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BIOLOGY (LIFE SCIENCES)

- Humanology

FIELDS

- LIFE SCIENCES
  - LEVEL BASED STUDY
    - Cell biology (cytology) – study of the cell as a complete unit, and the molecular and chemical interactions that occur within a living cell
      - Genetics – the study of genes and heredity
    - Histology – the study of tissues
    - Organology , organ morphology , systems physiology and anatomy
      - Immunology – the study of the immune system
      - Neuroscience – the study of the nervous system
      - Systems biology – the study of the integration and dependencies of various components within a biological system, with particular focus upon the role of metabolic pathways and cell-signaling strategies in physiology
    - whole body level
      - study of structure
        - Anatomy – study of form and function, in plants, animals, and other organisms, or specifically in humans
      - study of function
        - Physiology – the study of the functioning of living organisms and the organs and parts of living organisms
      - study of molecular or chemical structure and process at the whole level
        - Biochemistry – study of the chemical reactions required for life to exist and function, usually a focus on the cellular level
        - Structural biology – a branch of molecular biology, biochemistry, and biophysics concerned with the molecular structure of biological macro-molecules
        - Enzymology – study of enzymes
      - study of quantum structures in life
        - Quantum biology – the study of quantum phenomena in organisms
      - application of physics to biology
        - Biophysics – study of biological processes by applying the theories and methods that have been traditionally used in the physical sciences
        - Biomechanics – the study of the mechanics of living beings
      - Application of mathematics to biology
        - Theoretical biology – the use of abstractions and mathematical models to study biological phenomena
  - STUDY OF ACCIDENTS , FOREIGN ORGANISMS
    - Toxicology – the nature, effects, and detection of poisons
    - Bacteriology – study of bacteria
    - Microbiology – the study of microscopic organisms (microorganisms) and their interactions with other living organisms
    - Mycology – the study of fungi
    - Parasitology – the study of parasites, their hosts, and the relationship between

    - them.
        - Pathology – the study of the causes and effects of disease or injury
        - Virology – the study of viruses like submicroscopic, parasitic particles of genetic material contained in a protein coat – and virus-like agents
    - STUDY OF ARTIFICIAL AND SYNTHETIC INTEGRATIONS IN TO LIFE
        - Synthetic biology – the design and construction of new biological entities such as enzymes, genetic circuits and cells, or the redesign of existing biological systems
        - Pharmacology – the study of drug action
    - STUDY OF CAUSES AND ORIGINS OF LIFE
        - Developmental biology – the study of the processes through which an organism forms, from zygote to full structure
    - STUDY OF OTHER SPECIES
        - Zoology – the study of animals
    - Ethology – study of behavior
    - STUDY OF DEATH
        - Thanatology

APPLIED LIFE SCIENCES

- surgery
- radiology

SPECIES STUDY

- Plant biology
- Animal biology
- Human biology

MODELS

- body
    - animate
        - living
            - sensitive
                - animal
                    - rational
                        - human
                            - socrates , kashyap , plato
                    - irrational
                        - beast
            - insensitive
                - plant
    - inanimate
        - mineral

CATEGORIES

Cell biology (cytology)	• Cell anatomy • Cell physiology or cell functions • Cell chemistry or cell molecules • Cellular pathology • human cytology •	• Cell types • Cell division • genetics • Cell injury • Cell death
Histology	• Tissue structure • Tissue physiology • Tissue chemistry • Tissue pathology • Tissue viewing • Histology and Histological Techniques • human histology	• Tissue types • Tissue injury • Tissue death
Biochemistry	• Neurochemistry • Endocrine chemistry • Thought chemistry • Psycho chemistry • Respiratory chemistry • Cardiovascular chemistry • Gastroentero chemistry • Uro chemistry • Human biochemistry	
Physiology	Neurophysiology • Endocrine physiology • Thought physiology • Psycho physiology • Respiratory physiology • Cardiovascular physiology • Gastroentero physiology • Uro physiology	
Pharmacology	Neuropharmacology • Endocrine pharmacology • Thought pharmacology • Psycho pharmacology • Respiratory pharmacology • Cardiovascular pharmacology • Gastroentero pharmacology • Uro pharmacology	
Pathology	Neuropathology • Endocrine pathology • Thought pathology • Psycho pathology • Respiratory pathology • Cardiovascular pathology • Gastroentero pathology • Uro pathology	
microbiology	Neuromicrobiology • Endocrine microbiology • Thought microbiology • Psycho microbiology • Respiratory microbiology • Cardiovascular microbiology • Gastroentero microbiology • Uro microbiology	
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radiology	XX	
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thanatology	Human biocommunication	
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biomechanics	Biomechanics	
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biogenetics	Genetics • Molecular biology

ANATOMY

Anatomy	• Neuroanatomy • Endocrine anatomy • Thought anatomy • Psycho anatomy • Respiratory anatomy • Cardiovascular anatomy • Gastroentero anatomy • Uro anatomy • Anatomy
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ORGANOLOGY OR SYSTEMIC LEVELS

- Human organology and organization