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The trained leader and functional physiology: A theoretical study

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ABSTRACT
This article addresses an important topic in the field of psychological counseling and sports training, specifically functional physiology, exploring its foundations and hierarchy through its functional history. Physiology is one of the oldest sciences, a source of knowledge and ideas, particularly due to its relationship with other sciences, sports leadership, and the role of the coach. Physiology is connected to other sciences through exchange and overlap, including medicine, pharmacy, physiology, chemistry, biology, and others. Whether known by this name or another, the connection between physiology and medicine, or related sciences, is very close. It would be difficult to imagine any significant progress in one field that wasn't immediately reflected in the other. Their methods, despite their inherent differences, are closely related, and their common ground lies in the explanation of normal functions. These are medical practices aimed at responding to the urgent need to alleviate pain and provide treatment for illness..

Keywords: *Sports leadership, physiology, sports training, psychological and social sciences, medicine, and chemistry.*

INTRODUCTION

The art of influencing the determinant factor, that which was practiced by a sports entrepreneur, begins with the prize en charge of the doctor and biological facteurs. The physiology, one of the most ancient sciences, is a source of connaissances and d'idées, noting the most important treatment methods, what makes this sleep come to life. The physiology all over the world has been introduced to medicine and sciences connections. It will be difficult to imagine a significant projector in a domain that cannot be performed immediately. For different methods, there are different types of devices that are connected to each other and at a higher point in the comparison of normal functions. The medical procedure responds to urgent medical care and malady treatment. She uses these methods and approches to protect her face from santé problems that appear in the individual. Moreover, it is an introduction to diverse sciences in various domains, great interactions between individuals in common activities and physiological changes that are developed, resulting from the interaction of relevant components in different sciences, which are comprehensive mutuellement. It includes medicine and branches that tell you the pharmacy, biology and biochemistry medicine, inside. The physiology is the same as the human sciences, the psychology and social sciences, a contribution to the physiology and it also works. The sciences of this world, such as these are scientific, experimental or natural, are integrated into laboratories and research centres. The sciences applications, tell the mechanics, the physics applications (and compris the scientific literature), the mathematics and others, are related to the physiology, contributing to scientific and cognitive integration within these disciplines.

Sciences medicines and physiology:

Physiologie medical: The physiology is the function of the human body. The chimera and physique of the basic bodily functions, put the composition of the molecules in the cells and the functions of the systems and organs, that we can help us understand that can pass into one of the bodies that are safe and sound. This product causes a person to be born. The human body has a large function of complex interactions between ions, atoms, molecules, cells and systems. If the maintien of diverse functions are possible in a beautiful house, several modifications of subtiles may enter the maladies. Comprend the function of these components in normal physiology and their dysfonctionnements as the maladie allows to cibler the maladies and to develop new characteristics. The physiopathology is the study of alterations in normal functions of organs, such as relevant mechanics, physiology or biochemistry. These changes may cause a malady or a syndrome. Biology, biochemistry

and physiology: The physiology is the study of biological functions. In our medical physiology courses, you can use the human function at home inside the organ, tissues, cells and molecules. The physiology is considered as basic in medicine, and in this course, you can use it to perform it in health and safety.

What is the difference between biology and physiology?

The physiology is the study of the functions of the organs. She examines the biological processes, chemistry and physics of different organ functions that are a living organism. The biology, how much it is, is the life style. It examines living organisms, different functional functions and vital structures.

Sciences applications: mechanics, motor equipment, sport and physiology:

There is a lien and an integration between the sciences applications and the physiology that travels the movement and activity. The sports domain is a branch of the general physiology that studies the changes in functions that are produced in the body in the sports entertainment suite. This can be used to identify modifications to functional devices in a unique environment and to comply with the mechanics. It is necessary to modify the functions resulting from the entry points, including the identifier and the mechanics. The physiology of sports, or the physiology of sports activities, can be defined as "the science that has developed and demonstrated modifications to functions that result from a unique or correct training, souvent in the but most sensitive organ systems." Is this definition of the description and the explanation of the functional modifications allowed to answer other questions: What modifications to the functional ones are produced? And comment on what products are there for sports activities?

For ailleurs, the biomechanics and the electronic screen design of the harmoni

And the movement structure that results from the coordination between different organs and different components, built into a physiological unit. The mouvement and the equipment have essentials; Lorsqu'un organ is perturbed in these aspects physiologiques, it must be stable, it's most suitable for it. In the environment, agility and so on… The functional motility capabilities are optimal when the aspect physiology is present. This appears in the practices and basic activities.

Sciences humaines, sciences sociales and physiology:

The relationship between physiology and psychology:

It is necessary to integrate and change the relationship between the training and the organs before trying on an extension of the physiology or organ in the human environment. Commit to the explanation of the specialists, the psychological physiology study, the basic physiological and biological principles of different psychological phenomena, or that which refers to the "psychology", that is the sense of the superior functions of the server or the central nerve system. Which is suitable for emotions, pensée and support. It is clear that the server is the center of all these functions; Due to the fact that the psychological physique exists in different neuronal synapses in the brain, it comes to electrical impulsions.

Because of the influence of chemical substances and specific hormonals, and in the case of loss or perturbation of electrical charges or nature or the quantity of chemical substances, a dysfonction of surviving nerve cells. It is the origin of psychological and mental problems, and it is for the modern psychiatrie axe its traitement on the retablissement of the biological cerebral equipment.

The psychological physiology goes to study the basic physiological patterns of psychological patterns (quasi complete), which includes the basic physiological principles of the memory, the apprentice, the emotions and the motivation. It also applies to the study of physiological factors in psychological pathologies and other physiological causes, such as schizophrenia, depression and compulsive compulsive disorder. In general, the subject of the psychological physiology is the identifier of the physiological nerves of the brain and the focus of training on the human body in a physiological study, which leads to language in the nerve system, the endocrine system and others. senses, notation.

Philosophie and Physiologie:

Philosophie: The Physiologie of Esprit and the Anatomy of Ideas

Dr Afrah Lotfi Abdullah

The philosophes consider the essence as a basic organ and essential to the human being, and the method used to apply it to the physiological cell. For this reason, this is a party structure, which may have a proper function. The combination of these parties and leurs functions revèle the value of the l'esprit, démontrant ainsi the completion of this human organ. And the philosophy…

Sociology and Physiologie:

The social physiology is "the interaction between the society and the performance of physics" (Freund 1988: 856), which includes "the cooperation of different sciences connected: the physiology and the sociology" (Moss 1936: 373). In these terms, social physiology is a socio-physiological science, a special science that studies physiological aspects of relations

between humans and other animals (Zilioni 1912: 405-406).[2] The fait d'être décrite as "a multidisciplinary domain that creates a connection between the physiology and the social competition" (De Masio et al. 1955: 4), the social physiology can also be created as "the science of social competition" and "the science of l'énergie sociale" (Waxweiler 1906: 62). Alternatively, "the physiology of phénomènes interacting results in the mutual stimulation of the mother's condition" (Waxweiler 1906: 62).[3] The multidisciplinary nature of social physiology applies to a large part of a "synthesis of psychophysiologie and social interaction" (Adler 2002: 884), more likely to be a "sociological-psychological-biological approach" (Moss 1936: 386) of "bio-sociological phenomena". » (Moss 1936: 385). This is a new "participation physiology that people engage in with an intentional interaction" (Adler 2002: 884), as it says "participation physiology that leads to a normal norm in the main social environment and its roots." "animaux sociaux superiors" (Adler 2002: 885). This "participation physiology report" is a contribution to "the rest of the information that unifies social phénomènes and biological phénomènes does not cause it."

The physiology of interpersonal relations:

The social physiology explore «the relationship between time and the frequent regulation inside

"Social and physiological systems, particularly vital within human groups" (Parchas 1986: 210). In other words, it studies "the physiological and psychological phenomena at work at the basis of social groups" (Slovai 1906: 25). From this perspective, it has been observed that

societal changes result from the activity of the nervous system. Excitation varies within the same individual and even within the same class of individuals. The problem for the social physiologist is to identify the stimuli and inhibitors. Physiology provides the laws of the nervous system… Thus, the task of the social physiologist is to describe the nervous processes of groups that have induced changes in the [physical and social] environment.

Georgy Pavlovich Zelioni, "Objectivity in Sociology," American Journal of Sociology, vol. 22, no. 3, pp. 297-298

Social physiology describes "the structure-function relationships of bodily structures and interactive functions relevant to psychiatric disorders" (Gardner, 1997: 351), and also posits that "psychiatric disorders are pathological variations of the drives, emotions, and conflicts involved in normal communication processes" (Gardner & Price, 1999: 247–248). In short, social physiology is an "interpersonal physiology" (Adler, 2002: 885). Interpersonal physiology can have implications for politics. For example, the results of a recent study indicate "that political attitudes differ according to the physiological characteristics associated with various moral conceptions of the perception and management of environmental threats" (Oxley et al., 2008: 1669).

Differences and Integration Between Anatomy and Physiology

The main difference between anatomy and physiology lies in their scope of study. Anatomy studies structure, that is, the physical structure of animals and plants, while physiology studies function, that is, the functions and activities performed by living organisms. Physiology is closely linked to anatomy, and due to their strong interdependence, they are inseparable [1]. Anatomy and physiology constitute an essential part of medicine and biology because they study living organisms in detail and contribute to the understanding of many infectious and genetic diseases. They also provide information related to medical devices, various treatments, nutrition, and medications, thus enabling the proper management of diseases and the implementation of necessary therapeutic measures. Anatomy is one of the fundamental biological sciences that focuses on the in-depth study of the parts and structures of organisms.

The study of living organisms, including human, animal, and avian anatomy, has existed for millennia. Its importance lies in its fundamental role in medicine. Anatomy is divided into two main branches: macroscopic or superficial anatomy, so named because it examines the organs and structures of living organisms visible to the naked eye or through modern medical techniques such as X-rays and ultrasound; and microscopic anatomy, which focuses on the study of tissues and cells, the building blocks of organs and tissues. Because of its focus on tissues and cells, it is also known as histology or cytology. Physiology, or the science of organ function, is a major branch of medicine and biology. It studies the functions of the body's organs and systems, explaining how these systems and cells carry out chemical and physical processes in living organisms. This science presents us with many of the body's systems, including the following: [2] The digestive system: responsible for digestion, it includes many organs such as the liver, pancreas, and others involved in this process. The muscular system: responsible for the body's movements and activities, it is primarily composed of muscles. The circulatory system: responsible for supplying oxygen to the body and eliminating waste, it includes the blood, heart, and blood vessels. The immune system: responsible for defending the body, it includes lymphocytes, bone marrow, and other organs that protect the body against pathogens. The nervous system: responsible for controlling emotions and perception, it includes the brain, spinal cord, and nerves. The respiratory system: responsible for supplying oxygen to the body's cells and eliminating carbon dioxide, it includes the lungs, bronchi, and other organs. The skeletal system: this is the system responsible for protecting the vital organs.

and the support of the body; it is mainly made up of bones, joints, cartilage and connective tissues.

CONCLUSION

after a long history of significant milestones in physiology, function, and the role of the coach, this period, known as the "consolidation" period, lasted for approximately one hundred years. It witnessed widespread development and dissemination of the sciences (physiomedicine) throughout Europe (Lindboom 1981). The following examples illustrate this. In the mid-nineteenth century, students were not taught much of what we have presented now, and it became clear that the role of the sports coach and the development of physiological functional systems had a significant impact.

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