



Outcomes and the numbered two-page lab activity modules gives you an easy-to-follow learning path and instructors an easy vehicle for assessment.

PhysioEx 5.0 consists of 13 modules containing 36 physiology lab simulations that may be used to supplement or substitute for wet labs. This easy-to-use software allows users to repeat labs as often as they like, perform experiments without harming live animals, and conduct experiments that may be difficult to perform in a wet lab environment due to time, cost, or safety concerns. Users also have the flexibility to change the parameters of an experiment and observe how outcomes are affected. In addition, an extensive histology tutorial includes more than 200 histology images, viewable in various magnifications. In both CD and web formats, PhysioEx is fully supported by lab worksheets, specifically geared to those interested in human physiology, that walk users through each lab step-by-step. Cell Transport Mechanisms and Permeability, Skeletal Muscle Physiology, Neurophysiology of Nerve Impulses, Endocrine System Physiology, Cardiovascular Dynamics, Frog Cardiovascular Physiology, Respiratory System Mechanics, Chemical and Physical Processes of Digestion, Renal System Physiology, Acid/Base Balance, Blood Analysis, Histology Tutorial, Histology Review Supplement. For college instructors and students, or anyone interested in human anatomy & physiology.

The major fears students have regarding the study of anatomy and physiology involve the concern over memorizing terms and disconnect between the content and its relation to clinical applications. What if you could take the course over one semester without the pressure of memorizing and in an open book format? An inquiry approach to anatomy and physiology is the book for you. Consider the forty-year-old female patient that you are assessing in the emergency room. The patient states she spilled a pot of boiling water on her left hand one hour ago. The tissue is differentiated according to location. Some parts are red, some have the beginning of blister formation, and the center of the burn reveals muscle tissue. Most of the pain is centered on the edges rather than the center of the burn where it is the most exposed. 1. What type of burn is this: first, second or third degree? 2. Will the healing process be quick or long-term? 3. What is the direction of this amount of the healing process in the skin? 4. Why is pain most pronounced at the edges of the burn area?

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PhysioEx 8.0 for Human Physiology

PhysioEx 7.0 for A&P

From Mechanisms to Function