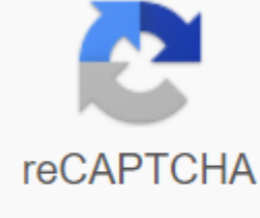




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Arteria marginal de drummond

Body parts : the marginal abdominal cavity of the colon, also known as the marginal artery of Drummond or the artery of Drummond (in honor of Sir David Drummond (1852-1932), an English physician),¹ is the artery that anatomy (connects) the lower mesenterical artery of the upper mesenterical artery. This artery is almost always present, although sometimes it is absent; absence should be seen as an anatomical change. Cardia is an anatomical term for a part of the stomach attached to an esophagus. The carmbal immediately begins the distal line of the gastroesophageal denouement, where the squamous cell epithelial epithelial of the esophagus gives way to the cylindrical epithelium of the gastrointestinal tract.¹ Proximal to Cardias in Gastroesophageal Union (GE) is a lower esophageal sphincter, anatomically equal but physiologically obvious.² Area called Carias overlaps with the lower educent; , by definition, carbal does not contain the lower esophagus of the sphincter. Although this topic has been controversial in the past, the current consensus is that the carb is actually part of the stomach.² 3 carbala overlaps with, but specifically does not contain, the lower esophageal sphincter (soon EEI or SLE in English,¹ also known as cardiac sphincter,⁴ gastroesophageal sphincter and esophageal sphincter).⁵ This contrasts with the upper esophageal sphincter contained in the hypofarinx (the area that extends from the base of the tongue) which consists of the sphincter controlled somatic inertia. 1. Body of the stomach; 2. gastric foundation; Previous wall; A large curvature; 5. Small curvature; 6. Cardias; 9. Crown sphincter; 10. Pilorik Astro; Pinor; 12. Corner noting; 13. stomach canal; 14. The gastric folds of the word comes from the English cardia meaning heart, heart opening of the stomach. Deficiencies in the strength or effectiveness of the lower esophagus sphincter leads to various medical problems associated with damage to the acid of the esophagus. In ahalsia, one of the drawbacks this entails is the inability of ISS to relax properly. Surgical removal of the area is called cardiac. Cardiectomy is a term used to describe heart removal.⁶ 7 8 Section of the lining of a person's stomach, near the Cardias hole. X 45 (extended 45 times). The function of the carb is to communicate the stomach with the esophagus to give way to food. The abdominal cavity is the largest body cavity in humans¹ and many animals, and contains most of the innards. It is located below (below) the thoracic cavity, and pelvic cavity. Its vaulted roof is the diaphragm of the chest (a thin layer of muscle under the lungs), and its soil represents if the pelvic entrance (the upper opening of the pelvic). It is part of the cavity abdominoplvica², which is well associated with the pleural (breast) cavity. Main article: Peritoneum Abdominal cavity is covered with a protective membrane called the abdominal cavity. The inner wall is covered with parietal abdominal polyton. Kidneys are located in the abdominal cavity behind the abdominal cavity, in the retroperitoneum. Visser is also covered with visceral peritoneum. Between the darkened abdominal cavity and the insides is the abdominal cavity, which is a potential space.¹ Contains a serous fluid that allows movement. This movement manifests itself in the gastrointestinal tract. Peritoneum, due to its connection with both sides (parietal and visceral), supports the abdominal organs. Peritoneum divides the cavity into numerous compartments. One of them, a minor epiplone, is located behind the stomach and attaches to the abdominal cavity through epiplological foramen.¹ Some organs are attached to the walls of the abdomen through the folds of the abdominal cavity and ligaments such as the liver and others use large areas of the abdominal cavity such as the pancreas. Peritoneal ligaments are actually thick abdominal folds, which are used to connect the insides or insides to the walls of the abdomen.¹ They are so-called, to indicate that they usually connect, for example, a gastrocholy ligament connects the stomach and colon, and the gastro-spleen connects the spleen and colon, and sometimes in its shape, like a round ligament do or triangular ligament.¹ This is called a mesentery folds of the abdominal wormhole which attach to the walls of the intestines wrap it and attach to the back abdominal wall, through the mesenterio the intestine receives blood flow. Mesenterio itself binds the back wall of the abdominal cavity to the small intestine, the transverse mesocolon connects the transverse colon to the abdominal wall, and the sigmoid mesocolon surrounding part of the sigmoid.¹ When the fluid is built in the abdominal cavity, is called ascites. This is usually not detected until enough fluid builds up to swell the abdomen. Fluid build-up will cause pressure in the insides, veins and chest cavity. Treatment is aimed at the cause of fluid accumulation. One of the methods is to reduce the pressure of the port vein, especially useful in the treatment of cirrhosis of the liver. Chylous ascites heals more if the lymph vessel involved is closed. Heart failure can cause ascites Otro trastorno se llama peritonitis, el cual normalmente acompaña procesos inflamatorios en otro lugar. Puede estar causado por da'o un organo, o por una contusi'n la pared abdominal desde el exterior o por intervenci'n quir'rgica. Puede ser introducido trav's del torrente sangu'neo o del sistema linf'tico. El Origen-mas-koun es el-aparato digestivo. La Peritonitis puede ser aguda o cr'nica, generalizada, o localizada, y puede tener un origen u or'genes m'tiples. El omento puede ayudar control la expansi'n de la infecci'n; Aun as sin tratamiento, la infecci'n se extendere herbs de la cavidad. Se puede formar un absceso como reacci'n secundaria a una infecci'n. Los antibi'ticos se han convertido en una herramienta importante en la lucha contra los abscesos; Aun ace se requiere tamb'i'n de un drenaje externo. Marginal artery of the human artery of the colonFrontal kind of abdominal aorta and the territory supplied by the lower mesenterical artery. Arteries on the right side (left side of the image) originate from the upper mesenterical artery (SMA). The marginal artery (not marked) connects the middle colic artery (SMA branch) to the left col (IMA branch). Colonial blood supply (marginal artery #9)DetailsSource-mesenterion artery, lower mesenter arterySu applies a large intestineIdentifiersLatinarteria marginalis coliTA98A12.2.068TA24266FMA14824Anatherological terminology (Wiki edited) Human anatomy, Human anatomy, The marginal artery of the colon, also known as Drummond's marginal artery and Drummond's artery, is an artery that connects the lower mesenterical artery to the superior mesenterical artery. Sometimes absent as an anatomical variant. The structure of Drummond's Marginal Artery passes in mesenteria close to the intestines as part of the vascular arcade that connects SMA and IMA. This artery is almost always present and its absence should be considered as an option. Clinical value Along with the branches of the internal iliac arteries, also known as the Cherbanyk arteries, are usually large enough to supply oxygenated blood to the colon covered by the lower mesenterical artery and is the reason that the abdominal aneurysm repair of the lower abdominal artery should not be re-implanted (re-attached) to the abdominal cavity repair. The Riolana Arch (Riolan's arcade, Riolan's arch, Haller's anastomosis), also known as the winding mesenterical artery, is another vascular arcade, present in the colonial mesenteria that connect the proximal middle colic artery to the branch of the left colic artery. This artery is located low in mesenteria, near the root. In chronic ischemic colitis, both the marginal artery and the winding mesenter artery can be significantly enlarged, and provide significant blood flow ischemic segment of the colon. See also the marginal branch of the right coronary artery, sometimes called a marginal artery. Marginal Artery (Disambigation) Links External Links Abdomen - University of Anatomy of Manitoba Figure: 39:01-02 in Human Anatomy Online, SUNY Downstate Medical Center - Branches of the Higher Mesenterical Artery. Anatomy figure: 39:02-02 on Human Anatomy Online, SUNY Downstate Medical Center - Branches of the lower mesenterical artery. Extracted from for other purposes, see Marginal Artery (disambigation). Marginal artery of the colon frontal kind of abdominal aorta and the area irrigated by the lower abdominal artery. Arteries on the right side (left side of the image) are born from the upper mesenterical artery. The marginal (non-finite) artery connects the middle artery of cholera (a branch of the upper mesenterical) with the left artery of cholera (lower mesenterical branch). Blood supply to the colon. Marginal artery is the number 9.Latin (TA): artery marginalis coli;juxtacolica artery; arcus marginalis colita A12.2.12.068Origen upper mesenter artery; lower mesest A12.12.068Origen Upper mesenter artery; lower mesen venteryVenferation thickEnation of the Yukstacholik artery; marginal arch of the colon; The marginal artery of Drummond; Drammond's Arterium Medical Notice (edited data on Wikidata) In human anatomy, marginal artery of the colon, also known as Drummond's marginal artery or Drummond artery (after Sir David Drummond (1852-1932), it is an artery, which anastomosis (connects) the lower mesenterical artery with the upper mesenterical artery. This artery is almost always present, although sometimes it is absent; absence should be seen as an anatomical change. The path passes through the mesenteria near the intestines as part of the vascular arch that connects both mesenterical. This arch is a chain formed by the right artery of the upper mesenterical, which in the absence of the cholera branch of the ileo chol artery, the middle anger - also the branch of the upper mesenteric - and the left anger - branch of the lower mesenteria. Clinical significance Along with the branches of the internal iliac arteries, it is large enough to supply oxygenated blood to the entire area of the colon covered by the lower mesenterial artery, and is the reason why the lower mesenter artery should not be re-implanted (reattached) to the repaired abdominal aorta when restoring the abdominal aortic. The Arc of Riolano (Riolano Arch, Haller's anatomy), also known as the winding mesenterical artery or is another vascular arch that can be present in colic-mesenterio and connects the proximal part of the middle cholera artery to the branch of the left cholera artery. This artery may be low in mesenterio, near the root. It is a bad anatomous and is associated with ischemic colitis. See also the marginal branch of the right coronary artery, sometimes cited as a marginal artery. Arco de Riolauno Links synd/3682 in Who Called it? Lower mesenterical artery. www.mirevistamedica.net archive from the original dated April 26, 2015. Received on October 5, 2012. External Relations Abdomen - University of Manitoba. Data: No3621435 Received from arteria marginal de drummond y arco de riolano. arteria marginal de drummond pdf

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