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B.Sc. (H) Zoology
Part - II
Paper IV
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Lymph - (Lymph)

The Circulatory system of vertebrates includes the Blood vessels as well as Lymph-vessel / Lymphatics.

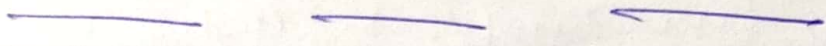
- In most of the tissue is a network of Lymph-capillaries.
- Vessels come out from lymph & unite to veins.
- In the thoracic region of man, the lymph vessels are larger & these unite to form thoracic duct which is connected with the venous system.
- It's scattered many lymphatic nodes or glands.
- These contain phagocytic cells & produce lymphocytes.
- The lymph vessels contain valves.
- These prevent backward flow of the lymph.
- The lymph or tissue fluid flows towards the venous system.
- The muscular dilatations of lymph vessel form lymph-hearts.
- The lymph vessels of intestine are known as lacteals, which absorb the emulsified fats.
- Lymph is a tissue fluid like blood but is colourless.
- It contains proteins, glucose, water, acid (Amino acid), lymphocytes & phagocytes.
- It's originated by ultrafiltration of fluid plus solutes, through capillary wall & surround all tissue of the body.
- Thus it acts as a middle-man in blood cells and for most of the plasma-proteins.
- It can form a clot.

function

- Lymph helps in transpor between cells.
- Fats absorbed by Lacteals are transported to blood stream.
- Lymph kills Bacteria.
- Manufactures lymphocytes

P.T.O

- Lymph nodes defend body from infection
- It plays important role in Immunity
- It helps to maintain Blood volume



END