

General Anatomy By Vishram Singh

Its existence was first described by Auguste Forel in 1877 as a "region of which nothing certain can be said". A hundred and thirty years later in 2007... d2ed84de26

Human embryonic development 124. Elsevier Health Sciences Human embryonic development or human embryogenesis is the development and formation of the human embryo. It is characterised by the processes of cell division and cellular differentiation of the embryo that occurs during the early stages of development. p. At the beginning of the ninth week, the embryo is termed a fetus (spelled "foetus. Textbook of Clinical Embryology – E-book. Singh, Vishram (2013). ISBN 978-0128152218. Genes in Development. Academic Press. In biological terms, the development of the human body entails growth from a one-celled zygote to an adult human being. Human embryonic development covers the first eight weeks of development, which have 23 stages, called Carnegie stages. Fertilization occurs when the sperm cell successfully enters and fuses with an egg cell (ovum). The genetic material of the sperm and egg then combine to form the single cell zygote and the germinal stage of development commences d2ed84de26

Blood supply to the vulva comes from the three pudendal arteries. The internal pudendal veins... d2ed84de26

Vulva Pelvic floor muscles support the structures of the vulva. J. Textbook of Anatomy- Abdomen and Lower Limb, Volume 2- E-Book. N. : vulvas or vulvae) comprises mostly external, visible structures of the female genitalia leading into the interior of the female reproductive tract. For humans, it includes the mons pubis, labia majora, labia minora, clitoris, vestibule, urinary meatus, vaginal introitus, hymen, and openings of the vestibular glands (Bartholin's and Skene's). The folds of the outer and inner labia provide a double layer of protection for the vagina (which leads to the uterus). pp. Other muscles of the urogenital triangle also give support. Singh, Vishram (2023). ISBN 978-0130149947. While the vagina is a separate part of the anatomy, it has often been used synonymously with vulva. 24–28. : Prentice Hall. Elsevier Health In mammals, the vulva (pl d2ed84de26

Abdominopelvic cavity ISBN 978-1-78-274287-6. The lower portion is the pelvic cavity, and it contains the urinary bladder, the rest of the large intestine (the lower portion), and the internal reproductive organs. Singh, Vishram (2020). The upper portion is the abdominal cavity, and it contains the stomach, liver, pancreas, spleen, gallbladder, kidneys, small intestine, and most of the large intestine. Elsevier The abdominopelvic cavity is a body cavity that consists of the abdominal cavity and the pelvic cavity. Textbook of Anatomy: Abdomen and Lower Limb, Vol 2, 3rd Updated Edition. 173. Amber Books Ltd. p. Body d2ed84de26

Clitoris 4. The visible portion, the glans, of the clitoris is typically roughly the size and shape of a pea and is estimated to have at least 8,000 nerve endings. Textbook of Anatomy- Abdomen and Lower In amniotes, the clitoris (KLIT-ər-iss or klih-TOR-iss; pl. In humans, it is the vulva's most erogenous area and generally the primary anatomical source of female sexual pleasure. ISBN 978-9-81512-464-4. Singh, Vishram (2023). The clitoris is a complex structure, and its size and sensitivity can vary. p. Operations: Surgical Anatomy and Technique. Williams & Wilkins. : clitorises or clitorides) is a female sex organ d2ed84de26

Someone's sexual orientation is their pattern of sexual interest in the opposite and/or same sex. Physical and emotional aspects of sexuality include bonds between individuals that are expressed through profound feelings or physical manifestations of love, trust, and care. Social aspects deal with the effects of human society on one's sexuality, while... d2ed84de26

Zona incerta 401. Forel The zona incerta (ZI) is a horizontally elongated small nucleus that separates the larger subthalamic nucleus from the thalamus.). Its connections project extensively over the brain from the cerebral cortex down into the spinal cord. p. Textbook of Anatomy Volume III (Second ed. suppressed incerto-thalamic inputs in central pain syndrome. Singh, Vishram (2014). ISBN 9788131237274 d2ed84de26

There are many diseases and disorders associated with the organs of the abdominopelvic cavity. d2ed84de26

Volkman's canal 75–. Elsevier Health Sciences APAC. They usually run at obtuse angles to the Haversian canals (which run the length of the bone) and contain anastomosing vessels between haversian capillaries. ISBN 978-81-312-3628-4 Volkman's canals, also known as perforating holes or channels, are anatomic arrangements in cortical bones that allow blood vessels to enter the bones from periosteum. Volkman's canal Haversian canal Lacunae Lamellae Vishram Singh (25 November 2013). They were named after German physiologist Alfred Volkman (1800–1878). They interconnect the Haversian canals (running inside osteons) with each other and the periosteum. pp. General Anatomy d2ed84de26

There is no membrane that separates out the abdominal cavity from the pelvic cavity, so the terms abdominal pelvis and peritoneal cavity are sometimes used. d2ed84de26

Human sexuality McGraw-Hill Ryerson. Because it is a broad term, which has varied with historical contexts over time, it lacks a precise definition. Singh, Vishram Singh (2018). 100, 102ff. ISBN 978-0-07-032972-0. This involves biological, psychological, physical, erotic, emotional, social, or spiritual feelings and behaviors. The biological and physical aspects of sexuality largely concern the human reproductive functions, including the

human sexual response cycle. pp. Elsevier Human sexuality is the way people experience and express themselves sexually. Textbook of Anatomy Abdomen and Lower Limb; Volume II, Volume 2 d2ed84de26

The reticular formation is functionally divided into the ascending reticular activating system (ARAS), ascending pathways to the cerebral cortex, and the descending reticular system, descending pathways (reticulospinal tracts) to the spinal cord. Due to its extent along the brainstem it... d2ed84de26 Its function is unknown, though several potential functions related to "limbic-motor integration" have been proposed, such as controlling visceral activity and pain; gating sensory input and synchronizing cortical and subcortical brain rhythms. Its dysfunction may play a role in central pain syndrome. It has also been identified as a promising deep brain stimulation therapy target for treating Parkinson's disease. d2ed84de26

Thyroid ima artery ISSN 2305-5839. It has also been reported to be a compensatory artery when one or both of the inferior thyroid arteries are absent, and in a few cases the only source of blood to the thyroid gland. Furthermore, it varies in origin, size, blood supply, and termination, and occurs in around 3. P. 8% of the population and is 4. Mahalingam (ed. pp The thyroid ima artery (thyroidea ima artery, arteria thyroidea ima, thyroid artery of Neubauer or the lowest thyroid artery) is an artery of the head and neck. PMC 5159410. Because of the variations and rarity, it may lead to surgical complications, particularly during. It is an anatomical variant that, when present, supplies blood to the thyroid gland primarily, or the trachea, the parathyroid gland and the thymus gland (as thymica accessoria) in rare cases.).). Elsevier Health Sciences. PMID 27999783. Clinical and Surgical Anatomy (2nd ed. Vishram Singh (2012). 5 times more common in fetuses than in adults d2ed84de26

The perforating canals, with the blood vessels, provide energy and nourishing elements for osteons. d2ed84de26 Sexological, medical, and psychological debate has focused on the clitoris, and it has been subject to social constructionist analyses and studies. Such discussions range from anatomical accuracy, gender inequality, female genital mutilation, and orgasmic factors and their physiological explanation for the G-spot. The only known purpose... d2ed84de26

Reticular formation 372. ISBN 9780323396325. Iwańczuk W, Guźniczak The reticular formation is a set of interconnected nuclei in the brainstem that spans from the lower end of the medulla oblongata to the upper end of the midbrain. p. Volume of Anatomy Volume III. 168-169. The reticular formation is made up of a diffuse net-like formation of reticular nuclei which is not well-defined. Singh, Vishram (2014). ISBN 9788131237274. pp. Philadelphia, PA: Elsevier. The neurons of the reticular formation make up a complex set of neural networks in the core of the brainstem. It may be seen as being made up of all the interspersed cells in the brainstem between the more compact and named structures d2ed84de26

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