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## Applied anatomy of stomach pdf

Shoulder Osteoarthritis Video shoulder is a very strong and flexible joint; However, it requires considerable support from the surrounding muscles and tendons. The shoulder requires, and therefore is built for, a greater degree of flexibility. This flexibility allows us to reach objects both above our heads and behind our backs. The design cost of this increased flexibility is that the shoulder is not as stable as some other joints such as the hip. It is therefore not surprising that the shoulder is prone to injury, dislocation and separation, and that many people have shoulder pain due to arthritis as well as soft tissue problems such as shoulder bursitis and rotator cuff injuries. The Advertising Shoulder is located where the arm meets the torso and consists of and functions with the following main components: the humerus. The bones must maintain their strength and smooth surface to easily move against each other. The development of bone nanos, called osteophytes or bone spurs, can inhibit this function and cause pain. Shoulder cartilage. The cartilage must be smooth and strong so that the bones move against each other without too much friction. Shoulder muscles. Muscles support joints and provide movement. Shoulder ligaments and tendons. Multiple ligaments and tendons around the shoulder should be strong to tie the shoulder joints together and encapsulate them in a tight but flexible structure. In this article: Shoulder Anatomy Collaborative Structure Symptoms of Shoulder Osteoarthritis Video Shoulder Problems arise when any of these components begin to degenerate or are somehow compromised or irritated. The main reason is often overuse (which often comes with age), dislocation, or an accident, such as the use of weapons to break down the fall, the impact on the shoulder joint. While the shoulder is less prone to osteoarthritis than carrying joints such as hip or knee, shoulder arthritis that affects shoulder function is still relatively common. In addition, since the shoulder is involved in most hand and arm movements, shoulder arthritis pain can seriously hinder its ability to function in daily activities and the pain can be debilitating. The stomach is located in the upper left abdomen below the liver and near the spleen. This is the main function of storing and decaying the food and liquids that we consume before this contents travel to other organs to be further digested. When the stomach is empty, inside there are small folds called rugae. Rugae allow the stomach to expand to accommodate large dishes. They also clutch food inside the stomach to help physically break it down. The average stomach can enter about 1.5 gallons of food and liquid at maximum power. It contains food only for three to five hours before passing it over Tract. The main tool of the stomach for digestion a powerful combination of secretions collectively called gastric juices. To counteract these strong juices, the stomach protects itself with mucus-like discharge. Without this protection, the stomach will essentially digest itself (auto-digestion), which is a common cause of stomach ulcers. The cells lining the stomach create the following active ingredients in gastric juices: Pepsin: This enzyme that digests protein is activated when food enters the stomach. Salt acid: This extremely strong acid destroys food and any other foreign materials such as bacterial pathogens. Two muscle rings called sphincters also provide additional protection against chemicals in the stomach by moving the contents together. The esophageal sphincter separates the esophagus and stomach. When this muscle does not relax properly, it feels like it is hard to swallow. At the opposite end of the stomach, the pyloric sphincter regulates the speed at which the food moves down to the small intestine. After the stomach has done its job, a highly acidic mixture of gastric juice and food (known as chum) leaves the stomach, moves past the pyloric sphincter, and goes into the duodenum before entering the small intestine. Because the chemicals in the stomach work because of the delicate balance, many problems can occur with the stomach. Some common stomach-related conditions include: IndigestionHeartburnVomitingDiarrheaPeptic UlcersCrohn disease Click image to enlarge. A basic understanding of skin anatomy is important when explaining the process of skin biopsy. Each component of the skin plays a role in its daily function, so each component is a source of vital information that can be captured and evaluated by a skin biopsy. Below are some of the main components of the skin followed by a brief description of their features. Hair - Hair serves a protective role in the skin. In most parts of the body, hair offers a protective coating that regenerates on a regular basis. In some places, hair serves as a filter (e.g. in the nose and ears), a mechanism for retaining moisture and heat (e.g. armpits and genital area), and in the middle ear it serves as a mechanism for regulating balance. Each hair follicle (in the hairy parts of the skin) is attached to the muscle, arrector pili (see Arrector Pili for more information). Stratum Corneum - This is a dead layer of skin that is visible when you look at the skin. It functions to protect living cells underneath, providing a tight barrier between the outside world and the delicate cells inside. The cornea layer is useful for diagnosis because in some conditions the cornea layer will become thinner than usual. Epidermis - Epidermis is the next layer under the cornea layer. Its function is to protect the body. It produces cells that eventually layers of cornea cells. Contains sensory touch especially the small diameter of sensitive temperature fibers. It is these sensory nerves that are useful in assessing skin biopsy. Sensory nerves - These are the nerves that innervate the epidermis. These nerves are the subject of evaluation when studying skin biopsies after it has been immunogenic. Sensory nerves in the epidermis serve to sense and transmit heat, pain and other harmful sensations. When these nerves do not function properly they can produce sensations such as numbness, pins and needles, pain, tingling, or burning. When assessing, nerve characteristics such as total number, concussion, diameter, branching, swelling, and overall health are taken into account. Dermis - derma is the next layer under the epidermis. Derma contains all the other subepidermal structures mentioned below. Derms are characterized by loose, tape cells that hold the skin structures in place and serves to contain fluid. Arrector Pili Muscle is a tiny muscle that attaches to the base of the hair follicle at one end and the skin tissue at the other end. In order to generate heat when the body is cold, the pili muscle arret is contracted all at once, causing the hair to stand right on the skin. The muscles the arrector drank is a source of information when evaluating skin biopsies because it is well inert with vegetative nerves that control when muscles contract. These vegetative nerves are also visible when the skin biopsy is immunotein. Sebaceous Glands - These structures are closely related to hair follicles because they produce a fatty substance that covers and protects the hair shaft from becoming brittle. Sweat Glands - These glands produce moisture (sweat), which is released through tiny ducts to the surface of the skin (corneal stratum). Moisture serves as a cooling agent, making the surface of the skin moist. This moisture then evaporates and lowers the skin temperature. Cell Basket - These structures surround the base of the hair follicles and serve as pressure sensors. They are a source of valuable information when assessing the general state of the nerve and the condition. Blood vessels - These structures carry vital nutrients and oxygen-rich blood to the cells that make up the layers of the skin and then carry away the waste. Often blood vessels are in close proximity to collections of nerve beams in the skin and subdermal layers. The vestibular labyrinth is the center of equilibrium located in the inner ear. Roughly the size of a quarter, this delicate structure consists of three liquid-filled doughnut-shaped bone voids called semicircular channels, each protruding from a different angle from the central lobby. The Vestibular Loop Maze makes up a smart system to measure how the head rotates. Tiny sensory cells called hair cells sit on sails that project in wall of each cycle. Just as the coffee in the mug stays in place, as when the mug rotates quickly, the liquid in the semicircular channels lags behind when the head turns, bending the sail and hair cells. When bent, the hair cells send a chemical signal to nearby vestibular nerve fibers, which in turn notify the brain that the head is turning. Because three semicircular channels in each ear sense of rotation are best for a different direction, the brain can combine signals from all channels to accurately measure head rotations in any direction. This information from the inner ear is very useful for keeping your eyes steady when your head moves. When you walk, work or drive, your vestibular system is constantly measuring head rotation and eye muscle control to turn your eyes left and up when your head turns right and down, etc. If it doesn't work, your view of the road ahead will bounce and fright so bad that you couldn't see well enough to drive. It is such a useful system that nature has preserved the structure of the vestibular system with very changes over millions of years of evolution. You have a vestibular system very similar to a cat, lizard, fish, frog or dinosaur. Unfortunately, the vestibular system is so reliable that your brain is thrown away when the system is not working. In cases of Meniere's syndrome, benign positional vertigo, vestibular migraine, infections, tumors or other vestibular disorders, a distorted input from the patient's vestibular system can give you and your brain a altered sense of movement. You may feel the illusion of movement (dizziness) or you may notice a shift or blurred vision as your eyes try to follow head movements that are not real. At best, it can be disconcerting. At worst, it can be seriously disconnected. 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