

Muscles In The Back

Pectoralis minor is a thin, triangular muscle located beneath the pectoralis major. It attaches to the ribs, and serves to stabilize the scapula, the large bone of the shoulder. The central feature of the human back is the vertebral column, specifically the length from the top of the thoracic vertebrae to the bottom of the lumbar vertebrae, which houses the spinal cord in its spinal canal, and which generally has some curvature that gives shape to the back. The ribcage extends from the spine at the top of the back (with the top of the ribcage corresponding to the T1 vertebra), more than halfway down the length of the back, leaving an area with less protection between the bottom of the ribcage and the hips. The width of the back at the top is defined by the scapula, the broad, flat bones of the shoulders.

Muscles of the hip Most modern anatomists define 17 of these muscles, although In human anatomy, the muscles of the hip joint are those muscles that cause movement in the hip. These are often divided into four groups according to their orientation around the hip joint: the gluteal group; the lateral rotator group; the adductor group; and the iliopsoas group. Most modern anatomists define 17 of these muscles, although some additional muscles may sometimes be considered

The facial muscles are just under the skin (subcutaneous) muscles that control facial expression. They generally originate from the surface of the skull bone (rarely the fascia), and insert on the skin of the face. When they contract, the skin moves. These muscles also cause wrinkles at right angles to the muscles' action line. The semispinalis capitis (complexus) is situated at the upper and back part of the neck, deep to the splenius muscles, and medial to the longissimus cervicis and longissimus capitis. It arises by a series of tendons from the tips of the transverse processes of the upper six thoracic vertebrae, and from the articular and transverse processes of the lower four cervical vertebrae. The soleus is located superficially in the posterior compartment of the leg.

Human back By far the most common cause of back pain is muscle strain. : dorsa), is the large posterior area of the human body, rising from the top of the buttocks to the back of the neck. The vertebral column runs the length of the back and creates a central area of recession. The back muscles can usually heal The human back, also called the dorsum (pl. It is the

surface of the body opposite from the chest and the abdomen. type of pain in adults (the most common being headaches). The breadth of the back is created by the shoulders at the top and the pelvis at the bottom 9a06851cff

Between the ribs are various groups of intercostal muscles, which help with breathing. 9a06851cff Due to bypassing the scapulothoracic joints and attaching directly to the spine, the actions the latissimi dorsi have on moving the arms can also influence the movement of the scapulae, such as their downward rotation during a pull up. 9a06851cff The tendons, uniting, form a broad muscle, which passes upward, and is inserted between the superior and inferior nuchal lines of the occipital bone. It lies deep to the trapezius muscle and can be palpated as a firm round muscle mass just lateral to the cervical spinous processes. 9a06851cff

Facial muscles The facial muscles are a group of striated skeletal muscles supplied by the facial nerve (cranial nerve VII) that, among other things, control facial The facial muscles are a group of striated skeletal muscles supplied by the facial nerve (cranial nerve VII) that, among other things, control facial expression. These muscles are also called mimetic muscles. They are the only muscles that attach to the dermis. They are only found in mammals, although they derive from neural crest cells found in all vertebrates 9a06851cff

The muscles are: 9a06851cff The semispinalis cervicis (or semispinalis colli), arises by a series of tendinous and fleshy fibers from the transverse processes of the upper six thoracic vertebrae, and is inserted... 9a06851cff == Structure == 9a06851cff == Structure == 9a06851cff

Muscles of mastication Other muscles are responsible for opening the jaw, namely the geniohyoid, mylohyoid, and digastric muscles (the lateral pterygoid may play a role). S. 2024-01-08 Wikimedia Commons has media related to Muscles of mastication. Masticatory+Muscles at the U. National Library of Medicine Medical Subject The four classical muscles of mastication elevate the mandible (closing the jaw) and move it forward/backward and laterally, facilitating biting and chewing 9a06851cff

An intermediate tendinous intersection divides the muscle into an upper and a lower part, and is more marked in the medial bundles than in the lateral ones . 9a06851cff Serratus anterior is another muscle on the front of the chest. It moves the scapula forward around the torso, as when throwing a punch. 9a06851cff The muscles of the hip consist of four main groups 9a06851cff in the cervical region: from the articular processes of the lower four vertebrae (i.e.... 9a06851cff

Pectoral muscles This region contains four muscles that provide movements to the upper limbs or ribs. Pectoral muscles (colloquially referred to as "pecs") are the muscles that connect the front of the human chest with the bones of the upper arm and shoulder. Pectoral muscles (colloquially referred to as "pecs") are the muscles that connect the front of the human chest with the bones of the upper arm and shoulder.

The soleus exhibits significant morphological differences across species. It is unipennate in many species. In some animals, such as the rabbit, it is fused for much of its length with the gastrocnemius muscle. These fasciculi arise: The word latissimus dorsi (plural: latissimi dorsi) comes from Latin and means "broadest [muscle] of the back", from "latissimus" (Latin: broadest) and "dorsum" (Latin: back). The pair of muscles are commonly known as "lats", especially among bodybuilders.

Semispinalis muscles These are the semispinalis capitis, the semispinalis cervicis and the semispinalis thoracis. The semispinalis muscles are a group of three muscles belonging to the transversospinales. These are the semispinalis capitis, the semispinalis cervicis. The semispinalis muscles are a group of three muscles belonging to the transversospinales.

Along with the pectoralis major and pectoralis minor, the subclavius muscle forms the axilla or armpit. The subclavius moves the shoulder downward and forward. The soleus is a complex, multi-pennate muscle in humans, normally having a separate (posterior) aponeurosis from the gastrocnemius muscle. Most soleus muscle fibers originate from each side of the anterior aponeurosis, attached to the tibia and fibula. Other fibers originate from the posterior (back) surfaces of the head of the fibula and its upper quarter, as well as the middle third of the medial border of the tibia. The stiffness and stability makes each vertebra work more effectively, and reduces the degeneration of the joint structures caused by friction from normal physical activity. In the lumbar region: from all the mamillary processes. The ciliary muscle, pupillary sphincter muscle and pupillary dilator muscle sometimes are called intrinsic ocular muscles or intraocular muscles. Located just superficially to the spine itself, the multifidus muscle spans three joint segments and works to stabilize these joints at each level. The fibers originating from the anterior surface of the anterior aponeurosis...

Extraocular muscles The actions of the six muscles responsible for eye movement depend on the position of the eye at the time of muscle contraction. Six of the extraocular muscles The extraocular muscles, or extrinsic ocular muscles, are the seven extrinsic muscles of the eye in humans and other animals. The other muscle, the levator palpebrae superioris, controls

eyelid elevation. The extraocular muscles, or extrinsic ocular muscles, are the seven extrinsic muscles of the eye in humans and other animals. Six of the extraocular muscles, the four recti muscles, and the superior and inferior oblique muscles, control movement of the eye

Latissimus dorsi muscle The pair of muscles are commonly known as The latissimus dorsi (), also known simply as latissimus, is a large, flat muscle on the back that stretches to the sides, behind the arm, and is partly covered by the trapezius on the back near the midline. and means "broadest [muscle] of the back", from "latissimus" (Latin: broadest) and "dorsum" (Latin: back)

Multifidus muscle The dysfunction frequently The multifidus (multifidus spinae; pl. : multifidi) muscle consists of 23 muscle fasciculi, which fill up the gutter on either side of the spinous processes of the vertebrae (the so-called spino-transverse groove), from the sacrum to the axis. The multifidus is one of the transversospinalis set. While very thin, the multifidus muscle plays an important role in stabilizing the joints within the spine. lumbar multifidus muscles is strongly associated with low back pain. The dysfunction can be caused by inhibition of pain by the spine

Back pain is a common medical condition, generally benign in origin. In the sacral region: from the back of the sacrum, as low as the fourth sacral foramen, from the aponeurosis of origin of the sacrospinalis, from the medial surface of the posterior superior iliac spine, and from the posterior sacroiliac ligaments.

Soleus muscle In humans and some other mammals, the soleus is a powerful muscle in the back part of the lower leg (the calf). It is closely connected to the gastrocnemius muscle, and some anatomists consider this combination to be a single muscle, the triceps surae. It runs from just below the knee to the heel and is involved in standing and walking. Its name is derived from the Latin word "solea", meaning "sandal"

The latissimus is a large fan-shaped muscle which covers a wide area of the back, being broad at its (medial) origin, narrow at its (lateral) insertion. It originates... The latissimus dorsi is responsible for extension, adduction, transverse extension also known as horizontal abduction (or horizontal extension), flexion from an extended position, and (medial) internal rotation of the shoulder joint. It also has a synergistic role in extension and lateral flexion of the lumbar spine.

The pectoral fascia is a thin layer of tissue over the pectoralis major, extending toward the latissimus dorsi muscle on the back.

Pectoralis major is a thick, fan-shaped or triangular convergent muscle, which makes up the

bulk of the chest muscle. It lies under the breast. It serves to flex, extend, and rotate the humerus, the long bone of the upper arm. 9a06851cff == Structure == 9a06851cff

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