



A Brief Note on Physiology and its Branches

Shuijin Zhu*

Department of Biotechnology, Zhejiang University, Hangzhou, China

ARTICLE HISTORY

Received: 01-Apr-2022

Manuscript No. AJPBP-22-60152;

Editor assigned: 04-Apr-2022, PreQC No.

AJPBP-22-60152

Reviewed: 18-Apr-2022, QC No

AJPBP-22-60152; Revised: 25-Apr-2022,

Manuscript No. AJPBP-22-60152 (R);

Published: 03-May-2022

Introduction

Physiology is a discipline of biology whose goal is to comprehend the processes of living things, from the ionic and molecular foundation of cell activity to the integrated behaviour of the entire body and the impact of the external environment. Physiological research aids in our understanding of how the body functions in health and how it responds and adapts to the stresses of daily life, it also aids in determining what goes wrong in sickness, allowing for the creation of novel therapies and guidelines for human and animal health. Physiology is separated from other life sciences by its emphasis on integrating molecular, cellular, system, and whole-body function. Physiology is the study of how living things work normally. It's a branch of biology that studies organs, anatomy, cells, and biological molecules, as well as how they all work together to make life possible.

Physiologists who deal with the human body explore human diseases, build medical tools, evaluate biological samples, submit grant proposals to expand their research, and collaborate with doctors and health agencies to improve community health outcomes.

There are different Branches of psychology that serve different purposes are such as:

Applied physiology

Applied physiology is the study of biological systems and its applications is known as applied physiology. It entails the application of physiological characteristics information to re-establish core and joint stability. It is not the same as clinical practise.

Clinical physiology

Clinical physiology is a discipline of physiology that takes a functional approach to understanding a disease's pathogenesis. Clinical physiology is a diagnos-

tic speciality where patients are referred for specialist examinations of heart, blood vessels, lungs, kidneys, gastrointestinal system, and other organ functions. A clinical psychologist studies the cognitive, emotional, biological, psychological, social, and behavioural elements of human performance across the course of a person's life, regardless of culture or socioeconomic status.

Exercise physiology

Exercise physiology is the study of the physiological effects of physical activity. It is one of the allied health professions that studies acute and chronic reactions to exercise the autonomic control of the cardiovascular system. Exercise physiology is an essential discipline for achieving healthy living circumstances by ensuring that all body components operate properly and that current health issues are processed and improved.

Nutrition physiology

Nutrition physiology is the study of how the body obtains nutrients from food, how we get the energy we require, how we use nutrients, and how all of this relates to health and disease. It is concerned with the impact of various foods on the body's metabolism. Both animal agriculture and human medicine recognise the necessity of nutrition during growth, development, and ageing. It has become increasingly clear that a healthy and functional gut is essential for overall health, and that many of today's major ailments, such as heart failure, stroke, cancer, and diabetes.

Comparative physiology

Comparative physiology is a branch of physiology that investigates and leverages the wide range of functional properties seen in different types of organisms. It is linked to evolutionary physiology as well as environmental physiology. That studies the many ways in which animals' bodies work.