

Diagram Of A Muscular System

The perineurium is composed of connective tissue, which has a distinctly lamellar arrangement consisting of one to several concentric layers. The perineurium is composed of perineurial cells, which are epithelioid myofibroblasts. Perineurial cells are sometimes referred to as myoepithelioid due to their epithelioid and myofibroblastoid properties including tight junctions, gap junctions, external laminae and contractility. The tight junctions provide a selective barrier to chemical substances. 724d4765d4 A general overview of the internal structure and physiology of the insect is presented, including digestive, circulatory, respiratory, muscular, endocrine and nervous systems, as well as sensory organs, temperature control, flight and molting. 724d4765d4 == Body cavities == 724d4765d4

Circulatory system Some sources use the terms cardiovascular system and vascular system interchangeably with circulatory system. The circulatory system has two divisions, a systemic circulation or circuit, and a pulmonary circulation or circuit. It includes the cardiovascular system, or vascular system, that consists of the heart and blood vessels (from Greek kardia meaning heart, and Latin vascula meaning vessels). In vertebrates, the circulatory system is a system of organs that includes the heart, blood vessels, and blood which is circulated throughout the body In vertebrates, the circulatory system is a system of organs that includes the heart, blood vessels, and blood which is circulated throughout the body 724d4765d4

== Structure == 724d4765d4 Blood is a fluid consisting of plasma, red blood cells, white blood... 724d4765d4 == Classification == 724d4765d4 At the end of the third week, the neural tube, which is a fold of one of the layers of the trilaminar germ disc, called the ectoderm, appears. This layer elevates and closes dorsally, while the gut tube rolls up and closes ventrally to create a "tube... 724d4765d4 The coronal suture lies between the paired parietal bones and the frontal bone of the skull. It runs from the pterion on each side. 724d4765d4

Cervical plexus upper-most) four cervical spinal nerves C1-C4. The cervical plexus has two types of branches: cutaneous and muscular. Cutaneous (4 branches): Lesser occipital nerve innervates - The cervical plexus is a nerve plexus of the anterior rami of the first (i. e. The cervical plexus provides motor innervation to some muscles of the neck, and the diaphragm; it provides sensory innervation to parts of the head, neck, and chest. levator scapulae muscle 724d4765d4

The perineurium is a smooth, transparent tubular... Although diverse, insects are quite similar in overall design, internally and externally. The insect is made up of three main body regions (tagmata), the head, thorax and abdomen. In the peripheral nervous system, the myelin sheath of each axon in a nerve is wrapped in a delicate protective sheath known as the endoneurium. Fascicles, bundles of neurons, are surrounded by the perineurium. Several fascicles may be in turn bundled along with blood supply and fatty tissue within yet another sheath, the epineurium. This grouping structure is analogous to the muscular organization system of epimysium, perimysium and endomysium. The subserosa (sub- + serosa) is to a serous membrane what the submucosa (sub- + mucosa) is to a mucous membrane. == Anatomy == The head comprises six fused segments with compound eyes, ocelli, antennae and mouthparts, which differ according to the insect's particular diet, e.g. grinding, sucking, lapping and chewing. The thorax is made up of three segments: the pro, meso and meta thorax, each supporting a pair of legs which may also differ, depending on function, e.g. jumping, digging, swimming and running. Usually the middle and the last segment of the thorax have paired wings. The abdomen generally comprises eleven segments and contains the digestive and reproductive organs. The network of blood vessels are the great vessels of the heart including large elastic arteries, and large veins; other arteries, smaller arterioles, capillaries that join with venules (small veins), and other veins. The circulatory system is closed in vertebrates, which means that the blood never leaves the network of blood vessels. Many invertebrates such as arthropods have an open circulatory system with a heart that pumps a hemolymph which returns via the body cavity rather than via blood vessels. Diploblasts such as sponges and comb jellies lack a circulatory system. The branches of the cervical plexus emerge from the posterior triangle at the nerve point, a point which lies midway on the posterior border of the sternocleidomastoid. FSHD is caused by a genetic mutation leading to deregulation of the DUX4 gene. Normally, DUX4 is expressed (i.e., turned on) only in select human tissues, most notably in the very young embryo. In the remaining tissues, it is repressed (i.e., turned off). In FSHD, this repression fails in muscle tissue, allowing sporadic expression of DUX4 throughout life. Deletion of...

Female reproductive system pairs of openings in the vulval vestibule for the Bartholin's and Skene's glands. The vagina allows for sexual intercourse and childbirth, and is connected to the uterus at the cervix. The vagina is a fibromuscular (made up of fibrous and muscular tissue) The human female reproductive system is made up of the internal and external sex organs that function in the reproduction of new offspring. The small external part of the clitoris, just below the mons Venus, helps with arousal and orgasm. The uterus (or womb) accommodates the embryo by developing the uterine lining. The reproductive system is immature at birth and develops at puberty to be

able to release matured ova from the ovaries, facilitate their fertilization with sperm, and create a protective environment for the developing fetus during pregnancy. The tract is protected by a fold called the labia majora and a flap called the labia minora. The female reproductive tract is made of several connected internal organs—the vagina, uterus, and fallopian tubes—and is prone to infections 724d4765d4

Coronal suture "9 Integumentary, Skeletal, and Muscular Systems". Saunders. Human Embryology and Developmental Biology (5th ed. pp - The coronal suture is a dense, fibrous connective tissue joint that separates the two parietal bones from the frontal bone of the skull. Carlson, Bruce M.). (2014-01-01) 724d4765d4

Emery-Dreifuss muscular dystrophy can be sub-classified by pattern of inheritance: X-linked, autosomal dominant, and autosomal recessive. 724d4765d4

Facioscapulohumeral muscular dystrophy Facioscapulohumeral muscular dystrophy (FSHD) is a type of muscular dystrophy, a group of heritable diseases that cause degeneration of muscle and progressive weakness. FSHD can also cause hearing loss and blood vessel abnormalities at the back of the eye. Weakness typically manifests at ages 15–30 years. Per the name, FSHD tends to sequentially weaken the muscles of the face, those that position the scapula, and those overlying the humerus bone of the upper arm. Muscles of other areas usually are affected, especially those of the chest, abdomen, spine, and shin. The two sides of the body are often affected unequally. These areas can be spared. Abnormally positioned, termed 'winged', scapulas are common, as is the inability to lift the foot, known as foot drop. Most skeletal muscle can be affected in advanced disease 724d4765d4

They are located laterally to the transverse processes between prevertebral muscles from the medial side and vertebral (m. scalenus, m. levator scapulae, m. splenius cervicis) from lateral side. There is anastomosis with accessory nerve, hypoglossal nerve and sympathetic trunk. It is located in the neck, deep to the sternocleidomastoid muscle. 724d4765d4 == Digestive system == 724d4765d4 The uterus also produces secretions which help the transit of sperm to the fallopian tubes, where one of them can fertilize the ovum. During the menstrual cycle, an ovary releases an ovum, which transits through the fallopian tube and into the uterus. If the egg cell meets with sperm on its way to the... 724d4765d4 An insect uses its digestive system to extract nutrients and other substances from the food it consumes. 724d4765d4

Development of the human digestive system Connective tissue, muscular components, and peritoneal components originate in the mesoderm. The gut system extends from the oropharyngeal membrane to the cloacal membrane and is divided into the foregut, midgut, and hindgut. Hox genes in the mesoderm are induced by a Hedgehog signaling pathway secreted by gut endoderm and regulate the craniocaudal organization of the gut and its derivatives. endoderm. are specified by a retinoic acid gradient that causes transcription factors unique to each region to be expressed. Differentiation of the gut and its derivatives depends upon reciprocal interactions between the gut endoderm and its surrounding mesoderm. Different regions of the gut tube such as the esophagus, stomach, duodenum, etc. Connective tissue, muscular components, and peritoneal components originate in the mesoderm. Different regions of the gut tube such as the esophagus The development of the human digestive system in early embryonic development concerns the epithelium of the digestive system and the parenchyma of its derivatives, which originate from the endoderm 724d4765d4

Subserosa It is a layer of connective tissue (usually of the areolar type) between the muscular layer (muscularis externa) and the serosa (serous membrane). It is a layer of connective tissue (usually of the areolar type) between the muscular layer The subserosa or tela subserosa, is a thin layer of tissue in the walls of various organs. is a thin layer of tissue in the walls of various organs 724d4765d4

Insect physiology high in relation to their body mass. The muscular system of insects ranges from a few hundred muscles to a few thousand. Unlike vertebrates that have Insect physiology includes the physiology and biochemistry of insect organ systems 724d4765d4

== Structure == 724d4765d4

Perineurium The perineurium is composed of connective tissue, which has a distinctly The perineurium is a protective sheath that surrounds a nerve fascicle. analogous to the muscular organization system of epimysium, perimysium and endomysium. This layer bundles together the axons targeting the same anatomical location. The perineurium is composed of fibroblasts 724d4765d4

The subserosa has clinical importance particularly in cancer staging (for example, in staging stomach cancer or uterine cancer). 724d4765d4

Emery-Dreifuss muscular dystrophy EDMD affects muscles used for movement (skeletal muscles), causing atrophy,

weakness, and contractures. EDMD Emery-Dreifuss muscular dystrophy (EDMD) is a type of muscular dystrophy, a group of heritable diseases that cause progressive impairment of muscles. It is named after Alan Eglin H. It almost always affects the heart, causing abnormal rhythms, heart failure, or sudden cardiac death. It is rare, affecting 0. Emery-Dreifuss muscular dystrophy (EDMD) is a type of muscular dystrophy, a group of heritable diseases that cause progressive impairment of muscles. Emery and Fritz E. 39 per 100,000 (1 per 250,000) people. Dreifuss
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