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Human anatomy abdomen pdf

part of the body between the chest and pelvic abdomen is the human abdomen and organs which can be found below the surface, He supports for the torso with breathing protection for internal organs postural supporting firephylatinabdomHd00005TA98A01.0 1.00.016TA2127FMA95777Ittic terminology [edit on wikidata] stomach (colloquial stomach, Stomach, [1] Abdomen or midriff) is part of the body between the chest (chest) and pelvis , in humans and in other vertebrates. The abdomen is the front part of the abdominal section of the trunk. The area occupied by the abdomen is called the abdominal cavity. In arthropods it is the back tagma of the body; It follows the chest or cephalothorax. [2] In humans, the abdomen spans from the chest to the pelvic edge on the chest diaphragm. Pelvic brim stretches from lumboscral joint (intervertebral disc between L5 and S1) to pubic symphysis and is the edge of the pelvic inlet. The space above this inlet and under the chest diaphragm is called the abdominal cavity. The border of the abdominal cavity is the abdominal wall on the front and the peritoneal surface on the back side. In vertebrates, the abdomen has a large body cavity surrounded by abdominal muscles, front and edges, and from the part of the vertebral column on the back. Lower ribs can also attach ventral and lateral walls. Constant with the abdominal cavity, and above, the pelvic cavity. It is attached to the thoracic cavity by the diaphragm. Structures such as the aorta, inferior vena kava and esophagus pass through the diaphragm. Both the abdomen and the pelvic cavity are lined by a serous membrane known as the parsial peritonum. This membrane is constant with the intestinal peritonum which lining the organs. [4] Vertebrates have several organs in the abdomen, for example, the digestive system, the urinary system and the muscle system. Material Main Article: Abdominal cavity Also: List of organs of the human body The stomach cavity consists of most organs of the digestive tract, including the stomach, small intestine and stomach. Other digestive organs are known as auxiliary digestive organs and include the liver, its attached gallbladder and pancreas, and these communicate with the rest of the system through different ducts. Spleen of the urinary system, including the kidneys, and organs, and adrenal glands also lie within the stomach, along with several blood vessels including the aorta and inferior vena cava. Bladder, uterus, fallopian tubes, and ovaries can be seen either as abdominal organs or as pelvic organs. Finally, there is a broad membrane called peritonum in the abdomen. One fold of peritonum can completely cover certain organs, while it can only cover one side Which are usually close to the abdominal wall. It is called retroperitonum, and the kidneys and diuretics are known as retroperitoneal organs. Abdominal organs can be highly specialized in some animals. For example, the stomach of ruminants, (a bycar of mammals that include cattle and sheep), is divided into four chambers - rumen, reticula, omasam and abomous. [5] View of various organs and blood vessels in close proximity with the liver. The relationship of large pots of intestine and stomach seen from behind. Muscle template: There are three layers of muscles in the multiple 'image' abdominal wall. They are from the outside to the inside: the outer oblique, the inner oblique, and the transverse belly. [6] The first three layers extend between the vertebrate column, lower ribs, ilyak crest and hip pubis. All of their fibers merge towards the midline and surround the rectus abdominis in a sheath before joining on the opposite side in Linea Alba. The power is obtained by criss-cross of fiber, such as the outer oblique moving down and forward, the inner oblique up and forth, and the transverse belly horizontally forward. [6] Transverse abdominal muscle is flat and triangular, with fibers running horizontally. It is located between the inner oblique and the built-in transverse fascia. It originates from the inner surface of the ligament of the Poupart, the inner lip of the ileum, the lumbar fascia and the cartilas of six lower ribs. It inserts the linea alba behind the rectus abdominnis. Rectus abdominnis muscles are long and flat. The muscle is crossed by three fibrous bands called tendonous intersections. Rectus abdominnis is enclosed in a thick sheath, described above, by fiber from each of the three muscles of the lateral abdominal wall. They originate in the pubis bone, run the abdomen on erous ergonos on ergonos, and put in the cartilas of the fifth, sixth and seventh ribs. In the area of the groin, the Inguinal Canal is a passage through layers. This difference is where the taurus can leave through the wall and where the fibrous cord moves from the uterus to the female. It is also the place where weakness can occur, and can cause inguinal hernia. [6] The muscle of the pyramid is small and triangular. It is located in the lower abdomen in front of the rectus abdominnis. It rises on the pubic bone and is inserted into lina alba halfway up to the navel. Functioning abdominal organ anatomy. Functionally, the human gut is where most of the digestive system is kept and therefore most of the absorption and digestion of food is here. Lower esophagus in the stomach, stomach, duodenum, jejunum, ilium, secum and appendix, ascending, transverse and descending cologne, sigmoid colon and Other organs inside the abdomen include the liver, gallbladder, kidney, pancreas and spleen. The abdominal wall is divided into rear (back), lateral (sides), and anterior (front) walls. Movement, breathing and other functions are different important functions in the abdominal muscles. They assist in the form of exhalation muscles in the breathing process during strong breathing. In addition, these muscles serve as protection for internal organs. In addition, those with back muscles provide postural support and are important in defining the form. When glotis stops and the chest and pelvis are fixed, they are integral in cough, urination, defecation, childbirth, vomiting and singing functions. [6] When the pelvis is fixed, they can begin the movement of the trunk in the forward motion. They also prevent hypertension. When the chest is fixed, they can pull the pelvis and finally, they can bend the vertebrate column sideways and assist in the rotation of the trunk. [6] Posture transverse abdominnis muscle is the deepest muscle, therefore, it cannot be touched from the outside. It can greatly affect the posture of the body. Internal obliques are also deep and affect the body's posture. These are both involved in spinal rotation and lateral flexion and are used to bend and support the spinal cord from the front. The exteriors are indirectly more superficial and they are also involved in the rotation of the spinal cord and the lateral flexibility. Also when they stabilize the spinal cord erect. Rectus abdominnis muscle is not the most superficial abdominal muscle. The tendon sheath from the outer oblique covers the rectus abdominnis. Rectus abdominnis is muscle that very fit people develop into a 6-pack AB look. However, it should actually be a 10 pack because there are 5 vertical sections on each side. 2 bottom sections are just above the pubic bone and are usually not visible, therefore, 6 pack the stomach. The function of the rectus abdomen is to bend one's back to the front (flexion). The main task of the abdominal muscles is to bend the spinal cord forward when the contrived contract is. [7] See also society and culture: Social and cultural perceptions of the external appearance of midriff and navel belly in popular culture have varying significance around the world. Depending on the type of society, excess weight can be considered as an indicator of wealth and prestige due to excess food or as a sign of poor health due to lack of exercise. In many cultures, the bare abdomen is clearly considered sensual and similar to breast crack. Exercise Main Article: Abs exercise being the key element of spinal support, and contributors to good posture, it is important to properly use the abdominal muscles with the back muscles because when these are weak or overly tight they can suffer painful cramps and injuries. Properly used, improve abdominal muscles contribute to posture and balance, reduce the likelihood of back pain episodes, reduce the severity of back pain, protect against injury by responding efficiently to stress, help avoid some back surgery, and help with treatment of back problems, or after spine surgery. The abdominal muscles also provide flexibility when strengthened. The abdominal muscles can be worked out by practicing normal body strength such as pilates, yoga, T'ai chi and jogging disciplines. There are also specific routines that target each of these muscles. Clinical importance abdominal obesity is a condition where abdominal fat or visceral fat remains excessively between the abdominal organs. It is associated with high risk of heart disease, asthma and type 2 diabetes. Abdominal trauma is a stomach injury and can cause damage to the abdominal organs. There is a risk of severe blood loss and infection. [8] Injuries to the lower chest can cause injuries to the spleen and liver. [9] A scaffold stomach occurs when the stomach is sucked inward. [10] In a newborn, it can represent a diaphragmatic hernia. In general, it is a reflection of malnutrition. [12] Diseases main article: Gastrointestinal diseases many gastrointestinal diseases affect the abdominal organs. These include stomach disease, liver disease, pancreatic disease, gallbladder and bile duct disease; Intestinal diseases include gastroenteritis, coeliac disease, diverticulitis and IBS. Various medical procedures can be examined to examine the organs of the gastrointestinal tract. These include endoscopy, colonoscopy, sigmoidoscopy, antoscopy, osofagagastradiodonoscopy and virtual colonoscopy. It also has a number of medical imaging techniques that can be used. Surface sites are important in the examination of the abdomen. Surface sites surface surface projections of the trunk's organs, from which organ locations are mainly obtained from vertebral levels, ribs and ileum. A slight furrow in the middle line extends to the pubic symphysis below the xiphoid process above, which represents lina alba in the abdominal wall. At its midpoint sits the umbilicus or navel. On each side of the Linea Alba stands out in the rectus abdominense muscular ones. The outline of these muscles is interrupted by three or more transverse depression that indicates tendonous intersections. Usually the xiphoid process is about one, one at the navel, and one in the middle. It is a combination of Lina Alba and tendonous intersections that make belly six-packs sought by many. The upper lateral limit of the abdomen is the subcostal margin (near the subcostal aircraft) formed by the cartilas of false ribs (8, 9, 10) connecting each other. The lower lateral boundary is the anterior peak of the ileum. The ligament of the poupart, which runs from the anterior spine to the spine of the pubis. These lower limits are marked by visible grooves. On either side there are outer abdominal rings just above the pubic spine, which open in the abdominal muscle wall through which the spermic cord emerges in the male, and through which an inguinal hernia can break. One method by which the location of the contents of the stomach can be appreciated is to draw three horizontal and two vertical lines. Horizontal lines show traces to the duodenum, pancreas and kidneys, in front of the abdomen. Most of the east is C Edison's transpiroric line, located halfway between the suprasternal notch and the top of the pubic symphysis, and often cuts the pyloric opening of the abdomen an inch to the right of the middle line. The hilum of each kidney is slightly below, while its left end almost touches the lower limit of the spleen. It corresponds to the first lumbar vertebra behind. The second row is the subcostal line, drawn from the lowest point of the subcostal arch (tenth rib). It corresponds to the upper part of the third lumbar vertebra, and it is an inch or so above the umbilicalus. This roughly indicates the upper limit of the transverse colon, lower ends of the kidneys, and the transverse (third) part of the duodenum. The third row is called the intertubular line, and runs between two rough tubercles, which can be felt on the outer lip of the ellium's peak about two and a half inches (64 mm) from the anterior superior spine. This line corresponds to the body of the fifth lumbar vertebrae, and passes through the llio-Calkal valve or right up, where the small intestine joins the large intestine. Vertical lines two vertical or mid-poupart lines are drawn from the point between the anterior superior spine and pubic symphysis on each side, which are vertically up to the coastal margin. The right one is the most valuable, because the llio-Calkal valve is located where it cuts the intertubular line. The perforation of the appendix is one inch less at the point of mcburney. In its upper part, the vertical line meets the transpyloic line on the lower margin of the ribs, usually the ninth, and here the gallbladder is located. The left mid-poupart line corresponds to the inner edge of the colon descending into its upper three-quarters. The correct subcostal margin matches the lower limit of the liver, while the right ripple is about half an inch above its upper limit. Quadrants and regions are compared. Main article: Quadrants and abdominal areas can be divided into quadrilaterals or areas to describe the location of an organ or structure to the abdomen. Classically, quadrants are described as left upper, left lower, right upper and right lower. [Citation Quadrilateral is also often used in describing the site of abdominal pain. [13] The stomach can also be divided into nine areas. Right hypochondriac/hypochondrium epigastric/epistrium left hypochondric/hypochondrium right lumbar/lateral left lumbar/lateral right inflection/lattus/lateral right implant/llyas/suprapic left inguinal/iliac These words are down and episem means up, while chondron means cartilage (in this case, rib cartilage) and gaster means stomach. The reversal of the left and right is intentional, as the physical designations represent the patient's own right and left. Perfect Iliac Fossa (RIF) is a common site of pain and tenderness in patients who have appendicitis. Perissa is named for the underlying Iliak Fossa of the hip bone, and is thus somewhat incorrect. Most physiological structures that produce pain and tenderness in this area are not really in

the brevity of the ileum. However, this term is in common use. Other animals conform to human and ant-gross morphology. In the worker ant, the abdomen consists of propodiums attached to the chest and metasoma, dividing itself into narrow petiol and bulbous gaster. Arthropods form a series of abdominal upper plates known as tergites and lower plates, known as sternites, the whole being held together by a hard yet stretchable membrane. In the abdomen there are digestive tract and reproductive organs of the insect, it consists of eleven segments in most orders of insects, although the eleventh section is absent in the adult of most orders. The number of these segments varies from species to species, with the common honeybee containing only seven less visible segments. Cholembola (Springtail) has only six segments in the abdomen. The stomach is sometimes highly modified. In apocrita (bees, ants and grasses), the first segment of the abdomen is attached to the chest and is called propodium. The second section in ants forms narrow petiol. Some ants have an additional postpetyl segment, and the remaining segments form bulbous gaster. [14] Petiol and Gaster (abdomen section 2 and beyond) are collectively called metasoma. Unlike other arthropods, insects have no legs on the abdomen in an adult form, although the protura has appendages such as the initial legs on the first three abdominal segments, and the purojigana has small, vocal stylus that is sometimes considered an early appendage. Many larval insects, including lepidoptera and simfita (sawflies), have fleshy appendages called prolegs on their abdominal segments (as well as their more familiar thoracic legs), which allow them to hold on to the leaf edges of plants as they move around. In arachnids (spiders, scorpions and relatives), the term Used with each other with opytosoma (hind body), which is behind the body section to affect the legs and head (prosoma or cephalothorax). See also this article uses physical vocabulary. Belly fat reference ^ Christina STIEHL (12/21/2017). What really causes a beer belly, and how to get rid of it. Thrillist. Entry Date [4th February 2019]. ^ Belly. (n.d.). Dictionary.com Unbridged (v1.1). Retrieved October 22, 2007 ^ Abs. Dictionary.com. English-language American Heritage Dictionary, 4th edition. Retrieved October 22, 2007 ^ Peritoneum. Veterinary Dictionary. Elsevier, 2007. Received on 22 October 2007 ^ Ruminants. Veterinary Dictionary. Elsevier, 2007. Retrieved 22 October 2007 ^ a b c d e abdominal cavity. Encyclopedia Britannica. l: A-Ak - Bayes (15th ed.). Chicago, IL: Encyclopedia Britannica, Inc. 2010. PP 19-20. ISBN 978-1-59339-837-8. ^ Abdominal Muscle Group. Retrieved 2010-07-13. ^ Jansen Jo, Yul Sr., Loudon Ma (April 2008). Checking blunt abdominal trauma. BMJ. 336 (7650): 938–42. Doi:10.1136/bmj.39534.686192.80. PMC 2335258. PMID 18436949. ^ Wyatt, Jonathan; Illingworth, RN; Graham, CA; Clancy, MJ; Robertson, CE (2006). Oxford Handbook of Emergency Medicine. Oxford University Press. P 346. ISBN 978-0-19-920607-0. ^ Dorland's Illustrated Medical Dictionary (32nd Ed.). Philadelphia: Saunders/Elsewear. 2012.P2. ISBN 978-1-4160-6257-8. ^ Durward, Heather; Baston, Helen (2001). Newborn Baby Exam: A Practical Guide. New York: Rutledge. P134. ISBN 978-0-415-19184-5. ^ Ferguson, Charles (1990). Chapter 93: Inspection, Osculation, Palpation, and Stomach Collision. In Walker, H; Hall, WD; JW, Hurst (eds.). Diagnostic methods: History, Physical and Laboratory Examinations (3rd Ed.). Boston: Butterworth. Retrieved 2013-11-27. ^ Saladin, Kenneth (2011). Human anatomy. McGraw-Hill. P14. ISBN 9780071222075. ^ Vocabulary of descriptive terminology. Desertants.org. Archived from the original on 17 May 2013. Retrieved 2013-07-08. External links look at the stomach in the vickery, free dictionary. Wikimedia Commons has stomach-related media. Belly. Collier's new encyclopedia. 1921. Received from

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