



### **SAFETY OF WORK IN THE PHYSIOLOGICAL LABORATORY:**

- 1- Wearing lab coats and gloves
- 2- Know the location of the safety equipments
- 3- If your eye exposure to blood or chemicals, flush with water.
- 4- Do not eat or drink in the laboratory
- 5- Do not taste or smell chemicals
- 6- Don't play the mad scientist in the lab
- 7- Correct disposal of laboratory waste
- 8- Know what to do with lab accidents
- 9- Leave the experiments in the laboratory
- 10- Clean your lab when you end the work.

### **MICROSCOPE:**

It magnifies the image of an object that is not visible to the naked eye. The microscope is one of the most commonly used instruments in the medical and life sciences colleges, and in clinical laboratories. Also it uses in the study of morphology of blood cells and in counting their numbers. They will use it in histology, histopathology and microbiology and later in various clinical disciplines.

### **TYPES OF MICROSCOPES:**

Various types of microscopes have been specially introduced for particular purposes over the past many decades. They differ from the compound “brightfield” microscope in fundamental ways by employing different illumination and image-formation systems. Some of these are:

1. Binocular Microscope
2. Dissection Microscope.
3. “Dark-field” Microscope.
4. Phase-contrast Microscope.
5. Interference-contrast Microscope.
6. Polarizing Microscope.
7. Fluorescence Microscope.
8. Transmission Electron Microscope (TEM).
9. Scanning electron microscope (SEM).

**PARTS OF THE MICROSCOPE:**

- A. The support system.
- B. The focusing system.
- C. The optical (magnifying) system.
- D. The illumination system.
- E. Mechanical system.

