Assignment no. 5

 [Name of the Writer]

[Name of the Institution]

**Vital organs**

* **Whole skin:**

To protect

* **Brain:**

To control the voluntary activities of the body such as in cerebrum

* **Brain stem:**

To control over the involuntary activities such as breathing, swallowing, heart rate, and blood pressure

* **Both lungs:**

Assist in respiration with the help of the diaphragm.

* **Heart:**

Pump the blood in the body.

* **Liver:**

Detoxify chemicals and secrete bile

* **Pancreas:**

Performs an endocrine function

* **Stomach:**

Helps in food digestion

* **Small intestine:**

Absorption of nutrients from food

* **Large intestine:**

Reabsorption of water and electrolytes and storage of feces

* **Both** **kidneys**

 Clean blood and osmoregulate

**Exceptions today:**

Stomach, pancreas, and kidneys

**Non- vital organs:**

Eyes, uterus, ovaries, and appendix
**• Is it possible to live without a vital organ? Why? Example?**

Yes, people can live without a vital organ such as kidney failure.
**• If one of the vital organs starts to fail, does this mean the patient’s prognosis could be end stage? Explain.**

No, if one of the vital organs starts to fail, the patient can still live without that such as the spleen.
U**nconscious state:**

* A state in which an awareness of self and environment is lost. For example, you may lack a response to a painful stimulus.

**Clinical definitions of different states of unconsciousness:**

* **Coma**

A person who is unconscious for more than half an hour is declared in a coma.

* **Glasgow Scale:**

The Glasgow Coma Scale (GCS) explain the level of consciousness in a person after an acute brain injury.

* **Induced coma:**

It is a temporary coma due to medication.

* **Persistent vegetative state (PVS):**

Patients have severe brain damage including the brain stem that causes him to be in a state of partial arousal.

* **Traumatic head injury:**

It is a complex injury due to some external cause. It has a broad spectrum of symptoms and disabilities.

* **Brain hypoxia:**

A condition when the brain does not receive adequateoxygen

* **Epileptic seizure:**

A condition due to excessive neuronal activity in the brain

* **Syncope:**

It is a partial or complete loss of consciousness

* **Other unconscious states (ex. Locked- in syndrome)**

It is complete paralysis of voluntary muscles except for eye movement