitis do?
question 8853 what exactly does meningitis do?
question 8854 what exactly does meningitis do?
question 8855 what exactly does meningitis do?
question 8856 what exactly does meningitis do?
question 8857 what exactly does meningitis do?
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question 8871 what exactly does meningitis do?
question 8872 what exactly does meningitis do?
question 8873 what exactly does meningitis do?
question 8874 what exactly does meningitis do?
question 8875 what exactly does meningitis do?
question 8876 what exactly does meningitis do?
question 8877 how do you get als?
question 8878 what exactly does meningitis do?
question 8879 what happens if the sac pops?
question 8880 why are they coined these names when it doesn't reflect their purpose?
question 8881 why is shingles common in older people?
question 8882 why are they why aren't they considered involuntary?"
question 8883 can you explain this paragraph? it really confused me.
question 8884 how do you lose sympathetic tone?
question 8885 does this process conduct any heat generation? it seems like it would to me and i would :
question 8886 is this true for all functions in the body?
question 8887 would the interruption of one of the neurons in the groups neurons cause the group to m
question 8888 are these the only things they involve?
question 8889 is there any protective tissue around this?
question 8890 can we have an example of this?"
question 8891 this difference between them and how they work voluntarily and involuntarily is interest
question 8892 is there any research that has found any physiological difference between the left and rig
question 8893 how is this possible?
question 8894 what are the visceral receptors?

question 8895 is there something that triggers the constriction?

question 8896 does this work by consciously recognizing a threat and then having a reaction or does this

question 8897 how come you can salivate excessively without trying? is this triggered by a certain thing?

question 8898 so what is an example of the type of movement they would cause?

question 8899 is it referred to by one name more commonly than the other?

question 8900 is it referred to my one name more commonly than the other?

question 8901 why are the preganglionic fibers so short and the post so long?

question 8902 is there an example of this variation?

question 8903 the myelination is a good way to remember why they are the color they are. this is the sa

question 8904 why is this? does this serve as a specific purpose?

question 8! but she had surgery later in life and i always wonderd if they do anything to the infant wher

question 8906 can i have another example of this?

question 8907 so like i said before soes that mean they have to do surgery right away all the time or if tl

question 8908 can you go a littl emore in depth about what is going on here?

question 8909 do they have a shorter life span which i'm assuming they do jusdging by what happens to

question 8! but would like to better understand what painit can cause when it's affected so i can get a b

question 8911 what is a stereotyped response??

question 8912 why is this?? and what happens if the cord isn't as thick in the areas it is supposed to be

question 8913 this passage interests me. can you talk about this in class?

question 8914 in what part of the nervous system is this considered?

question 8915 whats the difference is something has 1000 nerve fibers or 100?

question 8916 is there a cure to als? besides just rehabilitation activities? and how does someone get al

question 8917 what happens if your foot doesn't kick forward?

question 8918 ??

question 8919 what is this??

question 8920 ?

question 8921 why is the top and bottom of the spinal cord thicker than the middle?

question 8922 how common is this form of spina bifida (occulta)?

question 8923 what is most important about this section?

question 8924 what causes this to happen and why?

question 8925 is there a way to reduce the severity of spina bifida while pregnant if the baby does infac

question 8926 do drugs eat away at the gray matter?

question 8927 while i was taking the quiz on connect due on 4/9 i was confued by this. can you explain i

question 8928 the topic of paralysis is very interesting to me. where can i find more info of this case?

question 8929 what causes our bodies to destroy these motor neurons?

question 8930 what makes them more complex?

question 8931 a little confused. a diagram or example?

question 8932 this sounds interesting..more info?

question 8933 can you go over this in class?

question 8! like say a compound facture in the arm?"

question 8935 can you spend some time in class on this?

question 8936 what is the most important thing about this?

question 8937 could you spend some time on this in class?

question 8938 what is most important about this section?

question 8939 because the spinal cord does not run through the lumbar vertebrae?

question 8940 is this permanent damage?

question 8941 is the sac vaunerable to pain or damage?

question 8942 why would there be a burning sensation?

question 8943 what viruses?

question 8944 are other skin diseases like measles remain for life in the posterior root ganglia?

question 8945 what are the 3 types of unencapsulated nerve endings? and what are unencapsulated ne

question 8946 how does this work???

question 8947 why is water so powerful?

question 8948 what exactly is umami?

question 8949 what if your thyroid didnt work? would u get hypothermia or colds a lot?

question 8950 so basically its rapid cancer growth?

question 8951 would this be a example of what happens when a person falls asleep sitting up and their

question 8952 i found this to be very interesting can you elaborate on this and go into detail description

question 8953 could you explain this a little more?

question 8954 what should i specifically take away from this?

question 8955 could you put this in a more simple way?

question 8956 what is most important to take away from this passage?

question 8957 should we know all these different things?

question 8958 should we know all these different things?

question 8959 should we know all these different things?

question 8960 should we know all these different things?

question 8961 should we know all these different things?

question 8962 should we know all these different things?

question 8963 should we know all these different things?

question 8964 should we know all these different things?

question 8965 should we know all these different things?

question 8966 should we know all these different things?

question 8967 can this be detected before giving birth? and how could this be prevented?

question 8968 my eyes tend to do this alot when just staring off or zoneing out does that mean my extri

question 8969 does this relate to when its raining outside and the reflecting light off the water gives off

question 8970 can you give a visual example of this?

question 8971 is this what is destroyed with meningitis?

question 8972 is there a way we can prevent this?

question 8973 what purpose does this serve?

question 8! is that it?"

question 8975 do these diseases occur at birth or can they occur over time?

question 8976 how did histologist obtain this?

question 8977 what other types of ganglions are there?

question 8! can this cause problems?

even thoug we get them even when we are completely still? "

question 8980 whats the importance in knowing how some types of bones are being cut? whats the opu

question 8981 what is the groove that extends the length of the spinal cord posteriorly called?

question 8982 can signals cross between the two or do they stay with one or the other matter?

question 8983 is this hereditary? it's so sad.

question 8984 is there a difference in function with the posterior and anterior root?

question 8985 is there a purpose for being collapsed?

question 8986 any other examples?

question 8987 so what would happen if someone were to break their neck and survive?

question 8988 what would be considered a fusiform shape?

question 8989 does this ever get worn down or become weaker at sensing injury creating a reflex?

question 8! but what v and perhaps the most important factor in this section?"

question 8! other than just covering the spinal cord?"

question 8992 why do we divide things up when its not really divided?

question 8993 "is that what the ""notch"" on the inferior side of the vertebrae just posterior to the vert

question 8994 why they called white and gray matters?

question 8! the spinal cord or brain?"

question 8996 is this because some children are not recieving the polio vaccince or they still getting the

question 8! beyond th! what else to the surgeons have to do to the vertebrae which failed to form?"

question 8998 why they called gray and white matters?

question 8999 how and why is it that our body's allow us to have involuntary reactons? why can't we be

question 9000 do muscle spindles correlate with aiding in the functioning of movement of muscles like :

question 9001 how does it do that? go from the outside to being the middle?

question 9002 is there a specific reason this happens?

question 9003 are all babies examined for this?

question 9! such as ha! are able to when others are lucky to live 2-5?"

question 9005 what do these prefixes mean?

question 9! specifically?"

question 9007 about how long does this process take?

question 9008 is this not developed fully in babies and causes them to drop their heads?

question 9009 is treatment available?

question 9010 how is the virus originated in the first place?

question 9011 is this where we can here like a 'water' passing through sound in our ears when tilted?

question 9012 is this the tract for the automatic cringing when we hear a loud boom etc?

question 9013 it was always difficult for me to dissociate a nerve from a neuron. so the nerve only cont

question 9014 are there rare occassions in which damage is only on one side? (r or l)

question 9015 what happens when the brainstem is damaged?

question 9016 so those with multiple sclerosis would suffer a deficit in reflexive actions?

question 9! are they a nerve cells? "

question 9! or do you ""need to the brain around for the first one"" in order for subsequent ones to be

question 9019 what happens when you hit a bone so hard it begins to tingle and sting at the same time?

question 9020 does it work as an unit or does it work separately?

question 9021 can there ever be the case where the muscle is not functional and interfere with the nerv

question 9022 how were these findings located? through case studies?

question 9023 are the different pairs responsible for entirely different actions?

question 9024 is there any sort of advantage to this? why did humans evolve to develop this characteris

question 9025 do features of the spinal cord/nerves change in people of abnormal height?

question 9026 how commorn are these diseases? are there different levels of severity?

question 9027 can a person learn to avoid certain reflexes? are reflexes consistent among all species?

question 9! but what does it mean to have an ""appropriate"" output?"

question 9029 what are these 31 pairs of nerves?

question 9030 is there anything that can be done to help fix this?

question 9! if possible?"

question 9032 how is this rare?

question 9033 can we talk about reflexes in class?

question 9034 can we go over this in class?

question 9! cut off the cyst?"

question 901 does this have anything to do with my brain knowing it's going to hurt and have to involuntarily contract?

question 9037 are signals sent in only one direction or are some actually sent up and down the cord?

question 9038 have there been complications with abnormal rate of growth of either the vertebral column or the spinal cord?

question 9039 at what rate of speed are these sent?

question 9040 is there any one track that is more essential than the rest?

question 9041 why are schwann cells only present in the pns?

question 9042 does c1 receive any sensory input from a different area or none at all?

question 9043 is its function is to deliver the signals or like what the brain does?

question 9044 what might happen if there was an injury in the spinal cord?

question 9045 what is the difference between the gray matter of the spinal cord and the white matter of the spinal cord?

question 9046 what are those cells? and what do they do?

question 9047 what is the purpose of their movement?

question 9048 where can i find more information about this?

question 9049 where can i find more information about this topic?

question 9050 can i get more information about this?

question 9051 where can i find more information about this?

question 9052 what happens if it is not surgically closed within 72 hours of birth?

question 9053 which part of this section should we concentrate most on?

question 9054 should we know the table?

question 9055 are there any tricks to learning these? they are rather difficult?

question 9056 why is the spinal cord thicker in these two areas?

question 9057 should we know all of these?

question 9058 this is so sad. do you know what causes this?

question 9059 how important are the neural components in seeing?

question 9060 is pitch what can damage our hearing if too loud?

question 9061 why are these so rare?

question 9062 how does one describe umami?

question 9063 if you could not feel pain would your body still react with a reflex?

question 9064 how does the retina play a role in sensory projection?

question 9065 exactly how small do they become?

question 9066 does every muscle in the body do this? in response to a stretched muscle?

question 9067 why does folic acid reduce the risk of a child having spina bifida?

question 9068 can you explain why this happens and why it is beneficial?

question 9069 the meninges a fibrous connective tissue? is this what swells up on people causing all these symptoms?

question 9070 why does nerve c8 emerge differently from all other nerves?

question 9071 what is most important about this section?

question 9072 why doesn't the thoracic region form weblike nerve plexus?

question 9073 why doesn't the tract begin with the cerebrum?

question 9074 what are schwann cells?

question 9075 is there a purpose or advantage for this happening?

question 9076 why is the contaminated pools doing this to people? what is in them to be able to make people have these symptoms?

question 9077 why do they only go in one direction?

question 9078 why do they only go in one direction?

question 9079 how do anesthetics work to block these pain signals?

question 9080 what is an example of each of these reflexes?

question 9081 is there anything that can be done to prevent this condition from occurring or is it genetic?

question 9082 can you give an example of a somatic reflex people have?

question 9083 what are the methods of treatment for sciatica?

question 9084 do muscle spindles ever break? if so what happens to the body?

question 9085 how does this happen? is it genetic or is it just because the body doesn't function right?

question 9086 what is proprioception mean?

question 9087 what types of actions do these nerves allow humans to do?

question 9088 are there any cures for these disorders or effective treatment methods?

question 9089 could you explain further?

question 9090 what role does the csf fluid have on the spinal cord? is it more for protection or for giving

question 9091 interesting. how does this affect our development as toddlers if the vertebral column is

question 9092 is there a significance between the white matter and gray matter?

question 9093 why so high?

question 9094 interesting. so it only grows faster when we are younger? is this different in other speci

question 9095 why is it thicker in some areas than in others?

question 9096 the axons in the body seem to be much longer than i thought they would be if one can ex

question 9097 which neurotransmitter?

question 9098 why are there so many more interneurons?

question 9099 why are some bigger than others?"

question 9100 so multipolar neurons aren't found anywhere else in the body?

question 9101 and they have not found a cause for it?"

question 9102 correct?"

question 9103 can reflexes be un-learned?

question 9104 can having both afferent and efferent fibers in the same nerve cause any problems of mi

question 9105 what causes this?

question 9106 could you explain more of this?

question 9107 is spina bifida solely dependent on folic acid intake? do other factors apply?

question 9108 so does the brain control the spinal cord or does the spinal cord control the signals of the

question 9109 is this beneficial to humans during injury to head?

question 9110 i am not confident on nerve plexuses could you explain what exactly this is?

question 9111 could your body still function properly without this nerve being there?

question 9112 correct? and we have certain reflexes as babies that we lose?"

question 9113 are most ipsilateral? is there a reason for having an origin and destination on opposite si

question 9114 is there any reason for the difference in colors?

question 9115 is this why people can't feel their feet and legs if they have a spinal injury?

question 9116 is there any way to repair nerves like these like we are able to connect blood vessels?

question 9117 why is it that you feel pain and weakness in your left arm and chest when you are havin

question 9118 what does this mean? more info please..

question 9119 how does this make sense ? considering the movement to be descending?

question 9120 is this why people are put on a stretcher right away after certain injuries in case there is c

question 9121 so is there more nerves due to them going into the limbs and there just being more in th

question 9122 do all reflexes use interneurons for a quick response?

question 9123 is this how we see colors?

question 9124 why can't we feel a tick crawl across our skin?"

question 9125 is this the only tract that carries pain signals?

question 9126 what does the surgical closure do for the baby? babies who get it will they become norm

question 9127 can women hear higher pitches than men?

question 9128 there is no correct?"

question 9129 is this why your head bobs when you are falling asleep sitting up?

question 9130 is there anything that can happen to muscle spindles where reflexes will no longer happen?

question 9131 why would some nerves emerge differently than others? is there a reason for it?

question 9132 would these be used only in isometric contraction?

question 9133 wow so this person probably either will have no muscle activity or little weak actions right?

question 9: is this because nerves have been previously damaged?"

question 9: does that mean it's efferent? wouldn't it also need afferent nerves? i'm confused"

question 9136 what are common ways of injuring these nerves?

question 9137 if someone had a lot of the sensory nerves do they have a special condition?

question 9138 does this mean they sheath the sheath?

question 9139 does this mean they sheath the sheath?

question 9140 i think it's easily affected by lower back problems? the piriformis is a common muscle there.

question 9141 what does it mean by deep pressure? like if someone presses hard into your skin or is it internal?

question 9142 does it ever shed the dura mater?

question 9143 is this the myelin sheath?

question 9144 how does perception of pain affect recovery?

question 9145 exact repetition on each side?

question 9: or is there no cure?"

question 9147 what are reasons for the spinal cord not changing?

question 9148 did they have less gyri or sulci than us?

question 9149 what are the bacteria and viruses called?

question 9150 why do women in labor receive epidurals in this area as opposed to others?

question 9151 what is it made up of?

question 9152 is this a reoccurring process that needs to be done?

question 9153 why is it difficult to bring a brain dead person back if you can supply more oxygen to their brain?

question 9154 how does urea get to the brain?

question 9155 does this affect feeling at all?

question 9156 why are they called this?

question 9157 why do reflexes secrete? i never knew of this.

question 9158 what is fusiform shape?

question 9159 what is ensheathed? does it mean surrounded or made of?

question 9160 is it in use still?

question 9161 isn't anencephaly another neurological problem that babies suffer from? is there a dietary restriction?

question 9162 what happens when urine and feces stay in our body for too long?

question 9163 besides the 4 regions what is important to know?

question 9164 is this noticeable?

question 9165 why are the a bands dark?

question 9166 information about what an axon is?

question 9167 can each neuron conduct both up and down or is each one specialized and can go only one way?

question 9168 this is interesting. because the spinal cord is still growing as an infant does this allow for more growth?

question 9169 why is it called white matter? is it white in color?

question 9170 are ganglia located throughout the pns or in special areas for specific purposes?

question 9171 when these nerves are damaged do you just lose feeling or control too?

question 9172 what would happen if a your sensory receptors did not work? would that be a situation where you are paralyzed?

question 9173 what are the exceptions?

question 9174 can you explain? why is there overlap and what kinds of variations?

question 9175 how do drugs like caffeine affect the parasympathetic division?

question 9: how much of the neurotransmitters and when?"

question 9177 "some people have better flight or fight responses. why is this? how can some people be

question 9178 what are the 12 cranial nerves??

question 9179 how so?

question 9180 what does this word mean?

question 9181 what do those terms mean?

question 9182 what does this mean?

question 9183 what do we need to know?

question 9184 what do we need to know here?

question 9185 nanometers is really iittle right?

question 9186 are diseases like turrets where patients exhibit ticks that we think should be voluntary ar

question 9: is there pathological evidence in gross inspection with the naked eye that would determine

question 9188 what causes this?

question 9189 is this similar to the overall layout of a muscle?

question 9190 can you give me another example of this?

question 9191 do these just serve a modulatory role for the primary fibers?

question 9192 why is it that these reflexes are tested at the doctor's?

question 9193 is the ans responsible for cardiac arrest/ heart attacks?

question 9194 normally? what is happening when they aren't active simultaneously?

question 9: does that mean something is wrong? or classify classify a person differently?"

question 9196 how is it decided where they end up/ what course they take?

question 9197 not really sure what this is.. a mushroom toxin?!

question 9198 is there any way to prevent hirshsprung disease during embryonic development? why are

question 9: then what organs/organ systems don't need as much of a blood supply to function accordin

question 9200 how would these things have evolved together in the same nerve fiber?

question 9201 doesn't the vagus nerve also have sympathetic functions?

question 9202 would the innervation develop incorrectly spatially in cases of spina bifida?

question 9: more so various types of medications?"

question 9: and could you explain them more in lecture? "

question 9205 how does this fold in with how beta-blockers (like propranolol) work? research shows th

question 9: how does this all go together?"

question 9: what are the undesirable side effects of prozac?"

question 9208 where are there more examples so that i can remember?

question 9209 what is the difference between them?

question 9210 what are the involuntary actions in the human body?

question 9211 can high blood pressure be caused by dysfunction to the visceral baroreflex?

question 9212 why does the heart have an intrinsic rate that is higher than the resting heart rate?

question 9213 is there any treatment for chagas disease besides surgery?

question 9214 is there any evidence as to why hirschsprung disease is more prevalent in infants with do

question 9215 is this why kids are always told that they shouldn't swim after eating?

question 9216 how do you cure that in adults?

question 9217 "does a person then ""crash"" when the caffeine is no longer bound to the adenosine rec

question 9218 i dont understand this?

question 9219 why is this?

question 9220 how does catecholamines work as neurotransmitters?

question 9221 why is so hard for many people to control there blood preasure if it is this simple?

question 9: to cool the body off?"

question 9223 how does this work?

question 9224 why is this? i would think they would look different for different tastes?

question 9: but the autonomic functions take over the spine is severed?"

question 9226 where are they located?

question 9227 does this mean that the heart will still beat it will just have no control over the pace? how?

question 9228 how would someone learn to do this?

question 9: if unchecked?"

question 9: why is this used in the medical field when there is heart issues?"

question 9231 why is there a higher rate of prevalence among individuals with down syndrome?

question 9232 how and why does the colon become gangrenous?

question 9233 how was nicotine used to discover nicotinic?

question 9234 can you explain this in a different way?

question 9: but it doesn't look like it works with the diaphragm. i'm confused by this though. can we please?

question 9236 this is confusing. what is a neuromodulator?

question 9237 how should we classify receptors? what do we need to know about each receptor?

question 9238 what is potassium's role in regards to the ear?

question 9239 how does the diameter of the eyeball differ in people who are farsighted and nearsighted?

question 9240 do we know the cause of glaucoma?

question 9241 are there any other systems like this?

question 9242 what is another example?

question 9243 is this what psychologist term: fight or flight?

question 9244 could cranial nerves be mixed up?

question 9245 what's another example of this?

question 9246 how does caffeine work?

question 9247 ?

question 9248 should i retain?

question 9249 what are the other targets of the ans?

question 9250 are all the reflex responses related. it seems that some are related and some are not?

question 9251 is this type of reflex used to prevent an injury?

question 9252 these seem very specialized. can you give specific or more detailed examples of them?

question 9253 can these routes be damaged in some way and if so what will be the effect on the body?

question 9254 can one of these systems stop working all together and how would that affect the body?

question 9255 why does caffeine seem to affect one person more than another and why is it that on some?

question 9256 is it ever possible for one of the four principal functions to not work when the others work?

question 9257 is it ever possible for someone to be born with less or more than 31 pairs of spinal nerves?

question 9258 i had a friend in elementary school who had spina bifida. is there a particular reason that?

question 9259 what is the reason for stephen hawking's right leg to be curved inward like shown in the video?

question 9260 who discovered the reflex and how were they discovered?

question 9: but what is actually making the heart beat then if it is not attached to any nerves? that does not make sense. you would look to these places to figure out what is wrong?"

question 9265 so we have no control over the ans functions but we can influence it in ways?

question 9266 explain more?

question 9267 can you talk more about?

question 9268 can you talk more about?

question 9269 can you talk about this more?

question 9270 can you explain these more?

question 9271 good to know?

question 9272 is ach in the cns too?

question 9273 how many different types of neurotransmitters are there?

question 9274 why is this?

question 9275 how does lsd influence the brain?

question 9276 what nervous system does drug effect? both cns and pns?

question 9277 do different combinations of the number of ganglia in a chain have any positives or negatives?

question 9278 which organs do not receive fibers from both divisions?

question 9279 which organs do not receive nerve fibers from both divisions?

question 9280 is there any permanent damage that can happen from the loss of blood from some organ?

question 9: get destroyed what?"

question 9282 what would be an example of this?

question 9283 why do they both have different duties when it comes to exciting certain parts while calm?

question 9284 why is this?

question 9285 why do these skip past the sympathetic ganglia?

question 9286 what does this have to do with renal failure? is it by coincidence that 'renal' is used in the question?

question 9287 sympathetic division: what should we know about the ganglion in this division?

question 9: does this function not work in their systems?"

question 9: does that take a lot of energy from the body to keep them running?"

question 9290 why is it that parasympathetic fibers don't allow reabsorption?

question 9291 how do these different divisions affect certain systems like they do?

question 9292 how does the digestive tract know when to activate if it does not connect with the brain?

question 9293 does dual innervation tend to produce a stronger effect on the organ than single innervation?

question 9294 so without the drug the dopamine is degraded faster?

question 9295 how addictive is prozac?

question 9296 what is the stronger influence on the body between caffeine and adenosine?

question 9297 what are some more examples of drugs that act on the central nervous system that are used?

question 9298 is this similar to when a person is told to control their breathing and will take more or fewer breaths?

question 9299 do they run on different tracks through the body or do they use the same channels to travel?

question 9: reptiles etc?"

question 9301 is there a distinct division between the parasympathetic and sympathetic tone?

question 9302 tone? please explain this differently.

question 9303 which is the outer ring and the inner core? does their position in the body relate to their function?

question 9304 where do the synapsed fibers attach?

question 9305 do we have more gyri and sulci which gives us higher brain function? or why were the folds?

question 9306 does its greater abundance of folds give it the high concentration of neurons?

question 9307 is the development process similar among other mammals?

question 9: how would this make up 50% of the neurons?"

question 9309 what is the function of the pia mater? to provide additional support for the brain? what is the function of the arachnoid?

question 9310 is the blood brain barrier located outside these layers or inside? are the bacteria smaller?

question 9311 does the cerebrospinal fluid serve a purpose?

question 9312 are there other examples of chemical instability within the csf and how it affects the blood brain barrier?

question 9313 connection to case study?

question 9314 what allows the brainstem to complete this valuable function?

question 9315 is this the case for all 5 senses?

question 9316 are any of the four more abundant than the other?

question 9317 is there a reason for this? wouldn't it be beneficial to have myelinated fibers for heat perception?

question 9318 how does the nerve damage occur?

question 9319 does this apply for touch too? (i.e. temperature)

question 9320 why is it that when you walk into a building after being outside the light appears darker?

question 9321 "is this how ""frost bite"" occurs?"

question 9322 why do people experience nausea when they are in pain?

question 9323 how does this affect the pain reflex?

question 9324 is this affected by any mental/psych disorders?

question 9325 can this or something similar cause heart attack or stroke?

question 9326 what if there are a lot missing or less than usually?

question 9327 would damage or partial development to this area cause sexual dysfunctions?

question 9328 is this what we demonstrated in class?

question 9329 what exactly biofeedback and what are the applications of something like this outside of

question 9330 so would one ever shut down completely without shutting part of the other?

question 9331 what is neural divergence?

question 9332 isn't this also the same neurotransmitter released when having feelings of love or eating

question 9333 can people change their diet to inject neurotransmitters or the proteins etc. needed to p

question 9334 so are these the more main glands that we see when someone is sweating? and why is it t

question 9335 so how do you get a slipped disc if the disc is so impacted into the spine?

question 9336 does this have any effect on the organs? do they slow down?

question 9337 so what makes the cardiac muscles contract?

question 9338 what would cause this loss?

question 9339 at some point does this stop working? if you abuse it too much how would this induce to

question 9340 when was the sympathetic nervous system deeply studied? when was this information fo

question 9341 what is the name of the disorder in which people can't feel pain? what causes them to no

question 9: 000 taste buds?"

question 9343 how do people become deaf in one or both ears?

question 9344 what causes someone to become blind during the course of their lifetime or since childho

question 9345 this change in terminology begins right at the brainstem?

question 9: how do the axons connect to the dendrites of other cells and still stay in just white matter?

question 9347 why does it have two layers?

question 9348 why does it have two layers?

question 9349 ???

question 9350 i have heard about this out side of class how do people get this?

question 9351 which transmitters are in the sympathetic and parasympathetic and what are the effects

question 9352 what are the differences between muscarinic and nicotinic receptors?

question 9: does it automatically suggest that a miscarriage will occur? or can will the embryo keep grow

question 9354 it seems as though there are a lot of systems in the body that regulate blood pressure. w

question 9: in class?

especially if they're working at the same time. wouldn't they just cancel each other out?"

question 9361 can you elaborate more on table 15.1?

question 9: can you please elaborate?"

question 9363 does hydrocephalus only occur in a fetus or an infant?

question 9: would multiple organs be effected as well then?"

question 9365 why isn't it considered part of the ans?

question 9366 what happens to the sensory signals that do not go to the brain? wouldnt that injure som

question 9367 why doesnt this apply to more intense pains that continue to hurt forever?

question 9: also look different as tissues on a microscope slide?"

question 9369 are reflexes that the doctor tests for ans or somatic?

question 9370 what is this?

question 9371 kind of like how prime mover and antagonist muscles work together?
question 9: can we discuss it further?"
question 9373 what would happen if the spinal nerves were damaged?
question 9374 could you go over this in class?
question 9375 what are the differences between somatic and autonomic nerves? how do they work tog
question 9376 what is this?
question 9377 can you share a life example of this? that would be interesting. how does this happen?
question 9378 is there a video of how the systems work?
question 9379 does this make us more energetic and alert?
question 9380 can you explain this diagram better. what is the target cell?
question 9381 if this nerve was damaged in some way how would they repair it?
question 9382 how does cholinergic innervation work?
question 9383 i was unsure about this question. can you explain it?
question 9384 can this joint dislocate?
question 9385 for being such a thick muscle why is it so easy to tear?
question 9386 so is this saying that the eye goes right to the cervical?
question 9387 i cam kinda confussed on how this works?
question 9388 does this include the thalmus also?
question 9389 autonomic system consist of the parasympathetic and the sympathetic. tit is involuntary
question 9390 what it the cerbullum responsible for? does it have a specific function?
question 9391 why is there grey and white matter? i do not understand the difference.
question 9: arachnoid and pia mater?"
question 9393 does anything ever get in the way of the sensory and motor fibers that make them not se
question 9394 what if something stops this process? does it impact our senses or does it not impact us :
question 9395 how do older people accidentally pee or poop on themselves..is it becuae theyir muscle
question 9396 why does this change postmortem?
question 9397 do the different maters have different functions?
question 9398 do we need dural sinuses? why isnt the blood just constantly circulating
question 9399 is there a vaccine available? or is it treatable with antibiotics?
question 9400 so is this the fight or flight stage?
question 9401 how many different routes are available?
question 9402 is there any easier way to distinguish between the two?
question 9403 do you have another example? can we control our breath? is it autonoomic or somatic
question 9404 is this the area that the spinal cord technically ends?
question 9405 so are these found in the skin?
question 9406 does this actually happen? and why?
question 9407 how many of the amount of taste buds listed are not on the tongue?
question 9: we can influence a flavor?"
question 9409 so the neuron do not locate at cerebrum? why? only on hypothalamus?
question 9410 what are other voluntary and involuntary examples of the ans?
question 9411 how is this possible?
question 9412 i do not really understand this. what are some other examples of visceral reflexes in the l
question 9: do we classify it as gland or nerve?"
question 9414 when these areas get damaged are people able to regenerate the damaged areas or do p
question 9415 is this somatic neuron?
question 9416 the below diagram is interesting. i have never heard of a person loosing function of his/h
question 9417 are these glands or ducts?

question 9418 how was nicotine used to help their discovery?

question 9419 what is a filtrate in the blood?

question 9420 is there a lack of this element in erectile dysfunction?

question 9421 why?

question 9: smarter?"

question 9423 what does somatic reflex mean??

question 9424 it keeps mentioning about visceral reflexes. im not sure what visceral reflex means either

question 9425 what are some distinguishments between these two subsystems. what is important to kr

question 9426 why is this?

question 9427 why is this?

question 9: do these nerves get completely severed?"

question 9: either acse can maintain its function?"

question 9430 why does this one lead to flaccid paralysis and the other one does not when they are bot

question 9431 what happens if you have low blood pressure?

question 9432 what are these subtle effects?

question 9433 can this be cured?

question 9: or can you have chicken pox many times and then as you age you get shingles?"

question 9435 what is the difference between the autonomic and somatic motor pathways?

question 9436 would this be when you flex your biceps or rectus abdominis?

question 9: is this nerve responsible for that?"

question 9438 i am not quite sure what this means?

question 9439 so our nerves are essentially all connected?

question 9: or does it not need to? dont we get signals in our brain that we are hungry?"

question 9: or does it not need to? dont we get signals in our brain that we are hungry?"

question 9442 is motor system the same as nervous system? whats the difference?

question 9443 my roommate babysits for a child with prader-willi syndrome and they never feel full and

question 9444 what is the purpose of the blood brain barrier? (bbb)

question 9: are these the rami being talked about in this situation?"

question 9446 what could be the cause for loss of sympathetic tone?

question 9447 could you go into more detail about this? how do all of these things affect our bodies?

question 9448 what is the function of this?

question 9: can the other portions still function?"

question 9450 are there diseases or other illnesses that cause these ne's to be turned on all the time and

question 9451 what would happen if the sympathetic system did not take control? what would happen

question 9452 what is an example of an involuntary move?

question 9453 if there is damage to this area is it possible that you may never be able to salivate or have

question 9454 are most of the drugs given to patients ones that act on the pns?

question 9455 why doesnt it need dendrites or axons?

question 9456 why do there need to be preganglionic fibers so long? are there shorter ones that do diff

question 9457 do blind people have the oculomotor nerve? or what happens if it gets damaged?

question 9458 is this how a heart attack starts? or does it have more to do with breathing?

question 9459 why does the heart beat need to speed up or slow down? wouldnt it be better if it stayed

question 9460 are the dural sinuses used to adjust to different pressures?

question 9461 do they all only secrete one or the other? or can some secrete acetylcholine along with o

question 9462 it contains the cerebrospinal fluid. i think it makes up the blood brain barrier? i'm not si

question 9463 does ach binding in any intestinal smooth muscle muscarinic receptor always/only excite

question 9464 can you explain this a little more?

question 9465 what is camp?

question 9466 what are examples of the subtle effects of the sympathetic division?

question 9467 does anything happen to these receptors when one smokes cigarettes? of course the na

question 9468 you are able to see their veins?"

question 9469 their pupils dilate... why would this be?"

question 9470 is this the only function of this receptor?

question 9471 in what ways are these parts of the nervous system activated under normal (non- fight/fl

question 9472 why are they wider on that end?

question 9473 specifically from humans?"

question 9474 this is why we get tired after we eat?

question 9475 only the muscles of the neck?

question 9476 how fast does this work? is it comparable to light speed or something less?

question 9477 should we remember both name and number?

question 9478 how are these individuals able to do this?

question 9479 when is it stimulated and are all of these hormones released or are they specific to the :

question 9480 do infants get the meningitis vaccine that freshman going to college get?

question 9481 why is it constricted permanently and not relaxed permanently?

question 9482 is it possible to have sensory overload and what does it do to the brain?

question 9483 are there any other examples other than concussions that this would cause?

question 9484 is this what can lead to shock?

question 9485 why are there two fibers for each target rather than allowing the original fiber to fully re:

question 9486 is this a real health condition or just a hypothetical example?

question 9487 midbrain and hindbrain?"

question 9488 what is this nervous system run by?

question 9489 what do these sinuses function as? i'm confused as to what they do.

question 9490 why do they have a higher risk of getting meningitis? is it because they have a lower imm

question 9491 where could i find more information?"

question 9492 correct? "

question 9493 if this was would someone possibly become paralyzed?"

question 9494 how is it possible to even still live if all of these function are destroyed?"

question 9495 can you give another example of the importance of the substantia nigra? i don't understa

question 9496 what is the survival rate of a baby with hirschsprung disease?

question 9497 i keep keep getting the functions of the oculomotor and optic nerve functions mixed around

question 9498 answer?

question 9499 answer?

question 9500 answer?

question 9501 why?

question 9502 can you explain more about the neurotransmitters and receptors of the ans?

question 9503 this is important. where i could i find another information on how caffeine affects neuro

question 9504 is it possible to exercise the involuntary muscles/responses?

question 9505 does it destroy all macromolecules?

question 9506 doesn't the size of the eyeball depend on the person's size?

question 9507 what would make up a tunic?

question 9508 what does this cause?

question 9509 what happens to the neural components in laser eye surgery?

question 9510 does it affect is it ever able to return back to its original elasticity?"

question 9511 are either of these proven?

question 9512 so would the adrenal glands be considered any part of the nervous system? sympathetic

question 9513 why can we not control the ans?

question 9514 what specifically accounts for the different responses?"

question 9515 wouldn't the major control section be the motor cortex?

question 9516 does this help the muscle work as it used to? or would it never function the same again?

question 9517 why isn't the enteric nervous system considered part of the ans if it has similar functions?

question 9518 why would the spinal cord have so much to do with everything?

question 9519 would neuropharmacology make meds for the mentally ill?

question 9520 what would some of these drugs be and do they work?

question 9521 where would others be carried if these passage just said most?

question 9522 what kind of lesions?

question 9523 mixed meaning motor and sensory?

question 9524 how would this be treated?

question 9525 would it frustrate biologists?

question 9526 "why is it that a person ""turns red"" when exercising intensely if blood flow through the

question 9527 what types?

question 9528 what types?

question 9529 what would be an example of a skeletal reflex?

question 9530 what sorts of muscle length?

question 9531 do these primary targets all rely on one another to perform their own specific function?

question 9532 is there any chance that a spindle could get longer than 10mm long?

question 9533 would we need to know this for the exams?

question 9534 and if so who is right?"

question 9535 what sort of diamine aware tylenol may cause ulcers if one takes too much. what would dilation

question 9536 aren't there numerous symptoms of schizophrenia? what symptoms were relieved?

question 9537 where is caffeine produced naturally? or is it a completely synthesized substance?

question 9538 does this mean that the ans controls release of chemicals in the glands?

question 9539 can you provide examples of the differences between these two subsystems?

question 9540 this review is important to remember. must we know it for lab?

question 9541 how much can the quantity vary?

question 9542 if one does: what effects will it have on the body?"

question 9543 what role does this play in addiction? how do recovery treatments work with the nervous

question 9544 is dual innervation only necessary for the same effects on an organ then? or can you just

question 9545 is the ans capable of handling some tasks independently in the body?

question 9546 do these to work together all the time? or for only some bodily functions?"

question 9547 how can this work independently of the brain?

question 9548 how does the head know to receive these?

question 9549 what happens to them?

question 9550 is that true?"

question 9551 do those neurotransmitters deal with adrenaline?

question 9552 do those neurotransmitters deal with adrenaline?

question 9553 do those neurotransmitters deal with adrenaline?

question 9554 is that bad?

question 9555 is that bad?

question 9556 or not prescribed for it?"

question 9557 does this reflex perform any other functions?

question 9558 can you explain the role of ganglion in class?

question 9559 so the adrenal glands can be viewed as the body's natural energy source?

question 9560 what is the need for this neurotransmitter?

question 9561 i have never heard of vagus cells. more info?

question 9! i just get this confused with parasympathetic. ways to help me remember?"

question 9563 can you explain the correlation of the cerebral cortex and hypothalamus in class?

question 9564 i kind of understand what is being sad. i just don't get what happens when they work im

question 9565 what exactly is this recording?

question 9! the brain isn't fully functional?"

question 9567 is this within the pns or cns??

question 9568 thought there was only cns/pns? where does ans fit into?

question 9569 i know there is a condition where some people just don't feel pain. how's that possible?

question 9570 if damaged (say burned) how easy is it for taste buds to regenerate?

question 9571 i know someone who knocked the back of their head and lost hearing in one ear. is this c

question 9! one person might consider a color green and the other person sees it as blue."

question 9573 any good way to remember all of these?

question 9574 has there ever been a case where there's only one type of matter?

question 9575 can you go over all this in lecture?

question 9576 can you go over so we remember?

question 9577 do we need to know this?

question 9578 what?

question 9579 go over this?

question 9580 can you go over in lecture?

question 9581 where is this located? in the cns? in the pns? or is it a different system entirely?

question 9582 does tea and other relaxers target the parasympathetic system?

question 9583 why exactly does the spinal cord end at t2? why doesn't it go further down?

question 9584 which one is more important: autonomic nervous system or somatic motor system?

question 9585 how can you have 85% of one thing 15% of another (100%) and then have something else

question 9! but what about erections and ejaculation?"

question 9587 who coined this name?

question 9588 is there any way these nerves can repair themselves or at least partially?

question 9589 so your penis stops working if you disrupt the lumbar nerves associated with the inferior

question 9590 what can happen if these systems do not keep this balance?

question 9! then why t physical side effects?"

question 9592 so how will we know how to distinguish between the two systems?

question 9593 can you give more examples of the more subtle effects noted at the end of this paragraph

question 9594 can you explain again what the difference or key concepts are between postganglionic n

question 9595 what happens if these parts sustain damage?

question 9596 can you spend some time on this in class? i would like to know more about it.

question 9597 is there any easy way to help understand the relationship?

question 9598 what is an easy way to remember the cranial nerves?

question 9599 what does this mean?

question 9600 isn't acetylcholine what is effected by a black widow spider bite?

question 9601 can you spend some time on this in class? maybe give some more examples?

question 9602 what does this mean?

question 9603 so is this effect also what causes people to need to take more and more and more to ret

question 9604 can caffeine cause side effects similar to cocaine? such as not being able to be alert with

question 9605 are there other parts of the nervous system that will take over control of a function if it's

question 9606 are people given shots to prevent this at all?

question 9607 what is the color of the myelin?

question 9608 how do they pass without synapsing? where do they end up?

question 9609 do the receptors do this or what does?

question 9610 does that mean that it works even harder? can it be repaired since it has to keep working

question 9611 "can there ever be a time when in ""fight-or-flight"" mode where the body gets too tired

question 9612 social being?"

question 9613 how much caffeine do you need to consume to overdose?

question 9614 so is it a depressant?

question 9615 what determines which course the preganglionic fibers follow?

question 9616 what are other reduced energy expenditures?

question 9617

what about wouldnt that be complete resting and digestion time?"

question 9618 where is the route for the other ones?

question 9619 i still dont understand why this happens. can you explain it?

question 9620 there is not enough to be counted as a percent?"

question 9621 is this damaged in blind people?

question 9622 what was the reasoning then for naming it autonomic?

question 9623 what is the most important things that we need to know about the CNS and PNS?

question 9624 like the one in cigarettes?

question 9625 which ones?

question 9626 is this something that is important to remember?

question 9627 why these specific areas of the brain and spinal cord?

question 9628 so this nerve involves fibers in the tongue?

question 9629 is this a division of a MD degree or more under the study of a pharmacist?

question 9630 what sort of injuries can affect the ramus?

question 9631 what are examples of these drugs?

question 9632 but how can people control blood pressure?"

question 9633 how long does this last?

question 9634 is there a one-to-one relationship between neurons that are unipolar?

question 9635 does the signal move faster or is stronger?"

question 9636 why is this?

question 9637 what do they mean there is considerable overlap and how do individuals vary in this pattern

question 9638 but cannot do so without causing several other negative symptoms?"

question 9639 so are the adrenal glands as much a part of the nervous system as they are the endocrine

question 9640 does this have anything related to addiction to nicotine?

question 9641 is there a benefit to releasing neuropeptides versus neurotransmitters?

question 9642 why is this?

question 9643 which part of this process can brain damage occur?

question 9644 how effective is the vaccine?

question 9645 what happens when you overdose?

question 9646 where is this located?

question 9647 bathes? what is the purpose?

question 9648 more examples?

question 9649 can you explain how these different receptors can make a neurotransmitter work differently

question 9650 any more examples of this?

question 9651 so the brain is constantly floating in liquid? it is not just held in place by the skull?

question 9652 how did it help?

question 9653 why are the divisions antagonistic and are there times when this breaks down and favors

question 9654 could you give an example of two things the body would be doing that represent these

question 9655 is the signal less likely to be carried out?"

question 9656 how does this explain paralysis in injuries?

question 9657 are the signals going to the adrenal glands affected at all because they have to travel through

question 9658 does nicotine have an effect on these receptors? does it on other receptors?

question 9659 what could stimulate this gland?

question 9660 does it issue the myelinated axon as well?

question 9661 does this change when a foodborne illness is involved?

question 9662 can this be reversed somehow? like when some people cry it actually means they are angry

question 9663 how could that help ?

question 9664 when a nerve impulses and follows an motor neuron it reacts by an interneuron or effector

question 9665 are they associated with the heart only?

question 9666 how does nicotine affect these receptors?"

question 9667 is this what happens in exercise?

question 9668 is this how a foodborne illness takes over ?

question 9669 what is the specific result of this division?

question 9670 this seems interesting. where can i find information on this?

question 9671 where can i find more information on this?

question 9672 where can i get more information about this?

question 9673 where can i find more information about this?

question 9674 seems important; where can i find more information about this?

question 9675 however if all ties to it will continue beating. what effect does this have on the heart? "

question 9676 i did not know that there was a negative feedback for high blood pressure. what effect does it

question 9677 so is this the state or body is in when we are sleeping?

question 9678 cardiac muscle and smooth muscle. how does it do that? through hormones?"

question 9679 like heartbeats why does the body have involuntary actions? "

question 9680 how does the brain know when to fire? are there triggers that set it off?

question 9681 this is so interesting! how does the brain know to transmit these signals?

question 9682 the parasympathetic and the sympathetic nervous system speeds things up? it's contradictory. "

question 9683 the autonomic nervous system is composed of the sympathetic and parasympathetic nerves

question 9684 does the sympathetic division voluntarily or involuntarily send signals ?

question 9685 then return to the spinal nerve?"

question 9686 how does the parasympathetic division contract the urinary wall bladder?

question 9687 is this due to the neurotransmitters through the nerve?

question 9688 slower?

question 9689 why is the afferent pathway not considered part of the autonomic nervous system?

question 9690 can you give me an example of this?

question 9691 if it doesn't arise from the brainstem or spinal cord then why is it considered part of the autonomic nervous system?

question 9692 are there some people born without this ability to experience pain?"

question 9693 does the function of the fiber determine which course it follows?

question 9694 why is this the only portion of the autonomic nervous system that is also considered a separate system?

question 9695 how do these drugs act only on specific areas?

question 9696 how can i find out more information about this image?

question 9697 because i'm having difficulty understanding how this is possible and why?"

question 9698 i'm a little confused on this! i thought all nerve fibers were myelinated? to be able to sen

question 9699 can i have another example of this or break it down even simpler?

question 9700 can you explain this more? what are visceral effectors?

question 9701 can neurotransmitters ever overwhem a postsynaptic site? what happens if this does?

question 9702 this would happen. what could cause these nerves to get cut?"

question 9703 how is it possible for there to be conditions whee people dont feel pain or it is inhibited?

question 9704 what other cutanaous and other effectors do the ans affect?

question 9705 their is not a whole lot of information given for this divison so what is the most importan

question 9706 what would be an example of the stimuli that are filtered out? and what determines if it

question 9707 there is not much given in this section so where can i ind more on this?

question 9708 are there any known deseases that can cause this singlar to be messed sense the brain is :

question 9709 does this memory pathway continue to work for us at any age?

question 9710 can you show me more about how these actually work in the body and where?

question 9711 is there any significance behind how the nerves were numbered from 1-12?

question 9712 i thought that the general make-up of a neuron consisted of the same parts although the

question 9713 i thought that the general make-up of a neuron consisted of the same parts although the

question 9714 what determines the gravity of the signal meaning how strong it it is? is it the stimuli itse

question 9715 can i get another explanation?!?!

question 9716 how much difference is there between the brains of humans and monkeys?

question 9717 is there any scientific evidence that people are right or left brained?

question 9718 how is it possible so some indiviuals to almost show no signs of response to it/react to it?"

question 9719 what happens when the corpus callosum is severed? i recall reading somewhere in the p

question 9720 why? or if why is it common in children then?"

question 9721 how does the vagus nerve slow down the heart if it beats on its own. does it effects the s

question 9722 is this why some people dream about a new task or set of information?

question 9723 because the autonomic pathways have to travel across two nerve fibers would they be co

question 9724 what's the point of an organ working for and against itself? it seems like this could have a

question 9725 or the reptilian brain?"

question 9726 or the reptilian brain?"

question 9727 are epinephrine and norepinephrine considered steroids since the above paragraph said

question 9728 or the reptilian brain?"

question 9729 does this system also include the amygdala because i know that this is a cognitive functio

question 9730 except in the brain and not on a muscle fiber?"

question 9731 do these blood platelets have chemical receptors? is that what targets them to respond?

question 9732 then why is it that it is known that some people excrete waste when they are scared? or

question 9733 so the conscious inhibition involves the brain while the autonomic spinal relexes doesn'

question 9734 if the adrenal glands are part of the kidney's ! or they sit on top of the kidney's are they i

question 9735 can this tone be permanantly off balance?

question 9736 is this part of the brain for the body? does it innervate with the brain?

question 9737 ive never seen a cross section like this with th enerves in tact so clearly. is that hard to acco

question 9738 what is this? typo?

question 9739 aren't there any 1-1? like with the heart?

question 9740 so the automatic nervous system is involuntary. it's throughout our body?

question 9741 don't you need a neuron to conduct the sense?

question 9742 where do they go if not to the brain?

question 9743 the closer to the center of he brain it is? or is this irrelevant?"

question 9744 how and why are these receptors activated?

question 9745 in what instances is this released?

question 9746 how do scientists know they are not lying to seem strong? is this a valid report on pain th

question 9747 what makes the feeling different when another person rubs your wound? i find that whe

question 9748 what makes the feeling different when another person rubs your wound? i find that whe

question 9749: someone can learn to control their blood pressure? what other body functions can one use

question 9750 are there instances when the taste cells don't function and do not regrow?

question 9751 why is this?

question 9752 what's the difference between the people who can detect less odors than others?

question 9753 what can be done to prevent this?

question 9754 are there communicating rami in the cervial region?

question 9755 how do these neurons communicate with other neurons without dendrites or axons?

question 9756: is this gland stimulated when an individual takes drugs? "

question 9757 are there certain targets that this division does not try to stimulate?

question 9758 there's a vaccinne for meningitis. can it not be given to babies?

question 9759: what other diseases/illnesses can be detected through the widening of the ventricles? "

question 9760 can the ventricles vary in size depending on the person and their brain mass?

question 9761 can the ventricles vary in size depending on the person and their brain mass?

question 9762: in a weird when peoꝝ it's just filtered csf?"

question 9763 our lab professor told us a story about a man in india who had been swimming in a lake. l

question 9764 are there any parts of the brain that do not contribute at all to memory?

question 9765 how has the spinal cord changed barely when it works hand in hand with the brain?

question 9766 does meningitis always involve bacteria invading the cns? i thought that was a certain kir

question 9767 why is the spinal tap said to be so painful. why is it more painful than any other puncture

question 9768 i dont understand this?

question 9769 are these important to know/remember?

question 9770 i dont fully understand how all this comes together and works?

question 9771 so is there any way people would just get a shot to infec their children with the virus so t

question 9772 can u explain this more?

question 9773 can u describe what these are?

question 9774 i am so confused on where this is located?

question 9775 why would they experiment on animals if humans and animals had differtent emotions?

question 9776 what are these exactly?

question 9777 what happens if we have too much or too little of acetylcholine?

question 9778 "how does someone become ""immune"" to the effects of caffine?"

question 9779 if the cerebral cortex is damaged will these things still take place in our body?

question 9780 color-blindness...how does this explain how the subject had a period of color blindness? v

question 9781 is this how the pinhole test is conducted? does this explain his results for that portion wh

question 9782 can you provide a few more examples of skeletal muscles that are both difficult and impc

question 9783 can you go into a little more depth about this? maybe give a few more examples?

question 9784 why do eyelashes fall off so much easier than other hairs?

question 9785 what are the major differences in gray and white matter in terms of functions?

question 9786 what is the function of the fluid in terms of functions? do people have different amounts

question 9787 whats your favorite way to remember the crainal nerves?

question 9788 what is the function of the white matter? is it located anywhere else?

question 9789 is this also how they do sleep research?

question 9790 why do they vary?

question 9791 is this why we become addicted to nicotine?

question 9792 didnt know this existed. can you explain what it is?

question 9793 why does the rem sleep phase cause erection of the penis or clitoris?

question 9794 so then what are the sleep time stage proportions for children and the elderly?

question 9795 what happens if the hypothalamus secretes too many hormones?

question 9796 definition of projection tracts. what types of information does it carry?

question 9797 how would they test this?

question 9798 what do the muscarinic receptors do?

question 9799 what is this used for in the salivary glands?

question 9800 what is a postganglionic neuron?

question 9801 what does the carotid plexus do? is it used as protection?

question 9802 and the postganglionic fiber allow the iris to contract when the lights are turned off?"

question 9803 wouldn't the accident that gage experienced cause him to possibly bleed to death?

question 9804 what are these?

question 9805 what is the significance of the reticular formation?

question 9806 why is there a autonomic and a somatic nervous system? and why are they important?

question 9807 is there a pneuemonic to remember what nerves branch from which part on the spinal col

question 9808 viral meningitis or bacterial meningitis?"

question 9809 and since i how can pharmaceutical drugs to relieve pain from this damaged nerve?"

question 9810 how would this process be affected if someone were taking an mao inhibitor? if it has go

question 9811 regain and then loss again of blood flow?"

question 9812 how can you tell if a drug is acting as an antagonist or an agonist on what it is affecting? i

question 9813 does it always develop in the same layer between the membranes or can it develop in any c

question 9814 if there were to be damage to the brain or the spinal cord would white matter or gray ma

question 9815 is this something can be prevented or slowed down with the aid of drugs that would help

question 9816 if a muscle is innervated by more than one nerve and they do not fire at the exact same t

question 9817 is this also called reciprocal innervation which is when someone is falling asleep and their

question 9818 why does this happen in infants at all?

question 9819 why are they abnormally small? is there something that contributes to this that we know

question 9820 is this an e wouldn't the opposite be wider?"

question 9821 i am extremely confused with what structures fall under white matter and what structure

question 9822 somas or dendrit somas or nuclei because in question 14 of the connect quiz it is |

question 9823 in question 14 it says that the cerebral cortex only consitutes gray matter. does this mean

question 9824 why are some people light sleepers and some people are very heavy sleepers. does that l

question 9825 does this mean there are other colors that exist on the light spectrum?

question 9826 if laterization develops with age then how can a children produce muscle movements if a

question 9827 how come you are still able to see the green line?

question 9828 does this mean that we taste things better when buds are fresher on our tongue?

question 9829 wouldnt this be a realative matter? if humans were born into an animalistic world would

question 9830 dont they usually take a lot longer then milliseconds to produce an effect?"

question 9831 does this slow down the functions of other organs at the same time?

question 9832 does the absence of blood flow to lacking areas create a sense of fatiqueu that makes workin

question 9833 does this operate in every aspect of the body?

question 9834 what causes dreams? or why do we dream?

question 9835 isnt the nervous system mainly composed of sensory stimuli that casue the body to react

question 9836 while a machine is subject to simple repairs. does this mean these brain issues are simply fi

question 9837 dont magnetic catscans show the activitly within the brain?

question 9838 toward the spinal cord would mean more like distal correct? or does it mean down the sp

question 9839 and why are they described in these terms?"

question 9840 are these important and have a function? or are they just features of the brain?

question 9841 does size have any influence on any part of the brain?

question 9842 "this is the fluid that allows the brain to "float" right? it gives an extra layer of protection"

question 9843 i don't really understand how they are guarded?

question 9844 what does it do?"

question 9845 why would this happen?

question 9846 or at least seen by the naked eye?"

question 9847 why is there this difference between the two?

question 9848 specifically do the bacteria affect the CNS in such a way as to cause such a serious malady?"

question 9849 how would such a blockage form in the first place?

question 9850 why does the cerebellum have more neurons per capita than the other portions of the brain?

question 9851 can i please see a picture of real pia mater instead of animated diagrams? this would help

question 9852 is there anything that can be done to prevent this?

question 9853 what is the pH of CSF? is it similar to water? is it thicker than blood?

question 9854 why does the brain look the way it does? why are there randomly placed gyri and sulci everywhere?

question 9855 why is gamma not a type of brain wave?

question 9856 so people's vision can get better after a serious injury?

question 9857 how do these two look different?

question 9858 so a concussion would be when your brain strikes your skull due to impact?

question 9859 are there any exceptions?

question 9860 can you give some examples?

question 9861 what is an example of a sense organ and what makes it different from other organs?

question 9862 can drugs change this? is this how pain medications work?

question 9863 what function does the encapsulated nerve ending serve. that makes it different from the

question 9864 through the process of sensory adaptation?"

question 9865 something taste different when you have a cold and cannot smell it!"

question 9866 where are those found?"

question 9867 is this about connects the spinal cord to the brain?

question 9868 what does the epithalamus do?

question 9869 why do we have dreams?

question 9870 how is someone treated for this?

question 9871 what happens if they don't form a column?

question 9872 does it help protect the brain/nerves etc?

question 9873 what is the purpose of arachnoid mater?

question 9874 what is the purpose of arachnoid mater?

question 9875 how does this relate with narcolepsy then? does the reticular formation not work?

question 9876 how does this relate with narcolepsy then? does the reticular formation not work?

question 9877 were their brains also different than modern humans brains?

question 9878 why?

question 9879 definition?

question 9880 i remember in high school talking about this guy and how important he was. how much do they

question 9881 how do they communicate with each other? by the traveling neurons?

question 9882 EEG scans are very interesting. are they the most strategic scan to find what is wrong or a

question 9883 sleep occurs in circadian cycles=24 hour cycles. what are the stages of the cycle?

question 9884 what characterizes sleep spindles?

question 9885 what waves are present during stage 2 sleep?

question 9886 in what area of the brain are these neural pathways created as babies learn to walk?

question 9887 what is the purpose of this?

question 9888 why is this function carried out in this area of the brain?

question 9889 how is it that entire parts of the brain and spinal cord can be made of entirely axons and

question 9890 why does the mesoderm give rise to the microglia only?

question 9891 how does cerebrospinal fluid create its own pressure?

question 9892 why do animals have more red nucleus than humans do?

question 9893 how fast can cerebrums get signals from each other?

question 9894 how come scientists cannot figure out why how neurological mechanisms function comp

question 9895 how has it changed over time?

question 9896 what if it doesn't develop correctly?

question 9! does that mean something serious has happened or can it be something minor?"

question 9898 why do some of them divide?

question 9899 is this the brain stem?

question 9! is it rare to survive it?"

question 9901 "are all the ""mater"" spaces just structures or do they provide some type of function?"

question 9902 what is this used for?

question 9903 how so?

question 9904 why does living in dorms increase the chances of getting meningitis?

question 9905 why would they use this term and not proximal distal?

question 9906 where is the csf getting reabsorbed?

question 9! does it mean that neurons weigh close to nothing?"

question 9! does it control anything else within the nose?"

question 9909 how many nerves are actually in the body itself?

question 9910 how can one nerve be responsible for any different actions?

question 9911 does this just come naturally?

question 9912 how do the nerves know where to go/which part of the body?

question 9913 is it important to know which specific effectors are targets?

question 9914 is this where some die off?

question 9915 can you explain this further? mainly how they have opposing reactions.

question 9916 what are the exceptions?

question 9917 what determines how long the neuron lives?

question 9918 how many times can they divide?

question 9! just most abundant in old ones?"

question 9920 ???

question 9921 do all mammals have the same parts of the brain as humans do?

question 9922 what kind of tissue makes up the brain?

question 9923 when does the nervous system reach full maturity?

question 9924 what part of the brain stimulates dreams?

question 9! do other parts of the brain work together to develop this function again?"

question 9926 "in what ""some places"" is this referring to? in the brain?"

question 9927 how often can a child or newborn will have this? can they die of this disease??

question 9928 how come freshman college students are more susceptible to this disease? is it fairly con

question 9929 where is the mesencephalon located in the brain? does it have a major role?

question 9930 is there any other senses other than touch that have this type of effect in different parts

question 9! how long on average does it take for them to get used to certain sounds? how can habituati

question 9! like the water would burn us so we dont adapt?"

question 9! what are some other examples?"

question 9934 does this not apply to our hair on our head?

question 9935 understand how do painkillers work?

question 9936 what causes sensory adaptation to actually occur and work?

question 9937 so what is happening when the brain has a delay in pain where you know something will

question 9938 can a substance still taste sour without being acidic like candies?

question 9! the fluid is still moving when a person is dizzy or are the hair cells still being stimulated?"

question 9940 so are these the cells being damaged by uv rays/sunlight or is there more to it?

question 9941 why is this group targeted and what makes them unique? i don't see a correlation.

question 9942 does it move anything like lymph where the movement is produced by muscle movement

question 9943 are there any cases where functionalities get mixed up in the brain as far as location is concerned

question 9944 so when someone has a fever that is due to the hypothalamus or a different structure?

question 9945 is this nerve related to bell's palsy?

question 9946 is there a video that can show the process of how these vesicles emerge?

question 9947 why do we have these?

question 9948 what do these look like and where can they be found?

question 9949 is there a simpler way to describe the direction of the cerebrospinal fluid through the ventricles

question 9950 does dehydration play a role? how does water help to make cerebrospinal fluid?

question 9951 how do ph levels rise which cause dizziness and fainting?

question 9952 why are these senses different?

question 9953 what will happen if it filters out too much?

question 9954 so what does it look like in a dead person?

question 9955 what are the differences then?

question 9956 so if someone is injured that on a wound regardless of the situation it would activate healing

question 9957 what happens if one nerve stops working? will it affect many things or just one?

question 9958 why do they die? what if they don't?

question 9959 why is it that someone could hear but can't smell? what causes that?

question 9960 are these two things the only way that this can be fixed/helped?

question 9961 how is it produced?

question 9962 so this can affect how someone's cardiovascular state is or the max it can get?

question 9963 what is the easiest way to remember the divisions of the nervous system?

question 9964 "how is ""strength"" measured in receptor potential or stimuli or receptors?"

question 9965 is there a disease or disorder that causes signals to be sent to the wrong part of the brain

question 9966 what do the nerve endings need to be protected from that they are wrapped in glial cells

question 9967 what component in saliva allows us to taste?

question 9968 if someone is not able to smell will they lose their sense of taste as well?

question 9969 sensory receptor is necessary to detect a stimulus?

question 9970 what about people who can't have these receptors?

question 9971 meningitis is also very prevalent on college campuses from what i have heard about it. why

question 9972 does the amount of gray and white matter in the brain or the spinal cord decrease? and if so

question 9! do some have larger areas than others?"

question 9974 not really sure what the purpose of the csf is. does it have a specific function?

question 9! and how is it released?"

question 9976 what kind of tissue are the tracts? what are they made up of nerves?

question 9977 so can something ever go wrong with a person's reticular formation?

question 9! will all of its functions be compromised or will a select few be compromised?"

question 9! but are there similar vaccines for infants?"

question 9980 does blood stay in the blood vessel? how could blood stay in the sinuses? or here means

question 9981 where is the epidural place when surgeon perform surgery ? or any other place?

question 9! or are there some that just provide support to keeping a ventricle or aqueduct open?"

question 9983 why do many consider the senses of taste and smell to go hand in hand?

question 9984 can we discuss this further in class?

question 9! that may have happened before they began symptoms of alzheimer's?"

question 9! are these two center not involved with the cortex and work independently?"

question 9987 what if the action potentials are different. will this effect the brain to understand where i

question 9988 how is this comparable to other animals?

question 9! will the brain signal a different smell? "

question 9990 is there any advantage that the gyri and sulci give to the cerebrum and cerebellum?

question 9991 why has the spinal cord changed very little while the brain has changed a lot?

question 9992 is the csf used to supply nutrients to cells like blood or keep the ion concentrations at a f

question 9! are vision would be different? so anything under 400 nm and above 700nm would result in

question 9! how do the gray and white matter differ in how they function?"

question 9995 can the help of vitamin a increase the ability to see in the dark?

question 9996 could you explain more about gray and white matter?

question 9997 do all people who get meningitis die? how do health professionals cure meningitis?

question 9998 could explain more about cerebral white matter?

question 9999 what causes a person to sleep walk? what stage does sleep walking occur in?

question 10000 since the bbs is permeable to creatinine could someone taking creatinine as a suppleme

question 10001 i had no idea men had larger brains than females. is this important?

question 10002 is white matter or gray matter usually more active?

question 10003 how is it determined which ectodermal cells separate?

question 10004 should we also consider it as part of the cerebrum?

question 10005 are they all the same all over the body?

question 1! or just any of them?"

question 10007 is this basically saying that the brain floats in the csf?

question 10008 how is doing awake brain surgery more affective with seizures vs. tumors or bleeds?

question 10009 how do psychological and physical brain issues differ?

question 10010 should we know this process?

question 10011 should we know this process?

question 10012 does meningitis infect all the layers or usually just one. is it more in the brain or spinal c

question 10013 what is the function of the brainstem?

question 10014 how does the fluid then get rid of this waste?

question 1! but how does the initial change occur?"

question 10016 the gray and white matter really mess me up. is there a way to easily distinguish them?

question 10017 i never thought about this. how many stimuli are filtered out each minute? what kind c

question 10018 how do they transmit all of this information?

question 1! or any other when the person ""goes to sleep""?"

question 10020 is this also true about primates such as monkeys?

question 1! but where might they come from?"

question 1! proximal medial lateral etc?"

question 10023 why is the brain still divided by location? has the idea been proposed to separate it by fi

question 10024 how do doctors cure this? do they cure it with basic antibodies or do they have to inject

question 1! or no?"

question 10026 if the skull's sutures aren't fully fused until we're older how is the brain protected durin

question 10027 why does this happen?

question 10028 what does cerebrospinal fluid do for the body?

question 10029 what happens if csf is not secreted?

question 10030 in what stage is someone when they are sleep walking? and what about others who are

question 10031 is this in comparison to specialized senses?

question 10032 why are they wrapped?

question 10033 why does it hold so many neurons?

question 10034 so does the hypothalamus communicate with the pituitary with neurons or by hormone

question 10035 how does the separation of cells affect the function of the neural tubes?

question 10036 why aren't we immunized for this at infancy then? i remember being vaccinated for this

question 10037 what is the difference between an fmri and a normal mri? does the fmri just specialize

question 10038 what is the function of the pia matter?

question 10039 are amputations common when infected with meningitis? i know someone who contracted

question 10040 what actually activates the hypothalamus to activate feeling of hunger? low blood sugar

question 10041 so the hypothalamus is then involved in the flight or fight response?

question 10042 do both types of barriers have these junctions?

question 10043 when someone has a stroke how come only certain things are effected eventhough blood

question 10044 does the patient with bell palsy receive medicine to decrease the swelling? why does it

question 10045 why do only half decussate? is this associated with depth perception and stereoscopic vision

question 10046 why are they mainly located in the preoptic nucleus? what is the significance?

question 10047 i used to work in a lab where we would receive csf samples. one time i got a csf sample

question 10048 i thought once you had a concussion you were more likely to have another one. does that

question 10049 in the case of ms the bbb is also permeable to antibodies. does this come from a breakdown

question 10050 answer?

question 10051 it seems that there are many parts of the brain that aid in memory. can one area of the

question 10052 how have monkeys brains evolved in comparison to humans? is it still similar?

question 10053 how wide in the brainstem?

question 10054 how does a mass of tissue develop into the brain? how does the body know where to put

question 10055 how does a mass of tissue develop into the brain? how does the body know where to put

question 10056 how are freshmen more able to get meningitis? what in a dorm can trigger this?

question 10057 how is this made?

question 10058 what is a way to remember the cranial nerves?

question 10059 do all the dural sinuses fill with blood?

question 10060 is this only because of an abundance of these problems in youth?

question 10061 has this changed over time?

question 10062 at what stage in development are all neural cells present and will then stop dividing? what

question 10063 what is so important about the insula?

question 10064 this is confusing. so the grey matter is the central part receiving and sending signals into

question 10065 so this happens within the 3 layers? how?

question 10066 is all csf linked throughout passageways or are there separate areas throughout? like a

question 10067 is all csf linked throughout passageways or are there separate areas throughout? like a

question 10068 is all csf linked throughout passageways or are there separate areas throughout? like a

question 10069 what is the density of the brain and csf on average? are they more or less dense than water

question 10070 is this why a upper neck injury is so dangerous?

question 10071 if the vestibulocochlear nerve is severed will a person still sense noise?

question 10072 are there any diseases that affect the thalamic nuclei?

question 10073 could you explain these differences?

question 10074 what does mater mean?

question 10075 both medially while one laterally rotates. can both stimulate opposite actions? which would produce the most powerful action?

question 10076 how common is meningitis?

question 10077 what is the cause?

question 10078 what evolutionary advantage did a smaller brain have?

question 10079 how does exercise contribute to the brain getting more oxygen and how important is this?

question 10080 can we discuss this in class?

question 10081 how accurate is this because it seems as if alzheimers disease is on the rise and becoming more common?

question 10082 other species have been able to attain the type of mental capabilities as humans?"

question 10083 such as what? you can get meningitis?"

question 10084 what determines that the medulla oblongata is a part of the brain and not the spinal cord?

question 10085 is this the only part of the brain that experiences nerve damage when a patient has alzheimers disease?

question 10086 would a blind or visually impaired person have a more active cerebellum in response to visual stimuli?

question 10087 is the cerebellum stimulated when playing video games such as action or fighting games?

question 10088 can we distinguish the differences in class?

question 10089 how are scientists able to determine lobe functions?

question 10090 how do these functions differ from each other?

question 10091 why did it and how much so?"

question 10092 how is this produced by the brain?

question 10093 is nicotine and acetylcholine the only things that can bind to these receptors?

question 10094 does the injury of one nerve affect the other nerves or just the functions of that nerve?

question 10095 what does the parasympathetic system do at this time? what happens when sympathetic system is activated?

question 10096 could this affect the heartbeat enough to kill a person?"

question 10097 how can caffeine bind to adenosine receptors but not inhibit it?

question 10098 how are their effects changed?"

question 10099 i though i had previously read that the circadian rhythm can adapt if there is no sunlight?

question 10100 does this mean it still plays roles in smell?"

question 10101 why is it 24 hours? what experiments were done to determine this number?

question 10102 what stage would sleep walker/talkers get caught in?

question 10103 why are these areas showing greater signs of growth?

question 10104 how does the csf get reabsorbed? and why?

question 10105 what makes it so challenging?

question 10106 why is this procedure so painful?

question 10107 how has adaption favored these things?

question 10108 do the blood vessels within the brain have something to do with headaches?

question 10109 why has the brainstem been defined in so many different ways?

question 10110 this is very interesting! has anyone studied why exactly development occurs the way it does?

question 10111 what is actually not functioning properly?"

question 10112 is this the part of the brain that causes sleep walking? why do some people sleep walk?

question 10113 are there any correct ways of studying this part of the brain?

question 10114 does the structural change of the brainstem have to do with decay?

question 10115 is a leading cause of sleep walking from sleep paralysis not functioning properly? and does it affect the brain?

question 10116 stimulate skeletal muscles in what sense?

question 10117 in fact they experience a lot of sensations."

question 10118 what's the reason for having bare dendrites for these receptors?

question 10119 what is the purpose for taste buds on the pharynx and epiglottis?

question 10120 cerebrum and cerebellum?"

question 10121 are there instances when things go in that shouldn't?"

question 10122 has there ever been a case where the aqueous humor is reabsorbed faster than it is secreted?

question 10123 "is this the equivalent of being deemed a "vegetable"? complete lack of brain waves?"

question 10124 can it still hit against the skull causing a concussion?"

question 10125 is this the same place they give an epidural?

question 10126 how do you measure a high glycine concentration?

question 10127 should we know a lot about the reticular formation?

question 10128 are these damaged in deaf people?

question 10129 is it important to memorize the order of the cranial nerves? or the locations?

question 10130 did they think it was just there and did nothing?

question 10131 is it possible for one's brain to mix this up and thinks that it's a taste signal when it's really a smell signal?"

question 10132 so then is this your senses?"

question 10133 what causes you to lose your hearing?

question 10134 where is this located in the brain?

question 10135 which part of the body is most sensitive and which is less sensitive?

question 10136 what are the differences between white and gray matter?"

question 10137 how long will it take for a nerve to respond?"

question 10138 are chimp brains identical in structure and function? what is the major difference between human and chimp brains?"

question 10139 can you go over different MRI images of the brain that show the basal nuclei or other parts of the brain?"

question 10140 what are the major differences between the matter in the brain and the spinal cord?"

question 10141 which receptor is most important?"

question 10142 what happens to you?"

question 10143 can it repair itself?"

question 10144 is this the same extension measurement in both adults and children?"

question 10145 is damage to this structure fatal?"

question 10146 why do they have such a dynamic effect on the conscious body?"

question 10147 can these stages be described in detail?"

question 10148 does this disorder have a cure or just treatment? my friend had Bell's palsy and is now back to normal but still has a well-functioning cerebrum and cerebellum?"

question 10149 is this correct?"

question 10150 can you bruise your meninges?"

question 10151 because all the nerve fibers pass through the medulla oblongata would injury to this structure be fatal?"

question 10152 I know a problem some people have is an enlarged pituitary gland. if someone has an enlarged pituitary gland, does that affect the brain?"

question 10153 is it really true that larger brain = smarter?"

question 10154 which meninge is more important or they are the same?"

question 10155 why are there so many directional terms???"

question 10156 what else does it do?"

question 10157 what specifically does this do?"

question 10158 what is this? not just what parts it is made up of." videos and descriptions?"

question 10159 this is very interesting to me. is there more information that I can find on this?"

question 10160 how does meningitis affect the meninges?"

question 10161 can there really be any damage done to the eye or nerve muscles if you rub your eye too hard?"

question 10162 but I was wondering if let's say you walk into a room with the intention of doing something, but you get distracted and you don't do it, does that affect the brain?"

question 10163 what does lack of sleep do to the brain itself?"

question 10164 are these layers thick or thin?"

question 10165 how does a migraine associated with the cranial nerves?"

question 10168 what happens if the medulla is injured?

question 10169 what about the other 30%?

question 10170 peripheral somatic and visceral out of place?"

question 10171 "why do some people have ""photographic"" memories?"

question 10172 is there any theory about why the brain is divided? why can't the brain function as one

question 10173 what does the chem therapy do exactly?"

question 10174 does myelination slow down after late adolescence or stop?

question 10175 why are they considered two separate organs? why isn't the spinal cord just considered part

question 10176 are sclerosis and tay-sachs disease genetic disorders?

question 10177 are there any known genetic deficiencies in which the layers of the brain develop in a di

question 10178 there are two kinds right? viral and bacterial?

question 10179 would this include breathing and blinking?

question 10180 if the cerebellum does that give the individual better tactile senses than average?"

question 10181 how did theorists develop 4 distinct stages? aren't there areas between stages that con

question 10182 how is meningitis/ other meninge disorders treated?

question 10183 can it repair how long would it take?"

question 10184 why are there so many taste buds in the back rather than equally spread out on the tongue

question 10185 would they lose this sense of taste or just not recognize it if they started to eat meat again?

question 10186 more examples?

question 10187 why is loudness expressed in decibels?

question 10188 is this important to know?

question 10189 is sodium the only thing that leaks into the cell ?

question 10190 can inhibition of this nerve relieve the pain?

question 10191 is it true that your body is constantly producing tears?

question 10192 does having a stroke relate to this?

question 10193 what causes stimulation?

question 10194 if one of these muscles was to become detached would it heal its self ?

question 10195 why does it take longer to transmit the nerve signals?

question 10196 is the eye considered an organ?

question 10197 why is there a difference?

question 10198 can this process be reversed?

question 10199 is this the part that opens and closes the pupil?

question 10200 how are they able to restore levels?"

question 10201 are there signs that a baby can have spina bifida in the womb?

question 10202 why is spina bifida cystica in the lumbar region?

question 10203 if melanin can give the eyes such colors as hazel or blue why can't it give the skin these s

question 10204 how exactly do glasses or contact lenses correct vision ?

question 10205 so how would the use of medical marijuana help this?

question 10206 what are some of the key points to remember from this section?

question 10207 don't the hairs in the ear respond to the vibrations ?

question 10208 what causes the loss of the ability to hear certain pitches ?

question 10209 why are they rare?

question 10210 what is something that can create a sound greater than 90 decibels?

question 10211 what happens if water gets past this? an ear infection

question 10212 what are some of the key things to remember from this section?

question 10213 why is meningitis more common among children between 3 months and 3 years old?

question 10214 where is where most ear infections occur right?

question 10215 how would it do that?
question 10216 it shows how but what velocity and how is it repaired or healed?"
question 10217 so taste is physiological too ?
question 10218 can this destruction be repaired?
question 10219 why is that?
question 10220 what are some of the important things to remember from this section?
question 10221 are they located all over the body or primarily in one particular part ?
question 10222 than in adults?"
question 10223 what if it feels the exact same?
question 10224 what are some key points to remember from this section?
question 10225 i never knew about this. what form can these 'bacteria' and 'viruses' come in?
question 10226 can this lead to death or mental impairment? "
question 10227 are they saying the brain wouldn't be working as quickly and then or that it is hardly working
question 10228 could this be the reason why sometimes you jump as compared to other times where you walk
question 10229 this is interesting to know. so is there no exact answer as to which way is the same for left
question 10230 why is the brain divided like this?
question 10231 is the brainstem in more control of the body than the cerebrum?
question 10232 why is that?"
question 10233 how death could be related to that fluid?
question 10234 what thing is responsible for any chemical change in the csf?
question 10235 is it done to see the brain function only? or is there any other purposes for the mri?
question 10236 this seems interesting. where can i find more information about this?
question 10237 where can i find more information about this?
question 10238 where can i find more information about this?
question 10239 where can i find more information about this?
question 10240 can you give more information about this?
question 10241 where can i find more information about this?
question 10242 why is this?
question 10243 what are the major things to remember about each of these?
question 10244 why exactly does this happen?
question 10245 what is this exactly?"
question 10246 can you show a picture of the caudal and rostral parts of the brain? it would be easier to
question 10247 at what age are all of these nerves fully developed?
question 10248 this is really interesting. why is this true?
question 10249 why has the brain changed so much yet the spinal cord has not?
question 10250 is this important to know?
question 10251 are these parts of the brain the most important? do they special in the general function
question 10252 does it affect all three of them or only one?"
question 10253 what is the difference between white and gray matter? what would happen if the brain
question 10254 is the brain one of the first things to develop in the embryo?
question 10255 what are the functions of csf?
question 10256 which is the most protective?
question 10257 this is confusing to me. what does it mean by becomes just one adult structure?
question 10258 what makes this nerve so different from the others that it has the most extensive distribution
question 10259 ventricles are areas in the brain that contains fluid?
question 10260 why is it that the spinal cord has changed so very little?
question 10261 could we also assume then that neanderthal people performed movement more robotically

question 10262 why do we use the same terms to explain different reference points to the brain?

question 10263 is there any reason or logic behind how the cranial nerves are numbered?

question 10264 there are so many things happening and divisions occurring in such a short amount of time

question 10265 can you explain more in class reticular formation and its importance?

question 10266 what is the molecular formula for CSF and what is its consistency compared to water?

question 10267 what about the olfactory nerve? is that nerve an exception also?

question 10268 or are all these parts involved due to the complexity of these functions?"

question 10269 why is the cranial dura mater only attached to bone in certain places?

question 10270 isn't there a difference between Bell's palsy and cranial nerve seven complications? do

question 10271 pregnancy ect..."

question 10272 in an actual brain are these colors relevant?

question 10273 does adenosine have any effect on orexins?

question 10274 is this gastrulation?

question 10275 so are ATP and adenosine considered neurotransmitters?

question 10276 why less in women than men? is this simply because women are smaller?

question 10277 do these layers originate from the same precursor cells?

question 10278 why does this particular area have so many neurons?

question 10279 why can't we find meninges covering other parts of our body?

question 10280 can this fluid be infected?

question 10281 is it white matter because of all the myelin around the axons? forming a white color..

question 10282 what happens to this arrangement during a concussion?

question 10283 in what way have they changed?

question 10284 how does this happen? do we have ways of preventing this?

question 10285 what is the treatment for meningitis?

question 10286 why is it formed in the subarachnoid space? what's special about this particular area?

question 10287 which functions enter and leave by means of cranial nerves?

question 10288 (short term)"

question 10289 so is brain surgery one of the most dangerous surgeries?

question 10290 so does it mean it can signal to other nerves in the body?

question 10291 why is it more common on infants? is it because their immune system is not as developed?

question 10292 what does the word medulla oblongata mean?

question 10293 if it is most serious in infants and children then how serious is it for an adult?

question 10294 so what way are we learning it? including the diencephalon or not?

question 10295 when it seems as though we perform a multitude of tasks without even thinking about them

question 10296 would the experiment we did in lab answer this question?

question 10297 does this have to do with tactile and lamellated receptors?

question 10298 what is the purpose?

question 10299 can these receptors be unencapsulated?

question 10300 are these the cranial nerves we went over in the previous chapter?

question 10301 can you explain this more?

question 10302 how light is too light before they become lamellated?

question 10303 why is the occurrence of this so high at this age?

question 10304 why is this taste bud usually left out of the group?

question 10305 so my sister has diabetes is this the reason why she had to get her leg cut off? or no

question 10306 "can someone get used to hearing this (unencapsulated) or will it always be ""shocking?"

question 10307 is this what happens with baby shaking syndrome?

question 10308 can you give me an example or show me what it looks like? also more examples of its function

question 10309 is their only meninges in the brain or are they in other parts of the body? is there something else?

question 10310 how?

question 10311 can you give me another view of this?

question 10312 so you grow new cells like every week?

question 10313 so you grow new cells like every week?

question 10314 can this ever deteriorate?

question 10315 what is this?

question 10316 where is this?

question 10317 where is this?

question 10318 where is this?

question 10319 where is this?

question 10320 where is this?

question 10321 where is this?

question 10322 where is this?

question 10323 where is this?

question 10324 where is this?

question 10325 where is this?

question 10326 where is this?

question 10327 where is this?

question 10328 where is this?

question 10329 where is this?

question 10330 where is this?

question 10331 is this like suspension?

question 10332 are all of these parts important and are we going to have to know all of them? out of them?

question 10333 do certain parts depend on certain interactions?

question 10334 is there any other cases that have happened like this? can you give me more information?

question 10335 why is it the most common?

question 10336 how do they find this out?

question 10337 very interesting fact?

question 10338 such as the one in those who have alzheimers?"

question 10339 when you are stressed is the trigeminal nerve affected?

question 10340 what does that do?

question 10341 very interesting are there any more examples?

question 10342 is there any way to cure it or replace it?"

question 10343 could you explain more?

question 10344 why are they called this?

question 10345 do these portions start off separate or do they begin as one and separate during growth?

question 10346 so will our sleep and circadian rhythms be impaired?"

question 10347 has medicine improved in such ways that today it is able to fix it and the individual can live?

question 10348 which is correct?

question 10349 ?

question 10350 ?

question 10351 can any of the special senses have a reflex? our heads often jerk away from unpleasant sounds?

question 10352 very interesting! where can i get more information?

question 10353 is this the location where meningitis forms?

question 10354 when we are able to recall a smell or taste from the past does that memory go through the olfactory bulb?

question 10355 later? is there an approximate age?

question 10356 how do they determine what a brain weighs when inside of a person?

question 10357 how much does it make up of a child's weight?

question 10358 is there a reason that more oxygen is consumed?

question 10359 how is someone who works third shift affected by this?

question 10360 do diet pills target the hypothalamus to reduce hunger?

question 10361 is there a therapy or medication?"

question 10362 lack of bloodflow?"

question 10363 is this the area affected when someone gets meningitis?

question 10364 can these nerves be removed without consequence to overall wellbeing apart from loss of sensation?"

question 10365 at what point or after how much exposure can the brain tell the difference between the types of muscle?"

question 10366 does this mean that all the types of muscular tissue help with movement?"

question 10367 vitamin d might help since it helps with the strength of the bones?"

question 10368 what can cause a woman to get hernia?

question 10369 does this mean that the red color indicates the level of oxygen?

question 10370 how is the purified botulinum toxin different than the normal botulin toxin? how come it doesn't cause paralysis?"

question 10371 does the voltage of the intracellular side ever change?"

question 10372 does rigor mortis eventually disappear because the cells start decaying?"

question 10373 what are modern day dry cells?"

question 10374 why not come up with new terms for the human brain?"

question 10375 perhaps? just curious... how does alpha wave activity relate to consciousness?"

question 10376 does this mean that when we read something and understand it is because of our immediate response?"

question 10377 so technically one can memorize an entire text book and won't forget?"

question 10378 does this affect younger people or is this something older ones get? "

question 10379 what happens to us when we sleep is fascinating. i'm interested in knowing why we sleep?"

question 10380 the thalamus is this in part of our earlier or ancient brain? this will be helpful in the next question?"

question 10381 this must be the first nerve that moves the body or gets it to respond to an incoming message?"

question 10382 i can't seem to identify these through the spinal cord to the brain stem. i have difficulty in understanding the pathways?"

question 10383 why is this?"

question 10384 how was the embryonic neural development studied?"

question 10385 is this why trigeminal neuralgia can cause so much facial pain including when chewing because of the trigeminal ganglion?"

question 10386 is this how brain damage or death is determined when people are put on life support and they die?"

question 10387 this is interesting are there current studies?"

question 10388 how does this work?"

question 10389 would sensory signals involved in reflexes be an example of signals that don't all go to the brain?"

question 10390 "when someone has ""perfect pitch"" what does that mean physiologically?"

question 10391 what are the differences?"

question 10392 there is an even pain sensitivity to light. why is there such a sensitivity to light if the cornea is the only part of the eye that is sensitive to light?"

question 10393 what is the purpose of having two types of nociceptors?"

question 10394 can you go over this?"

question 10395 can you go over this?"

question 10396 why?"

question 10397 what is it that makes some people have a higher tolerance of pain than others?"

question 10398 what causes different people to have different sleep needs....why can one person function on less sleep than another?"

question 10399 what causes one person to have a better memory than another?"

question 10400 what causes one person to be more emotional than another? why do some people exhibit more emotional behavior?"

question 10401 what causes one person to have a stronger sex drive than another?"

question 10402 it seems that we all have the same features for taste.....what makes us have different tastes?"

question 10403 what causes one person to get car sick and another person not or why can one person r

question 10404 is dyslexia a defect in the eye like being nearsided or far sided or is it the cause of some

question 10405 what is the physiology behind red green color blindness and blue yellow color blindness

question 10406 when a person has a permamnant hearing loss from extended exposure to loud or repe

question 10407 how is this true?"

question 10408 very interesting to see. i want to believe that they are doing everything they can to develop

question 10409 but what did the world do before this?"

question 10410 this has nothing to do with human anatomy?

question 10411 "what are the ""natural occuring elements""?"

question 10412 how do we know this revealance?

question 10413 ok. very new and interesting?

question 10414 opposites attract? that seems silly for this type of material; ions..

question 10415 what chemicals? i am confused?

question 10416 hhow is this possible?

question 10417 what is the ph scale?

question 10418 at the surface of the cell?

question 10419 hydrophilic substance?

question 10420 waht do hormones and neurotransmitters have in common?

question 10421 waht about calcium blockers helps or impairs?

question 10422 where did we see this?

question 10423 incomplete dominance?

question 10424 will her children be blind?

question 10425 why?

question 10426 what are fibroblasts?

question 10427 gelatinous to rubbery what?

question 10428 where is this found?

question 10429 "how do we know the ""colors""?"

question 10430 why not on the palms and soles?

question 10431 why these names?

question 10432 i thought baldness came from dead hair?

question 10433 why have we adapted that long nails is cool?

question 10434 i have heard of stem cells that are bad recently in the world news? what does that mea

question 10435 how is that possible? what is the system that does this?

question 10436 aren't people still doing this? and their still alive?

question 10437 how does the blood form? or where does it originate and continue to flow through and

question 10438 is gray's anatomy a real thing? does the show portray actual meaningful truth ?

question 10439 why do the feet have so many bones?

question 10440 the ankles have a lot of weight to carry. how is this completely possible? besides that gc

question 10441 how are they just tissue yet so strong in carrying all that weight?

question 10442 very cool. fulcrum is a joint?

question 10443 is there an easier way to remeber the levers and their functions?

question 10444 is there an easier way to remeber the levers and their functions?

question 10445 is there an easier way to remeber the levers and their functions?

question 10446 what is the 5 at the end of fascices to stand for?

question 10447 how does this happen?

question 10448 how does a fan shaped end begin? convergent?

question 10449 what is the difference of these?

question 10450 does it have a reference to intervention for real?
question 10451 wouldn't that affect it in a negative way?
question 10452 "how does it ""bind""?"
question 10453 odd? i dont understand?
question 10454 this excersize in lab confused me?
question 10455 who is this guy?
question 10456 ?
question 10457 how does this occur?
question 10458 what is it?
question 10459 how do you cure this?
question 10460 what is this?
question 10461 ?
question 10462 ?
question 10463 how did this happen?
question 10464 why is it a hypo?
question 10465 how do these differ?
question 10466 why not?
question 10467 ?
question 10468 what turns?
question 10469 how do we know this?
question 10470 how do the blood vessels get observed?
question 10471 why is this? any specific reason?
question 10472 what kinds are filtered out?"
question 10473 unencapsulated or encapsulated?"
question 10474 what do you mean mediated?
question 10475 if so why was it added to the list?"
question 10476 how fast do they get replaced then?"
question 10477 how is does the sensory receptor act as a transducer?
question 10478 what is the big difference between encapsulated and unencapsulated?
question 10479 what is the big difference between encapsulated and unencapsulated?
question 10480 what is the big difference between encapsulated and unencapsulated?
question 10481 what is the big difference between encapsulated and unencapsulated?
question 10482 what is the big difference between encapsulated and unencapsulated?
question 10483 what is the big difference between encapsulated and unencapsulated?
question 10484 what is the big difference between encapsulated and unencapsulated?
question 10485 what would happen if what would happen if the receptors become more sensitive than
question 10486 what is the difference between this tactile(merkel 2) and the tactile(meissner 4)?
question 10487 why do different parts of the tongue taste different tastes?
question 10488 can you explain why exactly should the patient be conscious?
question 10489 what happens to someone when sensory signals don't go to the brain?
question 10490 but how would it work with other senses?"
question 10491 from taste and how is it possible are they others affected in any way?"
question 10492 does this have a relation to those that are blind or deaf?
question 10493 but why is it so important does this make?"
question 10494 dealing with taste and smell what specifically plays the role in as to why people like the
question 10495 what are some sensory receptors that aren't simple?
question 10496 where else could they go? or is it that they just don't make it to the brain?"

question 10497 "what happens?"

question 10498 how do nociceptors play in the role of headaches... how do they form headaches?

question 10499 "if i touch a thumb do they feel the same pain that i would or could they tolerate it more/less?"

question 10500 can other radiation harm the eye?

question 10501 can you explain what happens in macular edema?

question 10502 is there anything that can be done about this?

question 10503 is this why when you are sick things don't taste right?

question 10504 what is the functional reason for the shape of the outer ear?

question 10505 how do nerve signals monitor our blood pH?

question 10506 is there a reason for this crossing?

question 10507 is that all that leprosy really is?

question 10508 what is the connection between the meninges and headaches?

question 10509 why is this the case?

question 10510 how can i get more information about this and more purpose that sensory receptors serve?

question 10511 can i get a flow chart or more of an example for this happening?

question 10512 are there really different areas of the tongue that you can taste different taste sensations?

question 10513 how loud can sounds be before you lose your hearing? how far into your ear can you go?

question 10514 "is this a vestibular system? how does this work with this idea?"

question 10515 what effect does this have on sensory adaptation or on unencapsulated nerves? does this relate to pain?

question 10516 so do pain-relievers block these receptors? why are there differing levels of pain killers? (opioids)

question 10517 do these get taken off like epidermal cells do? do high degrees of temperature or low degrees of temperature affect them?

question 10518 "would this be working on the glossopharyngeal nerve?"

question 10519 "would this be working on the glossopharyngeal nerve?"

question 10520 what's the difference?

question 10521 what's the difference between steroid hormones and these?

question 10522 is this considered an evolutionary adaptation? not necessarily on the back but were the receptors there?

question 10523 what is a good way to tell the arachnoid mater and the space apart from each other?

question 10524 i used to regularly get pinched nerves when i was a child. what would cause that?

question 10525 why do infants and very young children have foliate papillae? what is the purpose?

question 10526 is it ever possible to have different structures in the brain switched around or in the wiring?

question 10527 what are cases in which this would happen? what prolongs it?

question 10528 if not. where do they go?

question 10529 in what situations would these be released?

question 10530 "should it be less sensitive???"

question 10531 why do people feel different when kissing on the lip and tongue? do receptors play a role?

question 10532 classical conditioning?

question 10533 why no pain receptor in brain or liver? is there important meaning in function or reason?

question 10534 what are these effects?

question 10535 are there ways to stunt this process?

question 10536 "how can we assume that this is how it actually works? what proof is there to back it up?"

question 10537 what part of the body has the 7 cm diameter single sensory neuron? my guess is that it's the vagus nerve.

question 10538 how can one side of the neck be liver and gallbladder and the other be lung and diaphragm?

question 10539 do women who are pregnant overdose on salt due to this craving? is there a statistic for this?

question 10540 sour and bitter hot sauce. sour is sweet bitter or umami but it doesn't have a new taste sensation.

question 10541 then how come when mommy vacuums it gets so loud?!

question 10542 is taste map true or not? ta told us that it is not. which is contradict here?

question 10543 is it a PNS or CNS?

question 10544 this is because we have more or less nerves in this area?

question 10545 what is the intense or loud noise actually hurting or damaging?

question 10546 is there a time where this process won't or can't work?

question 10547 is this like a synapse?

question 10548 how do hormones differ between races and ethnic origin? is there an environmental impact?

question 10549 do people born with no sex organs or both sex organs have an issue with the hormone?

question 10550 is it derived from the good type or cholesterol or the bad type? how are the levels in a person?

question 10551 is a steroid used by athletes the same thing?

question 10552 what makes all of these glands?"

question 10553 what is a hormonal imbalance? what causes it?

question 10554 how is graves disease caused by this hormone?

question 10555 will the other pick up the slack since they share some similar characteristics?"

question 10556 what type: energized etc.?"

question 10557 however the source may be misinterpreted? can that happen? "

question 10558 are these structures similar in appearance to those in the cerebellum?

question 10559 so this is why we have so much more sensation and perception than other areas? why a person?

question 10560 are there differences between the meninges in the brain and those in the spinal cord?

question 10561 is this considered its main function then?

question 10562 are there any instances in which sensory adaptation is inhibited?

question 10563 can the glaucoma test (that air puff in your eye) detect it early?

question 10564 where are each of these areas located within the cerebrum?

question 10565 do they die?"

question 10566 does this mean that hormones switch roles once it has completed its initial role?

question 10567 where else do they go when they don't arrive at the brain?

question 10568 what happens to hormone transport if you are severely dehydrated?

question 10569 how do they look the same or different?

question 10570 because it the response to the stimulus will be enhanced anyway. can you explain this more?

question 10571 how can we interpret the stimulus if it doesn't go to the portion of the brain that helps interpret?

question 10572 does this receptor respond to rapid weight gain by sending signals to make the body produce more?

question 10573 i once heard of a case in which a young girl could not feel pain; can a healthy child be born like that?

question 10574 does this apply to goosebumps too?

question 10575 didn't we learn in lab that this is not true?

question 10576 i'm confused as to how the texture of foods have anything to do with the taste of it. can you explain?

question 10577 how is it transmitted through solids? can you give an example of this?

question 10578 well isn't this because of the functions needed for survival based on whether the animal is in a dangerous situation?

question 10579 but are different layers for example in the skin more receptive to certain senses?"

question 10580 "are we able to ""trick"" our senses in such a way as to confuse the brain as to what type of stimulus it is?"

question 10581 why are nociceptors abundant in mucous membranes?

question 10582 what would an example of a paracrine be and what is their particular function ?

question 10583 do other receptors increase sensitivity on the skin or do we lose that sensitivity?"

question 10584 is this to keep up with the surge of hormone production during pregnancy?

question 10585 "what is known of the ""little-known function""?"

question 10586 it is for women (love hormone for their partner and or/infant) and adh for blood volume?

question 10587 and if so what are the effects on the body? "

question 10588 when we eat do we actually take in the gh which then in turn has effects in our system?"

question 10589 could you give me another example?"

question 10590 "what is meant by ""electrical"" means of communication?"

question 10592 would this part of the brain be larger in earlier humans since it regulates primitive functions

question 10592 is there an image or slide of this?

question 10593 is this why children who are premature do not grow as large as babies that have developed

question 10594 what are the four principal avenues of communication from cell to cell?

question 10595 what is the difference between endocrine and exocrine glands?

question 10596 what do we need to know about hormone nomenclature?

question 10597 which hypothalamic hormones should we know?

question 10598 which hypothalamic hormones should we know?

question 10599 what inhibits and controls the secretion of the pituitary gland?

question 10600 why is the feedback from a target organ not always inhibitory?

question 10601 "more information on the "labeled line code"?"

question 10602 monoamine and peptide hormones?"

question 10603 what occurs in the lumen of monoamines?

question 10604 what is the role of estrogen and progesterone as hormones?

question 10605 would examples of this be estrogen and testosterone or is it a different type of hormone?

question 10606 what are examples of the effects these hormones have on the body?

question 10607 how does it also inhibit a growth hormone?"

question 10608 does this have to do with menstration or is that separate?

question 10609 for instance to shrink glands when someone has mono?"

question 10610 what kind of hormones are secreted by these organs?

question 10611 very interesting that certain receptors block others from firing. what would be the hierarchy?

question 10612 how are the filiform papillae triggered and what is being measured in the brain to detect taste?

question 10613 is our body attempting to become better at sensing danger? what is the reason behind this?

question 10614 is there a video display of this anywhere?

question 10615 are these used more often for cell to cell communication than other methods?

question 10616 how common are disorders with these hormones?

question 10617 is growth hormone something people often take from an outside source and why do they take it?

question 10618 how were they given this name?

question 10619 how were they given this name?

question 10620 what frequencies are used in pet training devices such as collars or whistles which are not whistles?

question 10621 is a unibrow dominant or recessive?

question 10622 i don't really understand the difference between these two things. can i have more info?

question 10623 what would be an example of hormone release may follow for days after the stimulus that triggers it?

question 10624 is there any chance then that a hormone could go to a different place than it's supposed to?

question 10625 why does it grow 50% larger during pregnancy?

question 10626 how does the brainstem decide which sensations are important and which need to be filtered out?

question 10627 what are the other parts of the posterior lobe?

question 10628 endocrine helps with metabolism..?

question 10629 is this due to the large increase of hormones or is it increased to produce more hormones?

question 10630 is this where the 'fight-or-flight' response comes from?

question 10631 why is it when your nose is stuffed up or you plug your nose that you have a harder time breathing?

question 10632 why?

question 10633 ?

question 10634 ?

question 10635 ?

question 10636 what's the difference between the aqueous humor and the vitreous humor?

question 10637 can you have complete color blindness where you can't see color at all?

question 10638 ??

question 10639 what are examples of sensory cells besides the neuron?

question 10640 where else do they go besides the brain?

question 10641 is there some sort of disease or diagnosis if the sensory signals are not filtered out?

question 10642 is this specific to certain senses?

question 10643 what is it called when people can't feel pain?

question 10644 any reason for the root of this to be so closely related to that of a spider?"

question 10645 how often does this happen?

question 10646 how does it distinguish which way to send the signal? do they ever cross?

question 10647 why is this more prominent in college students?

question 10648 so the brain is just hanging out? that's a strange thought

question 10649 how would you rate intensity on a scale? wouldn't this be entirely subjective?

question 10650 do we need to know this?

question 10651 are other nerves or cells myelinated besides the axon to a neuron?

question 10652 could large amounts of this in a diabetic person be dangerous?

question 10653 is this as important as the sympathetic and parasympathetic systems?

question 10654 what good does the breakdown of each chemical do for us at this level of anatomy class

question 10655 how would you know which hormone is active if you can't test its receptor site?

question 10656 i thought fsh was only present when you are pregnant?

question 10657 do morbidly obese people lack the hormones tsh and acth?

question 10658 do you think it disrupts fertility/mentrual rythem and ovulation because it signals to th

question 10659 what else would contribute to this change in body makeup?

question 10660 how much heat exactly? and what is the heat measured in?

question 10661 is this the tissue that composes the heart valves as well??

question 10662 what type of secretions release hormones in the bloodstream?

question 10663 how fast do these stem cells deteriorate?

question 10664 how many layers of the skin does this type of tissue death effects?

question 10665 are there any bones in which there is more spongy bone then compact bone?

question 10666 how did the guy eat?

question 10667 why do the muscles insert on these bones?

question 10668 is this also the case for animals? is it also one-quarter of their height?

question 10669 do the sutures close as we get older?

question 10670 does not fully ossified mean that the epiphysial plates arent fully attached yet?

question 10671 does this mean they are encapsulated?

question 10672 why wouldn't it be advantageous for all nerve endings to be encapsulated?

question 10673 can you explain this in lecture? this is confusing to me.

question 10674 wouldn't it be more energy efficient to have all taste buds detect all tastes rather than havir

question 10675 "why did they decide to use the word ""umami"" and not just savory?"

question 10676 how does the body know whether the signal is being sent from the nervous system or tl

question 10677 why is it that when someone has a clogged up nose from a cold that they can't taste any

question 10678 so what happens with a person who cant feel pain?

question 10679 what if it isnt strong enough?

question 10680 what do these fibers do?

question 10681 is there such thing as feeling too much pain? overstimulation of pain sensation..

question 10682 yet you can just strongest in one?"

question 10683 or are they just more responsive during ovulation?"

question 10684 why do pregnant women hate the smell of cooking meat when they are pregnant?

question 10686 where is the water trapped?"

question 10687 since it does not directly provide nutrients to the fetus?"

question 10687 could this trait be used in fertility treatments to identify the time of ovulation or are the

question 10688 can we synthesize somatotropin in labs and transfer it safely into one's body to stimulate

question 10689 does this stimulate hair growth and not skin color?"

question 10690 could you please be more specific about this point???

question 10691 is there a way to speed up this cell process to speed up effects?

question 10692 ??go over more to clarify things

question 10693 what is meant by chemical classes?

question 10694 is there a reason why the nervous system can't do what the endocrine system does but

question 10695 does this mean that testosterone is constantly being cycled through the body in some way?

question 10696 what other structures regulate the endocrine system?

question 10697 is it possible that hormones will reach a cell closer in proximity along the blood stream

question 10698 is it possible to take artificial hormones to increase metabolism?

question 10699 what causes otosclerosis and how can it be prevented?

question 10700 is this why smell supposedly has the strongest connection to memory out of all the others?

question 10701 what makes some people have better equilibrium than others?

question 10702 where do they go?

question 10703 why?

question 10704 why doesn't the optic disc contain receptor cells?

question 10705 why is that? is it because of adaptation?

question 10706 so these take more pressure to stimulate? is it because of the concentric layers of fibroblasts?

question 10707 what happens to them after they die?

question 10708 what is the latin translation of transduction?

question 10709 really interesting--is this the function of the reticular formation?

question 10710 this is a little bit confusing to me. can you explain more?

question 10711 did we learn about this yet?

question 10712 are these the parts in the ear?

question 10713 but i do know very little information about chemoreceptors? where could i locate more information?

question 10714 are these important for the neurology take home assignment?

question 10715 if these receptors are damaged how can doctors repair them?

question 10716 when you burn your tongue are the damaged taste buds replaced or what happens?

question 10717 has the tongue evolved over time or stayed the same?

question 10718 why does a patient remain awake during brain surgery?

question 10719 could you explain a little further?

question 10720 can you explain this some more?

question 10721 how long does it normally take for a person to adapt or ignore certain noise stimuli?

question 10722 is this the same thing as what athletes use?

question 10723 could you explain further?

question 10724 "if a person's medulla oblongata is "fractured" are they automatically dead? and is this true?"

question 10725 could it be possible for the olfactory hairs to stop working?

question 10726 as a person ages does their equilibrium increase and decrease? what causes a person to lose it?

question 10727 interesting that men are more likely to become color blind than women. why is that?

question 10728 are some portions of the latissimus dorsi muscle thicker than others?

question 10729 how come the muscles of the lower leg are so small?

question 10730 so on x-rays the epiphyseal plates will appear less prominent?

question 10731 so in your story about the broken hip and the girl drinking the beer....why would the ph

question 10732 why would diabetes mellitus have an effect on osteoporosis?

question 10733 does this mean that if someone lacks collagen (through their diet?) that they are more

question 10734 what acts to make the action potential go off quicker?"

question 10735 like holding a weight for a long time?

question 10736 norepinephrine is released from the hypothalamus or the pituitary?

question 10737 does this include the heart?

question 10738 sizing?

question 10739 hormones?

question 10740 which function is more common?

question 10741 what would happen if this was reversed?

question 10742 how is this filtering determined?

question 10743 what if you have a fever?

question 10744 and tears? why is it that they say they are crying but tears don't roll out of their eyes. is it that

question 10745 why do they fire and what happens when they do?

question 10746 can you give more examples of each?

question 10747 could you explain this a little more?

question 10748 how do they know this?

question 10749 what is the neural plate?

question 10750 are the arteries and veins only on the outside of the cerebrum? are there any that go w

question 10751 can you explain what the difference between encapsulated and unencapsulated nerve c

question 10752 and a foreign object touching our hair?"

question 10753 is the shunt a permanent thing? or is it removed after everything is all cleared up?

question 10754 why do we not feel when people are touching our hair? shouldn't this be detected in th

question 10755 so does that or are there lamellated corpuscles located in these areas as well?"

question 10756 "is the myelin what makes the white matter ""white""?"

question 10757 why do some people enjoy the feeling of pain if their receptors are reacting in the same

question 10758 what is this?

question 10759 are the side effects similar to what happens when a stroke occurs?

question 10760 would this be both the nociceptors and thermoreceptors or just nociceptors?

question 10761 is this the reason we can tell the consistency of foods? is this also a reason to why certa

question 10762 how are they filtered out?

question 10763 does this happen in a lot of places in the body?

question 10764 why are they mainly located here? is there a specific purpose for this?

question 10765 are the certain type of receptors located throughout the body or in specific areas?

question 10766 can dogs and other mammals hear pitches below this?

question 10767 is the only function for cushioning? or is there other functions?

question 10768 but to me it seems that you would be able to adapt to certain types of light touch or deep p

question 10769 why is medical marijuana prescribed for this? is it just for pain? what is the reason behi

question 10770 is it that their nociceptors have adapted over time or are some born with this higher thresh

question 10771 what happens when neurotransmitters aren't released?

question 10772 are you burn can you burn them to the point where you won't be able to taste again?"

question 10773 are these called thermoreceptors? is there one for hot and cold?

question 10774 is it the sensory neuron that does this? also what part of the neuron reaches out to tran

question 10775 how does the body know where to send each signal? are they different types of neuron

question 10776 but what do patients have to stay awake? why do patients have to stay awake when they ne

question 10777 what is the effect when the receptor potential is not strong enough? does it just not fire

question 10778 if i'm interpreting this right?"

question 10779 is it possible for the something to go wrong where these encapsulated nerve fibers are

question 10780 how are the anterior pituitary and posterior pituitary different?

question 10781 can motor receptors do this too?

question 10782 by any chance too much of these hormones are released? if so then what happens?

question 10783 how are they stimulated?

question 10784 what causes adrenaline to be released?

question 10785 are nociceptors absent in people who don't feel pain?

question 10786 give an example of this?"

question 10787 like a synapse?

question 10788 what controls this?

question 10789 is this bad?

question 10790 do certain types of men scented a certain scent? like type a personality have a more appe

question 10791 what are the independent origins?

question 10792 how would this be significant?

question 10793 what happens if the hypothalamus is not functioning correctly? are there different part

question 10794 how is growth hormone created in the body? is it possible to accelerate gh release in th

question 10795 does this mean that many hormones are released since it is unknown how long it will ta

question 10796 what happens if these nerve endings are damaged? how do they become damaged?

question 10797 besides th does this happen? anywhere that we have hair??"

question 10798 so pain does not start where one is experiencing the symptoms it causes?

question 10799 are the receptors actually converting the signal or is that the CNS?

question 10800 why does pregnancy lower a woman's electrolyte concentrations?

question 10801 but why mucous membranes?"

question 10802 what does this mean? i'm a little confused. do they regenerate after they are detected?

question 10803 why is this?

question 10804 so signals from one receptor reduce the intensity of the other? like destructive interfer

question 10805 what about interneurons?

question 10806 transported to the synaptic knobs through the axons?

question 10807 what cells do they inhibit?

question 10808 how come white matter has way more myelin than gray matter? it says that they both h

question 10809 so if someone is color blind do they have a cone deficiency?

question 10810 can you explain how the brain even knows where a signal came from after a signal has c

question 10811 "it's fascinating that our brain can tell where it's location is in space. does this relate to l

question 10812 please explain what the difference between tonic and phasic receptors is. why is it beni

question 10813 when do sensory signals not go to the brain? i understand they even go to the brain afte

question 10814 i know that these senses can end up killing someone. so do these senses kill the nerves firs

question 10815 at what Hz would it be too loud for a person? could it blow the ear drum at some point

question 10816 what would happen if the muscles did not contract correctly?

question 10817 when the whole body is tilted for a long time (as when sleeping) does it still bend the ste

question 10818 would there ever be a case where a person did not have a blind spot? or that there wa

question 10819 what other sensory cells are there?

question 10820 do people have a different amount of senses for stimuli?

question 10821 are they flat to not take up space or to cover for surface area?

question 10822 is this a survival tool for human beings since we are omnivores?

question 10823 what happens after it stops responding?

question 10824 are there any neurotransmitters and hormones that can't have the same overlapping ef

question 10825 why?

question 10826 are there any cases where they don't end up in the posterior lobe? would that be bad?

question 10827 why do you feel really dry sinuses when you have an infection?

question 10828 what kind of an effect is shown?

question 10829 ?

question 10830 autonomic nervous system?

question 10831 more info?

question 10832 more info?

question 10833 why is tickle sensed by lamellar corpuscles? tickle is light touch is it not? then shouldn't

question 10834 can you make your self think something tastes bad when it looks bad in cases like this?

question 10835 wouldn't this be a salty taste? chicken broth has tons of sodium in it.

question 10836 "when it is cold do these help you get ""goose bumps""?"

question 10837 can the brain get used to a certain type of pain where after a while you never feel it?

question 10838 how much uv radiation exposure to the eyes causes cataracts? are there any cases of tl

question 10839 how can a food be judged on how it looks for taste?

question 10840 can sensory receptors not work?

question 10841 how can someone not feel pain or taste?

question 10842 this confuses me. how can we remember this more easily?

question 10843 how can this be applied to a persons pain tolerance?

question 10844 can taste buds be destroyed?

question 10845 can food have a strong taste with no aroma?

question 10846 "why are receptors for pain and heat ""bare"" what is the function of the recpetor being

question 10847 what is the purpose of having a of sense of taste?

question 10848 what are you the specific functions of each type of papillae?

question 10849 how did research discover and classify these different types of taste? why arent there n

question 10850 why does this happen?

question 10851 how does an ophthalmoscope allow an optician to see this far into your eye?

question 10852 why can we feel pain right away for most cases but in others can't feel it at all?

question 10853 can you explain the reason for the pain in headaches?

question 10854 can you spend some time going over this in class?

question 10855 the purpose of a receptor is transduction. is that all if can do?

question 10856 interesting is there a way to do this with your warm receptors?

question 10857 why can one person enjoy a taste while another person dislikes the same taste?

question 10858 why is it that most people hear themselves differently than others?

question 10859 why is it that most people hear themselves differently than others?

question 10860 why is the secretion of tears associated with sadness?

question 10861 do these signals simply disappear if they are not sent to the brain? how does the body c

question 10862 this is kind of funny but very true. do the nerves in the eyebrow sserve any purpose bes

question 10863 why is this structure important to its function?

question 10864 are there differences among individuals with regards to sensitivity to certain tastes?

question 10865 are head-phones unhealthy in today's society?

question 10866 do eyedrops replenish the moisture due to a lack of this mucous membrane? how do cc

question 10867 can you please explain the path of hearing?

question 10868 can you please explain the path of light?

question 10869 this includes extremely hot or cold temperatures right?

question 10870 i am not sure how to exactly explain how not every sensory receptor is a sense organ?

question 10871 is that the dorsal horn?

question 10872 why would a patient ever need to talk to a surgeon during surgery?

question 10873 what is the postcentral gyrus of the cerebrum?

question 10874 does the eye size ever vary drastically in size in humans?

question 10875 where else do the signals go?

question 10876 is there a receptor that is used more than another? are they interconnected and help each other?

question 10877 does this change being near-sighted?

question 10878 but why do simple things like scratching our leg sometimes hurt when it is not cutting the skin?

question 10879 what would happen if one of our cranial nerves was damaged? would we not feel as much?

question 10880 how does this work exactly?

question 10881 can these receptors regenerate?"

question 10882 is there a condition where pain receptors are working overtime?

question 10883 every one of the different receptors has a name which makes sense except for this one.

question 10884 wouldn't we want to sense heat quickly?

question 10885 is one pathway faster than the other?

question 10886 does poliomyelitis stand for something to do with the myelin covering the axons or does it?

question 10887 are there any other ways to block pain signals?

question 10888 so why do we stretch before we work out?

question 10889 how come the white and gray matter differs then from that of the spinal cords?

question 10890 is there ever a case where the replacement of taste cells doesn't occur?

question 10891 how does the gray and white matter here differ then that of the spinal cords?

question 10892 why do you think that is so?

question 10893 wouldn't the blood have to circulate through the entire brain?

question 10894 why isn't there a second ventricle?

question 10895 aren't there two optic nerves?

question 10896 we always hear about the hypothalamus and the thalamus but never the epithalamus. why not?

question 10897 what exactly does sleep do to the electrical impulses and neurotransmitters in the brain?

question 10898 what happens mechanically in our brain while we are sleeping?

question 10899 so then why would pain receptors be unencapsulated?"

question 10900 isn't norepinephrine and melanin also released during sleep?

question 10901 how would a doctor know that this was what is causing the pain? what form of an x-ray?

question 10902 is it because of or because there is nerve damage? or both?"

question 10903 does the autonomic nervous system control the nerve impulses that go to the heart?

question 10904 this is very interesting. what keeps control of the heart in this case?

question 10905 they are stimulated through chemicals. is this why we can taste our food when we smell it?

question 10906 does these papillae regenerate themselves?"

question 10907 what type of an overlap?

question 10908 do the tongue scrapers that claim to assist in keeping good breath do any damage to you?

question 10909 so everyone already has the nicotine receptors without even smoking?

question 10910 how do allergies which cause sneezing interact with the nasal receptors?

question 10911 how do allergies which cause sneezing interact with the receptors?

question 10912 the limbic system is in control of emotional responses but what else does it do?

question 10913 do we always test these drugs on animals first? i believe it'd be dangerous to try them on humans.

question 10914 what stimulates spicy tastes?

question 10915 i thought they were always neurons?

question 10916 is this why the ear can pop and hurt in an airplane?

question 10917 is this part of sensory adaptations? like being in a room for a long time and then no longer feeling it?

question 10918 is this why the ear pops and hurts in an airplane?

question 10919 i thought all nerves were wrapped in glial cells?

question 10920 do these receptors also happen when we touch something hot?

question 10921 what are some foods with this taste?

question 10922 how come it's poorly ventilated?

question 10923 why are there cuts and cross sections in the cochlea?

question 10924 what exactly do paracrines do as far as the endocrine system goes?

question 10925 what could you classify the glands at the bottom of the stomach pits?

question 10926 is insulin classified as a zymogen then?

question 10927 such as cuts and bruises or can they become activated in other situations also?"

question 10928 or sicknesses?"

question 10929 or just are there just very little taste receptors?"

question 10930 than the regeneration?"

question 10931 even after why is it that the swollen part (finger) never goes back to its original size?"

question 10932 is this evolutionary /genetic?

question 10933 even pain receptors?

question 10934 "what makes a receptor "tonic"?"

question 10935 what causes this?"

question 10936 is it true the more sugar you eat the more your body craves? or is this more associated

question 10937 interesting...what causes people to cry when cutting an onion?

question 10938 is each area has an effector plus the receptors?

question 10939 does it have to do with the number of the neurons in that area?

question 10940 how the receptors will be stimulated?

question 10941 why they are a free nerve end? "

question 10942 is it so quick to percept to that aroma?

question 10943 where can i find more information about this?

question 10944 this seems interesting; where can i find more information about this?

question 10945 where can i find more information about this?

question 10946 where can i find more information about this?

question 10947 where can i find more information about this?

question 10948 still a little confused. could you explain?

question 10949 cool. how is that possible?

question 10950 would this be the same if someone were getting a tattoo? does it work with anything? c

question 10951 still unsure what this means exactly could you explain?

question 10952 what is meant by heavy touch?

question 10953 are they for all types of pain?

question 10954 is there a difference in the pain that is felt between myelinated and unmyelinated pain

question 10955 why is this the case with people such as soldiers. why does this occur less frequently with

question 10956 i had always heard this didn't think it was true. crazy. are there any other examples of t

question 10957 what is its purpose?

question 10958 how is transduction carried out?

question 10959 what regulates what will be filtered out and what will be used?

question 10960 about how long does it take to become sensory adapted to a stimulus?

question 10961 what are some examples of sense organs?

question 10962 how does the connective tissue make the nerve fiber more selective to which modality

question 10963 where do the sensory signals that don't go to brain go?

question 10964 what would cause someone to not feel pain at all?

question 10965 aqueous humor is this the same as vitreous humor? does this also add to the pressure t

question 10966 is this due to the person having less nociceptors or do they experience the same amount of

question 10967 i'm having difficulty understanding what frequency is? is it the number of times a sound

question 10968 is this also so we don't get sensory overload?

question 10969 is this why it takes our bodies longer to realize how cold/hot we are?

question 10970 it gets translated into a neuronal impulse in the brain where it is identified and interpreted?

question 10971 receptors have electrical energy as their output?

question 10972 what's the difference between exteroceptors and thermoreceptors/photoreceptors/me

question 10973 i thought v you stimulate other parts of the brain that is a distraction to the pain area. the 1

question 10974 lamellated receptors have encapsulated nerve ending?

question 10975 why isn't there a spicy taste?

question 10976 i've learned through my years of exercising that i get a high during and after some exerc

question 10977 all of the tastes ?

question 10978 2nd and 3rd order neurons?"

question 10979 some of this stuff still confuses me...can we go over it more in class?

question 10980 isn't that the way our digestive system starts to prepare before eating?

question 10981 amplitude is loudness and pitch has to do with frequency?

question 10982 is there a picture of this?

question 10983 does it make a difference in the hearing frequencies in dogs or any other type of animal

question 10984 what happens when you're constantly hearing music with earphones? will you become de

question 10985 it's amazing to look at anatomy and physiology from an energy producing perspective? h

question 10986 the glass c. but what if this doesn't occur? then what goes wrong??"

question 10987 is there any reason why certain regions are more sensitive to one category than to othe

question 10988 so what happens when you have deferred pain (when you feel pain away from the actu

question 10989 is this how information is moved through the body's neurons?

question 10990 is any energy lost in this conversion?

question 10991 do they only secrete hormones? or do they have many secretions that they add to?

question 10992 maybe a few seconds. right? "

question 10993 do these receptors have free nerve endings because you need to respond quickly to the

question 10994 "because these are ""free"" are they easily damaged? "

question 10995 together they help the body work better?"

question 10996 do specific receptors transmit each kind of information or do they all transmit all of this

question 10997 it means skeletal muscle or joint pain resulting from mental distress? "

question 10998 what role does this connective tissue play?

question 10999 what determines what kind of pain is felt? or are there specific kinds of injuries that elicit

question 11000 doesn't the pituitary gland play a major role in hormone production and secretion?

question 11001 where can i find more about pain receptors? i was always interested on how our body f

question 11002 and not muscles/joints in the referred areas? "

question 11003 how does this work?

question 11004 how does this relate to these papillae?"

question 11005 i always found the 5 taste interesting since it was recently added to the tastes that our 1

question 11006 what causes them to degenerate?

question 11007 is it possible we will find more?

question 11008 years? are these beta particles potentially dangerous in large amounts?

question 11009 so it gets trapped in structures? i know people usually measure for it in basements. is th

question 11010 this is why ECG can be used to measure electric activity of heart? can we measure other

question 11011 does it matter what the specific atoms are?

question 11012 where can they go besides the brain?

question 11013 this is an awesome photo. so this microscope had very good resolution and this image v

question 11014 what types of stimulus?

question 11015 can't our skin also feel an ant walking across it because people without body hair are sti

question 11016 "is this true of ""good"" cholesterol? i thought the good variety balances out the bad. "

question 11017 so if it's not strong enough nothing happens?

question 11018 so if it's not strong enough nothing happens?

question 11019 so if it's not strong enough nothing happens?

question 11020 so if it's not strong enough nothing happens?

question 11021 are people who are not tickelish lacking these in some areas?

question 11022 what happens when the brain is unable to determine this?

question 11023 "and most of these are thought of as ""junk"" dna right? despite their role in epigenetic

question 11024 why are these bare dendrites?

question 11025 how come they can kick in during running but not other times of pain?

question 11026 are recpetors really converting the signal?

question 11027 how do people get these diseases? are they born with them?

question 11028 how big is the eyeball of an average newborn? and by what age do most people's eyes r

question 11029 do sensory receptors really work as transducers?

question 1: pain pressure and thermoreceptors. how does this correspond to nociceptors and

question 11031 would this be the start of the flight or fight response?

question 11032 does sensitivity and intensity vay by sex?

question 11033 can this be controled?

question 11034 does the amount of cholesterol consumed result in more testosterone?or is there a satui

question 1: does this mean we think the kidney is in pain?"

question 11036 so all tatse buds taste all 5 tastes but certain taste buds taste certain tastes better than

question 11037 what happens if one is could this be a way to control pain? by blocking the gracile fascic

question 11038 can pain receptors be blocked by disabling this area?

question 11039 is this why people get pain and tingling in the arm when they are having a heart attack?

question 11040 isnt this different for women than for men? why?

question 11041 don't sense organs have the ability to respond to other stimuli that are not within their

question 11042 what is the purpose of these receptors being unencapsulated?

question 11043 does this provide more sensitivity response for the nerve fibers?

question 11044 interesting! are they the only type of receptor that plays this role?

question 11045 what is the main purpose for why children get tubes in there ears? is this to control the

question 11046 is this range on average or is it the limitation based on the structure and function of our

question 11047 are all of these muscles necessary in order for eye rotation? or could an injured muscle

question 11048 why does this happen? is it because of the lower number of receptors?

question 11049 what are phasic receptors?

question 11050 why is it in this order?

question 11051 what does this mean? if this is important can you show how it works with a picture.

question 11052 why is the pain for the kidney related to the pain in the leg?

question 11053 what are granule cells? are they only important for smells?

question 11054 does everyone have the same amount of blood vessells or do some people have more t

question 1: or at least diminish its harmful effects to the brain? "

question 11056 does alcohol have any other negetive effects on the hypothalamus apart from what you

question 11057 what is the function of melotonin?

question 11058 is it true that when people take steroids and look huge its mostly water?

question 11059 how come endocrine gland have a high density of blood capillaries in which it carries av

question 11060 how come hormones have a more widespread effects than the output of any 1 nerve fil

question 11061 so the receptors work with the muscles to respond to stimulus?

question 11062 where so the signals go if not all go to the brain?

question 11063 what are the structures for sensory receptors?

question 11064 are the unencapsulated and encapsulated nerve endings located in different parts of th

question 11065 does pns have a modulation of pain?

question 11066 can something trigger the function of the hypothalamus and it wont be able to do the fu

question 11067 this is interesting and i didn't know the pituitary is as small as a kidney bean. how come

question 11068 why is it that hormones are an extraordinarily potent chemical?

question 11069 why couldn't the just say savory?

question 1: 000 odors? "

question 11071 what exactly does this mean?

question 11072 does this hormaone cause u to grow?

question 11073 why do steriods cause strinkage in mens testes?

question 1: but wouldn't the fact that both communicate chemically counteract this?"

question 11075 why does it need to do this?

question 1: if it's present in the human fetus?"

question 1: does that make us have more hormones in our body?"

question 11078 so about what adult age does it 'fully grow' to the l1?

question 11079 are these new uprising cases due to the same reasons as in the past or new findings of r

question 1: they just wouldn't feel anything? or could they still feel some pain but not as sharp?"

question 11081 o the spinal nerves or the vertebral column that would cause paralysis? or both?

question 1: though muscles w right? are the nerves ever in between one muscle? "

question 1: cold they loose some discriminatory ability in determining the source of the sensations? is i

question 1: are these mono- or bi-polar neurons?"

question 1: wherein w an easy one that most remember is that the pain sensations for your heart are a

question 11086 what does the p in substance p actually stand for?

question 1: rubbery sc or are their's longer?"

question 11088 what would cause such an adaptation?

question 1: or to ensure that the bolus of food that's about to enter the esophagus is ""okay""?"

question 11090 cranial nerve #3: oculomotor: what if you were somehow born without this nerve? wo

question 11091 this is rather interesting. are there other bugs beside this one that might cause similar e

question 11092 why do they weigh the same?

question 11093 why is it thick?

question 11094 how come?

question 11095 why are there taste buds on the pharynx and epiglottis?

question 11096 what is endolymph?

question 1: but is controlled by a muscle. how does that work in coordination with the opening/closing

question 11098 are there any other examples ofnot being able to classify whether exocrine or endocrin

question 11099 how close is nearby? can you give a example

question 1: beside liver and kidney?"

question 1: since they are close to each other but use blood vessel?"

question 1: what will happen? stopping growth?"

question 11103 is this the reason that kids need more sleep?

question 11104 then why do we need t4?

question 11105 could you explain this is a more simple way?

question 11106 what hormones does the heart secrete?

question 11107 does women have this potent enzyme too?

question 11108 so how fast does this interaction work since there is no nervous connection?

question 11109 are there ways to increase the production of gh?

question 11110 how is the hypothalamus related to the pituitary gland?

question 11111 are these the only classes they fall under?

question 11112 can you explain this a little further?

question 11113 so this is how cyclic amp is sent through the body?

question 11114 were any long term effects found for the women who used them?

question 1: the drugs ; but it is possible to be 'too happy' (or to where people might find to be abnormal)

question 11116 are there some long term effects of this or serious damage?

question 11117 so would it be correct if someone did consider it part of the ans?

question 11118 so what would be a major that you could study endocrinology? or would this be people

question 1: besides plate hormones and erythrocytes what else does the blood carry? do drugs effect the

question 1120 wow why does it always get more complicated. what is another example of a neuroend

question 1121 based on all of the tissues and fibers that surround the medulla i feel that the movies ar

question 1122 what hormones are secreted by these organs?

question 1123 why do the endocrine glands have an unusually high density of blood capillaries?

question 1: electrolyte etc.?"

question 1125 what is a synaptic cleft?

question 1126 "what are some examples of the ""local hormones""?"

question 1127 how does this work?

question 1128 how does this not lead to overstimulation?

question 1129 are there any cases where this hasn't been true?

question 1130 "is this why women are said to be ""hormonal"" during pregnancy?"

question 1131 what would happen if your thyroid needed to be removed?

question 1132 what are the important ones that we should know?

question 1133 what are the most important ones that we should know?

question 1134 "what are other examples when you have too much of a specific hormone in your system

question 1: are they just taking a synthetic hormone to replace what is lost?"

question 1136 can you explain this better?

question 1: then?"

question 1138 why not just make up a new way of classifying or create a new group?

question 1139 how does their means of communication make them not redundant?

question 1140 why does that happen?

question 1141 why do humans lack msh?

question 1142 how does this work?

question 1143 is there any other way this happens?

question 1144 i didn't understand this?

question 1145 can the gh be the cause of cancer in some cases??

question 1146 can you explain this in a simple way?

question 1147 is this the hormone that is effected when women receive a depo shot for birth control?

question 1148 so does this hormone go through the bloodstream to reach all of the organs? must it be

question 1: but does it effect the body before then?"

question 1: is there any?"

question 1151 how do they differ from hormones?

question 1152 why does it continue days after the stimulus ceases?

question 1153 a friend of mine had a cancerous tumor on his pituitary gland. one of the symptoms wa

question 1154 why is it that this hormone is nearly absent when it helps to provide fragments such as ;

question 1: is it because of unbalanced levels of adh?"

question 11156 are there other hormones that can block this negative feedback?

question 11157 why are they considered local?

question 11158 why do they have a higher density? and how can you tell the difference?

question 1: so could it be possible?"

question 11160 is this the reason that when you switch medications it takes a couple of weeks or even r

question 11161 is this an evolutionary thing or is there another reason?

question 11162 if there is major damage to the hypothalamus is there a major problem with hormone s

question 11163 are these bonds permanent (covalent) or are they able to break?

question 11164 what happens when there are supposed to be receptors on a cell for a hormone but the

question 11165 what do the steroids that bodybuilders take contain?

question 11166 why is this?

question 11167 are there any hormones that are extremely dangerous to our bodies if we have too muc

question 1: but we do as a fetus?"

question 11169 "do people who cannot ""feel pain"" lack nocireceptors?"

question 11170 i don't understand how that could be so? isn't it possible for out clothing to bend hair a

question 11171 what happens when you burn your tongue? are the cells just sloughed off after a coupl

question 11172 what happens when you get up too fast and your eyes fade out momentarily and you fe

question 11173 what other types of glands defy simple classification as endocrine or exocrine?

question 11174 is gh secreted mainly at night because the hormone assists in restoring the body since

question 11175 what exactly is internal communciation? how each system and nerve go together?

question 11176 what controls the endocrine system? if there is not one specific place then are there ma

question 11177 how much do they differ?

question 11178 what are other examples of this besides liver cells?

question 11179 why is there such a big difference in the time?

question 11180 what are some effects that certain hormones have on the body?

question 11181 does this ever create problems?

question 11182 what if the target cells have receptors for more than one hormone?

question 11183 where are these size muscle cells located in the body?

question 11184 will we be going more in depth in the different hormones and what they are involved w

question 11185 are there hormones that are only seen in a certain gender?

question 11186 do animals have certain hormones?

question 11187 what is the most important to remember about neurotransmitters? do they react the s

question 11188 what type of tissue is the hypothalamus made of?

question 11189 what do they mean most? what other classes can they fall into?

question 11190 why are these different?

question 11191 when does this occur naturally or is this just an indication of some kind of pathology?

question 11192 how and why is this?

question 11193 why does it grow 50% during pregnancy?

question 11194 does one have more control over the pituitary gland?

question 11195 do only the peptide hormones have membrane bound receptors?

question 11196 since vitamin d is derived from cholesterol is it technically a hormone?

question 11197 how long does this entire process take?

question 11198 how quickly can receptor density be changed?

question 11199 so some substances act both as neurotransmitters and as hormones correct?

question 11200 if the pin was being moved around within the receptive field of one receptor would the

question 11201 are the pain receptors themselves adaptive or is pain only adaptive due to the modulat

question 1: acid (vineg salt for salt and bitter can be activated by hydrogen peroxide amongst other things

question 11203 what is polarized?

question 11204 what is polarized?

question 11205 is there a limit?

question 11206 does this still hold to be true or is there more research that has been done to override this

question 11207 they are unmyelinated right?... so slower

question 11208 so the adrenal gland is actually two separate glands?

question 11209 this is the red capped mushroom with the white spots right?

question 11210 is this to insure that no matter how strong the sympathetic effect digestion will be maintained

question 11211 theobromine is a molecule very similar to caffeine. does it have the same effects?

question 11212 is all myelin actually a part of a cell that is not the neuron itself?

question 11213 so one schwann cell makes only one piece of myelin between two nodes of ranvier..?

question 11214 how do they actually form the blood brain barrier?

question 11215 is ngf one of the positive signals that for axonal pathfinding?

question 11216 how does the speed of electrical signal travel down an axon compare to travel down a dendrite?

question 11217 how does the speed of electrical signal travel down an axon compare to travel down a dendrite?

question 11218 can we go over examples of their differences?

question 11219 can we discuss these in relation to sports?

question 11220 how do the two interact?

question 1: thus affecting the endocrine system?"

question 11222 can we review this topic in class?

question 11223 ??

question 1: how are the hormone functions of the liver affected?"

question 11225 ??

question 1: so how is it released in the males body if there is no pregnancy?"

question 1: is there a way of correcting the hypothalamus?"

question 1: testosterone and progesterone accepted by the body? are they received the same way as

question 11229 why do some people's exocrine glands secrete more than others'?

question 11230 what happens when the hypothalamus is damaged?

question 11231 interesting. why is this?

question 11232 why?

question 11233 what is this?

question 11234 why?

question 11235 why are these so different in animals?

question 11236 how?

question 11237 how does the endocrine system take days to react?

question 11238 how can there be no nervous connection? isn't that the only way parts of the body can communicate?

question 11239 i assume this is the hormone that is enhanced for people trying to gain muscle mass?

question 11240 are there disorders where the inhibiting hormone is not present in the body?

question 1: would that make the kid grow larger?"

question 11242 would an added supplementation of amino acids in the diet result in higher hormone secretion?

question 11243 can there be distorted steroid chemical makeup?

question 11244 are they hormones?

question 11245 i thought that was what blood was for?

question 11246 is there any disease where you have to many of these cells in an organ or tissue?

question 11247 what is the difference between artificial steroids and natural steroids?

question 11248 what is important here?

question 11249 can we survive without the hypothalamus?

question 11250 what is the value of this?

question 11251 why is this true?

question 11252 are the posterior and anterior ever switched in people?

question 11253 what causes this?

question 11254 how long does it take for the body to change the amount of steroid hormones produced?

question 11255 can the hypothalamus change or something in it change after childbirth because it notices?

question 11256 can the hypothalamus change or something in it change after childbirth because it notices?

question 11257 anterior system is supplied by blood system and posterior is supplied by ducts?

question 11258 why is there a difference in reaction time between hormones and nervous system?

question 1: lsh fsh??"

question 11260 are growth hormones used by athletes extracted human hormones or are they made synthetically?

question 11261 are hormones produced by the brain created in a different way than hormones produced by the endocrine system?

question 1: since they have such a vital role in the body?"

question 11263 wouldn't it be more energy efficient for the body to produce transport proteins that have receptors?

question 11264 what are examples of neurotransmitters other than acetylcholine?

question 11265 how long can these hormones last in the bloodstream?

question 11266 so would this be things like sweat?

question 11267 so would this be things like sweat?

question 11268 so would this be things like sweat?

question 11269 are there more cells that are exceptions?

question 11270 why does this take so much longer? up to a day seems like a long time compared to the other hormones.

question 11271 how are they closely associated? can i get an example?

question 11272 is it true that oxytocin can also be used to induce labor and in abortion?

question 11273 what regulates the hypothalamus?

question 11274 if someone has a diet high in cholesterol does that affect hormone levels?

question 11275 can you go over this?

question 11276 the steroid hormones are seen in both sexes just different amounts and do they play the same role?

question 11277 where does this synthesis happen? what specific organ?

question 11278 why are they considered two different glands?

question 11279 what particular cells do they act on?

question 11280 at what point in organogenesis does this occur in the fetus?

question 11281 does this hormone work at all in conjunction with oxytocin?

question 11282 can you go through some examples?

question 11283 what is the other less than 1% of them bound to?

question 11284 what about spicy?

question 11285 never heard of this taste. interesting?

question 11286 which parts of these are working or active during normal functioning?

question 11287 where can i find more examples and pictures on this important information?

question 11288 what is the most important thing to remember about communication by the nervous system?

question 11289 can you simplify this section for me or tell me what is the main thing being covered?.

question 11290 can you show where in the body this takes place or expand more on this topic?

question 11291 can you state what is most important to know about this section?

question 1: does the brain or does it lack the effect of allowing the liver to know when to break down glycogen?

question 1: does the medication they take block this hormone from having an effect on the body? or does it have an effect on other hormones?

question 1: and not in other locations such as the different hormones??"

question 11295 how does this hormone know when to stop?

question 11296 is this similar to steroid medication? are the effects the same?
question 1: then what do they release through?"
question 11298 what about when a subject goes under sexual reassignment surgery?
question 11299 can i please have an example of a stimulus that causes a response a whole week later?
question 11300 how is it only at a constant rate?
question 11301 why does pregnancy cause the pituitary gland to grow 50% larger? why quote this fact?
question 11302 so would the absence of the melanocyte-stimulation hormone (msh) lead to a person b
question 1: or at least slow it down? how much of a difference can you cause by working out every day
question 11304 how is it suspended on the floor?
question 11305 what are somatotropes?
question 11306 this sentence does not make sense?
question 11307 what kind of feedback loops?
question 11308 why is it important to have your eyes dilated?
question 11309 what is the main purpose of outer hair cells?
question 11310 which taste do we have more of?
question 11311 which type of nerve ending is more important?
question 11312 what happens when the receptor is not strong enough?
question 11313 interesting! what types of hormones are dominant in each tissue listed?
question 1: what types of effects? positive or negative?"
question 1: what benefit does this provide?"
question 11316 are hormones permeable?
question 1: what are the effects?"
question 1: the main h it's estrogen why can women take shots of testosterone and change their body if
question 11319 how do all the hormones work together?
question 11320 why does the gh level decrease with age?
question 1: how does it react with steroid hormones?"
question 11322 does this mean that exocrine glands do not secrete hormones because they are not trans
question 11323 how quickly can the body send a signal using hormones? if your heart rate is up will the
question 11324 what if the hypothalamus is damaged?
question 11325 does secretion of the gh show much decline with age?
question 1: how can these hormones be the same as the ones secreted by the nervous system in synap
question 1: affect this part of the hypothalamus? "
question 11328 if someone sleepwalks consistently does that mean that the sleep paralysis is not worki
question 11329 what stage are children usually in when they are having night terrors? what brain waves
question 11330 what does it mean if you do not dream frequently or at least do not remember most of
question 1: which makes some people see colors when musical notes are played. does this mean that th
question 1: would we be able to notice if it was missing from our diet or if we all of a sudden lost the abil
question 11333 in high school many students discovered that there was a ringtone that was a certain pitc
question 11334 if someone suffers from dry eyes does that mean that this is part of what is not function
question 1: such as a decrease in the amount of breakouts she may be used to? "
question 11336 is this one of the main hormones that is focused on when menopausal women go on ho
question 11337 "we have a close family friend that has a hyperactive thyroid and has ""bug eyes"" whic
question 11338 when people have diabetes does that mean that something in this process has gone wr
question 11339 if people respond to a placebo in a similar way to those on the actual drug could that su
question 11340 are you able to tell that it is a bipedal footprint because of the difference in weight distr
question 11341 is this something that could allow some people to be double jointed while others are nc
question 11342 what function does this serve?

question 11343 are there any examples of where positive feedback is used instead?

question 11344 is the type of function they carry out related to which class they belong to?

question 11345 does this have any affects on the mother? is it common for them to get headaches beca

question 11346 is the lose of the pars intermedia the reason why our hair turns gray as we age?

question 11347 are there any more examples of this?

question 11348 could you give an example of this a process that takes 2 days?

question 11349 could you explain in more detail?

question 11350 the amount of hormones is overwhelming is there an easy way to remember them?

question 11351 is there a reason that this happens?

question 11352 what is the differance between the two? what makes one less significant than the other

question 11353 is there a reason why we can disregard?

question 11354 do we need to know which to where?

question 11355 do we need to which to where?

question 11356 could you give some examples of these?

question 11357 does this mean anabolic steriods are derived from cholesterol also?

question 11358 why?

question 11359 ?

question 11360 ?

question 11361 why?

question 1: and they lose sensation in their fingertips?"

question 1: so that some people can have less limited side-to-side movements?"

question 1: or is it something they are stuck with? how often is this fatal?"

question 1: what are other causes that lead to a child with spina bifida?"

question 1: or relatively rare or unheard of?"

question 1: or something else? "

question 11368 why is this?

question 11369 is there a website that has a video showing this? i think it would be easier to understand

question 11370 what types of bacteria and viruses? can they be born with some of these?

question 1: or is it something that is virtually unavoidable?"

question 1: does it die off?"

question 1: can someone allow a certain stimuli to be detected that would otherwise normally go unno

question 1: is the person able to tell the difference between things that most people can differentiate b

question 11375 does this mean that we are able to notice the stimulus for a longer period of time? wha

question 11376 can you explain how vibration causes physical deformation of a cell or tissue? isn't it jus

question 1: explained shortly)"

question 11378 what do people typically classify them as? or do they just not belong to either group?

question 11379 can you explain in more detail how it would take days after a hormone release for a res

question 11380 can you explain in more detail how it would take days after a hormone release for a res

question 11381 is it difficult for the endocrine system to adapt to the stimuli it receives?

question 11382 can you give more examples of this?

question 11383 why is there a need for the slower endocrine system? why wouldn't it be faster

question 11384 what are the other confounding ways?

question 11385 where could i find more information on this?

question 11386 will we have to know this in that depth?

question 11387 does that mean myocytes are the same as cadiocytes?

question 1: would it imply that there might be something wrong with hormones?"

question 11389 can this process be done medically or does the body only does it on its own?

question 11390 does this mean that the property of monoamine is similar to aminoacids?

question 11391 what's the difference between the three?

question 11392 the fibers in all of the brain or just in the medulla?

question 11393 its not a cranial nerve then what is it?

question 11394 so the metencephalon is not the brain stem?

question 11395 opposite of fight or flight?

question 11396 why?

question 11397 there are nerves wrapped around the biggest blood vessel in the body?

question 11398 whats the difference between all of these different regions?

question 11399 nuerotransmitter?

question 11400 secreted through nuerons? or the fibers?

question 11401 visceral motor system?

question 11402 what the difference between the receptor potential and just the receptor?

question 11403 like sensory receptors?

question 11404 what would taste go under?

question 11405 is this what is correlated with taste?

question 11406 what is the difference between somatic and special in this context?

question 11407 how does the nerve fiber help the nerves in reflexes?

question 11408 is the nasal cavity actually in the nostril of the nose? or deeper?

question 11409 pitch and the loudness are two different things but taken up by the same nerve in the e

question 11410 give an example?

question 11411 is there a way to remember these easier?

question 11412 all in the same lobe?

question 11413 are there different types of reflexes or all of them occur in the same manner?

question 11414 how are somatic reflexes stimulated?

question 11415 why are hormones so potent?

question 1: is this true in relation to steroid use?"

question 11417 why does the endocrine system persist more so than the nervous system?

question 1: but present in the human fetus?"

question 11419 "is this how the idea of ""senses"" came to be?"

question 1: all of these are examples of transducers?"

question 11421 what are the other sensory cells beside neurons?

question 11422 which kind of information is used the most in the body?

question 11423 this is hard to believe when the senses are such complex things. how are the senses sim

question 11424 are unencapsulated nerve endings involved in information processing?

question 11425 is this how information is moved through the spinal cord?

question 11426 do all of these nerves have specific functions?

question 11427 do the meninges protect the spinal cord and spinal nerves?

question 11428 which is the most important of the 3 meninges?

question 11429 does spina bifida ever fully go away?

question 11430 what do thyroglobulin molecules do for our body?

question 11431 in endocrine disorders are the hormone receptors not working right? why does this hap

question 1: do they rearrange what the hormones are supposed to be doing?"

question 11433 what other hormones work together as synergists?

question 11434 does this mean that the growth hormone is only active for 6 to 20 minutes unlike thyro

question 1: that is only when we may experience sensation? "

question 1: and for pre but how does it apply to hair movement? "

question 11437 are either of these more important than the other in the understanding of the body?

question 11438 would the affected areas include internal organs as well?

question 11439 is there any specific reason to hook giving them the name of cells?

question 11440 this is interesting to know. what makes these cells replaceable and not others?

question 11441 why is this so? are the structures slightly different?

question 11442 are there any problems that can come with this rare condition?

question 11443 "why is it that people say ""people with a faster metabolism are skinnier.""?"

question 11444 how is it that we have so much water in our body but so little electrolytes but to become

question 11445 does wine literally turn to vinegar? or is this just a saying?

question 11446 does wine literally turn to vinegar? or is this just a saying?

question 11447 does wine literally turn to vinegar? or is this just a saying?

question 11448 does wine literally turn to vinegar? or is this just a saying?

question 11449 does wine literally turn to vinegar? or is this just a saying?

question 11450 does wine literally turn to vinegar? or is this just a saying?

question 11451 does wine literally turn to vinegar? or is this just a saying?

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question 11468 does wine literally turn to vinegar? or is this just a saying?

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question 11487 does wine literally turn to vinegar? or is this just a saying?
question 11488 does wine literally turn to vinegar? or is this just a saying?
question 11489 does wine literally turn to vinegar? or is this just a saying?
question 11490 does wine literally turn to vinegar? or is this just a saying?
question 11491 does wine literally turn to vinegar? or is this just a saying?
question 11492 does wine literally turn to vinegar? or is this just a saying?
question 11493 does wine literally turn to vinegar? or is this just a saying?
question 11494 does wine literally turn to vinegar? or is this just a saying?
question 11495 does wine literally turn to vinegar? or is this just a saying?
question 11496 does wine literally turn to vinegar? or is this just a saying?
question 11497 does wine literally turn to vinegar? or is this just a saying?
question 11498 does wine literally turn to vinegar? or is this just a saying?
question 11499 does wine literally turn to vinegar? or is this just a saying?
question 11500 does wine literally turn to vinegar? or is this just a saying?
question 11501 what stimulates a hormones response?
question 11502 is gh associatated with a steroid hormone?
question 11503 is this process hindered in those who have type 1 diabetes?
question 11504 do synthetic steroids come with hydrophilic transport proteins or does the liver have to
question 11505 steroid hormones from cholesterol? is this the same cholesterol as what makes up each
question 11506 i thought that gh the growth hormone production ended when we reached puberty or s
question 1: what keeps hormones from migrating around or getting washed out in their effects?"
question 1: the same type of hormone?"
question 11509 is there certain carbs that are a better source of energy than others?
question 11510 what causes the differences in response and how does this affect the body?
question 11511 how do these chemicals work together in order to complete this process?
question 11512 how does this strip of tissue function?
question 11513 how does this affect neurotransmission?
question 11514 do all living organisms use these for neural communication?
question 11515 why is vitamin c considered a hormone?
question 11516 can you explain the differences between hormones and neurotransmitters in class?
question 11517 can you give an example of this?
question 11518 is there any other atoms that are as versatile as carbon?
question 11519 can lipids somehow be turned into atp like carbohydrates?
question 11520 what happens when human cells are much bigger than this?
question 11521 what are the other glands?
question 11522 what exactly does this mean?
question 11523 why is this the case?
question 11524 where are all of these hormones created or coming from?
question 11525 how does it activate it?
question 11526 can you explain this more? how are they similar and different?
question 11527 can you explain this more?
question 11528 how do you do this?
question 11529 what do the enzymes do?
question 11530 any other examples?

question 1: so my question would be what purpose does it serve to learn this separately from the other question 1: is it apart of the endocrine system?"

question 11533 can you give me more examples?

question 11534 this is interesting. can you give more examples of hormones in the body?

question 11535 is this essential to know for the future?

question 11536 can you explain this more?

question 11537 are there any disorders associated with lack of hormone production or too many hormone

question 11538 why don't all the sensory signals go to the brain?

question 1: are the hormones mainly found?"

question 11540 can pain signals ever get mixed up in where they are suppose to go in the brain?

question 1: could this lead to any potential problems?"

question 11542 why is the half-life so short for gh?

question 11543 why are certain regions more sensitive than others?

question 11544 how does the body know when to sense for static equilibrium and dynamic equilibrium?

question 11545 why can't the lost vision be restored?

question 11546 why are liver cells designed to be both endocrine and exocrine?

question 11547 why do adults lose the pars intermedia?

question 11548 why is feedback from a target organ not always inhibitory?

question 11549 why do hormones travel through blood in order to get to their target cells?

question 1: do they react slower than hormones that stimulate directly?"

question 11551 where can i find more information about this?

question 11552 where can i find more information about this?

question 11553 are drugs affected in the same way as these chemicals?

question 11554 would another example of this be levothyroxin - a drug used for the thyroid in the phari

question 11555 this is where steroids used to get huge in the weight room are synthesized right?

question 11556 if we constantly use pills to regulate our thyroid if needed. is there any way medically to

question 11557 so this is what gives us our 5 senses?

question 11558 is this how some people get a euphoria high from drugs? the chemicals going to the bra

question 11559 so how does a charlie horse (a hard punch) work? the pain seems to last longer than otl

question 11560 how can this be? i thought hair along with fingernails were considered dead?

question 11561 is this an example of blinking as well?

question 1: is there a v we all have what reflex we have toward certain events?"

question 11563 is this what creates our fight or flight response?

question 11564 so many nerves are concerned with swallowing... what would happen / it look like if one

question 11565 is this also known as a reflex?

question 1: do our cells become so excited that they just die off? - which is why we die?"

question 11567 are these connected to anything or how do they send the signals?

question 11568 unusually high compared to what?

question 11569 are thyroid problems present in the blood or gland?

question 11570 does this have anything to do with your height?

question 11571 about how long does this take?

question 11572 "do these determine ""fast"" and ""slow"" metabolism?"

question 11573 why are these classified separate from general hormones?

question 11574 how does this happen?

question 11575 does that mean a person would be more dangerously affected to have a hormone dysfu

question 1: but i don't remember."

question 11577 what makes it have these different effects on different body structures in men and won

question 11578 wouldn't this get confusing? i could see see error occurring with these abbreviations.

question 11579 how does secretion of this hormone change throughout development?

question 11580 is this because the hypothalamus is in charge of interpreting information? what main role

question 11581 why is this? when does it disappear and why does it disappear?

question 11582 same as synaptic gap?

question 11583 where are these located?

question 11584 really?

question 11585 do nerve fibers control organs too?

question 11586 how many kinds of hormones are there?

question 11587 doesn't this type of transportation make creating drugs difficult?

question 11588 why is this negative feedback?

question 11589 is this why hormone medication effects persists for days after you stop taking the drug?

question 11590 is this the reason why all pain comes mostly from our spinal cord? or at least the worst |

question 11591 why wouldn't scientists just add a folic acid supplement in daily vitamins to prevent this

question 11592 is this the reason why we can only get this once in our lifetime?

question 11593 what is redundant?

question 11594 can someone talk more about this?

question 11595 what do these two hormones do for you?

question 11596 what's an example of a day long response?

question 11597 how is that?

question 11598 are there any other cells that get joined by these gap junctions?

question 11599 how did evolution result in using one chemical for 2 different functions?

question 11600 where is adrenaline on the list?

question 11601 does this have anything to do with gap junctions?

question 11602 carry away hormones?

question 11603 are there only certain hormones are picked up?

question 11604 can one function without the other?

question 11605 im surprised there is no delay in this interruption?

question 11606 so all endocrine functions start here? it is the place where chain reactions begin?

question 1: right? "

question 11608 can there be a situation where the brain keeps telling the hypothalamus to make tsh re

question 11609 so if gh is taken as a supplement we could slow aging? isn't that what baseball players t

question 11610 so gh could be used to slow aging?

question 1: or what exact part of body is this located?"

question 11612 what does it mean by still alludes?

question 11613 do these come in certain degrees ?

question 11614 what stops norepinephrine and epinephrine from acting as hormones once they're rele

question 11615 if there was a master control would that change the way we respond to things inside?

question 11616 what does having no nervous connection mean for it??

question 11617 so could norepinephrine & epinephrine be called paracrine hormones and neurotransm

question 1: can something be both a ""hormone"" and a ""paracrine""?"

question 11619 how does dopamine function as a neurotransmitter? i've never heard of that before.

question 1: which is the most common method of transport?"

question 11621 what could it mean if your body does not produce enough capillaries for your body? wo

question 11622 for classification specifications- are they listed in one group more often than the other c

question 1: from all of the hormone changes in the body?"

question 1: is this hormone controlled so it doesn't secrete?"

question 11625 "are we classified in the ""animal cells?""

question 11626 what happens when things somehow get in when they are not supposed to? or can this

question 11627 show we make sure we know how to label this?

question 11628 are there still improvements going on with the microscope now a days?

question 11629 why is it so important that we know the shape of dna? does it make that big of a difference

question 11630 what changed and how did we find this out?

question 11631 what happens if dna is not able to make this mrna?

question 11632 what do the endocrine glands do?

question 11633 how do they stimulate together? what is glucagon?

question 11634 why are these different abbreviations for hormones important?

question 11635 this image is difficult to understand. can you explain this better?

question 11636 what is camp and what does it do for hormones?

question 11637 why does our body need second messengers?

question 11638 which epithelial tissue gives the most protection?

question 11639 between tendons and ligaments is there a certain one that an athlete would rather injure

question 11640 are neurons normally smaller or bigger than an average cell?

question 11641 is this the reason cancer can spread so fast?

question 1: second and third degree burns? depending on how deep into the epidermis/dermis the

question 11643 is it true ur skin can turn orange from eating too many carrots because of the keratin in it?

question 11644 so it is true that eating too many carrots can turn ur skin orange?

question 1: which one is easier to get too much uvr?"

question 1: is there one that is more important than the others?"

question 11647 has there been a case where there is more spongy bone than normal? and im guessing that

question 11648 is the long bone normally stronger or weaker because of its length compared to the others

question 11649 what's the strongest bone in a human body?

question 11650 are teeth made of bone?

question 11651 are teeth made of bone?

question 11652 what type of food helps you grow better?

question 11653 "is this where ""growth plate"" gets its name?"

question 11654 what's pinocytosis?

question 11655 what happens if some of these bone cells don't develop properly?

question 11656 are the sutures the weakest portion of the cranial bones? seeing as how they look like cartilage

question 11657 is bone marrow a soft material or is it a dense material?

question 11658 what happens if your bones don't ossify?

question 1: why can't it get longer?"

question 1: why is it that when you break a bone it doesn't heal itself back to the same size? instead of

question 11661 is it possible for the bone to still grow if the epiphyseal plate has fully ossified?

question 11662 is it possible for the bone to still grow even though the epiphyseal plate has fully ossified?

question 11663 "where did the name ""protoplasm"" come from?"

question 11664 what happens if there's too much calcium in your bone?

question 11665 is having a high ph bad?

question 11666 what happens if the bone is left unfixed?

question 11667 why is a hairline fracture pretty serious?

question 1: doesn't that obstruct the bone marrow and the transportation of nutrients?"

question 11669 is kyphosis fixable?

question 11670 what experiments?

question 11671 what causes lazy eye?

question 11672 what happens if the muscle fibers don't develop properly?

question 11673 "so is there really such a thing as ""thin"" hair and ""thick"" hair or is it simply due to dif

question 11674 is it more likely to be fatal if someone with dark skin does get skin cancer?

question 11675 if some of the myofilaments are torn what happens?

question 11676 what causes the enlargement of the pituitary gland?

question 11677 i thought obnly glands are able to secrete hormones?

question 11678 does our body produce its own steroids?

question 11679 where can i learn more about this?

question 11680 what if your body does not produce atp?

question 11681 what if your body does not produce atp?

question 11682 is it possible to die from having to much caffeine?

question 11683 how is it possible for the shoulder to function properly if three of the five ligaments are

question 11684 "is it possible for your axons to be ""fried""?"

question 11685 what happensif these are blocked off?

question 11686 what happens if these synapses become unfunctional?

question 11687 what happens if someone was born without one of these matter?

question 11688 why is meningitis so serious and fatal?

question 11689 how did it get its name?

question 11690 what happens if some of these nerves don't develop properly?

question 11691 there is a rhythem of sleep?

question 11692 can you give an idea of how the 'horomone release' part is afecting the body and if we v

question 11693 is there a number count of an estimated amount of how much is stored and how much

question 11694 and so this definitely must contribute to the growth from baby to adult. would this horr

question 11695 does this occurance affect the human body's ability to perform tasks?

question 11696 is it ever possible to have too many hormones in the blood at a time or are these levels

question 11697 why do they always seem to name things the opposite of what they really are? do they

question 11698 why does this work? why can't it just have fibers throughout the entire spinal cord?

question 11699 was this the activity we did in lab? or was it something like this?

question 11700 so it works kinda like a computer network?

question 11701 why does this not happen with ticklish spots?

question 11702 does this mean that the higher the weight of the brain the better performance it has?

question 11703 is the spinal cord also enveloped in meninges?

question 11704 what are ways of preventing meningitis?

question 11705 what causes hydrocephalus16? is it a genetic defect?

question 11706 what happens when people donot wake up to alarm?

question 1: is due to the problem in hypothalmus?"

question 11708 what about people who walk in their sleep. is it related to the sleep paralysis disorder?

question 11709 whar causes bell palsy?

question 11710 what is the importance of the cell matrix?

question 11711 what is the purpose of loosely bining epithelia to deeper tissues?

question 11712 how many sutures are in the body?

question 11713 how many sutures are in the body?

question 11714 how many sutures are in the body?

question 11715 so the hormones in your body that your body produces naturally are made the same wa

question 11716 so the hormones in your body that your body produces naturally are made the same wa

question 11717 so the hormones in your body that your body produces naturally are made the same wa

question 11718 doesn't this mean that men and women have both estrogen and progesterone?

question 11719 does this make women more fertile?

question 11720 why is it that animals can do this?

question 11721 is this a recessive gene or carrier?

question 11722 it does look like a funnel for sound to enter through...but what is the upper part of the e

question 11723 what does a damaged tympanic membrane look like?

question 11724 interesting how coffee works! so is it bad for you?

question 11725 so do the facial nerves have something to do with emotions too considering they associ

question 11726 what are stereotyped responses?

question 11727 is this like the actual act of stretching?

question 11728 does this only have to do with something that would injur your body?

question 11729 why do nerves in general hurt so bad to hit or get cut?

question 1: 19 and thinking i have bad memory"

question 11731 what does that mean? a high enough voltage?

question 11732 so its only in the heart completely?

question 11733 so you twitch more when your dehydrated?

question 11734 is that why when people get collagen fillers in their lips they can't move?

question 11735 can bones heal without screws and pins?

question 11736 does this only happen with age?

question 11737 is too much calcium such a thing?

question 11738 doesn't this come in pill form?

question 11739 how does this relate to other species?

question 11740 how does the s shape affect the sound?

question 11741 what else regulates this system?

question 11742 where do nerves fit into the equation?

question 11743 why are these called primary? are there secondary germ layers?

question 11744 is this why handling toxic chemicals can be dangerous for other body systems? how fast

question 1: how are the cells that extend to the basement membrane determined? is there some advar

question 11746 is there is disease where these connections are broken or himdered in some way?

question 11747 is this seen throughout the animal kingdom? is hyaline cartilage always a presurcor to b

question 11748 "do baby have any immediate joint pain when the cartilage ossifies""?"

question 11749 so these chondrocytes evolve? what molecules or signals trigger them to enlarge?

question 11750 can these stem cells differentiate to other cell types? pluripotent?

question 11751 what is the most bones ever recorded in a person?

question 11752 have these bones changed a lot in the evolution of the human?

question 11753 are any of the craial bones that protect the brain stronger than others?

question 11754 is there a physical advantage on having these two parietal bones split into two instead c

question 11755 so this mean that bones such as the frontal bone and parietal bones are slightly shifting

question 11756 what exactly are oglioptides? their uses and why they're compared to peptides?

question 11757 what exactly does amoxycylin affect that causes you to be sensitive to the sun? is it hor

question 11758 is it still connected to the brain nervously?

question 11759 wait does this grow or inhibit?

question 11760 why do our vision and a bees vision differ then? how do we say which is more evolved?

question 11761 can this ever build up to be to big for the eye socket and cause complications?

question 11762 does everyone have the same threshold of pain?

question 11763 does the music range still damage our hearing if its well within the limits? at what point

question 11764 how sensitive are these to damage? is it like a once they're damaged they cant heal?

question 11765 does it still use the spine as a support system or no?

question 11766 does this damage both eyes?

question 11767 is this similar to when you have a stroke? or is that irreversible damage?

question 11768 why hasn't the spinal cord changed? isn't that important as well?

question 11769 is this a blessing or a curse? i.e. global warming

question 11770 i heard that ppl who were good at video games had more gray matter than ppl who were

question 11771 does this cause damage? say i stretch too hard after a workout at what point is damage

question 11772 is this why bees can still sting you when they're cut in half and dead?

question 11773 how do these reflexors connect to each other? is it all one nerve? if that gets damaged c

question 1: and would that cause problems if it was as well?"

question 11775 how is this related to injuries like a slipped disk? is it?

question 11776 is all code stored? is it stored the same message its received as?

question 11777 what if this doesn't get affected by it what happens to the cell?

question 11778 what if one part of this pathway is destroyed will that change the whole image? or mes:

question 11779 is it possible to increase this number? and would it be a good thing to do so?

question 11780 how does it inhibit one and excite another?

question 11781 can you ask your brain for too much? what would that do?

question 11782 do people generate atp at different rates? what affects this?

question 11783 is there a muscle type that supports both long and short type exercises? can that be ma

question 11784 as well as the side effects of creatine?

question 11785 is there a better way to detect fractures on the growth plate rather than xrays?

question 11786 estrogen helps this do males take estrogen too?

question 11787 is this to protect the xrayee?

question 11788 can a dead bone survive in a body?

question 11789 this is the cause of osteoporosis?

question 1: whats a surefire way to remember this?"

question 11791 why are superficial and deep muscles separated? don't they serve the same purposes?

question 11792 can you fix this without going to the doctor? or ease it?

question 11793 does the marrow cavity have spongy bone as well?

question 11794 why do some fractures on this cause the growth to stop but not on others?

question 11795 is this the only thing that determines our height?

question 11796 how do we know the difference then?

question 11797 does one type of muscle do this better than another?

question 11798 in all cases is there normally a synergist? or is there many cases where our body only n

question 11799 how is this in comparison to cardiac and smooth muscle?

question 11800 are the random twitches in the leg muscle when laying down an example of this?

question 11801 can these exaggerated responses be fatal?

question 11802 is the enteric nervous system for the most part considered to be a part of the ans system

question 11803 are these receptors affected at all by people who smoke?

question 11804 do the medications that control blood pressure work by affecting the sympathetic system

question 11805 can this be a permanent effect on the individual or after time does the body regulate its

question 11806 how well is the spinal cord able to avoid being damaged?

question 11807 if done incorrectly how much damage can be done to the dura mater?

question 11808 has the poliovirus become resistant to the vaccine or is this just occurring where the vac

question 11809 can this disease lead to an early death?

question 1: then why is it necessary to have 2 different vaccines in your life for them?"

question 11811 is the elastic recoil length inbetween the small contracted length and long relaxation length

question 1: is there any way of reattachment or is the muscle now useless?"

question 11813 where is perimysium located primarily in the body?

question 11814 are the fixator muscles thick or thin?

question 11815 can the muscles in our face cramp like bigger muscles in other parts of our body?

question 11816 what exactly is the pelvic floor?

question 11817 are the three levels of matter used mostly for protection of the spinal cord?

question 11818 do these ascending tracts run right next to each other in the spinal cord?

question 11819 do people become paralyzed when these vestibulospinal tracts are injured?

question 11820 what does the coccygeal nerve control?

question 11821 i never got chickenpox. does this mean i will get it when i'm older or may i never get it?

question 11822 how is meningitis treated?

question 11823 is cerebrospinal fluid a thick or thin liquid substance?

question 11824 so this is responsible for our sweat glands?

question 11825 what are the gyri responsible for?

question 11826 can concussion permanently injure cranial nerves?

Total Questions Asked: 11826

ment play a greater role than the treatment itself?

s on the rest of the body?

terminology for this course?

issue type. does it have anything to do with metabolic rates?

clear things up

by the public?

,

lop complications later in life or do most function normally?

quired some of those techniques with their own?
an we find more on this?

...ors from vomiting now a days in hospitals? is there something they use on the patient so that when diss

...ors?

?

...able is this method as opposed to others?"

...n and reliable is this method?"

...the side effects of cancer with prolonged use?

...lumbal vertebrae be better off compared to people with only four and five?

...ts? "

...e? was it because they didn't have any knowledge of the germ theory?

...is) is called gross anatomy. the thing that confuses me is that things you see in radiology you can't see w

...stion?

...eedback?

...e womb?

is for better hearing?
if teaching or torture to the slave/prisoner?
schools are founded simultaneously?

we figured out that the human body is a little different than that of an animals? very interesting."

red to us?

hat they saw?

hing to prove it wrong. but if you find nothing to prove it wrong with...wouldnt that make it scientific?

just recently?

ple. what is the different meaning?

science?

used for cancer/tumor screening today?
ies?

pposite of what this passage says.

ould we still walk upright because i do understand that enviornment does have impact on devolopment

al primates do this?

d physiology?

ached to the bone and others are after names of people?

n thing?

there up to date studies that support these figures being averages for all people?

really understand what's wrong without really seeing it and feeling it?"
individual on having high metabolism or does genetics ever come into play?

↳ can this be explained in a different way?

????"

organization providing the funds?

it means."

on animals is safe on humans?
how does one draw the line between species when they're so similar?"

Why does one draw the line between species when they're so similar?"
Why does one draw the line between species when they're so similar?"
Anyway? "

Learning anatomy?

Homeostasis when ill?

Homeostasis when ill?

Does it always create a positive feedback loop if it does serve other functions?

Layers?

Can it kill the invading bacteria? or is this just speculation?

Can it be deadly during pregnancy? can labor contractions become so intense as to injure the child or mother?

Body temperature?

80 degrees?"

ort of disadvantage?
ort of disadvantage?
ort of disadvantage?

the variables and so negative feedback continues?

ancestors? is it just the accumulation of many mutations that happened to be advantageous and were
n for?

pread from africa."

ing else that we can refer to besides just monkeys and apes?

different words?

efore. how would this work as a ""tap""?
s?

of correction?

omparative physiology."
' or would this mean using frequencies that are bad for the body?"

ot always used?

us who we are today?

ack?

: guessing?

developed this way?

the task at hand which is basic anatomy and phys?

nt that made this conclusion."

are at this time?

k keeps it stable?

mpostion? humans vs. viruses etc.

ample besides a pet scan?

this is an anatomy course."

y?

is and predictions from them? what kind of generalizations and predicitions??

ve metal in their body etc.) would pet scan be the next thing to figure out whats wrong?

at what you should be at?

is?
selection

han a human would?

is? what if the the hypothesis was completely true? i could possibly understand this more if it was explain
in a different way?
to know more about this process and the different signs.

able to test it on humans? what species have been used and how can we distinguish between the likene

risks during surgery with the differences between the two? how does research on animals ensure that i

rese? or just the general idea of it?

y is meant by ""prove it wrong?"" "

ifferent organs in the body? or was it just a case of them wanting an explanation for something that they
:ing that much smarter?

l world?

: cadavers available?

ian body or are these two theories actually better than other theories?

?

ly feel?
ly feel?

It's all referred to as one organism. is that wrong?
evolve?
; each time a person gets a fever? what is the prevalence of this?
word?

f the function of physiology?

hile reading.
:s?"
ard facts?

ement membrane?

a medical issue could arise?

n examining these under microscope to determine the location of the epithelium and its tissue layers of
more tissue types?"

of a specific wound or foreign agent? why?

of the ground substance? and then does that mean that it's part of the connective tissue?
l by a cartilage matrix and osteocytes are surrounded by a bone matrix?

e?
itual bipedalism?

is there something more?"
ls come from?

ere a body mechanism instructing them to stop after a certain period of time?

!?

cells become metastatic? is the cell metastatic because it doesn't need to be anchored or does it not need

of their function.

layers?

one of the ancient masters but he never had proof of human anatomy and yet people believed him? the

important info in this chapter which is absolutely needed for a base. is it always going to be memorization?

it to inform or what?

how it works?

mind during testing?

happen all at once?"

trying to recover?

do these variations between our organs cause some people to have different risks for different diseases?

inner?

inner?

within the different surfaces of the body?

within the different surfaces of the body?

aping the body of the patient. how did this method got developed and how can doctors determine if sor
human bodies to study them as much as possible. why do anatomy 202 & 203 students here in the u.s. a
o they practice on living animals to prove if the surgery was sucessful?

ndicular?

ist reading this wrong and tight junctino is not the answer to the question?

ether ""like a snap""? and the result if the blistereing or leisions?"

atrix?

ower or faster?

e or what the histologists is looking for in the slice?"

ts does that have on the human body short and long term? since they seem so important.

what blood and bone have in common with other tissues?

L?

ng?

;"

e difference.

: picture it.

atient's illness?

y flare up.

hat isn't visible. but what is interstitial fluid?

t if the reaction rate and the temperature rate was the opposite? how would each be affected by such cl

t if the reaction rate and the temperature rate was the opposite? how would each be affected by such cl

t if the reaction rate and the temperature rate was the opposite? how would each be affected by such cl

more than one layer?

ells?

ems or even death."

e cell division?

wn. howvere neither of my other sibilings have colored eyes. i always wondered where did my eye color

wn. howvere neither of my other sibilings have colored eyes. i always wondered where did my eye color

wn. howvere neither of my other sibilings have colored eyes. i always wondered where did my eye color

ition of two species?

,

tter to treat the whole body or individual seperate parts?

tures in the body that does not have a function that we know of.

et for what it is composed of?

y and notice a new feature?

ause problems in adulthood?"

of pull? i don't quite understand.

ifomation on how to properly stain a slide?

n there's an embryo?

,

of blood circulation?

i?

n our own?

fe cycle?

ow what it looks like under a microscope?

ey are located?

ey are located?

this correctly it is kind of all over?

: there more ideas that fude this?

o chimpanzees?

another way or does the feedback look completely breakdown and not work?

unctions for the body?

ar tissues other than visual appearance?

t likely to be found in the body?

ole of a missing tissue?

ear?

re something that happened that made us think differently or was it just a gradual change and people st:

n him?

n him?

e fail to prove it false? is that the answer the text is looking for?

ow definite differences or if they are just ways of getting statistics? more information on how to tell the

er more in class?"

whelmed on an exam. "

mples like these when discussing various structures in class?
uch covered. reading the text can become overwhelming because i'm not sure what i need to retain.

se brown fat? does this benefit them if so?"
n of cartilage?
eing observed? or a combination of both.

dy?

ur foot?

ues derived from two or more primary germ layers.

!? is there a bodily disfunction or something along those lines?

ction?

ices from seeping in between them too. why is it so important nothig goes in between them?

fat cells than another individual?

! the other becomes the embryo. blastocyst-> pluripotent stem cells (inner cell) can still be developed. bu

why there may be edema in the lower extremities for this disease?

ated from white fat in adults and if so.....why is it that even when someone is obese they can still be colc

what about the liver? is this a gland or an organ or is it considered both?

ance to protect the cells?

what are the negatives in stem cell research? if it will help frind a cure for cancer it should be worth doing

lar formulae?

rn into any other substance? is it important to understand why mesoderm does this?
es?"
cells?

il muscle cells to contract and relax?"

ly true?

done and how our body breaks down the dead cells?

esting is being done? where can i learn more?"

yes how to better id what certain distinguishing factors look like?

ams?

option?

relial tissue?

?

muscle is ever controlled voluntarily by an individual?"

of protection""?"

vel also?

gh the bloodstream?

same thing?

hod of absorption as well?

wing a slide of adipose tissue? "

d where hyperplasia occurs?

essages or is it exactly the same?

he microscope?

cut in an oblique section? what exactly are we viewing by doing this?
?

rejecting it?

note mobility?

primarily on land?"

?"

or did their work?

so close together? where is the matrix located?

debris?

from cells?
slides look the same?

?
is type of the tissue?

ground substance?

appears and it loosens?

one today?

"

Why create another classification for this type of cell?
Are there different types of everything?

Understand and to know for the labs?
"What is the purpose?"

Why?
Ability to have a merely unison reaction?

How does it lose weight with?

During food poisoning and doesn't experience the symptoms of hotness or cold the next day?
Do cells that already exist replace these dead/damaged cells? "

How is it different than other cells? How did it evolve to become so specialized?

What is this occurring?
(as per your experience)

What is the difference between these two besides their locations when looking under a microscope?

Describe the striations?

'inventing new habits of scientific thought'? interesting."

"

r a microscope?

l."

any trick or method to finding where the basement membrane is when viewing a slide?

rn to the page. thank you."
ody?

or is it literally all by itself and in no such contact with the other tissues whatsoever? "
ample of this process in the body?

cytes?

alled something different?

that explain why peoples feet are either rough or smooth depending on the amount of time they walk a

tly of epithelial cells?

helium?

st of the body?

er cell junctions?

avelling to and from?

ue still function?

god himself?"
ope?
bstance?

th the different parts or should we just memorize the picutres and diagrams that we see in the book?
?
er this tissue the most complicating?
| the locations of the parts of the bones in respect to the bone itself?
helium?

id with the four primary tissue classes?

is?
is kind of fat stored?"
on.

veen the two that can be compared side by side?

n't. is there a more distinguishing way to tell between epithelia tissue and others?"

hose cells?

in order to contract."

do they consist of?

Which organ they will belong to?

Doesn't connect to any one structure?

or just on the surface of skin?

divide and multiply"

result in damage to the organs?

and secretion has any effect on this consequence?

Structure tumor growth?

What was composed of it as well. What other body parts are composed of cartilage?

lies. "

are referring to different tissues?

are able to move tissue or to regrow the tissue that had died?

on this section?

like to know more about this since it is not common knowledge and only people in health professions h

do look like cells?

in cells?

cells closest to it?

areas?

striations or not?

to differentiate? why are some people so against stem cell research?

ective tissue?

kin influence our chance of getting skin cancer?

nt?

outside depending on the science."

are they new?"

ish between an atom and a molecule and compounds

ish between an atom and a molecule and compounds

nds are the combinations?

wareness?

ere is it healthy to for a tattoo artis to put a tattoo. i would assume the dermis. "

ere is it healthy to for a tattoo artis to put a tattoo. i would assume the dermis. "

his class?

than regenerated tissue?

gh mitosis faster?"

Would you go about doing that knowing that for a skinny person his/her metabolism is quite fast.

See it?

are consumed?

Will I have to prove it and with facts it has been proven already?

Is the rate of growth faster than the rate that the cells flake off? What happens in the cell as it becomes

composed of more than one species but what is it otherwise?

Is it affected until change is the result of something positive? or no?

Is the result of greater levels of homeostasis or rapid change is homeostasis."
Based on the pictures?

Are there physical differences notable in a picture I should know about?

What was removed to see if an ulcer was present?

Energy of light?

Are there fibrous connective tissue?

Is there evidence that a certain muscle was pulled or strained?"

in the wrong place?"

view them differently just to see tissues from different angles?

function of mast cells or was I misled into thinking that these cells are a little cooler than they really are
x. "

return back to their original form?

individual then? does it all depend on the individual?"

it?

viewing a specific aspect or part of the body."

most important to remember when studying this section?

cells can be used for anyone else to promote something regenerating or growing back??
I knew a lady who was pregnant and found out she had cancer while she was pregnant and after the baby was

ly multipotent?
directions?

tive tissues are more abundant?

thogens?

· create a toxic level in the body?

nation?"

ed to read some information on the topic posted on the bulletin board outside of the professor's office.

ow do they go about doing it?

n cells and successfully implemented on a human? are there any large scale stem cell projects in the wo

lenish lost electrolytes?

vels run higher than normal for extended periods of time? "
r are primarily catalysts?

treachea and then into the esophagus?
erol in the liver or block absorption of ingested cholesterol?

situation?

ility?

or hypotonic fluids?

atic pressure?

ns?"

Discussing the physiological roles of solutions?

Increase in temperature?

ion on the body?

ie amino acids?

to membrane potential and the closing and opening of sodium and potassium channels?

ther?

of historical info?"

erful affects when too many are present?"

omething that we should memorize?

ays an important role in body function?

nctions?

such thing

: numbers on both sides?

but do the results compound?

: a tendency either way. "

e? "

?

ody converts everything to glucose?

ngs in k?

es this cycle occur/what is the purpose of this?

ied together because they are each chemically different?

ness that is useful in a redox reaction?

can be broken down as well?

st made up certain names?

not made of any compounds?

not never need to be done.

re amount of water in an individuals body?

e visible?"

right?

is key to know about them?

functions of the major parts?

.

.

ods?

vitamin d.

cases when people had negative side effects to them?

believe she died of disease not related to her work?

side effects?

or characters of the phospholipids?

the bonds go?

hydrates and their structures?

?

cles and their permeability?"

can infect this function of the body?

an affect on a person's overall health if the reaction rates are incapable of functioning?

ovide enough of these basic sugars?

ter awhile...

others? example: someone with diabetes?

to go over this topic in depth in lecture?

ing an electron?

ing an electron?

your body has more antioxidants than free radicals? will you age?

ness? raising the temp. allows for that to happen faster?

o be dangerous for the human body?
duable?

ily to understand how they are linked. can you explain this more in lecture please?
nction?

the cell is in?

this has come a long way..

ber about the cytoskeleton?

a long period of time?
ecause there isn't much information on it?

they different because they seem closely related?

other or fathers karyotype?

book describes them to be.

s of one substance not broken down completely in a suspension?

o comprehend? the book says they are important.

e to each other?

ur chance of getting skin cancer?

"

of distinguishing the two?
er substances in water?"

an others?

?"
y looking at a cross-sectional histological section of their tissues?

aterial? what will we need to know in order to be successful in a&p?

remselfes?"

' confused
potential and kinetic energy?

t in lab?

but anatomy and the physiology and right here we are just laying the background?

take up every matter of our human body?
cells to move while other fibers are used for support?

nt

n and hydroxyl group?

the body?

rs? would this lead to self-destruction of the cell?

have to move quicker throughout the body?

is just being used so we can get an understanding of the size and thickness of the organelles?

es/conditions? i couldn't find anything in the reading.

membrane?

re ages that should have the same recognition as a nobel prize winner.

hase?

it almost looks like a fake name."

an?

ious biology classes

e atmosphere?

remely low?

h to the membrane?

asier to learn hands on

hydrophilic ends ""loving"" the water to much?"

them?

ve in the body?

dy?

ant role they play in the body?

the skin?

sidered?

igars to perform?

irge quantities?

of their treatment?

ver histology slides there were items we were supposed to identify and i just don't get it. how can we te

How is it done?

"?"

or decrease based on the amount of concentration?

is this based on the soluble fluid?

in a membrane?

Does that mean that they are like passive mechanisms in which they require no energy?

different chemical properties?"

ok with?

Electrons and protons are equal?

led?"

ions?

concentration?

ute?

fect?

Someone drank 2 gallons of water the fastest and ended up dying of drowning. how is that possible?

ar?

Arteries.

tricks to remember?

files as they easily reassemble. more energy translates to a higher boiling point for water???

and that attracts water molecules to each other is a hydrogen bond?

via and send leukocytes to the area?"

size vs the ionized?? and how can we tell the difference?

invaders?

ie practice equations?

set off alarms when going through security at the airport?"

ody do?

ber to figure out how many grams for each substance is one mole?

des are supposed to be equal after 30 min.

zyme that is not alive?

ould be the same.

ns and when it is appropriate to use each measurement?

ers? and are those messengers then similiar?

ld we go over all of proteins functions in the body?

the same/neutral?

em to remember all of them
ertain amount of water for us to get thirsty?

id?
; it?

fer?

ees also have a need for all those minerals?

there special tools or was it all speculation? how is it today that people can see the atom?

Id like to find out more information on trace elements that don't have to do with humans as well.

centration?

tarily?

rbon? "

in class?

be exposed?

ore?"

roduce?

and at the same time throughout the body.

mainly in the cell?"

behave the way they do?

some significant biological damage?

what is actually referring to is really interesting. is the book going to further discuss how to reduce "

harmful?

would they complete that from the lysosomal enzymes is what I'm wondering.

bonds rely on slightly more positive or negative atoms?

for cohesion and no H bond? "

cause an immune response?

differences from natural and synthetic trans fats?
lution?"

cal damage to the body?

s seems counter intuitive.

sure what colloids are ?

e body?

eating positive mutations in humans too?

er greater pressure? like say around bone joints or brain cells ?

cells ? what differences do you focus in on?

nsuming foods with antioxidant properties. i wonder: do they ever serve a useful or beneficial process in

dy?"

explained in a dumbed down way please? i guess i'm asking why do they do that?

don't they heal completely?"

hose were given in a more clear way. ppeople who haven't taken biology in ten years might be able to k

:hlorine?

liquids work?

would be cool to get some more information on that. is it still around today or was that just a popular cc

ten do we as humans come in contact with such high energy radiation?

ee radicals?"

d?

shell?

ere other places also?
ake this distinction?
e size of the molecule?
me dangerous to our health?"
is used for?"

ere a reason for this?

d rupture?

er this in class and with some clicker questions?"

on went on vacation. would your body adjust quickly to this change?

why does this happen?? to even out the atoms? or are they attracted to the atom with less atoms??

al out the amount of atoms?? "

? or is it too complex of a question for us to answer by ourselves?

ning them with their own molecules producing food"
like from this passage?
cell function?

have a bigger difference?"

about freely. why are they allowed to drift about freely??

o visually point out that lysosomes are surrounded by unit membrane layers and centrioles are not?

ues?

our skin and lines organs in our body.
s something we would have to know?
stay warm?

t are the other aspects of it?

can we learn more about how this all works.

nucleus?? what would happen if there were two??

ween atoms? it doesn't seem like physiology to me but i understand that it is an important element for a

sic principals of the reactions?

d to ""weed"" those out to use the energy for something else besides for the pumps?"

high concentration?

ll theory?

ese membrane proteins in action.

.hesis?

o clarify? "

'
pe?"
ion?

n or by another method? how long do they survive?

outed?

ulfill a transplan? how do they test the identity of glycolax on every different person?
t?

: considered traced elements?

would be able to function in mucous. "
would be able to function in mucous. "

of what they did.

matrix? do they die? how long do most components of the cell last?

ow does the skin do that?

?

Could be another example of potential energy?

?

Object being looked at is dead. is this true?

Contraction? also are there any other pumps that use different elements and operate similarly? does the

of the cell that has dna? also is there any difference between dna found in the nucleus versus the dna fc

ans?

essenger pathways?

m?

h?

d more info.

ma membrane?

s from one cell to the next generation cell?

dy to turn against itself - a loss of that cell identification marker? how exactly does that work?

columnar epithelium. is this true?

do they have different kinds of membranes with so that they can regulate flow better? since such a ""tre

letting certain things through?

the upper surface? are the cells were going to look at in lab look polygonal or look squamous?
how someone can measure something so small. what is the process of measuring a cell?
why were not able to live very long.
nature change when you have a fever if its kinetic energy?

there more examples of osmosis so i can understand it better?

prokaryotes and bacteria are the apparent to each other how does the cell live?

. i was hoping to learn more to help my workouts.

; about water?

without a storage center for their dna?

ated to look?

is there a reason behind the name?

spot where they are needed if needed? or does the blood have a way of choosing where certain nutrient

me more examples? do any of these commonly affect humans and what are their side effects?

ape from that picture. i don't see it at all! >.<

if we can't even see into it with our technology? what if this 1% is one of the most important things to

she would be able to support it... is this the same concept?"

every other generation. just wondering if it has anything to do with it or if it's just pure chance."

is a mutilated corpse?

healthy thing? since food=blood in their galenic thinking?

is genetics works?

is there have?

something like type 1 diabetes?"

is still taught that way at low levels?

Why more functions? do they dissolve?
come? "

purify some dust... will we need to know how to solve these?

control centers like the nervous system/brain?
prevent cancer and genetic defects?
is a dominant over a recessive gene?

is it advantageous but over time there wasn't a need and now more people carry the recessive alleles?

is purification she deserves?

is it?

pes of amino acids?

it would make for an interesting exhibit.

biology over the ages."

f the terminology/lingo used for the definitions isn't very helpful or distinct."

for fine motor control? how does the human motor cortex size compare to the other primates?
when standing upright

stem... what position in the hierarchy are the synaptic vesicles and acrosomes?"
orn with only one kidney?

abdominal cavity? if it were ""floating"" or whatever the proper term is for it?"

ny?"

?

h possibly results in a disorder or disease?

elix?

definition such as it has multiple definitions and contributes to every part of the body?
ning a male or female?

! thats very very small. "

2 inches?

ell? can they travel across cells too?

etic mutations right?

own?"

ds in the stomach?"

scribed in this way.

orate more in lecture?"

simple sugar would act as an electrolyte.

excrete them?

r visualization?"

s the base meaning of each term?"

a solution? it would have to be a colloid?"

nt.

nal dna template?

ome issues with. could you discuss what the subcutaneous layer is made of a little more?

s that they were able to revert back to ips cells?

r their genetic code?"

replication?"

se."

e class..."

ion that is in the excess of the 20 required for the amino acids?

be measuring is small?
nt their child with a genetic disorder?"

s of this?
because it is a lot of information to take it.

% serving a role?"
always located in the same place?

only this?

lasses?

energy?

mation?

ieve that trait?

other ones do? and what are they called?

ode""
: time?

o that of the heart and brain? "

are too many?

affect?

recessive one is the least powerful in being visible?

than rna

ers on the ethical side of the practice?

è them with healthy genes?

:he correct way?

ted? does that cause chromosome deficiency? i'm a bit confused as to what happens.
ty?!"

disorders.

it in such a way that makes it simpler to understand?

ages of development in order to potentially remove them or replace them with the non-mutated form?

species?

where does it go from there....

! research!

in?

genes?

focus on the start and stop codons?

what is available?

cause the disease in a formally healthy individual?

genes that were thought to be non-functional?

have a long "life"?

evidence that show this is genetically inherited?

is?

' which ones are they?
importances of that?

ize it?

procedure similar to transplant organs?"

ok?
ok?

"

to the next generation cell?

is unknown?

ressed over the recessive allele?

because of preconsived notions based on your genetic coode?

ien so smoothly?

ed?

ite?

› formula a ""theory"" even though i understand this information is true..."

› cells and our body produces too many? or is that even possible?

or can one nerve cell receipt and transmit both types of signals?

ood system?"

defect?"

ting

ou had this done or know someone who has."

re people have three gene types for certain traits?

pieces come together?

re more efficient then why is it that dna keeps what is considered ""junk""."

on?"

with certain genes but not another?

d of microscopes? how advanced were the microscopes?

ler evolution over time to help them survive easier in their environment?
ion? isnt there a way to cure it completely?"

st 2 inches long?

? it would be so interesting to also learn and comprehend more about anomalies in the dna of other people

azing....."
?

re future?

nction at all?

ers use penicillin in the future to further study the human variations in genotype. what is the population

sequence correctly?"

was responsible for an lactose processing enzyme..... how did this happen? why is my body lacking this p

etter pairs with what letter?

e around the same size?

chin. wouldn't a non cleft chin be dominant to a cleft chin?
chin. wouldn't a non cleft chin be dominant to a cleft chin?
die?

re? or does that depend on the particular gene?"

re?

this?
do you want us to think of it?

ore similar if we all have such a similar genetic makeup?

quently?"

om has a larger play in how your child would look. because of alleles that are either dominant or recessiv

ime?

throughout your whole life?"

is?"

ion? has it been tried to creat an ""ideal"" cell to be inserted or to create tissues that are resistant to dis

ere offsprings and pick and choose what genes they want. is this very common?

s just a harsh accident?

ie from?
s hair present?
ng to ceruminous glands?

t is a good way to learn them?
nder at all?

humans?
here?
es rather than in other places?

/ bones that they broke?
nals potentially change their bone structure if it was started early in life?
curve?
ore birth?
alance out the testosterone in the body?

se?

ind limbs?

n the face or abdomen.

! talk of so much? are they one and the same or similar?"

you would need to get a cut or injury deeper than this layer to bleed?

and stopping entry or is there a chemical effect?

s cells that are dead?

!?

gions?

lifference?

ly?

f vitamin d?"

portraying emotion?

appen?
stem?

ave any affect on our original texture?

se of accidental death?

't understand why they too have keratinocytes.

ow do thei control how much sebum they secrete?"

s?

development?

te? ewww.
ents it from bursting?

ngth. is this true?

he genetic line?

nount?

rese the basic forms of hair?

it illnesses/disease?

sumers to buy?

in cells that flak off of us?

y hair is usually found on people of older age?

seem to differ among races?

you lack abilities due to the size of your skull in comparison to age?"

ength and they both can break so what differentiates them?

ine?"

; this disease?"

ause it allows a wide range of smooth motion than for the head?

guh those parts could be right next to each other?

ortex?"

My hair grows a lot faster than my wife's.

Is there a disorder that stunts hair growth?

Do they serve a purpose and then we evolved?

Why?"

Why are they all over the radio?"

3 pairs of chromosomes? does half a structure come from the mother and the other half from the father

are changed for a function other than skin cells or are they just set as cells for the epidermis?

are to see if the fusion of plates in other orientations would provide a more solid structure?

mean bad body odor.) "

nes?
of time?

ry skin?

appens when you are dehydrated and pass out?

bout each?

he foot?

sure i do without it.

ers a lot of support for the lower limb already?
nd them?"

hat was cut?

re the arches of our feet genetic or does it have to deal with the development of our feet in the womb?
r hands?

nd disease? how come the skin is the most important?

anently?

How do we go about doing this?

It used to be that they had to put ice on my neck and everywhere to cool me down because it felt like I was on fire.

Why?

?

Skin.

At the end was the root... but it's actually the bulb?

Back to this passage...

ages?

extent)?

or totally out?

,

ing the skin?"

r hands and wrists? it'd be interesting to see how everything would work if the carpal region was just on

at them?

eratin?

nd excrete the necessary nutrients and wastes?

treated?

ed? dna? or other?

und in a human adult?

limited supplies to keep the nail healthy?"

ia are what cause the bad-smelling sweat?

ancer?

a good way to differentiate it between that and the nasal concha?

è a narrow window of opportunity or is it broader and more lenient?

è they derived from another type of organization?

harmful in any way?

'sinuses'?"

onected to the phalanges?

in you are outside more?

long time?

or yellow and orange vegetables?

ds?
open?

!?

do?
do?

s tougher and when you get older your skin gets more tired which causes the epidermis to be weaker?...
s tougher and when you get older your skin gets more tired which causes the epidermis to be weaker?...

omewhere

or when they have a significantly darker portion of hair on their head compared to the rest of their hair?

in you are outside more?

ancers."

eating healthy?"
impaired to those who work on adults?"
use/function behind it?

while nursing to ensure they can get what they need?
dry needs?
people's hands get clammy?

sed and i am very curious to learn more.
can i find more information about this so i can understand it better?

re faster? or does it have absolutely nothing to do with stress?

"

<? where can i find information about phermones and how to make them release more?

mation on this topic?

renews itself and grows?

e body take up throse chemcals through the skin?

it ever possible for bones to not fuse together? what would happen if this occured?

ow over a certin time period?

cture be fixed? you cant cast the area can you?

ising.

e easily damaged but a leg would have different results by getting injured in the same way.

what kind of cells the layers are made of and use our knowledge of the cell types to determine the layer
un?

necessary for adolescence to have?

ns essentially just different types of sweat?"

mal redness?

because they are not mammals?

who wear a lot of high heels (i forgot the name of it)?"

with takes place?

from this?

way from this?

much more hair in pretty much any area?

etely random?

:ractive?

rowing number with the increase in obesity?

th genders?"

idneys is secreted through the skin?

g into the skin and throughout the body.

eous glands are thicker and reproducer more oil? or what exactly happens?
for the human body to regulate itself. be able to cool it'self down?

ntering the nasla cavity. axilla is there to regulate cooling of temperature."

ty than at any other stage in life?
not?

as different bones?

happens?

some adults who have passed?"

y to complete the vitamin d process alone?

erials?
ocytes?

u are in isnt it important that you have a good tan so the uva and uvb rays cannot soak into the skin as e:

ments that they do in the hair salon?

gets messed up?

eat glands in the axillary region? it seems odd to me and i had never known this.

hair loss than other

species that doesn't have claws.

are any different? "

keratinized squamous cells? and can these molecules get stuck in the skin layers and stay for an extended period of time? what is the expected outcome like hair?

Is grow faster

of the deeper layer then why would the layers closer to the surface not show the damage?

in debris then why does not every part of the body have hair?

if you are born it would depend on your genes but i know that when some women get pregnant or after
use the mammary glands to function improperly?

over the years? because it seems easy to know what a name means because a crest is a ridge no matter

orbiting water?"

in?

in?

anything cause this state of development not to occur?"

ings?

Are the bones in the body or is that knowledge useful for more higher level human biology courses?

n if someone is hunched back?

ether? including sutures? and show how they come together with development?

nt people?

t a myth?

the weight?

the vertebral column for example? is it simply evolution and our stem cells?

how do they function?

ain the lost water?

ke this?

type?"

?

:s this alert?

hemical difference? what do the boarders between the bones look like?

ran normal gravity (g force) levels? (what is the maximum g force an average pubis can withstand before
ect the development of the patella?

lly as often?

them this body performance?

nts?

ations for tips on how to remember them?

atment or sugery? would it just stay dislocated?

by the time people are having babies?

orders later in life?"

le of?

re used more often?

xample) or their official name (glenohumeral/humeroscapular)?

e ""extra"" bones?"

normalize all of these on our own?

massive?

; that right??

ause it is the largest?

?

ne skull."

dy? "

d that weight lifting when you are too young was bad for your health but i have also heard that it is a old

et up?"

ription?

who are ambidextrous?

the subscapular fossa?

are so abstract?

of them even when one is sleeping?

ve ever been clear about why this is so?"
th right/left mandibles? "

uma that the bone and cartilage is destroyed?
ever?"

efore i saw that this question is already there.

: was very painful as well."

ate?

: the size of our bodies?

he only reason why i ask is because figure 8.4 shows a small bump where the frontal sinus is.

he smooth area of the maxilla

hile before actually doing a warm up?

ng exercise i s best for people in different age groups or genders?

hen that happens and someone has their jaw ""wired shut""?"

injury to this joint?

count throughout life?

od?

number or bones or how they are put together?

the recovery rate?"

s?

e to happen?"

y?
rticles?

ing it harder for them to fracture?"

many there are of each?

cedures?
wth?

curvature?

ous connections to the sternum?

; socket after it being dislocated?
its? the wordiness of these descriptions makes them confusing.

of them in which they get together when we reach puberty?

e these cavities?
on of the skeleton?

: major injury?

e

: the second degree burns?

when we are born?
he cavity? what and where is the cavity affected?

m??

with it. what complications are associated this process?

sharp tingling sensation?

olves?

and the other uses cartilage?

om this section? is there an easy way to know the difference between supination and pronation?"

n have just not fused together? once people are adults does the fusion stop or could it still happen at so
ing crocked or would it have more to do the sinus pressure or the cartilage around the bones pushing it a

s gone for good?

ems that seem like it should be unrelated to the problem?

nt of muscles?"

ier muscles that aid in respiration work overtime to make up for a defect such as that? would a result of

ir into lungs?

letl structure?

e to the human eye?

it each?

)?

ore in the middle of the bone? is there a particular part that is more prone to breaks or is it all depend

?

they replace it with differ in function and support?

nes do not fuse together as they should. if this were to happen to the pelvic girdle how would this effect

appens?

:hing more serious?

"

Do northern climates have vitamin deficiencies?

"

motion and training that they take on would make one think that their body's would wear out faster.

What happens in our feet and hands?

Anterior and posterior groups?

Are they adjacent to each other? What if cartilage were between the bones?

Is it the body's own tissue?

Is the name is combined? could radioulnar be also called ulnaradioular?"
Was created? is it the one that's superior to the other bone? could radioulnar be also called ulnaradioular?
Lead to an injury?"
Lead to an injury?"

Number of babies having it

Exactly can this be found in the body?

Confused by this.

Do know. "
I would understand better?

Teeth made up of?

of the day?

It ?

t?

on? can rotator cuff strengthening prevent the downward dislocation? or what other things can help pre
scale of the face as much?"

ople have arthritis is that when this bursa has less fluid making it harder to slide and therefore more pain

io?"

,

utures were to form ""abnormally?""

cles and bones?

joints?"

o move them but are contracted when you move others?

differentiated

tear yet so hard to repair itself?

reater trochanter?

onsidered an injury?

orm?

le to damage a joint like this?

vel?

often happens in the ribs and vertebrae. they fuse together and become one. "
tion? bone location? bone function? person's activity level? person's age? etc)"

women?

ns?

lose from the anterior aspect?

n of joints or just this area in particular?

have to assume ancient man was more active than modern man

cs?

dy?

train out?

each other?

: it is for certain areas of study so i should become confident in knowing the information.

l. what is happening in the joint to make it so puffy and so i can hardly move it?

jointed"" in that the tissue is slack or longer?"

ing about?

so difficult?

ion?

of names.

one?

ing?

em?

l?

stroke affect only some of the facial muscles and not all of them?

en to show this? are woman's tendons different?

lab?"

the spine?

gular fibers?

ostegenic and osteoblasts?

ain this fluid?

lthy reasons?

ar' ?"

increase that rom?

y?"

always two? evolutionarily speaking of course.

sis?

n diarthrosis?

n diarthrosis?

n diarthrosis?

n diarthrosis?

ment or tendon. wouldn't that reduce the strength of that ligament and then put it at a higher risk for inj

he cartilage is absorbing and what not?

eserved with the skeleton as if they are bones?

i a young age?

f the bones more clearly.

back to work. now three years later i still have discomfort in my knee when i start to use it to much. i've c

cord happen?

ysical therapy specifically??

ens in the joint that cases this syndrome?"

e aged people?

ases? which layer(s) of the skin is tested for potential disease(s)?

; with it?

aren't teeth bones as aren't they calcified too?

do they overlap each other?"

are they present under all parts of the skin?

lab manuals...

process at which this happens?

of joint is most numerous in the body?

»

ou make this clear?"

ted? or were they joined in the fetus?

able to grind the joint of my jaw.
hen cracking a neck?

then because we cannot move bones in our body aside to moving at our joints.
en if they're not) from the way their facial wrinkles are accented. some look happier. is it the constant us

s faster than bone?
s for any cell type?"
ey were when they were younger?"

s or all three?

a joint?

ome vestigial?
in the first place?

e injuries?

d as incorrect reducing my score to 97.3 percent. it is clearly listed in the upper and lower portion of the
oth seperate things?

incenters?

rves in the back?
ot happen anympre?

eat?

s dont fuse together?
nsidering there is then more muscle mass to work with the glucose?"

than this?

double jointed?

recessive surgery because their arm could come out of joint ridiculously easily (started as a sports injury)."

served animal?"

Why? why do we need that?

What will happen?

entail?

body.

? "

criptions but it seems closest to this one.

find the body parts i am learning about on my own body to help get a better understanding of where it

ted to have more or less?

the body?"

What out? does it come from your bones or muscles?

What on the function of the wrist?

They aren't typically color coded so nicely?

Balance off?

Do all of these in lab?

the fluid and how is it caused?

ies.

Which look most toned or have the least amount of fat covering?"

arm muscles?

Don't mix up the parallel and multipennate muscles. are there any ways to remember the difference?

one?

How to name them? how have they been altered?

How to remember.

Character?

in a female?

Common in male or females?

,

one prime mover?

y?

duce heat or is this a skin reaction?

stretching muscles or joints?

re?

powerful is two or more synergists compared to one large muscle?

do we take very large breaths in and out?

When the latissimus dorsi is used for pulling the body upwards. you can feel it flex when doing a pull up.

Could be a cause of lock jaw or constant clenching of the teeth?

What goal that you want us to reach for this class?

Muscles aid mainly in the pushing down of stuck food? "

Do they have other functions like protection?

akened and don't function a well as the other people??

verwhelmed and an easy way to memorize it?

/

n the face? my mom suffered from the issue in the fall.

!se factors into hiccups? why when we laugh a lot or drink carbonated drinks do we get the hiccups? how

!se factors into hiccups? why when we laugh a lot or drink carbonated drinks do we get the hiccups? how

ting to look and sound the same.

igger and stronger?"

tment weren't there?

ctures vary so differently that we can't cover them all?

l muscles?

ed extrinsic because they are located in the forearm and not the hand where the action is occurring? so
enter here and not somewhere else on the face?
umans?"

nuscles being weakened?

ifferent types of hand movements?

h one muscle in the oral region? what would be the affect on the expressions.

ached and articulated with any others bones in the body?

are they more prominent in males?

s force?

ous.

ers?

ack throws out?

the details of the muscles?

h?

es?

et reintroduced to the body as energy when other supplies are limited?

s strong?

ea?

: are in fact overworked and bruised?"

retched and why don't they resume back to original position?"

e such a big impact?

ome people and not all?

le mean?

e off."

Why used in the neck?

Even though it's attached to all of these muscles?

Is a muscle in these groupings?

or body that causes the pain?

What ally that provides this function?

Is lved?

social being?

How do hormones regulate it?

and yogurt and so on is that okay?

Is it a voluntary muscle?

?"

Are there muscle names?

Are they not parallel

to the spine?

an surgery?

ig muscle disease?

ody?

r breath for?

ter a long run?

e minute? assuming that there are about 5 liters of blood in the average human.

ial?

om ours?

s to shake. is this true? if so what is this call?"
shaking. is this true? if so what is this call?"

cure it?

i?
r contracting?
re?

flat or a long bone? it has characteristics of both.

rd insertation point? should we just be aware that this happens or do we need to know which ones can l

ion they're doing?
are physically fit?

is supposed to?"

have any helpful ways to remembering them?

elastic reaction of the muscles and decreases performance. is there any truth to this? or is it just a set-up
lifting both eyebrows? (frontalis)

a cherry stem)? is it like being "double jointed" in the tongue? are there different muscles?"

body becomes overloaded as a result?

room for blood vessels to be in between itself and the fibers?

is? and why is it that the muscle cannot?

muscles?

relaxation?"

is youtube? or is this somehow fake?

is dunk?

mandibular joints?"

? are woman's tendons different?

information that i can find that will be helpful?

stuff in this pic? are these ligaments?

mass. would this play a factor in finger movement if they worked on their forearms too much?

ort?

onger?

much like the rest of the lower limb?

or?

w if that is true?

ow all of these muscles?

point causing a pull in two places when they smile and therefore a dimple?

ould involve these muscles. is it that the babies lack the ability to control them or that the muscles are unc
a question i have wondered"

the vertebral column? or only the back muscles?

usually targeted in this action? also i have injured the muscles on the top of my foot before and i wonder I

these joints have a specific order in which bone comes first?"

les that converge on the same tendon?
tion?

ies apart?

on?

?
injury?

ll be safe?

ir body?"

muscles instead?

dy?
?

ppened are the bones permanently damaged or is it possible for them to regain strength once the acido

ne for a tibial plateau fracture to try and speed up healing and am wondering what the actual mechanisr

mod and which promote greater/less bone density?
emur? what is the purpose of the limited locations of red marrow?"

athletes etc?

mount of time they stay ""open""?"

How can bones be so strong? especially when some bones have several hundred pounds weighing them down?

How likely are there to be more complications with this especially with healing considering the bone's been broken for a long time?

Does it mean by "dissolving bone"?

Why?

How does it help you? is it significant?

How about the uterus?

How does it work?

Can they do both? what are some disorders that are a result of a defect of this plate? is dwarfism one? is there only one main functioning nucleus?

How do they determine which areas osteoclasts should target?

How do they differ? the femur vs a rib vs phalanges (both hand and foot) for example?

How do they differ? what measures are used to prevent these? are they prevented through regulation and approvals? how do the shapes persist? how "permanent" are bone shapes?

How do they differ? for more attachment sites for movement?

compounds with similar structural patterns?

w?"

irity?

one. he was laid up in bed for months in order for it to heal. how can this happen at such a young age?
ial children...is it not genetic?

y?

ng effect the bone-dissolving osteoclasts?

ly value of calcium to help support bone strength ?

e excahnges these minerals differently?

oporosis?

normal"" or average? "

as treating this condition?

/ weight bearing activity?

outgrowth that can impede other things?"

good for you?

our bodies might not get when we are born?"
the time it reaches this point is it able to support itself?

ise?

?
does it not matter?
age to be osteoblasts??

the rate of growth at a young age?

bones don't get remodeled?

do not heal?

or

what happens if that hormone continues to be produced? giants?

pan?

is true?"

is there a certain characteristic about it that can determine potential growth?

nk?

rown?

significant calcification after a fracture has healed.

that ppl have injected into their lips?
are they just supposed to deal?
e?

biology or will it be less in comparison throughout?
not grow anymore?

the supplements proven to work?
d?

ent against osteoporosis?
ce of bone's growth?

n such as a lung? and is this similar to kidney stones?

?

enerating in older age?

ne or one in two pieces?

n a spontaneous mutation and not genetics?"

ould need something more than that to keep significant bone loss away their entire lives.

keep something else in check?

with the syndrome had a fracture in their epiphyseal plate?

ssarily what is occurring within people as we get older and weaker bones. "

at hypothesis."

to developing addiction to drugs of abuse. how can estrogen have such widespread actions throughout

receive great amounts of vitamin d?"

of developing diabetes?

do our bones enough?

have ""peanut shaped"" biceps and others the whole length of the arm appears to get bigger"
does electrical changes what cause the muscle to move or create an action ?

race?"

when it is building up. is there any diseases where this is reversed and the building up is more rapid than the

or if the fracture can heal by itself?

1?

t as we age those same injured bones come back to bother us with pain?

se to happen? "

e bones growing wider than supposed to.

n birth to late teens? with diagrams."

ind this information?"

have less bone density and lose it younger?

the skull?

cause this process stops at some point?

for all three?

cation. there is no treatment for her and it is considered autoimmune. are these other diseases also autoi
ly 54. is it possible that her spondylitis caused her hypercalcemia which in turn caused her heart attack

ntinually grow throughout life?...
tructure?

are they getting shorter and not longer by being pulled?
do they create leverage to lift or move the other end.

what about these tissues?

is it possible to be obese for being overweight but do some people really just have wider bones leading to the effect a larger
bone they have a greater amount of stress constantly placed on them?

is it used in the same ways the it is used for the bones if it has to go through the digestive system first?

is it a long term because children's bones heal much faster than elderly people? are pins used when the injur

is it red or killed?

is it cells or stimulating the nerves by another method reverse paralyzed muscles?

is it fast twitch fibers? that long distance runners don't have as many fast twitch fibers are sprinters? can you change

over faster?

tial to produce the highest amount of force?

};
e em to make drawings like these?
d in muscle contraction?

athlete can continue working out without hindrance. true? "

derate activity level simply because of thier biological metabolic luck?"

ontrol?

erance?

v the muscle behaves afterward?

or if the cells could shrink more when contracted?
ful and easier to remember things later on.
exercise.

fig muscles?

most of them confused but i've read them over a few times.

rate(?) . very confused here
determined by the number of sarcomere or the length of sarcomere?"

cells?

we got rid of our hair before it was pushed out?"

motor units become fatigued?

to the muscles?

ulcer?
in all cells?

what happens when they are stretched too far?

why do they bind to specific enzymes?
importance?

daily exercise routines?

of the body?

t?

a hip bone?

; our brain know this?"

esting concept."

and we shake a tiny bit with a ""chill""
ot it looks different physically. how can this be?"

ise from this system not working?

s system and what do they consist of?

to lift the heel while running?

ve them more oxygen and red blood cells so they're able to perform better? how is that incorporated in

what?

f is forming?

inic receptors?

and there are no other harmful effects to your health)? would the excessive increase in voltage alone be

ives?

hat they would be too small on a microscopic level."

s long as 30 cm is one in the quadriceps? and does height have a big factor on size of skeletal muscle?"

respiration after that?"

ce to support it?

ts?

+?

of oxygen occur?

l origin area?"

iling it?

"

?"

erefore produces such a sting?"

what makes the sarcoplasm able to be so much more fluid than a regular plasma membrane

ages (pain) to the brain?
together?

o it?

d?

1 others?

required. how does all this happen so fast?

lable?"

cess?

il?"

is of muscles?

is because they actually get little tears then repair themselves larger?

sleep?

i?

er?

ould need rest? how does sleep affect the motor neurons?

p right away?

muscle falls asleep?"

ough.

capability when we lose our flexibility?"
use the strength of the rest of the muscle fibers at all?"

amount of oxygen you can uptake?

om repeated contact on that location?

oss of so many others?

l outside cell?

develops maximal force ? can that be bad or dangerous?
other area of the body. very interesting!

far as describing how something looks?"
o more detail?

re is ach left in the cleft?

es of skeletal muscles?

en and how is this regenerated?

also part of the muscle contraction?

er or do they have the same function?

ned off... is it a paralysis?"

mpluse?

lly""

ine over the other? "

uld a person still be able to move around normally?"

orils that attach to eachother?

ain why the correct answer is the correct answer? i noticed that most of the class actually got the answe

all?

able to move at all or would there be loss of certain types of movement for that muscle only?

reaction time to a stimulus?

sarcomeres play a role in it? i'm asking because i find it difficult to explain how a muscle work to produce

mean that the a and i bands are so light that they are impossible to see in other tissues?

: if one or the other were to stop working?

: if one or the other were to stop working?

hat helps?

ion?

act?

/rinkles? "

/rinkles? "

/rinkles? "

/rinkles? "

/rinkles? "

rom reuptake and would therefore be considered an antagonist?

/rinkles? "

/rinkles? "

/rinkles? "

wasnt able to sent off?

ie spinal cord instead fo multipolar was on it?

nuscle is absolutely unable to fire?

: when your eye is twitching on and off all day long and people tell you to eat a banana because you need potassium to do for the muscle?

types of drugs that can help combat this disease?

brain first or can the spinal cord send a direct faster response?

sensory neurons. i don't quite understand what is functionally different from the other two types of neurons?

?

t a good pattern? does it matter?

io more examples of where they are located and why they are useful for certain areas or chemicals and r

time and didn't know it was bad for you.

d on the stimuli?

can they come back?

ns just the name of the actions they perform?

childhood?

class?

lead?
drites?

:his?

continuing pass down?

birds or other mammals?
ell?

to prevent having a brain tumor?

still function?
out a vegan pregnant mother?

certain locations?
axon (if there are any)?

ie heart?

% of the tissue.

o muscles play when we cry?

a and paola?

are being produced? dose this become a medical problem?
and the pns?

(excluding anaxonic neuron that lacks an axon and does not produce action potential)?"

of the muscle?
uding the sacrum & coccyx)?

based on financial limitations than scientific limitations?"

into the sympathetic and parasympathetic divisions. why the change from the format that is taught in n
ments to occur and then the cycle spins downward more sharply and dangerously..."
the author is in the field?"
cal variation if it is true?

nice to review it more."

time

bring nerve singlas to muscles?

ist seen in infants?

cause they connect to muscles?

ron cell! what's the purpose of having such a long axon if there are so many nerve cells within the body?
pen? are there curent places along the spinal cord that are more used for locomotion than others?
ow aswell?

als have them?

wly? are our bodies typically more epsp or ipsp?
our neurons typically firing more rapidly or slowly or somewhere in between?

information?

able to move?

system helps produce?
hing specific that decides how many it has?
specific that decides how many it has?

do parts of it develop before others?

cture?

xists compared to the belly of a muscle?

g cardiac muscle?

and phalanges
d to our ancestors?

l from a hot object before we know its hot?

dy?

two totally separate pathways of signals going in and out?

rn the the hereditary disease of tay-sachs?

is it something completely different?

or i'm assuming it has to be a lot? how fast does this process happen if you have to wait for a neuron to :
this kind of disorder?

outflow?

as fast still because it's not going as far?

muscular system gives off?

types of interruption that would affect the overall process?

cell(s)?

action purposes more?

typically located?

neurons that requires protection?

when you an adult or is that not the case?

"feel pain"? how does that work?"

to with that?

when trying to explain it later.

this more in class?

though how much a neuron weighs?

is all or nothing sort of thing?

is?

is simply pinched? is the only way to fix it is to "unpinch" it?"

ats?

with very few dendrites per cell? what determines this?

wakenings with robert de niro? i know they used dopamine to treat those patients.

the body? which neurons specifically would be affected?"

get to the brain?

ns in general?"

the central nervous system?

function?

on?

or components of the brain have nothing to do with it?

early on?"

examples of both and in what areas of the body are they found?

h in infants or is it only formed from the fats in their diet?

,

ed to know what is harmful to us if we touch it right away especially if its hot.

think iv seen that pic about 50 times and thought they all looked like that.

source of excruciating pain."

hes?

cals communicate like nerves do?

pecific area in the body and perform specific duties?"

stem?

eaks?

on in our body?

s this cause mental problems in old age?

happen?"

able to?

pain at all.

?

ive to do with the physical appearance?

of glial cells being mitotically active?
of glial cells being mitotically active?
of glial cells being mitotically active?
of glial cells being mitotically active?

of glial cells being mitotically active?

s?

ny to turn off the stimulus?

vous sytem?

then the dna is stored in the vessicles to be transported to the next neuron. ????

s actually important to remember..such as remembering the color of somebody's shirt as compared to

on count as one axon?

?"

it? slow it down?

this image.

d cells usually located?

ody against something then they get affected also?

...does this type of stretching have long term negative affects on the body or is this flexibility actually be
ive them or bend or straighten them?

en again under less pressure than the first time that it happened?

ke it is going to give out?"

hen they have their tonsils taken out?

ear that the outcome is know?

this as an adult?

nt or cure it? can you replace bone that has already been lost

i?

tors?

ow is it moving up in this definition?

tp?

ε?

t be considered when someone ""loses feeling"" in their fingers for example; that he/she cannot feel hot
of friends or social factors?"

o normal?"

inside his/ her body?

ey discovered)? "

ild?

y partial?

in the body?

main areas of the body like on the quiz? the only thing that i find important here is that there are a certiar

is?
just one area?

ere?"

ur body?"

pair of spinal nerves? can he/she survive?

why block pain signals only below the epidural or does it affect the area above the treatment?

ial cord?

ne stimuli?

What spinal cord is shorter than vertebrae?

What about the skull? do they both serve the purpose as a protective covering?

Does it resemble a spider or a web?

What is on either side of it?"

What about concentration slightly?

What about concentration? what about while setting bones in a cast or maintaining a position of a joint to allow for tissues to heal?

What triggers it?

What is passed on or stimulated?

sensory neurons?"

we been on tendons. where else can a muscle sense the extension to result in a reflex?

in perform later in life?"

s before conception in order to prevent the defect?

munity to it other wise?

monals?"

was minor

en?

re thicker?

ation of them/parts of the body they are found in?

organ?"

not?

say our hip?

untary?

through stages of muscle memory? or both?

examples of bones with multiple plates?

historically different roles?

freezing temp? a change in mental state can alter an involuntary function? "

have on body functions? "

reducing that hormone? "

?

any target cells with different receptors to read the neurotransmitter differently? "

contrary separation?

ing. also once you are born with it is there anything that can be done to get rid of it?

would more information be available to look at the study they did on the rats?

where?

ed at my hand and saw that it was bleeding and then felt the pain. would this be considered the opposit

d before they were damaged?

individual's normal lifestyle changes. so what then?"

assume that it would contribute to overall heat production for the body

alfunction? or would the group of neurons still be able to perform the primary function of that group?

ing. is there more to this? more information to look at and examples?

ght brain that influence left vs right brain dominant people?

work even before you consciously recognize the threat and the stimulation makes you recognize what is
?

ame explanation for the white matter in the brain that contains the axons and glial cells and the grey ma
they're born."

hey do receive surgery do they have to get it later in life?

the body. does it hit people around a certain age? why does it come later in life? how long is the life ex
better idea on where it located."

is?

t have it?

it in class?

erve endings?

head tips forward and then suddenly jerks up?
as to how this happens?

insic muscles are weaker in one eye than the other as well?
a harsh glare?

urpose?

erbral body are for?"

disease from contaminated water anyway?

are aware of our body's response to sensory input all of the time?
sarcomeres?

maintains the axons-- not the cell bodies. those are the ganglia?

""programmed""?

? is this even considered a reflex action?

ves?

istic?

arily do something beyond my will?"

mn or spinal cord and what are the consequences?

the brain?

kinds of brain problems?

people sick?

3 nutrients to the cells?

growing at a faster rate than the spinal cord? is it different for other mammals?

es? how does this affect our development?

extend all the way down the spinal cord or even just across the brain. are most axons in the body this long

bring up directions or signals?

3 brain?

des of the body?

g a heart attack? does this have to do with how nerves of the brachial plexus?

damage to the spinal cord?

ese areas?

nal?

en due to it?

it?

at causes irritation of the sciatic nerve.
inside the body?

r brain?

y preventative measure for it?

ne direction?
a time period where injuries could heal?

where you don't feel pain at all?

""slower to react"" then others?"

are involuntary for them a condition in the ans?
if there was an issue with the glands?"

are boys more affected than girls and why are those with down syndrome even more affected?
why?"

do beta-blockers decrease anxiety... how does this work with its different effects?

down syndrome? is it considered to be a characteristic of downs?

receptors? "

How long can a person live if the autonomic nerves are severed?

Please go over this in class?"

and?

mark?

For some people caffeine appears to have no effect at all?

Mark or is it an all or nothing type thing?

is?

He was significantly shorter from me and the other kids in our grade?

picture?

Does not really make any sense.

tives to those with the average amount listed?

is?

ning others? why isn't there just an excitatory component and a calming component?

e name?

stem or spinal cord?
tion?

ised by much of the population?
wer breaths when they are thinking about it? when and how does teh body know to switch such vital fur
inmit signals? what are physical differences between them besides the chemicals they utilize?

function in any way?

neanderthal's bigger without more sophisticated thought?

enefit does a thin delicate membrane have?
ough to penetrate the blood brain barrier?

ly?

ception to avoid burns?

does this have to do with the intensity?

blood pressure?

chocolate?

reduce the monoamines?

that they are more sensitive to sweating?

tolerance-how does tolerance work when working on neurotransmitters?

found and when did it become common knowledge? what tests were done to discover the different areas that feel pain?

birth?

i just need to see an image. "

?

wing?"

which are the most important?

someone because there is no reaction to a possible harmful stimulus?

gether?

r? and the somatic motor system is voluntary.

end the signals?

at all?

are not as elastic so they can't contract and relax when needed too.?

body?

people lose function permanently?

nerve organs because of spinal cord damage but it seems to look like that can happen? is this correct?

and what exactly is it? im a bit confused.
how about these?

h important to have?

I are always hungry. is this nervous system related?

d be constantly in the blood stream?
in this type of situation?

: any other side effects like that?

erent things?

d the same speed?

ther things?

ure

it? and any ach binding in cardiac muscle always/only inhibit it?

me reminded me of it.

light) conditions?

situation?

ach the target? what are the advantages of this?

une system due to not necessarily taking as good of care of themselves?

nd what is really happening.

d. can you explain more about the oculomotor and optic nerve?

transmitters?

division?

? all divisions in the ans have different functions and are not similar

skin is lowered?"

properly?

and constriction result in? how dangerous would they be?"

s system? regards

have the sympathetic working without the use of the parasympathetic?

mediately after each other or what?

ommon/ normal?

e? how can you go over 100%

mesenteric ganglion?

h?

eurons and preganglionic neurons?

ain that same high feeling?

out caffeine in the system?

primary source is damaged?

3?

and can no longer run away?"

tern?

system?

ntly for each?

one or the other?

two systems working in harmony?

ough an outer layer?

gry and not sad. how does that work?

ctor?

oes this have for people who have a consistent high blood pressure?

rious system. do they all work together to regulate homeostasis?

ans?

d messages faster? where can i understand more of this.

t thing we need to know?

is filtered out or not?

assuming them?

ay may look different? also how can a signal get recieved and sent out if there are not dendrites or axons

ay may look different? also how can a signal get recieved and sent out if there are not dendrites or axons

lf or is it one's perception of the stimuli that determines it?

ast that humans can still function to a limited degree.

ia node to slow it down?

onsiderably slower?

adverse affects and have a high potential of not funtioning properly if the wrong signals are being sent. h

the adrenal cotex secretes steroid hormones?

on that is resposible for emotions too?

,

is this more of a myth and something made up from movies?

t?

nterconnected some how?

mplish? "

thresholds?

When someone else rubs where the pain is it is much more effective than when I do it.

When someone else rubs where the pain is it is much more effective than when I do it.

biofeedback for?"

He accidentally inhaled a tadpole. It was said that it crossed the blood brain barrier and actually started t

Kind of meningitis.

Is made to the skin?

What they can't get it when they're older?

What was blocked or damaged? Look into this further

Which helped lead to the diagnosis?

Possible to control?

of fluid?

lumn?

ne through reuptake would it have no place else to go or bind to?

i tend to get confused when i think it is doing a positive thing but is considered an antagonist.

of the layers? is there a specific reason for why it would develop in one layer or another? "

after damage be more detrimental?

o astrocytes reabsorb glutamate?

time how would that affect the muscle. would it only be able to fire half of the muscle or would the whole muscle fire? if the head falls back and the opposite muscle snaps in back up and the stretch reflex prevents it from continuing?

r about in development?

es fall under gray matter. doesnt each landmark have both gray and white matter? question 14 on the cc put in the category of only having white matter."

nt that this structure does not contain any axons? this is why i am confused

have anything to do with what we are talking about. do you think people who are heavier sleepers stay in a deeper sleep?

all of them are controlled by the opposite side of the brain?

nt we be conditioned to have a higher sense of smell due to its necessity for survival?

ing out harder regardless of muscular abilities?"

:? therefore wouldn't there be a heightened need for sensory nerves?

ked as well?"

oinal cord?

on?"

rain? is it because motor coordination requires more neurons?
p me understand the brain's anatomy more.

everywhere? whats the benefit of this?

unencapsulated nerve endings?

ave we learned from this guy today?

are there other scans such as mri or pet that are better? or does it depend which time of trauma there is

somas to make them white or gray respectively?

letely?

amon?

of the body?
ion sleep through noisy traffic but can wake up to a baby crying or thunder or an alarm clock? whats the

hurt but a person doesn't recognize it for several seconds?

it?
concerned?

articles?

ing?

1 or body?
; and connective tissue?

hy is this the case?
if yes what would happen to that person?

blood vessel

it comes from?

favorable level?
different eye sight?"

ent get a increase of creatinine going to the brain?

ord?

of stimulus?

unction? what about based on what different areas are responsible for? do we remain with this division
t a certain type of medicine into the spinal cord?

g development?

are known to talk in their sleep?

is?

before i had to move into the dorms.
in the brain?

it and ended up losing his arms."
r?

blood flow was cut off from an entire part of the brain?
just come and go spontaneously?
vision?

and it was turbid and blood red. what could this possibly mean?
does it have something to do with csf destruction or damage to the brain?
breakdown of the bbb or are they always slightly permeable and with ms there is just an influx of antibodies that
the brain picks up the slack if another area is injured or are they all necessary?

what about each thing?
what about each thing?

what chemical cues cause this process to cease?

in the white matter where there are bundles of axons?

like a river or a set of separate lakes like the great lakes?
like a river or a set of separate lakes like the great lakes?
like a river or a set of separate lakes like the great lakes?
water?

reavail?"

is to the ability to concentrate?

ning more of an issue for many people recently?

ord?

heimers disease or is the entire brain affected?

tactile fibers in fingers as well as any other areas that are used more frequently?

s or would that be mainly a function of another area of the brain? how have video games altered the ner

ic control is released?

t. is there any truth to this?

does during embryonic development?

oes it occur during rem sleep?

reted?

, "

lly a visual signal?

en us and them?

rts of the brain?

ick to normal.

ucture only result in paralysis?

nlarged pituitary gland would it affect their optic nerve at all?

o hard?

and then you can't remembe what it was. is that just do to memory loss or is it possible that it relates to

whole unit instead of two halves?

rt of the brain?"

ifferent order? does this automatically constitute death of the embryo?

tain neurological activity.

igue?

"

same colors?

working at all for adults in a wakeful state?
wake up more calmly? "
humans?

to better understand the difference between the two.

of the brain?

was entirely composed of white or gray matter?

action?

cally and not as smooth as we perform motor tasks today?

ne. what disorders are associated with one of these processes not happening? or are all these processes

esn't one affect the entire one side of the face and the other only the forehead of both sides of the face?

n?"

?"

inction.

ing similar to meninges in other parts of the body?

is list what is the most important thing we should know?

1 on this?

1?

live a normal daily lifestyle? or is it something that in the future it will occur?

and dangerous things that are picked up by our special senses. are these reflexes?

the same process as any other memory?

ng one's sense of smell?
ies of stimuli?"

botox doesnt cause paralyses of the entire face?

iate memory?

ep less as we age?

rology study.

ge. the brain takes in information and processes it first then relays it back to other parts of the brain bef
nderstanding it's function?"

ase of these other nerves associated with it?"

nd are unable to communicate?

he brain?

ea is clear?"

ion on 5 hours of sllep per nite and another person needs 8 hours per night?

oit a more intense degree of emotions?

istes? why does one person like carrots and another one not like carrots?

Why do some people get sea sick and others not? or what makes one person get sea sick and another not? or what makes one person get sea sick and another not?
thing else?

∴ it is my understanding that red green somehow compromises the fovea and blue yellow does not compromise the fovea.what is it in the ear that is actually damaged that causes the hearing loss?

more monumental resolutions to these dramatic diseases but i don't completely see it?"

n?

through?

God made us that way.

the usual or the normal way?

taste or scent of certain things while others do not?

erve?

or is it just the whole tongue?

› when you are cleaning your ears until you puncture your ear?

mean fewer neurons are firing do to an spike in threshold?

do they block more receptors?

degrees of temperture or caustic materials destroy these cells?

re other parts of the body where finer sensations were interpreted but through disuse it changed over t

ong place?

le here?

i?

this up? if any?"

is the lower back.

gm? this is odd considering its all on the one neck and its split perfectly saggital.

r this at all?

1 named after it. unless hot sauce is ranked as ""sour"" due to high ph levels?"

ct?

' like a lack or excess?

erson related to hormone production?

are such neurons so localized? wouldn't it be beneficial to have larger receptive fields all over the body?

e please?"

us do that?

roduce skin cells faster than normally?

orn with nerve damage or develop it later in life?

you please explain this more throughly?

l is the predator or prey?

ie of signal it is receiving? what would be an example of an action that could be confused by the brain?"

e. are there any other functions for these two that are released on demand?

is?"

ped for the whole term?

e?

archy of receptors in different areas of the body? does it vary throughout or are the receptors reacting in
xture?"
?"

ey do that?

neant only for the animal to hear?

rmation?

at caused it?

d to go? what would happen if this could happen?

filtered out?

nes?

e tasting food in your mouth?

ses?

ie body that the time is not right for a baby?

ng different taste buds with different sensitivity thresholds."

he endocrine system?

ything?

Why unable to see its color without invasive procedures?
Rate of growth after treatments such as chemotherapy or radiation?

Is it faster and more efficient?
Is it more abundant or another?

Does it die before reaching the latter target cell and have unwanted effects?

Are there any references? or is it because it's processed in the temporal lobe next to the memory centers? and if it's th

What about blasts?

Information on these types of receptors?"

Because the medulla oblongata descends from the spinal cord?"

Do they lose their balance?

Does phosphorus in beer prohibit the bone to heal?

injury prone. how does one regain more collagen in the diet?

do they don't produce much trans for it to overflow or???"

within?

endings are in greater detail?

the same way that ants are?

ways as everyone else's? aka: shouldn't we all have the same levels of pain since our bodies are made t

in foods are not what we like to eat due to the consistency?

pressure."

and this?

old for pain?"

transmit this signal?

is one for conscious and unconscious awareness?

need a spinal tap?"

turn off or does it do something else?

not completely encapsulated? what happens in this situation if anything?

releasing scent?

parts of the hypothalamus that regulate certain functions?

in the body?

do they like to get to the target? do the hormones forever circulate until they hit the target or do they eventually

presence.

do they have a large abundance of glial cells?

do they cross several synapses?

are they having a "sense of direction? why are some people better at knowing where they are and where they're

is it beneficial for nociceptors to be tonic?

do they use afferent reflexes to tell the brain what just happened. so what would be an example of a sensory signal that does

is it that they are going towards the brain?

?

do they have cilia? could this be a problem?

is there something in the way of their blind spot so they were unable to do the test correctly?

are there effects?

: it be sensed by a tactile corpuscle?

his in young people under 40?

g bare?"

more types of taste?

determine which signals are important enough to go to the brain?
ides to raise and lower them?

ontact lenses interact with the eye?

each other?

skin?"

which pain or would another nerve take over?

. why are pain receptors named nociceptors?

does it have no relevance?

what's the most important thing to remember about it?

1?

could MRI would be able to see a swelling or twitching in the nerve?

do we taste or smell our food when we taste it because it is a chemical and it's just the way the receptors respond?

our tongue cells?

right away on humans.

just smelling the scent.

with how it affects your blood sugar levels than taste buds?

or is there a point where adaption can not adapt?

fibers?

th people that don't have dangerous jobs?

this sort of thing happening?

it responds to? i am confused by that statement.

o keep the lens in place?

stimulus but perceive the pain to be more tolerable than others?"

l cycles through the ear?

chanoreceptors?

two signals are competing against each other?"

ise. the release of endorphines is what it's called? i kind of need a little of this everyday to counteract th

l?

eaf?

ow we take in sensationsof light touch and vibration to the brain and convert those sensations into an el

rs?

al source)?

se types of stimulation?

information?

it certain kinds of pains and what is the difference that affects this?

elt pain.

taste buds sense. where can i get more information about how it became a classification?

is usually the case?

organ functions with skin based electrode tests?

was blown up?

ill aware of this sensation?

s"

reach a size of 24mm in diameter?

mechanoreceptors?"

ration point?

others?

ulus?

specific sensitivity?

fluid in the ears?

eyes that makes us see only specific color wavelengths?

be taken over by another?

han others? can this lead to increased or decreased vision?

i mentioned in class?

vay hormones?

er?

the body?

function it normally does?

how does the shape change during pregnancy?

reasons?

is it harder to filter out sensations when there are more of them?"

is it also felt in the left arm. why?"

would you likely go blind eventually? or just have severe sight issues?
effects?

of the pupil?"

are there any in the body besides liver cells?

a) then after usage? "

who would be in med school to become a doctor and then could specialize in endocrinology?

∓ blood stream as much as it effects the nervous system?"

ocrine cell? and how many are there in the body?

∓e misleading. they always make it seem like it is really easy to snap a person's neck but it seems that it s

m besides ""roid rage""?"

how does birth control in general effect these hormones in general?

∓ recived by one tissue before anouther or is this universal in uptake as well?

as blurred vision (which makes sense given the proximoty to the optic nerves.) what are other symptom
acth and pain-inhibiting endorphins?

months for your body to adjust?

ecretion and regulation?

ere are none present?

ch of it and it doesn't clear soon enough?

fter hair one right after another as well and not be aware of it?

e of days like your skin during a sun burn?

eel dizzy?

the body restores itself during sleeping periods?

any?

ith?

ame in each person?

receptor recognise that there was movement?

ion that can be done by endorphins... etc?

ings i believe. but is there something that will specifically activate umami that can be easily obtained and

his?

ntained?

wire?

wire?

the hormones that are made by our body?"

communicate in the brain?

ecretion??

When someone is adding the hormone in a medical form?

Do mothers tend to be more cold or hot and sex drive change both after childbirth?

Do mothers tend to be more cold or hot and sex drive change both after childbirth?

Artificially?

Produced by other organs of the body?

Do they have continuous life-spans? why do they have half-lives?

Do they affect the nervous system.

Do they have the same role in each sex?

Do they affect the endocrine system?

Do they affect the brain?

Does it cut off the supply of this hormone?"

and then not go on to explain it? what does an enlarged pituitary gland have to do with pregnancy?
being an albino?
and eating healthy? will this slow down the decrease of the declining gh levels? or is this all going to hap

they have fewer target cells?"

ported by the blood stream?
intended tissues be able to receive the hormones faster?

ses?"

ng properly?

s are most prevalent? why are they unable to remember the experience after waking up? i am curious be
your dreams? why do some dreams reoccur at specific time in your life?

ne neuronal pathways are ""labeled"" incorrectly so the brain confuses what organs the sensations are c
lity to detect umami? "

h that most of the teachers could not hear but all of us students could hear perfectly. is this because the
ring correctly to keep the eye properly lubricated?

ormone replacement therapy? this treatment can be harmful to some women why would this happen?

ch apparently is a common symptom. my mother has gone back and forth between hyper and underacti
ong?

uggest the power of the mind itself in treating some ailments as apposed to always using a drug?

tribution on the foot and an overall increase in the amount of weight being pushed through the feet along
ot. if someone is missing a kidney and has an extra spleen or something as major as that how would that

ause of this?

r?

d if i could see each step and process.

ticed?"

etween?"

t is an example of this?

t temporary?

ponse?

ponse?

ar?

iple?

ipen?

xine which takes a while to transport?

⇒ hydrated we have to have such a perfect balance of water and electrolytes?

produce all of them when someone takes a steroid?
of our cell structure membranes?
slightly after that?

systems of the body?"

ines being produced?

?

macy world?

o become non-dependent on pills anymore?

in and stimulating it?

ner pains.

e of these nerves were to fail in that area...?

unction?

nen?

What does the pituitary gland have?

,

pains?

from happening?... or is there already and it's just the matter of someone actually taking them?

Regardless of the negative feedback?
Can it heal faster post-injury?

Released into the synaptic cleft?

Receptors?

Would this require a medication of some sort? Is it something that can be corrected?
Or usually just on its own?

never happen?

once on how we see this portion of our anatomy?

re before the other one?

burn goes?"
possesses?

is would make the bone a lot weaker?
er types of bone?

racks basically in the skull?

being shorter"

,

fference in texture that causes us to say this?"

sometimes absent in the joint?

would notice it occurring externally on a person?

is released at a time?

would be less produced as we grow to be old and older?

or hormones traveling in the bloodstream usually balanced out for normal functioning?

would want to confuse us?

ay?

ay?

ay?

ear needed for and the crevices?

ate with the tear glands?

: is absorption?
stage these cells have over other cells? "

one?

of just one bone?
?

hormones?

: does it damage our hearing?

re bad is this true?
being done?

does the whole reflex stop?

sage?

inly btrained for?

needs one muscle to make a movement?

n or do we just take it as a debateable topic?

m?
self?

cine is not commonly used?

ngth?

secting it is more barable?

with your naked eye; that's the point of imaging it. so why is radiology included in gross anatomy?"

passed on by the survivors. how does the first primate on the road to human evolution have our over-si

ied more or in a different way.

isses and differences?

t won't be dangerous to humans? couldn't something that was tested on an animal and proved acceptal

/ did not know much about?

rection and somethings such as the earth being the center of the universe)

f skin versus kidney for example?

ed to be anchored because it is metastatic?

the start of human anatomy needed better researchers.

?

neone has a disease by only taping on someone? my onkel and grandpa (both doctors) used to examine
re not allowed to open human bodies?

hanges?
hanges?
hanges?

come from?
come from?
come from?

arted to notice they became more ill when they went to the doctor?

: difference would be helpful or even a vague answer."

at the ones that are creating the placenta have developed into something else?"

d while someone who may be much smaller is warmer than the larger person?

g the research.

around barefoot?

ear about or see this type of radiography. i was wondering if there are any side effects to ingesting/injec

flat? do the cells nearing the top divide like normal cells or is it just the cells on the bottom?

3?"

was born they were able to extract the stem cells from the umbilical cord and begin treating her with the

how important is the concept of evolution in this class?"

rks currently?

!ll the nucleus is flattened from a slide?

bad cholesterol and how to increase good cholesterol?"

the body?

etter understand it/remember it:)

oncept back in the day?

anything that happens in the body.

number of the charge have more to do with which way the elements move across the concentration gra

ound in the mitochondria?

remendous amount of water"" can be transfered by osmosis it seems this might be important in certain ce

What goes in the body?

How do we understand about the human body?

le.

1 called that does not exhibit the predicted phenotype?

rotein?"

e to that environment?

ease for example?"

ire. what is malfunctioning when no prespiration is occurring?

e big bone in the wrist.

"

"

.

's function?

asily?"

od of time?

the child's birth their hair color or texture changes. what would cause this change to happen and keep tl

r where it is located."

⇒ fracture?

wives' tale.

me point? is the individuals health compromised if certain bones do not fuse together as they should?
a certain direction?"

that be shortness of breath or asthma?

It on what causes the injury?

What the individual? would there need to be surgery for this person to function normally? is this even possible?

vention?

iful?

ury?

often wondered if something was torn and didn't heal properly but don't want to go through all the docto

usage of the facial muscles within that certain expression in the past that leads to certain expressions app

⤵ previous figure 10.40. why is this incorrect?"

is in a real body.

does it relate to the diaphragm.

does it relate to the diaphragm.

then this also means that a muscle can be both extrinsic and intrinsic in different situations?

be seen as both?

p for injury?

Underdeveloped and unable to hold the weight of the baby's head?

how this would happen because i do not know how it would be possible to overstretch those muscles.

otic state is treated?

n is that it was effecting.)

down?"

basically worn down not just instantly fractured. i feel the healing process would be a lot more difficult.

mediated through government and independent organizations or are we susceptible to any new craze?"

:the body? it's obviously at the genomic level.

≡ breaking down?

immune and how do they work?
?

limbs? "

ry is more sever and are worried that even with a cast the bone will not heal properly?

e the fibers twitch speed?

to this lesson?

Is the blame for the spasms seen? and what brings those spasms to a halt eventually?

is wrong.

is a movement.

I potassium. how does this happen and why? i know that you need potassium with muscles but can a de

rons? discussion in lecture would help.

not for others would be helpful.

euroscience classes?"

secrete a chemical to the next transmitter?

what you wore that same day? (or something of that sort)

eneficial in some way??

t or cold?"

1 nerves that arise from these plexuses "

heal? what is the limit before it becomes detrimental to the muscle fibers?

ie of a flexor reflex? why did this happen?

happening and then react?

atter that contains cell bodies?

pectation when first symptom comes about?

3?

actions from involuntary to voluntary?

s of the spinal cord?

?
?

How would the organ respond if a signal affects both functions although they are opposite?

to grow on his brain until it was discovered as a mass on his brain and later removed as a live frog. possil

le muscle fail to do the intended action?
uing the back and forth motion?

onnect quiz was confusing because it had to do with this topic.

n sleep cycles suck as rem and stage 4 longer than those that sleep lighter?

difference?"

because this is the historical idea?

o that area?

rual functions in children today versus 50 years ago?

› neurons in the way that axons aren't able to find their target cells?"

; vital in order to make it to birth?

?

fore it acts on the incoming message?"

person not?

promise the fovea? what is happening that makes the color vision loss different?

ime?

ı similar fashion on fingers and toes for example?

e latter does sound have similar connections to memory?

o react in the same ways?

γ disappear?

are going (without a gps) than others?"

Doesn't go to the brain?

l to it?

ie stress of the day.

lectrical impulse where it's interpreted in the brain. this is very fascinating.

ould be much more difficult to do. is this true or is it really as easy as it is in the movies?

is and can you liive without a pit gland?

I tested?"

open to us all no matter how well we treat our bodies?"

cause i had night terrors as a child wonder why i do not remember any of the episodes.

coming from? "

teachers were older and had lost some of the hairs that help detect higher pitched sounds?

ve thyroid problems. why can this change so frequently and is it common for many people to have thyro

e instead of sharing the same weight with 4 limbs?

effect a person? would this be something that would always be known or could someone go their entire

zed brain or unique thumb.

Can be harmful for humans? have there ever been any major cases of this occurring?

the appendix by doing the taping method. how did this possibly work to help them diagnose an append

ting these substances?

m. now why is that a bad thing??

dient versus the positive or negative sign?

ells in the kidney."

he original hair from returning?

le.

or visits again. is it true that for a dislocation of the knee something will tear or is is that not the case? "

earing in the faces of older people although they are not necessarily in the emotions that are seemingly

deficiency really cause those twitches and would eating a banana or a potassium supplement really help?

ole??

kid issues? what are some of the causes for this problem? can it be genetic? "

life without know they are missing an organ or have an extra of another?

ix infection?

expressed?

