that can allow specific sizes ~~to pass~~ or thing to pass through and wouldn't allow any pass. They are Primary and secondary form of dialysis, depending on the situation and individual involved.

3 Defibrillation is a treatment for life treating cardiac dysrhythmias, specifically ventricular fibrillation (VF) can ~~no~~ (anomaly) pefaky. This process depolarizes a large ~~cost~~ of ~~the~~ heart muscle ending the dysrhythmia. ~~Dep~~ This can be external, transvenous.

<u>Principles</u>:

Mathematically and theoretically, ~~it is not~~ it success rate should be ~~very~~ high, but when it's done, due to some set back when is not fully understood, a successful defibrillation affect most of the heart, resulting ~~in~~ in a insufficient remaining heart muscle to continue the arrhythmic

2

Force Sensors. These are sensor or indicators that are used to det. force ~~as an indicator for~~ measure the force, it's a ~~no~~ compared in a mach used to measure the force ~~by~~ on that device ~~press~~.

Pressure sensors: These are sensors used to measure or quantify the amount of pressure acted upon the device

3 Dialysis is the process of removing excess water from the body, but not exactly water, it's urine. This is called renal replacement therapy, and is done when the kidney can no longer function.

Principles:

The dialysis is done to remove the unwanted fluid in the body where the kidneys fails to work. The main thing to do is to use a semi permeable membrane material which is something

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1 A sensor is a device or machine ~~that~~ used to detect changes in its environment or surrounding e.g:

* Light Sensor
* Infrared sensor
* Pressure Sensor
* Temperature Sensor
* Actuators

(ii) An activator is a compones of a machine that is responsible for controling a machine examples:

* Hydraulic cylinder
* Electric ~~motor~~ motor
* Digital micrometer device