

Longitudinal Section Of Kidney

Pseudunela cornuta is the type species of the genus *Pseudunela*. Challis, who described the species in 1970, claimed to have deposited the holotype of *Pseudunela cornuta*, 20 paratypes and a slide with the radula of a further paratype in the Natural History Museum, London; furthermore, he claimed that 10 paratypes and a slide with another radula were deposited in the Museum of New Zealand Te Papa Tongarewa, Wellington; he said that the remaining paratypes and the sectioned material were stored in his private collection.

Bladder In humans and other placental mammals, urine enters the bladder. The bladder (from Old English *blædre* 'bladder, blister, pimple') is a hollow organ that stores urine from the kidneys of vertebrates. *blædre* ⓘ;bladder, blister, pimple') is a hollow organ that stores urine from the kidneys of vertebrates. In humans, the bladder is a distensible organ that sits on the pelvic floor. The typical adult human bladder will hold between 300 and 500 ml (10 and 17 fl oz) before the urge to urinate occurs, but it can hold considerably more. In humans and other placental mammals, urine enters the bladder via the ureters and exits via the urethra

However, Neusser et al. (2009) found no evidence that the material ever arrived at these destinations. It seemed clear that no type material of *Pseudunela cornuta* was ever actually deposited in a public institution. Thus Neusser et al. (2009) designed... A complex interactive 3D reconstruction (a 3D visualization based on 420 paraffin histological sections) of the body of an individual of this species has been available since 2009. == References == The ureters have been identified for at least two thousand years, with the word *ureter* stemming from the stem *uro-* relating to urinating and seen in written records since at least the time of Hippocrates. It is, however, only since the 16th century that the term "ureter" has been consistently used to refer to the modern structure, and only since the development of medical imaging in the 20th century that techniques such as X-ray, CT, and ultrasound have been able to view the ureters... The ureters can be affected by diseases including urinary tract infections and kidney stones. Stenosis is the narrowing of a ureter, often caused by chronic inflammation. Congenital abnormalities can cause development of two ureters on the same side or abnormally placed ureters. Reflux of urine from the bladder into the ureters

is common in children. The permeability is as follows:
 Carambola fruits contain oxalic acid and the neurotoxin caramboxin. Consuming large quantities of the fruit, especially for individuals with some types of kidney disease, can result in serious adverse health effects. Like all members of the suborder Agnostida, *Glyptagnostus reticulatus* is completely blind and only has two thoracic segments. The cephalon and pygidium are more or less the same size and shape (isopygous). The glabella of the cephalon has two lobes. The front lobe is roughly squarish in shape, while the rear lobe is elongated and split along the middle. The cephalon has a narrow well-defined border. The pygidium has a long tapering central axis which can be divided into three lobes. The axis is connected to the rear margin by a central furrow. At both sides of the axis are a row of four or more pits. The border of the pygidium is also well-defined, widening towards the back, and with short, backward facing marginal spines.

Ureter They are lined with urothelial cells, a form of transitional epithelium, and feature an extra layer of smooth muscle in the lower third to aid peristalsis. The ureters are tubes composed of smooth muscle that transport urine from the kidneys to the urinary bladder. In adult humans, the ureters are typically 20–30 centimeters long and 3–4 millimeters in diameter. In adult humans, the ureters are typically The ureters are tubes composed of smooth muscle that transport urine from the kidneys to the urinary bladder

Carambola It is commonly consumed in Southeast Asia, South Asia, the South Pacific, Micronesia, parts of East Asia, the United States, parts of Latin America, and the Caribbean. The edible fruit has distinctive ridges running down its sides (usually 5–6). When cut in cross-section, it resembles a star, giving it the name of star fruit. It usually has five or six prominent longitudinal ridges. The entire fruit is edible, usually raw, and may be cooked or made into relishes, preserves, garnish, and juices. The flesh is translucent and light Carambola, also known as star fruit, is the fruit of *Averrhoa carambola*, a species of tree native to tropical Southeast Asia. In cross-section, it resembles a star. is an oval shape. The tree is cultivated throughout tropical areas of the world

The shell of a hyolith is typically one to four centimeters in length, triangular or elliptical in cross section. Some species have rings or stripes. It comprises two parts: the main conical shell (previously referred to as a 'conch') and a cap-like operculum. Some also had two curved supports known as helens

They are calcareous – probably aragonitic All of these structures grew by marginal accretion. The abdominal aorta begins at the level of the diaphragm, crossing it via the aortic hiatus, technically behind the diaphragm, at the vertebral level of T12. It travels down the posterior wall of the abdomen, anterior to the vertebral column. It thus follows the curvature of the lumbar vertebrae, that is, convex anteriorly. The peak of this convexity is at the level of the third lumbar vertebra (L3). It runs parallel to the inferior vena cava, which is located just to the right of the abdominal aorta, and becomes smaller in diameter as it gives off branches. This is thought to be due to the large size of its principal branches. At the 11th rib, the diameter is 122mm long and 55mm wide and this is because of the constant pressure. The abdominal aorta is clinically divided into two segments: The Latin phrase for "urinary bladder" is vesica urinaria, and the term vesical or prefix vesico- appear in connection with associated structures such as vesical veins. The modern Latin word for "bladder" – cystis – appears in associated terms such as cystitis (inflammation of the bladder). == Origins and distribution == This article incorporates text in the public domain from the 20th edition of Gray's Anatomy (1918)

Abdominal aorta As part of the aorta, it is a direct continuation of the descending aorta (of the thorax). Transverse section through the middle of the first lumbar vertebra, showing the relations of the pancreas. CT scan showing the liver and a kidney A transverse In human anatomy, the abdominal aorta is the largest artery in the abdominal cavity

History of hypertension Descriptions of what would come to be called hypertension came from, among others, Thomas Young in 1808 and especially Richard Bright in 1836. Bright noted a link between cardiac hypertrophy and kidney disease, and subsequently kidney disease was often termed Bright's disease in this period. In 1850 George Johnson suggested that the thickened blood vessels seen in the kidney in Bright's disease might be an adaptation to elevated blood pressure. William Senhouse Kirkes in 1855 and Ludwig Traube in 1856 also proposed, based on pathological observations, that elevated pressure could account for the association between left ventricular hypertrophy to kidney damage in Bright's disease. associated with diseased kidneys, implying that high blood pressure might occur in people with healthy kidneys; however, the first report of elevated blood pressure The modern history of hypertension begins with the understanding of the cardiovascular system based on the work of physician William Harvey (1578-1657), who described the circulation of blood in his

book *De motu cordis*. Samuel Wilks observed that left ventricular hypertrophy and diseased arteries were not necessarily associated with diseased kidneys, implying that high blood pressure might occur in people. The English clergyman Stephen Hales made the first published measurement of blood pressure in 1733

== Morphology ==

Descending limb of loop of Henle Within the nephron of the kidney, the descending limb of loop of Henle is the portion of the renal tubule constituting the first part of the loop of Henle. the nephron of the kidney, the descending limb of loop of Henle is the portion of the renal tubule constituting the first part of the loop of Henle

Arcuate vein Arcuate veins receive blood from cortical radiate veins, and in turn deliver blood into the arcuate veins. Arcuate veins pass around the renal pyramids at the border between the renal cortex and renal medulla in an arch shape. artery and vein, longitudinal Histology image: 15805loa - Histology Learning System at Boston University Urinary System: kidney, PAS stain, arcuate - The arcuate vein is a vessel of the renal circulation. It is located at the border of the renal cortex and renal medulla

== Taxonomy == Structure == Like other members of the genus, the cephalon always exhibits a pair of kidney-shaped...

Glyptagnostus reticulatus It has a cosmopolitan distribution and is an important index fossil in biostratigraphy. It was characterized by an unusual net-like pattern of furrows on both the cephalon and the pygidium. Like other members of the genus, the cephalon always exhibits a pair of kidney-shaped lumps next to the front glabellar lobe *Glyptagnostus reticulatus* is a species of agnostid trilobite belonging to the genus *Glyptagnostus*. It existed during the Cambrian Age (497 million years ago) of the Cambrian. backward facing marginal spines

== Description == Physiology ==

Pseudunela cornuta Adults are about 3 mm long and live in the spaces between sand grains. the base, tapering to the end and usually held at 45°-90° to the longitudinal axis of the specimen. The paired rhinophores are tapered and usually point *Pseudunela cornuta* is a species of small sea slug,

an acochlidian, a shell-less marine and temporarily brackish gastropod mollusk in the family Pseudunelidae a1a32b11f3

== Structure == a1a32b11f3

Hyalitha groups: one, the orthothecida sensu stricto, is kidney or heart shaped in cross-section due to a longitudinal groove on its ventral surface, and its opercula Hyoliths are an extinct group of invertebrates with small conical shells, known from fossils from the Palaeozoic era. They are at least considered lophotrochozoans, possibly being lophophorates, a group which includes the brachiopods (hyoliths may even be brachiopods themselves), while others consider them as being basal lophotrochozoans, or even molluscs a1a32b11f3

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