

Appendix Function In Digestive System

521.2 Abrasion of teeth 70ff129170 The human appendix averages 9 mm (0.35 in) in length, ranging from 5 to 35 mm (0.20 to 1.38 in). The diameter of the appendix is 6 mm (0.24 in); any larger is considered a thickened or inflamed appendix. The appendix is usually located in the lower right quadrant of the abdomen, near the right hip bone. The base of the appendix is located 2 cm (0.79 in) beneath the ileocecal valve that separates the large intestine from the small intestine. Its position within the abdomen corresponds to a point on the surface known as McBurney's point. 70ff129170 521.1 Excessive attrition 70ff129170

Human vestigiality Although structures called vestigial often appear functionless, they may retain lesser functions or develop minor new ones. Vestigial organs are sometimes called rudimentary organs. Many human characteristics are also vestigial in other primates and related animals. The coccyx, or tailbone In the context of human evolution, vestigiality involves those traits occurring in humans that have lost all or most of their original function through evolution. In some cases, structures once identified as vestigial simply had an unrecognized function. that cleans out the intestines, the good bacteria in the appendix can repopulate the digestive system and keep the person healthy 70ff129170

521.4 Pathological tooth resorption 70ff129170 521.0 Dental caries 70ff129170 == Structure == 70ff129170 520.5 Hereditary disturbances in tooth structure not elsewhere classified 70ff129170 520 Disorders of tooth development and eruption 70ff129170 There is enormous variation in body structure amongst insect species. Individuals can range from 0.3 mm (fairflies) to 30 cm across (great owl moth); have no eyes or many; well-developed wings or none; and legs modified for running, jumping, swimming, or even digging. These modifications allow insects to occupy almost every ecological niche except the deep ocean. This article describes the basic insect body and some variations of the different body parts; in the process, it defines many of the technical terms used to describe insect bodies. 70ff129170 The appendix is connected to the mesentery in the lower region of the ileum, by a short region of the... 70ff129170 == Anatomy summary == 70ff129170 == Oral disease == 70ff129170 520.3 Mottled teeth 70ff129170 Although conflicting reports about its subdivisions exist... 70ff129170 == Diseases of oral cavity, salivary glands, and jaws (520-529) == 70ff129170 The cecum is a pouch-like structure of the large intestine, located at the junction of the small

and the large intestines. The term "vermiform" comes from Latin and means "worm-shaped". In the early 2000s, the appendix was reassessed and is no longer considered a vestigial organ. The appendix may serve as a reservoir for beneficial gut bacteria. 70ff129170 520.2 Abnormalities of size and form of teeth 70ff129170

Insect morphology The terminology used to describe insects is similar to that used for other arthropods due to their shared evolutionary history. This position of the mouthparts divides them from their closest relatives, the non-insect hexapods, which include Protura, Diplura, and Collembola. demonstrated in insects, there is not a consensus that insects feel pain consciously. An insect uses its digestive system for all steps in food processing: Insect morphology is the study and description of the physical form of insects. Three physical features separate insects from other arthropods: they have a body divided into three regions (called tagmata) (head, thorax, and abdomen), three pairs of legs, and mouthparts located outside of the head capsule 70ff129170

Appendix (anatomy) : appendices or appendixes; also vermiform appendix; cecal (or caecal, cæcal) appendix; vermiform appendix; or vermiform process) is a finger-like, blind-ended tube connected to the cecum. location of the appendix relative to other organs of the digestive system (frontal view) Vermiform appendix Mucinous adenocarcinoma of the appendix tip Cross The appendix (pl 70ff129170

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... 70ff129170 521.5 Hypercementosis 70ff129170 521.7 Intrinsic posteruptive color changes of teeth 70ff129170 522 Diseases of pulp and periapical tissues 70ff129170 In 1893, Robert Wiedersheim published *The Structure of Man*, a book on human anatomy... 70ff129170 521.81 Cracked tooth 70ff129170 The human gastrointestinal tract consists of the esophagus, stomach, and intestines, and is divided into the upper and lower gastrointestinal tracts. The GI tract includes all structures between the mouth and the anus, forming a continuous... 70ff129170

Gastroenterology The digestive system functions to move material through the GI tract via peristalsis, break down

Gastroenterology (from the Greek gastér- "belly", -énteron "intestine", and -logía "study of") is the branch of medicine focused on the digestive system and its disorders. The digestive system consists of the gastrointestinal tract, sometimes referred to as the GI tract, which includes the esophagus, stomach, small intestine and large intestine as well as the accessory organs of digestion which include the pancreas, gallbladder, and liver. digestion which include the pancreas, gallbladder, and liver 70ff129170

The autonomic nervous system is regulated by integrated reflexes through the brainstem to the spinal cord and organs. These functions include control of respiration, cardiac regulation, vasomotor activity, and certain reflex actions such as coughing, sneezing, swallowing and vomiting. Those are then subdivided into other areas and are also linked to autonomic subsystems and the peripheral nervous system. The hypothalamus, just above the brain stem, acts as an integrator for autonomic functions, receiving autonomic regulatory input from the limbic system. 70ff129170

Gastrointestinal tract Food taken in through the mouth is digested to extract nutrients and absorb energy, and the waste expelled at the anus as feces. Gastrointestinal is an adjective meaning of or pertaining to the stomach and intestines. The tract is one of the largest of the body's systems. The GI tract contains all the major organs of the digestive system, in humans and other animals, including the esophagus, stomach, and intestines. (also called the GI tract, digestive tract, and the alimentary canal) is the tract or passageway of the digestive system that leads from the mouth to The gastrointestinal tract (also called the GI tract, digestive tract, and the alimentary canal) is the tract or passageway of the digestive system that leads from the mouth to the anus 70ff129170

520.7 Teething syndrome 70ff129170

Autonomic nervous system The fight-or-flight response, also known as the acute stress response, is set into action by the autonomic nervous system. The autonomic nervous system is a control system that acts largely unconsciously and regulates bodily functions, such as the heart rate, its force of contraction, digestion, respiratory rate, pupillary response, urination, and sexual arousal. The autonomic nervous system is a control system that acts largely unconsciously and regulates bodily functions, such as the heart rate, its force The autonomic nervous system (ANS), sometimes called the visceral nervous system and formerly the vegetative nervous system, is a division of the nervous system that operates internal organs, smooth muscle and glands. glands 70ff129170

521.8 Other specified diseases of hard tissues of teeth 70ff129170 Some of the most common conditions managed by

gastroenterologists include gastroesophageal reflux disease, gastrointestinal bleeding, irritable bowel syndrome, inflammatory bowel disease (IBD) which includes Crohn's disease and ulcerative colitis, peptic ulcer disease, gallbladder and biliary tract disease, hepatitis, pancreatitis, colitis, colon polyps and cancer, nutritional problems, and many more. 70ff129170 Charles Darwin listed a number of putative human vestigial features, which he termed rudimentary, in *The Descent of Man* (1871). These included the muscles of the ear; wisdom teeth; the appendix; the tail bone; body hair; and the semilunar fold in the corner of the eye. Darwin also commented on the sporadic nature of many vestigial features, particularly musculature. Making reference to the work of the anatomist William Turner, Darwin highlighted a number of sporadic muscles that he identified as vestigial remnants of the panniculus carnosus, particularly the sternalis muscle. 70ff129170 521.6 Ankylosis of teeth 70ff129170 The digestive system functions to move material through the GI tract via peristalsis, break down that material via digestion, absorb nutrients for use throughout the body, and remove waste from the body via defecation. Physicians who specialize in the medical specialty of gastroenterology are called gastroenterologists or sometimes GI doctors. 70ff129170 523... 70ff129170 521 Diseases of hard tissues of teeth 70ff129170 == History == 70ff129170 520.4 Disturbances of tooth formation 70ff129170

Appendicitis Appendicitis is inflammation of the appendix. Symptoms commonly include right lower abdominal pain, nausea, vomiting, fever and decreased appetite. However Appendicitis is inflammation of the appendix. Symptoms commonly include right lower abdominal pain, nausea, vomiting, fever and decreased appetite. However, approximately 40% of people do not have these typical symptoms. Severe complications of a ruptured appendix include widespread, painful inflammation of the inner lining of the abdominal wall and sepsis 70ff129170

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. The human digestive system consists of the gastrointestinal tract plus the accessory organs of digestion (the tongue, salivary glands, pancreas, liver The human digestive system consists of the gastrointestinal tract plus the accessory organs of digestion (the tongue, salivary glands, pancreas, liver, and gallbladder) 70ff129170

Gastrointestinal disease caries). GI diseases or GI illnesses) refer to diseases involving the gastrointestinal tract, namely the esophagus, stomach, small intestine, large intestine and rectum; and the accessory organs of digestion, the liver,

gallbladder, and pancreas. Oral symptoms can be similar to lesions occurring elsewhere in the digestive tract, with a pattern of swelling, inflammation, ulcers, and fissures Gastrointestinal diseases (abbrev 70ff129170

523 Gingival and periodontal diseases 70ff129170 520.0 Anodontia 70ff129170 The diagnosis of appendicitis is largely based on the person... 70ff129170

List of ICD-9 codes 520–579: diseases of the digestive system It covers ICD codes 520 to 579. Volume 2 is an alphabetical index of Volume 1. The full chapter can be found on pages This is a shortened version of the ninth chapter of the ICD-9: Diseases of the Digestive System. It covers ICD codes 520 to 579. Both volumes can be downloaded for free from the website of the World Health Organization. The full chapter can be found on pages 301 to 328 of Volume 1, which contains all (sub)categories of the ICD-9. shortened version of the ninth chapter of the ICD-9: Diseases of the Digestive System 70ff129170

521.3 Erosion of teeth 70ff129170 520.6 Disturbances in tooth eruption 70ff129170 520.1 Supernumerary teeth 70ff129170 Appendicitis is primarily caused by a blockage of the hollow portion in the appendix. This blockage typically results from a faecolith, a calcified "stone" made of feces. Some studies show a correlation between appendicoliths and disease severity. Other factors such as inflamed lymphoid tissue from a viral infection, intestinal parasites, gallstone, or tumors may also lead to this blockage. When the appendix becomes blocked, it experiences increased pressure, reduced blood flow, and bacterial growth, resulting in inflammation. This combination of factors causes tissue injury and, ultimately, tissue death. If this process is left untreated, it can lead to the appendix rupturing, which releases bacteria into the abdominal cavity, potentially leading to severe complications. 70ff129170 Most animals have a "through-gut" or complete digestive tract. Exceptions are more primitive ones: sponges have small pores (ostia) throughout their body for digestion and a larger dorsal pore (osculum) for excretion, comb jellies have both a ventral mouth and dorsal anal pores, while cnidarians and acoels have a single pore for both digestion and excretion. 70ff129170 Insects, like all arthropods, have no interior... 70ff129170

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