1. WHAT ARE KIDNEY STONES?

A KIDNEY STONE IS A HARD, CRYSTALLINE MINERAL MATERIAL FORMED WITHIN THE KIDNEY OR URINARY TRACT

2. WHAT IS THE FUNCTION OF PERICARDIAL FLUID?

IT ACTS AS A SHOCK ABSORBER AND HELP TO PROTECT HEART FROM EXTERNAL FRICTIONS

3. NAME THE COMPONENTS OF MALPIGHIAN CORPUSCLE.

IT IS MADE UP OF GLOMERULUS AND BOWMAN'S CAPSULE

4. WHICH IS CALLED VITAL CENTRE IN BRAIN?

MEDULLA OBLONGATA

5. MENTION THE FUNCTION OF BROCAS AREA.

IT IS CALLED SPEECH AREA AS IT IS RESPONSIBLE FOR THE PRODUCTION OF SOUND

6. WHAT IS WERNICKS AREA?

IT IS THE VOCABULARY AREA. IT HELPS IN COLLECTION OF WORDS AND FORMATION OF MEANINGFUL SPEECH.

7. WHAT ARE AMMONOTELIC ANIMALS?

THOSE ANIMALS THAT EXCRETE AMMONIA AS NITROGEN WASTE ARE CALLED AMMONOTELIC ANIMALS.

8. DEFINE RESIDUAL VOLUME.

IT IS A TYPE OF PULMONARY AIR VOLUME, AND IT REFFERS TO THE AMOUNT OF AIR RETAINED IN LUNGS AFTER FORCEFUL EXPIRATION

9. WHAT IS STENOSIS?

IT IS NARROWING OF HEART VALVES THAT FAIL TO CLOSE COMPLETELY RESULTING IN BACK FLOW OF BLOOD
10. WHAT IS A.S.D?
IT IS A TYPE OF CONGENIETAL DISORDER OF HEART IN WHICH THERE IS A HOLE IN INTERATRIAL SEPTA WHICH IS CALLED ATRIAL SEPTAL DEFECT

11. GIVE AN IMPORTANT CAUSE FOR ANGINA PECTORIS.
INSUFFICIENT SUPPLY OF OXYGEN TO A PART OF HEART LEADING TO CHEST PAIN IS CALLED ANGINA PECTORIS.

12. WHY IS GLOMERULAR FILTRATE IS CALLED PRIMARY URINE?
BECAUSE IT IS THE FIRST FORMED URINE CONTAINING ALL ESSENTIAL CONTENTS ALONG WITH NITROGEN WASTES AND FROM THIS LARGE AMOUNTS OF WATER AND ESSENTIAL CONTENTS MUST GET REABSORBED TO FORM FINAL URINE

13. GIVE THE MAJOR CAUSE FOR LUNG CANCER
IT IS LONG TERM EXPOSURE TO TOBACCO SMOKE.

- WHAT IS GLOMERULUS?
IT IS THE ENTANGLED MASS OF BLOOD VESSELS THAT IS PRESENT WITHIN THE BOWMANS CAPSULE WHOSE BLOOD IS FILTERED DURING URINE FORMATION

- WHAT IS HEART RHYTHM?
IT IS THE RHYTHMIC CONTRACTION AND RELAXATION OF HEART DURING PUMPING ACTION THAT PRODUCE A RHYTHMIC SOUND “LUB-DUP- PAUSE, LUB-DUP – PAUSE....... AND SO ON”

- DEFINE A PACE MAKER IN HEART.
- IT IS A GROUP OF NODAL MUSCULAR TISSUE IN HEART THAT ORIGINATES THE HEART BEAT, BY PRODUCING ELECTRIC IMPULSES.

- GIVE AN EXAMPLE FOR URECOTELIC ANIMAL
- ALL BIRDS

- WHAT IS CHOROID PLEXUS?
IT IS THE VASCULARISED ROOF AND FLOOR OF VENTRICLE OF HEART THAT SECRETE C.S.F

• WHAT IS SUB ARACHNOID SPACE?

IT IS THE SPACE BETWEEN THE TWO MENTINGES OF BRAIN NAMELY PIAMATER AND ARACHNOID.

• WHAT ARE ALLERGENS

THE HARMLESS SUBSTANCES LIKE DUST, POWDER, POLLEN GRAINS ETC. THAT INDUCE ALLERGIC SYMPTOMS IN A PERSON ARE CALLED ALLERGENS

• WHAT IS METASTASIS?

IT IS THE CHARACTERISTIC FEATURE OF A MALIGNANT TUMOR, IN WHICH CANCER CELLS LEAVE THE AFFECTED AREA AND INVADE THE HEALTHY CELLS SPREADING CANCER ALL OVER THE BODY.

• WHAT IS DIABETIS INSIPIDUS?

IT IS A TYPE OF URINARY DISORDER IN HUMANS CAUSED DUE TO THE LESS PRODUCTION OF HORMONE A.D.H

• DEFINE ANGINA PECTORIS

IT IS THE CONDITION IN WHICH CARDIAC MUSCLES ARE LESS SUPPLIED WITH NUTRIENTS DUE TO BLOCKAGE IN CORONARY ARTERIES RESULTING IN PAIN IN CHEST THAT RADIATES TO SHOULDERS.

2 MARKS QUESTIONS:

1. MENTION TYPES OF KIDNEY STONES
CALCIUM STONES SUCH AS OXALATE, PHOSPHATE, OR CARBONATE TO FORM THE STONE.
OXALATE IS PRESENT IN CERTAIN FOODS SUCH AS SPINACH. IT'S ALSO FOUND IN VITAMIN C SUPPLEMENT
URIC ACID STONES ARE MORE COMMON IN MEN THAN IN WOMEN. THEY CAN OCCUR WITH GOUT OR CHEMOTHERAPY
2. WHAT ARE THE SYMPTOMS OF KIDNEY STONES?

SYMPTOMS
A KIDNEY STONE INCLUDE FLANK PAIN (WHICH CAN BE QUITE SEVERE) AND BLOOD IN THE URINE (HEMaturIA)
SEVERE PAIN THAT STARTS SUDDENLY AND MAY GO AWAY SUDDENLY:
PAIN MAY BE FELT IN THE BELLY AREA OR SIDE OF THE BACK
PAIN MAY MOVE TO GROIN AREA OTHER SYMPTOMS CAN INCLUDE:

OTHER SYMPTOMS CAN INCLUDE:
- ABNORMAL URINE COLOR
- BLOOD IN THE URINE
- FEVER
- NAUSEA
- VOMITING

3. DISTINGUISH BETWEEN ATHERO AND ARTERIOSCLEROSIS.

ATHEROSCLEROSIS: IT IS THE THICKENING OF INNER WALL OF ARTERIES DUE TO THE DEPOSITION OF CHOLESTROL OR BLOOD CLOT

ARTERIOSCLEROSIS: IT IS AGING OF ARTERIES THAT RESULTS IN HARDENING OF ARTERIES NORMALLY DUE TO AGE FACTOR

4. WHAT IS LITHOTRIPSY?

USES SOUND OR SHOCK WAVES TO BREAK UP KIDNEY STONES. THEN, THE STONES LEAVE THE BODY IN THE URINE.

5. WRITE A NOTE ON RENAL FAILURE

DESCRIBES A MEDICAL CONDITION IN WHICH THE KIDNEYS FAIL TO ADEQUATELY FILTER TOXINS AND WASTE PRODUCTS FROM THE BLOOD.

TYPES:
ACUTE RENAL FAILURE
IT IS THE ABRUPT STOPPAGE IN URINE FORMATION WHICH IS HOWEVER RESTORED TO NEAR NORMAL IF IMMEDIATE TREATMENT IS GIVEN TO THE PATIENT. IT IS DUE TO LOW BLOOD SUPPLY TO KIDNEYS DUE TO HAEMORRHAGE, DIARRHOEA, AND VOMITING.
CHRONIC RENAL FAILURE
IT IS IRREVERSIBLE LOSS OF KIDNEY FUNCTIONING DUE TO FALL IN GLOMERULAR FILTRATION RATE TO BELOW 50 % OF THE NORMAL. IT IS DUE TO UNCONTROLLED, HYPERTENSION, OR HIGH BLOOD PRESSURE, ATHEROSCLEROSIS, DIABETIS MELLITUS.
TREATMENT
RENAL REPLACEMENT THERAPY IS USUALLY REQUIRED, IN THE FORM OF EITHER DIALYSIS OR A TRANSPLANT.

6. WRITE A NOTE ON THE PARIETAL LOBE OF CEREBRUM
THE PARIETAL LOBE IS INVOLVED IN PROCESSING PAIN, TOUCH SENSATION, PAIN AND TEMPERATURE.
( PAIN KILLERS WORK AT THIS REGION)

7. EXPLAIN THE FUNCTIONS OF DIENCEPHALON
THE DIENCEPHALON RELAYS SENSORY INFORMATION BETWEEN BRAIN REGIONS AND CONTROLS MANY AUTONOMIC FUNCTIONS OF THE PERIPHERAL NERVOUS SYSTEM. IT ALSO CONNECTS STRUCTURES OF THE ENDOCRINE SYSTEM WITH THE NERVOUS SYSTEM AND WORKS IN CONJUNCTION WITH LIMBIC SYSTEM STRUCTURES TO GENERATE AND MANAGE EMOTIONS AND MEMORIES

8. DESCRIBE THE STRUCTURE OF CEREBELLUM
IT IS MADE UP OF CONSTRICTION CALLED VERMIS AND LATERAL WINGS LIKE RIGHT AND LEFT CERELLAR HEMISPHERES.
THE GRAY MATTER IS FOUND IN THE FORM OF SERIES OF PARELLEL SULCI WHITE MATTER SHOW TREE PATTERN CALLED “ARBOR VITAE”
THE CEREBELLUM, OR "LITTLE BRAIN", IS SIMILAR TO THE CEREBRUM IN THAT IT HAS TWO HEMISPHERES AND HAS A HIGHLY FOLDED SURFACE OR CORTEX. THIS STRUCTURE IS ASSOCIATED WITH REGULATION AND COORDINATION OF MOVEMENT, POSTURE, AND BALANCE

9. EXPLAIN MAJOR PARTS OF HUMAN BRAIN
A. FORE BRAIN:/ PROCENCEPHALON
CEREBRUM
DIENCEPHALON
OLFACTORY LOBES
B. MID BRAIN: / MESENCEPHELON
CRURA CEREBRI
CORPORA QUADRICIGEMA
C. HIND BRAIN: / RHOMBENCEPHELON
CEREBELLUM
PONS VEROLI
MEDULLA OBLONGATA
10. WRITE A NOTE ON CEREBRUM

THE LARGEST PART OF BRAIN SURFACE WITH INFOLDS – CONVOLUTIONS
UPFOLDS OF CEREBRUM – GYRI, DEEP DIPPRESSIONS – FISSURES
TWO CEREBRAL HEMISPHERES
LEFT AND RIGHT HEMISPHERES
CORPUS CALLOSUM: BUNDLE OF WHITE MATTER THAT CONNECTS THE TWO
CEREBRAL HEMISPHERES

11. DESCRIBE ABOUT GROWTH HORMONE

FUNCTIONS
PROMOTES THE BODY GROWTH BY HELPING IN MITOTIC CELL DIVISION, ELONGATION
OF BONES AND GROWTH OF MUSCLES
HYPOSECRETION
IN CHILDREN: PITUITARY DWARFISM
IN ADULTS: ACROMICRIA
HYPERSECRETION
IN CHILDREN: PITUITARY GIGANTISM
IN ADULTS: ACROMEGALY

12. EXPLAIN THE FUNCTIONS OF T.S.H
FUNCTIONS:
CONTROLS SECRETION OF THYROXINE (T4) AND
TRI-IODOTHYRONINE(( T3)HORMONE FROM THYROID GLAND
REGULATES IODINE INTAKE BY THYROID GLAND
IT AFFECTS ALMOST EVERY PHYSIOLOGICAL PROCESS IN THE BODY, INCLUDING
GROWTH AND DEVELOPMENT, METABOLISM, BODY TEMPERATURE, AND HEART RATE

13. DESCRIBE THE SYMPTOMS OF HYPOTHYROIDISM

HYPOTHYROIDISM
DIFFUSED GOITRE WITH LOW B.M.R
••COLD INTOLERANCE, INCREASED SENSITIVITY TO COLD
· ··CONSTIPATION
· ··WEIGHT GAIN AND
· ··BRADYCARDIA (LOW HEART RATE – FEWER THAN SIXTY BEATS PER MINUTE)
· ··DECREASED ··SWEATING
· ··MUSCLE CRAMPS AND ··JOINT PAIN
· ··DRY, ITCHY SKIN
· ··DEPRESSION

14. EXPLAIN THE EFFECTS OF HYPERSECRETION OF A.C.T.H

CUSHING'S DISEASE REFERS TO ONE SPECIFIC CAUSE OF THE SYNDROME:
weight gain, particularly of the trunk and face with sparing of the limbs (central obesity). A common sign is the growth of fat pads along the collar bone and on the back of the neck (buffalo hump) and a round face often referred to as a "moon face."

15. WRITE A NOTE ON CHLORIDE SHIFT

DURING THE TRANSPORTATION OF CARBON DIOXIDE IN TH FORM OF NaHCO3 AND KHCO3, WHEN BICARBONATE IONS MOVE OUT OF ERYTHROCYTES CHLORIDE IONS FROM PLASMA PASS INTO R.B.C TO MAINTAIN ELECTRIC NEUTRALITY, THE PROCESS IS CHLORIDE SHIFT.

16. WHAT IS C.S.F? EXPLAIN ITS FUNCTIONS
IT IS CEREBROSPINAL FLUID THAT BATHES THE INTERIOR AND EXTERIOR OF BRAIN AND SPINAL CORD.
IT HELPS TO
A) TRANSPORT NUTRIENTS AND OXYGEN TO NERVOUS SYSTEM
B) IT REMOVES CARBON DIOXIDE AND NITROGEN WASTES FROM NERVE CELLS
C) IT ACTS AS CUSHION AND PROTECTS C.N.S FROM EXTERNAL SHOCKS

· ··DISTINGUISH BETWEEN S.A.N AND A.V.N

S.A.N
· ··IT INITIATES HEART BEAT
· ··IT PRODUCE ELECTRIC IMPULSE FOR THE INITIATION OF HEART BEAT
· ··IT IS LOCATED IN RIGHT ATRIA BELOW THE OPENING OF SUPERIOR VENACAVA

A.V.N
1. IT TRANSmits THE IMPULSES PROduced BY S.A.N
2. IT IS LOCATED IN INTER AURICULO VENTRICULAR SEPTA
3. IT IS CONNECTED TO S.A.N PHYSIOLOGICALLY

- DIFFERENTIATE BETWEEN MYOGENIC AND NEUROGENIC HEART

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<th>MYOGENIC HEART</th>
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<td>HEART IN WHICH HEART BEAT ORIGINATES THROUGH GROUP OF MUSCLE FIBRES</td>
<td>HEART IN WHICH HEART BEAT ORIGINATES THROUGH NERVE FIBRES</td>
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<td>EX: MOLLUSCS AND VERTEBRATES</td>
<td>EX: CRUSTACIANS, INSECTS AND ANNELIDS</td>
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<td>HEART CONTINUE FOR FEW MINUTES EVEN AFTER REMOVED FROM THE BODY</td>
<td>HEARTS STOPS BEATING WHEN REMOVED FROM THE BODY</td>
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5 MARKS QUESTIONS

1. WRITE A SHORT NOTE ON ASTHMA (PANTING)

IT IS A DISORDER OF RECURRENT ATTACKS OF SUDDEN DYSPNOEA (PAINFUL BREATHING), WITH WHEEZING DURING EXPIRATION DUE TO MUSCULAR SPASM IN BRONCHI OR BRONCHIOLES.
IN ASTHMA, PERIODIC CONSTRUCTION OF THE BRONCHI AND BRONCHIOLES MAKES IT MORE DIFFICULT TO BREATHE IN AND, ESPECIALLY, OUT.
ATTACKS OF ASTHMA
THERE IS ACCUMULATION OF THICK MUCOUS IN BRONCHIOLAR LUMENS RESULTING IN CLOGGING.
THERE IS TIGHTNESS IN CHEST, AND BLUISH GRAY FACE DURING BREATHING.

CAUSE: ALLERGY, INFECTIONS, EMOTIONAL STRESS ETC.
ALLERGENS: FUMES, DUST, SMOKE, COLD AIR ETC
TREATMENT: BRONCHODILATORS ARE USED IN ASTHMA. THEY ARE AVAILABLE IN THE FORM OF INHALERS
2. EXPLAIN THE PROCESS OF CO2 TRANSPORTATION THROUGH BLOOD

THERE ARE 3 WAYS IN WHICH CARBON DIOXIDE IS TRANSPORTED IN THE BLOOD:

1. DISSOLVED CO2

- CARBON DIOXIDE IS MUCH MORE SOLUBLE IN BLOOD THAN OXYGEN
- ABOUT 5 % OF CARBON DIOXIDE IS TRANSPORTED UNCHANGED, SIMPLY DISSOLVED IN THE PLASMA

2. BOUND TO HAEMOGLOBIN AND PLASMA PROTEINS

- CARBON DIOXIDE COMBINES REVERSIBLY WITH HAEMOGLOBIN TO FORM CARBAMINOHAEMOGLOBIN. CARBON DIOXIDE DOES NOT BIND TO IRON, AS OXYGEN DOES, BUT TO AMINO GROUPS ON THE POLYPEPTIDE CHAINS OF HAEMOGLOBIN.
- CARBON DIOXIDE ALSO BINDS TO AMINO GROUPS ON THE POLYPEPTIDE CHAINS OF PLASMA PROTEINS
• ABOUT 10% OF CARBON DIOXIDE IS TRANSPORTED BOUND TO HAEMOGLOBIN AND PLASMA PROTEINS

3. BICARBONATE IONS (HCO3-)

• THE MAJORITY OF CARBON DIOXIDE IS TRANSPORTED IN THIS WAY

• CARBON DIOXIDE ENTERS RED BLOOD CELLS IN THE TISSUE CAPILLARIES WHERE IT COMBINES WITH WATER TO FORM CARBONIC ACID (H2CO3). THIS REACTION IS CATALYSED BY THE ENZYME CARBONIC ANHYDRASE (C.A.), WHICH IS FOUND IN THE RED BLOOD CELLS. CARBONIC ACID THEN DISSOCIATES TO FORM BICARBONATE IONS (HCO3- ) AND HYDROGEN IONS (H+).

3. EXPLAIN GENERAL PROCEDURE FOR DIALYSIS.

Dialysis works on the principles of the diffusion of solutes and ultrafiltration of fluid across a semi-permeable membrane. Diffusion describes a property of substances in water. Substances in water tend to move from an area of high concentration to an area of low concentration. Blood flows by one side of a semi-permeable membrane, and a dialysate, or special dialysis fluid, flows by the opposite side. A semipermeable membrane is a thin layer of material that contains holes of various sizes, or pores. Smaller solutes and fluid pass through the membrane, but the membrane blocks the passage of larger substances (for example, red blood cells, large proteins). This replicates the filtering process that takes place in the kidneys, when the blood enters the kidneys and the larger substances are separated from the smaller ones in the glomerulus.

4. EXPLAIN THE PROCEDURE FOR PERITONIAL DIALYSIS

IN PERITONEAL DIALYSIS, WASTES AND WATER ARE REMOVED FROM THE BLOOD INSIDE THE BODY USING THE PERITONIAL MEMBRANE OF THE PERITONEUM AS A NATURAL SEMIPERMEABLE MEMBRANE. WASTES AND EXCESS WATER MOVE FROM THE BLOOD, ACROSS THE PERITONEAL MEMBRANE, AND INTO A SPECIAL DIALYSIS SOLUTION, CALLED DIALYSATE, IN THE ABDOMINAL CAVITY WHICH HAS A COMPOSITION SIMILAR TO THE FLUID PORTION OF BLOOD.

5. EXPLAIN THE CAUSES, SYMPTOMS AND PRECAUTIONS IN HYPERTENSION

○ HIGH BLOOD PRESSURE SYMPTOMS

• HIGH BLOOD PRESSURE USUALLY CAUSES NO SYMPTOMS AND HIGH BLOOD PRESSURE OFTEN IS LABELED "THE SILENT KILLER." PEOPLE WHO HAVE HIGH
BLOOD PRESSURE TYPICALLY DON'T KNOW IT UNTIL THEIR BLOOD PRESSURE IS MEASURED.

- SOMETHINGS PEOPLE WITH MARKEDLY ELEVATED BLOOD PRESSURE MAY DEVELOP:

  - HEADACHE,
  - DIZZINESS,
  - BLURRED VISION,
  - NAUSEA AND VOMITING, AND
  - CHEST PAIN AND SHORTNESS OF BREATH.

- PEOPLE OFTEN DO NOT SEEK MEDICAL CARE UNTIL THEY HAVE SYMPTOMS ARISING FROM THE ORGAN DAMAGE CAUSED BY CHRONIC (ONGOING, LONG-TERM) HIGH BLOOD PRESSURE. THE FOLLOWING TYPES OF ORGAN DAMAGE ARE COMMONLY SEEN IN CHRONIC HIGH BLOOD PRESSURE:

  - HEART ATTACK
  - HEART FAILURE
  - STROKE OR TRANSIENT ISCHEMIC ATTACK (TIA)
  - KIDNEY FAILURE
  - EYE DAMAGE WITH PROGRESSIVE VISION LOSS
  - PERIPHERAL ARTERIAL DISEASE CAUSING LEG PAIN WITH WALKING (CLAUDICATION)

6. WITH DIAGRAM EXPLAIN THE STRUCTURE OF NEPHRON.
7. DRAW A LABELLED SKETCH OF HUMAN BRAIN (SAGITTAL SECTION)
8. WRITE A NOTE ON REFLEX ARC

A REFLEX ARC IS A NEURAL PATHWAY THAT CONTROLS AN ACTION REFLEX. IN HIGHER ANIMALS, MOST SENSORY NEURONS DO NOT PASS DIRECTLY INTO THE BRAIN, BUT SYNAPSE IN THE SPINAL CORD. THIS CHARACTERISTIC ALLOWS REFLEX ACTIONS TO OCCUR RELATIVELY QUICKLY BY ACTIVATING SPINAL MOTOR NEURONS WITHOUT THE DELAY OF ROUTING SIGNALS THROUGH THE BRAIN, ALTHOUGH THE BRAIN WILL RECEIVE SENSORY INPUT WHILE THE REFLEX ACTION OCCURS.

9. EXPLAIN THE COMPONENTS OF REFLEX ARC

All Reflex arcs have 5 essential components:
1) Receptor: Site of the stimulus action
2) Sensory Neuron: Transmits afferent impulses to the central nervous system
3) Integration Center: In simple reflex arcs, may be a single synapse between a sensory neuron and a motor neuron (monosynaptic reflex). More complex reflex arcs involve multiple synapses with chains of interneurons (polysynaptic reflex). The integration center is always within the central nervous system.
4) Motor Neuron: Conducts efferent impulses from the integration center to an efferent organ.
5) Effector: Muscle fiber or gland cell that responds to the efferent impulses (by contracting or secreting).

10. WRITE A NOTEN ON MID BRAIN
IT IS MADE UP OF NARROW CANAL THAT CONNECTS 3RD VENTRICLE WITH FOURTH VENTRICLE. THE CANAL IS CALLED ITER. MID BRAIN IS MADE UP OF 2 PARTS:
CRURA CEREBRI
CORPORA QUADRICEMENA

CRURA CEREBRI IS MADE UP OF TWO THICK BAND OF NERVE FIBRES ON THE INNER SIDE OF MID BRAIN WHICH CONNECT FORE BRAIN AND HIND BRAIN. IT CONNECTS 3RD AND 4TH VENTRICLE OF MEDULLA OBLONGATA

CORPORA QUADRICEMENA: THEY ARE 4 RUNDDED SWELLINGS, TWO ON EACH SIDE. TWO ARE SUPERIOR COLLICULI THAT CONTROL VISUAL REFLEXES AND TWO ARE INFERIOR COLLICULI THAT CONTROL AUDITORY REFLEXES.

• GIVE THE LIST OF EFFECTS ON ALCOHOL IN HUMAN HEALTH

• ALCOHOL DECREASES THE ACTIVITY OF THE NERVOUS SYSTEM.
• THE BLOOD CARRIES THE ALCOHOL THROUGHOUT THE BODY.
• THE MAIN ROUTE OF METABOLISM OF ALCOHOL IS ITS OXIDATION IN THE CELLS OF THE LIVER.
• ALCOHOL MAY HAVE BOTH POSITIVE AND NEGATIVE EFFECTS ON THE CARDIOVASCULAR SYSTEM.

THE MAJOR BODY SYSTEMS AFFECTED BY ALCOHOL ARE THE DIGESTIVE, CENTRAL NERVOUS, CARDIOVASCULAR, AND ENDOCRINE SYSTEMS.
ALCOHOL DOES NOT DIGEST IN THE STOMACH LIKE MOST FOODS OR LIQUIDS; IT GOES STRAIGHT INTO YOUR BLOODSTREAM.
ALCOHOL AFFECTS EVERY BODY SYSTEM AND MANY ORGANS AS IT TRAVELS IN YOUR BLOOD.
LIVER: TOO MUCH ALCOHOL CAN HARM THE LIVER'S ABILITY TO REMOVE POISONS, GERMS, AND BACTERIA FROM BLOOD AS WELL AS PRODUCE IMMUNE AGENTS TO CONTROL INFECTION.
YOU CANNOT LIVE WITHOUT A FUNCTIONING LIVER. YOUR BRAIN: THE BRAIN IS MADE UP OF MORE THAN 100 BILLION NEURONS, EACH MAKING TENS OF THOUSANDS OF CONNECTIONS.
TOO MUCH ALCOHOL CAN DISRUPT SYNAPTIC COMMUNICATION BETWEEN NEURONS, PERHAPS ALTERING PARTS THAT ARE STILL FORMING.
ONE MAY NOT REMEMBER THINGS THAT HAPPEN AFTER YOU DRINK TOO MUCH ALCOHOL OR BE ABLE TO MOVE AND THINK AS QUICKLY AS BEFORE.
ONCE HEART: LARGE QUANTITIES OF ALCOHOL CAN MODIFY THE SIGNALS THAT REGULATE HEART FUNCTION. AS A RESULT, BLOOD FLOW TO OTHER ORGANS IS RESTRICTED. IF ORGANS ARE DEPRIVED OF OXYGEN OR NUTRIENTS, DAMAGE CAN RESULT.