A.S.D GOVT. DEGREE COLLEGE FOR WOMEN (A),

(Re- Accredited by NAAC with B Grade)

Jagannaickpur, Kakinada-533002, East Godavari, APS

DEPARTMENT OF ZOOLOGY & AQUACULTURE TECHNOLOGY

2020-2021

Extension Activity by the

Department of Aquaculture Technology

In Collaboration with

AS Junior College

A.S.D GOVT. DEGREE COLLEGE FOR WOMEN (A)

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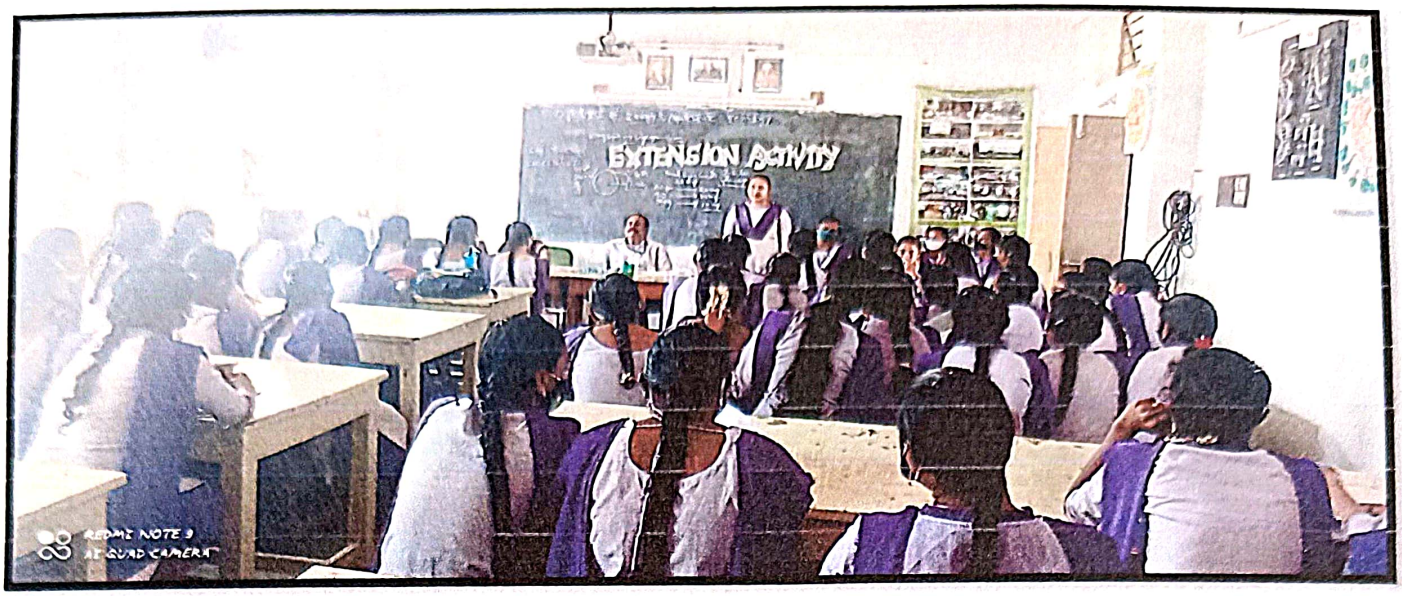
Jagannaickpur, Kakinada - 533002, East Godavari, AP.

Activity Register 2020-2021

Date	18/03/2021
Conducted through (DRC/JKC/NCC/NSS/Department)	**Aquaculture Technology**
Nature of Activity (Seminar/Workshop/Extn. Lecturer ect.)	**EXTENSION ACTIVITY-2**
Title of the Activity	**chordates and non-chordates, glucose test and display in spoters and specimens in zoology museum.**
Name of the Department/Committee	**Aquaculture Technology**
Details of Resource Persons (Name. Designation ect.)	**U. Satya Narayana lecturer in zoology**
No. of Students Participated	**66**
Brief Report on the Activity	**Students certainly benefit by themselves when they are participated in. They can know how to gather information relevant to the topic**
Name of the Lecturers who Planned & Conducted the Activity	**U. Satyanarayana G/F in Zoology** **N. Veera Chanti G/F in Aquaculture In Technology** **B. Sonia G/F in Zoology**
Signature of the in Charge	
Signature of the Principal	
Remarks	



Department of Aquaculture Technology Conducted in Extension Activity in Zoology Department.

TO Junior College Students

Differences Between Chordates and Non-Chordates

Following are the substantial key differences between the two:

1. In Chordates the respiration is through **gills or lungs** and in Non-chordates it is through a **body surface, gills, or tracheae**.
2. **Respiratory pigment** like hemoglobin is present in RBCs in chordates, whereas RBCs are absent, or present in plasma in Non-chordates.
3. The **nervous system** is hollow (central dorsal) in chordates while it is solid (central nervous system) in Non-chordates.
4. Triploblastic **germ layers** are present in Chordata; It is either absent or diplo or triploblastic in Non-chordates.
5. Chordates are called true **coelomate**, while Non-chordates can be acoelomate, pseudocoelomate or truly coelomate.
6. **Notochord** which is present usually at embryonic stage gets replaced by a cartilaginous or bony backbone made up of the ring like **vertebrae**, this is the most remarkable feature among Chordates and in Non- chordates notochord is **completely absent**.
7. The body is bilaterally **symmetrical** in chordates, while in the Non-chordates body can be **radial, bi-radial** in their symmetry.
8. The **brain** is dorsal to pharynx in the head in Chordates, while in Non-chordates it is absent or above pharynx (if present).
9. The **gut position** is ventral to nerve cord in Chordates, and it is dorsal to nerve cord in Non-chordates.
10. **Pharyngeal gill slits** are present at some stage of life in Chordates and it is completely absent in Non-chordates.
11. The **anus** is differentiated and opens before the last segment in Chordates, whereas in Non-chordates it is either absent or opens at on the last segment.
12. Closed blood **vascular system** is present in Chordates, while it is absent, open or closed in Non-chordates.

13. The **heart** is ventrally placed in Chordates; whereas it is absent or dorsally or laterally placed in Non-chordates.
14. Chordates can be **cold or warm-blooded**, while Non-chordates are **cold-blooded** only.
15. **Nerve cord** is single, dorsal, without ganglia in Chordates and in Non-chordates it is double, ventral, and with ganglia.
16. There (chordates) **reproduction** is predominantly sexual, which is asexual in Non-chordates.
17. **Regeneration power** is usually poor in Chordates, but Non-chordates have good regeneration power.
18. **Endoskeleton/ Exoskeleton** are present in Chordates; the only exoskeleton is present in Non-chordates.
19. **Examples** of Chordates are Cyclostomata, Aves, Reptiles, Amphibia, Mammals; while example of Non-chordates are Protozoa, Arthropods, Annelida

Blood Sugar Test

What is a blood sugar test?

A blood sugar test is a procedure that measures the amount of sugar, or glucose, in your blood. Your doctor may order this test to help diagnose diabetes. People with diabetes can also use this test to manage their condition.

Blood sugar tests provide instant results and let you know the following:

- your diet or exercise routine needs to change
- how your diabetes medications or treatment is working
- if your blood sugar levels are high or low
- your overall treatment goals for diabetes are manageable

Your doctor may also order a blood sugar test as part of a routine checkup. They may also be looking to see if you have diabetes or prediabetes, a condition where your blood sugar levels are higher than normal.

Your risk for diabetes increases if any of the following factors are true:

- you are 45 years old or older
- you are overweight
- you don't exercise much
- you have high blood pressure, high triglycerides, or low good cholesterol levels (HDL)
- you have a history of gestational diabetes or giving birth to a baby who weighed over 9 pounds
- you have a history if insulin resistance
- you have a history of strokes or hypertension
- you are Asian, African, Hispanic, Pacific Islander, or Native American
- you have a family history of diabetes

Checking your blood sugar levels can be done at home or at a doctor's office. Read on to learn more about blood sugar tests, who they are for, and what the results mean.

What does a blood sugar test do?

Your doctor may order a blood sugar test to see if you have diabetes or prediabetes. The test will measure the amount of glucose in your blood.

Your body takes carbohydrates found in foods like grains and fruits and converts them into glucose. Glucose, a sugar, is one of the body's main sources of energy.

For people with diabetes, a home test helps monitor blood sugar levels. Taking a blood sugar test can help determine your blood sugar level to see if you need to adjust your diet, exercise, or diabetes medications.

Low blood sugar (hypoglycemia) can lead to seizures or a coma if left untreated. High blood sugar (hyperglycemia) can lead to ketoacidosis, a life-threatening condition that's often a concern for those with type 1 diabetes.

Ketoacidosis occurs when your body starts using only fat for fuel. Hyperglycemia over a long period can increase your risk for neuropathy (nerve damage), along with heart, kidney, and eye diseases.

What are the risks and side effects of a blood sugar test?

A blood sugar test has low to no risks or side effects.

You may feel soreness, swelling, and bruising at the puncture site, especially if you're drawing blood from a vein. This should go away within a day.

Types of blood sugar tests

You can take a blood sugar test two ways. People who are monitoring or managing their diabetes prick their finger using a glucometer for daily testing. The other method is drawing blood.

Blood samples are generally used to screen for diabetes. Your doctor will order a fasting blood sugar (FBS) test. This test measures your blood sugar levels, or a glycosylated hemoglobin, also called a hemoglobin A1C test. The results of this test reflect your blood sugar levels over the previous 90

days. The results will show if you have prediabetes or diabetes and can monitor how your diabetes is controlled.

When to test blood sugar

When and how often you should test your blood sugar depends on the type of diabetes you have and your treatment.

Type 1 diabetes

According to the American Diabetes Association (ADA), if you're managing type 1 diabetes with multiple dose insulin or an insulin pump, you'll want to monitor your blood sugar before:

- eating a meal or snack
- exercising
- sleeping
- critical tasks like driving or babysitting

High blood sugar

You'll want to check your blood sugar levels if you have diabetes and feel increasing thirst and the urge to urinate. These could be symptoms of high blood sugar and you may need to modify your treatment plan.

If your diabetes is well-controlled but you still have symptoms, it may mean you're getting sick or that you're under stress.

Exercising and managing your carbohydrate intake may help with lowering your blood sugar levels. If these changes don't work, you may need to meet with your doctor to decide how to get your blood sugar levels back into target range.

Low blood sugar

Check your blood sugar levels if you feel any of the following symptoms:

- shaky
- sweaty or chilly
- irritated or impatient
- confused
- lightheaded or dizzy
- hungry and nauseous
- sleepy
- tingly or numb in the lips or tongue
- weak
- angry, stubborn, or sad

Some symptoms like delirium, seizures, or unconsciousness can be symptoms of low blood sugar or insulin shock. If you're on daily insulin injections, ask your doctor about glucagon, a prescription medicine that can help if you're having a severe low blood sugar reaction.

You can also have low blood sugar and show no symptoms. This is called hypoglycemia unawareness. If you have a history of hypoglycemia unawareness, you may need to test your blood sugar more often.

Pregnant women

Some women develop gestational diabetes during pregnancy. This is when hormones interfere with the way your body uses insulin. It causes sugar to accumulate in the blood.

Your doctor will recommend testing your blood sugar regularly if you have gestational diabetes. Testing will make sure that your blood glucose level is

within a healthy range. Gestational diabetes usually goes away after childbirth.

No scheduled testing

Home testing may be unnecessary if you have type 2 diabetes and have a diet- and exercise-based treatment plan. You may also not need home testing if you're taking medications that aren't associated with low blood sugar.

Department of zoology and Aquaculture Technology conducted extension activity to junior college students. U. Satyanarayana Lecturer in Zoology explained Non -Chordate and Non-Chordate animals. Museum, Glucose test.

Junior college Bi.PC students Participated in Extension Activity

A.S.D. Govt Degree college for women (A), Kakinada

Department of Aquaculture Technology 2020-2021

Extension activity

S.no	Name of the Student	Group	Signature
1.	T. Sada	Bi.p.c [T.M]	T. Sada
2.	N. Vijaya Durga	Bi.p.c [T.M]	N. Vijaya Durga
3.	A. Kavitha	Bipc [E.M]	A. Kavitha.
4	L. Venkata Keerthi	Bi.P.C [E.M]	L. Venkatakeerthi
5.	G. Yamini	Bipc [EM]	G. Yamini
6.	A. Bhavya Vara Deepika	(Bi.p.c EM)	A. Bhavya
7	V. Manasa	Bi.P.C(EM)	V. Manasa
8	Ch. Mallika	BIPC [EM)	Ch. Mallika
9	D. Vahini Tirumala.	Bi.p.c [E.M]	D. Vahini
10.	M. Suvarna	BiPC [E.M)	M. Suvarna
11.	M. Satya Syamala	BiPC [EM]	M.S. Syamala
12.	M. Adilakshmi	Bi.P.C [E.M)	M. Adilakshmi
13.	P. Soujanya	BiPC (EM)	P. Soujanya
14.	K. Poojitha	BiPC (EM)	Poojitha
15.	D. Sri Mounika	BiPC(EM)	D. Sri Mounika
16.	K. Parvathi	BiPC [EM]	K. Parvathi
17.	Palivela Bhanu	Bi.P.C[E.M]	P. Bhanu
18.	K. Lakshmi	Bi.P.C [EM]	K. Lakshmi
19.	K. Sowthi	BiP.C[E.M]	K. Sowthi
20.	G. Anjali	Bip.c [E.M]	G. Anjali.
21.	M. Venkatalakshmi	Bip.c [E.M]	M. Venkatalakshmi
22	P. Satya	Bip.c (E.M)	P. Satya
23.	N. Sravani Sandhya	BiPC [T.M]	N. Sravani Sandhya
24.	D. Mounika	Bi.PC(T.M)	D. Mounika
25.	D. Rupika	Bi.Pc(T.M)	D. Rupika
26.	D. Sailaja	BiPc (T.M)	D. Sailaja

27.	U. Sujana	Bipc (T.M	U. Sujana
28.	U. laxmi	Bipc (T.M)	U. laxmi
29.	A. sandhya	BiPC (T.M)	A. sandhy
30.	P. yamuna Sri	Bipc (T.M)	P. Yamuna
31.	P. Teja Sri	BiPC (T.M)	P. Teja Sri
32.	M. Sutanya	Bipc (E.M)	M. Sutanya
33.	B. Durga	Bi.P.C (T.M)	B. Durga
34.	ch. V.V. Lakshmi	Bi.P.C (T.M)	Ch. V.V. Laksh
35.	M. Rajeswari	Bi.P.C (T.M)	M. Rajeswar
36.	P. Divya jyothika	BiPC [T.M]	P. Divya jyothi
37.	M. Chakra devi	BiPC [T.M]	M. Chakra dev
38.	V. Parvathi Devi	BiPC [T.M]	V. Parvathi D
39.	T. Raja varshini	Bi.P.C [E.M]	T. Raja vars
40.	P. Durga bhargavi	Bipc (E.M)	P. D. Bhargavi
41.	A. Durga Bhavani	BiPC [E.M]	A. D. Bhavani
42.	G. puja Bhargavi	BiPC (E.M)	G. P. Bhargavi
43	K. Nandini	BiPC (T.M)	K. Nandini
44	A. Sandhya	Bip (T.M)	A. Sandhya
45	ch. Durga Pavani	BiP.C (T.M)	Ch. D. Pavani
46	M. Geetha	Bi.P.C [T.M]	M. Geetha
47.	S. Jyothi	Bi.P.C (T.M)	S. Jyothi
48.	L. Siva Rama Durga	Bi.P.C (T.M)	L. S.R. Durga
49	P. Bhavana	BiPC (T.M)	P. Bhavana
50	J. Hyndavi	BiPC (E.M)	J. Hyndavi
51	L. Naga Laxmi	BiPC (E.M)	L. Naga Laxmi
52.	K. Ramanamma	BiPC [E.M]	K. Ramanamma
53.	K. Divya	BiPC (E.M)	K. Divya
54.	V. gowrya Rekha	BiPC [T.M]	V. gowrya Rekha
55.	B. Vandana sri	BiPC (T.M)	B. Vandana sri
56.	B. Ganga bhavani	BiPC [T.M]	B. Gangabhavani
57.	T. pallavi	BiPC [T.M]	T. pallavi

Ch. Indraja	Bi.P.C (T.M)	Ch. Indraja
P. Vara lakshmi	Bi.p. C (T.M)	P. vara lakshmi
M. maha Devi	B.i.P.C (Tm)	m. maha Devi
Swayambarapu. Sravanthi	Bi.PC(TM)	S. Sravanthi
P. Jahnavi	BIPC (T.M.)	P. Jahnavi