I. Introduction to Physiology: The Cell and General Physiology

- 1. Functional Organization of the Human Body and Control of the "Internal Environment"
- 2. The Cell and Its Functions
- 3. Genetic Control of Protein Synthesis, cell function, and cell reproduction

II. Membrane Physiology, Nerve, and Muscle

- 4. Transport of Substances Through Cell Membranes
- 5. Membrane Potentials and Action Potentials
- 6. Contraction of Skeletal Muscle
- 7. Excitation of Skeletal Muscle: Neuromuscular Transmission and Excitation-Contraction Coupling
- 8. Excitation and Contraction of Smooth Muscle

III. The Heart

- 9. Cardiac Muscle; The Heart as a Pump and Function of the Heart Valves
- 10. Rhythmical Excitation of the Heart
- 11. The Normal Electrocardiogram
- 12. Electrocardiographic Interpretation of Cardiac Muscle and Coronary Blood Flow Abnormalities: Vectorial Analysis
- 13. Cardiac Arrhythmias and Their Electrocardiographic Interpretation

IV. The Circulation

- 14. Overview of the Circulation; Biophysics of Pressure, Flow, and Resistance
- 15. Vascular Distensibility and Functions of the Arterial and Venous Systems
- 16. The Microcirculation and Lymphatic System: Capillary Fluid Exchange, Interstitial Fluid, and Lymph Flow
- 17. Local and Humoral Control of Tissue Blood Flow
- 18. Nervous Regulation of the Circulation and Rapid Control of Arterial Pressure
- 19. Role of the Kidneys in Long-Term Control of Arterial Pressure and in Hypertension: The Integrated System for Aterial Pressure Regulation
- 20. Cardiac Output, Venous Return, and Their Regulation
- 21. Muscle Blood Flow and Cardiac Output During Exercise; the Coronary Circulation and Ischemic Heart Disease

- 22. Cardiac Failure
- 23. Heart Valves and Heart Sounds; Valvular and Congenital Heart Defects
- 24. Circulatory Shock and Its Treatment

V. The Body Fluids and Kidneys

- 25. The Body Fluid Compartments: Extracellular and Intracellular Fluids; Edema
- 26. The Urinary System: Functional Anatomy and Urine Formation by the Kidneys
- 27. Glomerular Filtration, Renal Blood Flow, and Their Control
- 28. Renal Tubular Reabsorption and Secretion
- 29. Urine Concentration and Dilution; Regulation of Extracellular Fluid Osmolarity and Sodium Concentration
- 30. Renal Regulation of Potassium, Calcium, Phosphate, and Magnesium;
 Integration of Renal Mechanisms for Control of Blood Volume and
 Extracellular Fluid Volume
- 31. Acid-Base Regulation
- 32. Diuretics, Kidney Diseases

VI. Blood Cells, Immunity, and Blood Coagulation

- 33. Red Blood Cells, Anemia, and Polycythemia
- 34. Resistance of the Body to Infection: I. Leukocytes, Granulocytes, the Monocyte-Macrophage System, and Inflammation
- 35. Resistance of the Body to Infection: II. Immunity and Allergy
- 36. Blood Types; Transfusion; Tissue and Organ Transplantation
- 37. Hemostasis and Blood Coagulation

VII. Respiration

- 38. Pulmonary Ventilation
- 39. Pulmonary Circulation, Pulmonary Edema, Pleural Fluid
- 40. Principles of Gas Exchange; Diffusion of Oxygen and Carbon Dioxide
 Through the Respiratory Membrane
- 41. Transport of Oxygen and Carbon Dioxide in Blood and Tissue Fluids
- 42. Regulation of Respiration
- 43. Respiratory Insufficiency Pathophysiology, Diagnosis, Oxygen Therapy

VIII. Aviation, Space, and Deep-Sea Diving Physiology

- 44. Aviation, High Altitude, and Space Physiology
- 45. Physiology of Deep-Sea Diving and Other Hyperbaric Conditions

IV. The Nervous System: A. General Principles and Sensory Physiology

- 46. Organization of the Nervous System, Basic Functions of Synapses, and Neurotransmitters
- 47. Sensory Receptors, Neuronal Circuits for Processing Information
- 48. Somatic Sensations: I. General Organization, the Tactile and Position Senses
- 49. Somatic sensations: II. Pain, Headache, and Thermal Sensations

X. The Nervous System: B. The Special Senses

- 50. The Eye: I. Optics of Vision
- 51. The Eye: II. Receptor and Neural Function of the Retina
- 52. The Eye: III. Central Neurophysiology of Vision
- 53. The Sense of Hearing
- 54. The Chemical Senses Taste and Smell

XI. The Nervous System: C. Motor and Integrative Neurophysiology

- 55. Motor Functions of the Spinal Cord; the Cord Reflexes
- 56. Cortical and Brain Stem Control of Motor Function
- 57. Contributions of the Cerebellum and Basal Ganglia to Overall Motor Control
- 58. Cerebral Cortex, Intellectual Functions of the Brain, Learning, and Memory
- 59. Behavioral and Motivational Mechanisms of the Brain The Limbic System and the Hypothalamus
- 60. States of Brain Activity Sleep, Brain Waves, Epilepsy, Psychoses, and Dementia
- 61. The Autonomic Nervous System and the Adrenal Medulla
- 62. Cerebral Blood Flow, Cerebrospinal Fluid, and Brain Metabolism

XII. Gastrointestinal Physiology

- 63. General Principles of Gastrointestinal Function Motility, Nervous Control, and Blood Circulation
- 64. Propulsion and Mixing of Food in the Alimentary Tract

- 65. Secretory Functions of the Alimentary Tract
- 66. Digestion and Absorption in the Gastrointestinal Tract
- 67. Physiology of Gastrointestinal Disorders

XIII. Metabolism and Temperature Regulation

- 68. Metabolism of Carbohydrates and Formation of Adenosine Triphosphate
- 69. Lipid Metabolism
- 70. Protein Metabolism
- 71. The Liver as an Organ
- 72. Dietary Balances; Regulation of Feeding; Obesity and Starvation; Vitamins and Minerals
- 73. Energetics and Metabolic Rate
- 74. Body Temperature Regulation and Fever

XIV. Endocrinology and Reproduction

- 75. Introduction to Endocrinology
- 76. Pituitary Hormones and Their Control by the Hypopthalamus
- 77. Thyroid Metabolic Hormones
- 78. Adenocortical Hormones
- 79. Insulin, Glucagon, and Diabetes Mellitus
- 80. Parathyroid Hormone, Calcitonin, Calcium and Phosphate Metabolism,

Vitamin D, Bone, and Teeth

- 81. Reproductive and Hormonal Functions of the Male (and Function of the Pineal Gland)
- 82. Female Physiology Before Pregnancy and Female Hormones
- 83. Pregnancy and Lactation
- 84. Fetal and Neonatal Physiology

XV. Sports Physiology

85. Sports Physiology