NEGATIVE AND POSITIVE FEEDBACK

The majority of these mechanisms are **negative feedback mechanisms** (such as body temperature) as they have to work in order to bring the body to its original state. The opposite is a **positive feedback mechanism** ,where the original stimulus is further enhanced. An example of a positive feeback is blood clotting.
Once a blood vessels is damaged, platelets are triggered to make a plug to the injured site. The platelets continue to attract more platelets until the a clot is formed.

BLOOD GLUCOSE MALFUNCTION

Example of blood glucose malfunctions are generally low blood glucose, or hypoglycemia. Hypoglycemia is common in people with diabetes as they don't eat enough or their intake of insulin is higher. Hypoglycemia is not a disorder but can be a sign of a serious health problem. Symptoms associated with hypoglycemia are hunger, anxiety, sweating, pallor etc..

BODY TEMPERATURE: HYPOTHERMIA AND HYPERTHERMIA

When the body is not able to regulate its body temperature in cold environments, the body will be affected by **hypothermia**.
Hypothermia causes the body's temperature to drop significantly (below 35 C). Symptoms associated are shivering, shallow breathing, a weak pulse, exhaustion, drowsiness, confusion, red skin etc..

Hyperthermia is the opposite of hypothermia and occurs in hot environments, when the body's temperature rises significantly . Symptoms associated are headaches, nausea, weakness, seizures, sweating, fatigue etc..
The most severe case of hyperthermia is a heat stroke.