

Disorders Of Excretory System

They are principally parasites of the liver of various mammals, including humans. Capable of moving along the blood circulation, they can occur also in bile ducts, gallbladder, and liver parenchyma. In these organs, they produce pathological lesions leading to parasitic diseases. They have complex life cycles requiring two or three different hosts, with free-living larval stages in water.

Seminal vesicles They secrete fluid that largely composes the semen. The lower part of the tube ends as a straight tube called the excretory duct, which joins with the vas deferens of that side of the body to form an The seminal vesicles (also called vesicular glands or seminal glands) are a pair of convoluted tubular accessory glands that lie behind the urinary bladder of male mammals.

An organ's tissues are broadly classified into parenchyma, the functional tissue, and stroma, the structural tissue with supportive, connective, or ancillary functions. For example, the gland tissue that produces hormones is the parenchyma, while the stroma includes the nerves that innervate the parenchyma, the blood vessels that oxygenate and nourish it and remove metabolic wastes, and the connective tissues that provide structure, placement, and anchoring. The primary tissues that form an organ generally have common embryologic origins, often arising from the same germ layer. Organs are present in most... The vesicles are 5-10 cm (2.0-3.9 in) in size, 3-5 cm (1.2-2.0 in) in diameter, and are located between the bladder and the rectum. They have multiple outpouchings, which contain secretory glands, which join together with the vasa deferentia at the ejaculatory ducts. They receive blood from the vesiculodeferential artery, and drain into the vesiculodeferential veins. The glands are lined with column-shaped and cuboidal cells. The vesicles are present in many groups of mammals, but not marsupials, monotremes or carnivores..

Liver fluke The intestine is heavily branched and the anus is absent. Instead, the intestine runs along an excretory canal that opens Liver fluke is a collective name of a polyphyletic group of parasitic trematodes under the phylum Platyhelminthes. the entire length of the body

The body of liver flukes is leaf-like and flattened. The body is covered with a tegument. They are hermaphrodites having complete sets of both male and female reproductive systems. They have simple digestive systems and primarily feed on blood. The anterior end has the oral sucker opening into the mouth. Inside, the mouth leads to a small pharynx which is followed by an extended intestine that runs the entire length of the body. The intestine is heavily branched and the anus is absent. Instead, the intestine runs along an excretory canal that opens at the posterior end. Adult flukes produce eggs that are passed out through the excretory pore. The eggs infect different species...

Urinary system Following filtration of blood and further processing, the ureters transport urine from the kidneys into the urinary bladder. The kidneys have an extensive blood supply via the renal arteries which leave the kidneys via the renal vein. The female and male urinary system are very similar, differing only in the length of the urethra, which transports urine from the bladder through the penis or vulva during urination. Each kidney consists of functional units called nephrons. In humans and placental mammals, it consists of the kidneys, ureters, bladder, and the urethra. In humans and placental mammals The urinary system, also known as the urinary tract or renal system, is a part of the excretory system of vertebrates. The purpose of the urinary system is to eliminate urine from the body, regulate blood volume and blood pressure, control levels of electrolytes and metabolites, and regulate blood pH. The urinary system, also known as the urinary tract or renal system, is a part of the excretory system of vertebrates

Factors regulating the formation of the intermediate mesoderm are not fully understood. It is believed that bone morphogenic proteins, or BMPs, specify regions of growth along the dorsoventral axis of the mesoderm and plays a central role in formation of the intermediate mesoderm. Vg1/Nodal signalling is an identified regulator of intermediate mesoderm formation acting through BMP signalling. Excess Vg1/Nodal signalling during early gastrulation stages results in expansion of the intermediate mesoderm at the expense of the adjacent paraxial mesoderm, whereas inhibition of Vg1/Nodal signalling represses intermediate mesoderm formation. A link has been established between Vg1/Nodal signalling and BMP signalling, whereby Vg1/Nodal signalling regulates intermediate mesoderm formation by modulating the growth-inducing effects of BMP signalling.

Colony collapse disorder or water imbalance, whereas rectal enteroliths suggest a malfunction of excretory physiology which might further lead to constipation and poor osmoregulation Colony collapse disorder (CCD) is an abnormal phenomenon that occurs when the majority of worker bees in a honey bee colony disappear, leaving behind a queen, plenty of food, and a few nurse bees to care for the remaining immature bees. While such disappearances have occurred sporadically throughout the history of apiculture, and have been known by various names (including disappearing disease, spring dwindle, May disease, autumn collapse, and fall dwindle disease), the syndrome was renamed colony collapse disorder in early 2007 in conjunction with a drastic rise in reports of disappearances of western honey bee (*Apis mellifera*) colonies in North America. Despite that, from 1990 to 2021, the United Nations' FAO calculated that the worldwide number of honeybee colonies increased 47%, reaching 102 million. Beekeepers in most European countries had observed a similar phenomenon since 1998, especially in Southern and Western Europe; the Northern Ireland Assembly received reports of a decline greater than 50%. The phenomenon became more global when it affected some Asian and African countries as well

== Biology ==

Intermediate mesoderm active in adult forms of some primitive fish and acts as the primary excretory system in amphibious larvae and embryonic forms of more advanced fish. In The intermediate mesoderm or intermediate mesenchyme is a narrow section of the mesoderm (the middle germ layer) located between the paraxial mesoderm and the lateral plate mesoderm of the

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developing embryo. The intermediate mesoderm develops into vital parts of the urogenital system (kidneys, gonads and respective tracts) 563ca3fb81

Colony collapse disorder could cause significant economic losses because many agricultural... 563ca3fb81

Excretion This is in contrast with secretion, where the substance may have specific tasks after leaving the cell. urethra, which is part of the excretory system. Unicellular organisms discharge waste products directly through the surface of the cell. For example, placental mammals expel urine from the bladder through the urethra, which is part of the excretory system. Another example would be how mammals release solid waste (feces) through the anus during defecation. Another example Excretion is elimination of metabolic waste, which is an essential process in all organisms. Unicellular organisms discharge waste products directly through the surface of the cell. In vertebrates, this is primarily carried out by the lungs, kidneys, and skin 563ca3fb81

Acanthocheilonemiasis belongs to a group of parasitic diseases known as filarial disease (nematode), all of which are classified as Neglected Tropical Diseases. Filarial disease results when microfilariae, which are nematode larvae, reach the lymphatic system; microfilariae reside in the serous cavities of humans. They have a five-stage life cycle that includes birth to thousands of live microfilariae within the host (i.e. human body), and then translocation via blood meal to the dermis layer of the skin. It is here that microfilariae cause major symptoms, which are edema and thickening of the skin and underlying connective tissues. It can also cause skin rashes, abdominal and chest pains, muscle (myalgia) and joint pains, neurological disorders and skin lumps. In addition, it causes spleen and liver... 563ca3fb81 Ectopic ureter is commonly a result of a duplicated renal collecting system, a duplex kidney with 2 ureters. In this case, usually one ureter drains correctly to the bladder, with the duplicated ureter presenting as ectopic. 563ca3fb81 The embryology that explains the pathology of an ectopic ureter is a cephalad origin of the ureteral bud on the mesonephric duct. With an abnormally long common excretory duct, the ureter never becomes incorporated into the bladder, and, therefore, remains ectopic. In the female, the most common locations of an ectopic ureter are the bladder neck, urethra, or Gartner's duct which lies between the urethra and the anterior vaginal wall. 563ca3fb81

Acanthocheilonemiasis joint pains, neurological disorders and skin lumps. The parasite is transmitted through the bite of small flies. Studies show that there are elevated levels of white blood cells. It is mainly found in Africa. Studies show Acanthocheilonemiasis is a rare tropical infectious disease caused by a parasite known as Acanthocheilonema perstans. The parasite is transmitted through the bite of small flies. It can cause skin rashes, abdominal and chest pains, muscle and joint pains, neurological disorders and skin lumps. It is mainly found in Africa 563ca3fb81

The first stage, the cephalic phase of digestion, begins with secretions from gastric glands in response to the sight and smell of food, and continues in the mouth with the mechanical breakdown of food by chewing, and the chemical breakdown by digestive enzymes in the saliva. Saliva contains amylase, and lingual lipase, secreted by the salivary glands, and serous glands on the tongue. Chewing mixes the food with saliva to produce a food bolus to be swallowed down the esophagus to enter the stomach. The second stage, the gastric phase, takes place in the stomach, where the food is further broken down by mixing with gastric juice until it passes into the duodenum, the first part of the small intestine. The intestinal phase where the partially digested food is mixed with pancreatic... 563ca3fb81

Ectopic ureter It can be associated with renal dysplasia, frequent urinary tract infections, and urinary incontinence (usually continuous drip incontinence). With an abnormally long common excretory duct, the ureter Ectopic ureter (or ureteral ectopia) is a medical condition where the ureter, rather than terminating at the urinary bladder, terminates at a different site. In males this site is usually the urethra, in females this is usually the urethra or vagina. Ectopic ureters are found in 1 of every 2000-4000 patients, and can be difficult to diagnose, but are most often seen on CT scans. pathology of an ectopic ureter is a cephalad origin of the ureteral bud on the mesonephric duct 563ca3fb81

Human digestive system Digestion involves the breakdown of food into smaller and smaller components, until they can be absorbed and assimilated into the body. The process of digestion has three stages: the cephalic phase, the gastric phase, and the intestinal phase. Some parts of the digestive system are also part of the excretory system, including the large intestine The human digestive system consists of the gastrointestinal tract plus the accessory organs of digestion (the tongue, salivary glands, pancreas, liver, and gallbladder). gut-associated lymphoid tissue of the small intestine 563ca3fb81

== See also... == 563ca3fb81 Other... 563ca3fb81 == Processes across various types of life == 563ca3fb81 Healthy humans normally produce 800-2,000 milliliters (mL) of urine every day. This amount varies according to fluid intake and kidney function. 563ca3fb81 During activities such as cellular respiration, several chemical reactions take place in the body. These are known as metabolism. These chemical reactions produce waste products such as carbon dioxide, water, salts, urea and uric acid. Accumulation of these wastes beyond a level inside the body is harmful to the body. The excretory organs remove these wastes. This process of removal of metabolic waste from the body is known as excretion. 563ca3fb81 Inflammation of the seminal vesicles is called seminal vesiculitis and most often is due to bacterial infection as a result of a sexually transmitted infection or following a surgical procedure. Seminal vesiculitis can cause pain in the lower abdomen, scrotum, penis or peritoneum, painful ejaculation, and blood in the semen. It is usually treated with antibiotics, although may require surgical drainage in complicated cases. Other conditions may... 563ca3fb81 == Early formation == 563ca3fb81

Organ (biology) glands. Lymphatic system: structures In a multicellular organism, an organ is a collection of tissues joined in a structural unit to serve a common function. Two or more organs working together in the execution of a specific body function form an organ system, also called a biological system or body system. Excretory system: kidneys, ureters, bladder and urethra involved in fluid balance, electrolyte balance and excretion of urine. In the hierarchy of life, an organ lies between tissue and an organ system. Tissues of different types combine to form an organ which has a specific function. The intestinal wall, for example, is formed by epithelial tissue and smooth muscle tissue. Tissues are formed from same type cells to act together in a function 563ca3fb81

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