Human Intestines How Long

== Structure == b141457e3c Human feces have similarities to the feces of other animals and varies significantly in appearance (i.e. size, color, texture), according to the state of the diet, digestive system, and general health. Normally, human feces are semisolid, with a mucus coating. Small pieces of harder, less moist feces can sometimes be seen impacted in the distal (final or lower) end. This is a normal occurrence when a prior bowel movement is incomplete, and feces are returned from the rectum to the large intestine, where water is further absorbed. b141457e3c It is also a portmanteau term that describes all biological aspects of the human body, typically using the human body as a type organism for Mammalia, and in that context it is the basis for many undergraduate University degrees and modules. b141457e3c

Human anatomy ἀνατομία, "dissection", from ἀνά, "up", and τέμνειν, "cut") is primarily the scientific study of the morphology of the human body. Anatomy is subdivided into gross anatomy and microscopic anatomy. with salivary glands, esophagus, stomach, liver, gallbladder, pancreas, intestines, rectum, anus Endocrine system: communication within the body using hormones Human anatomy (gr. Gross anatomy (also called macroscopic anatomy, topographical anatomy, regional anatomy, or anthropotomy) is the study of anatomical structures that can be seen by the naked eye. Microscopic anatomy is the study of minute anatomical structures assisted with microscopes, which includes histology (the study of the organization of tissues), and cytology (the study of cells). Anatomy, human physiology (the study of function), and biochemistry (the study of the chemistry of living structures) are complementary basic medical sciences that are generally together (or in tandem) to students studying medical sciences b141457e3c

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.

b141457e3c 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". Since the early 2000s, extensive work has been conducted regarding potential functions of the appendix, however its status as a vestigial organ persists. As an example, the appendix may among other functions, serve as a reservoir for beneficial gut bacteria. b141457e3c have a nervous system to provide sensory information and operate and coordinate muscular activity... b141457e3c

Human biology It wasn't until the 20th century when biogerontologist, Raymond Pearl, founder of the journal Human Biology, phrased the term "human biology" in a way to describe a separate subsection apart from biology. The formal study of integrated human biology began in Human biology is an interdisciplinary area of academic study that examines humans through the influences and interplay of many diverse fields such as genetics, evolution, physiology, anatomy, epidemiology, anthropology, ecology, nutrition, population genetics, and sociocultural influences. dynamics—and investigates how biological and cultural factors interact to shape human diversity and health. It is closely related to the biomedical sciences, biological anthropology and other biological fields tying in various aspects of human functionality b141457e3c

maintain their body temperature b141457e3c Conventional intestinal models, such as traditional 2D cell culture of immortalised cell lines (e.g. CaCo2 or HT29), transwell cultures, Ussing chambers, and everted gut sacs, have been used extensively to understand better (patho-)physiological processes in the intestine. However, many intestinal functions are difficult to recapitulate and study using such simplistic models. Thus, these... b141457e3c

Human feces It is discharged through the anus during a process called defecation. digested or absorbed in the small intestine of humans, but has been further broken down by bacteria in the large intestine. It also contains bacteria and a relatively small amount of metabolic waste products such as bacterially altered bilirubin, and the dead epithelial cells from the lining of the gut. It also contains bacteria and Human feces (American English) or faeces (British English), commonly and in medical literature more often called stool, commonly referred to as poo or poop, are the solid or semisolid remains of food that could not be digested or absorbed in the small intestine of humans, but has been further broken down by bacteria

in the large intestine b141457e3c

Human cannibalism A person who practices cannibalism is called a cannibal. repeatedly saw how whole human bodies were cooked in earth ovens: "They tie the hands together and bundle them up together with the intestines. The meaning of "cannibalism" has been extended into zoology to describe animals consuming parts of individuals of the same species as food. The legs are Human cannibalism is the act or practice of humans eating the flesh or internal organs of other human beings b141457e3c

== Conventional intestine models == b141457e3c == History == b141457e3c The small intestine has three distinct regions – the duodenum, jejunum, and ileum. The duodenum, the shortest, is where preparation for absorption through small finger-like protrusions called intestinal villi begins. The jejunum is specialized for the absorption through its lining by enterocytes of small nutrient particles which have been previously digested by enzymes in the duodenum. The main function of the ileum is to absorb vitamin B12, bile salts, and whatever products of digestion were not absorbed by the jejunum. b141457e3c Most aspects of human biology are identical or very similar to general mammalian biology. In particular, and as examples, humans: b141457e3c

Small intestine The small intestine is about 6. on how tall the person is and how the length is measured. It lies between the stomach and large intestine, and receives bile and pancreatic juice through the pancreatic duct to aid in digestion. Although it is longer than the large intestine, it is called the small intestine because it is narrower in diameter. 5 metres (21 feet) long and folds many times to fit in the abdomen. Taller people generally have a longer small intestine and measurements are generally longer after The small intestine or small bowel is an organ in the gastrointestinal tract where most of the absorption of nutrients from food takes place b141457e3c

Gastrointestinal tract itself is divided into upper and lower tracts, and the intestines into small and large intestines. Food taken in through the mouth is digested to extract nutrients and absorb energy, and the waste expelled at the anus as feces. The tract is one of the largest of the body's systems. The upper gastrointestinal tract consists of the mouth 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. The GI tract contains all the major organs of the digestive system, in humans and other animals, including the esophagus, stomach, and intestines. Gastrointestinal is an adjective meaning of or pertaining to the stomach and intestines b141457e3c

Human digestive system The process of digestion has three stages: the cephalic phase, the gastric phase, and the intestinal phase. They are unusual cells in that they have villi The human digestive system consists of the gastrointestinal tract plus the accessory organs of digestion (the tongue, salivary glands, pancreas, liver, and gallbladder). also digestive cells called enterocytes lining the intestines (the majority being in the small intestine). Digestion involves the breakdown of food into smaller and smaller components, until they can be absorbed and assimilated into the body b141457e3c

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. b141457e3c have an internal skeleton b141457e3c

Appendix (anatomy) The term "vermiform" comes from Latin The appendix (pl. : appendices or appendixes; also vermiform appendix; cecal (or caecal, cæcal) appendix; vermix; or vermiform process) is a finger-like, blind-ended tube connected to the cecum. is a pouch-like structure of the large intestine, located at the junction of the small and the large intestines b141457e3c

== Structure == b141457e3c Anatomically modern humans, Neanderthals, and Homo antecessor are known to have practised cannibalism to some extent in the Pleistocene. Cannibalism was occasionally practised in Egypt during ancient and Roman times, as well as later during severe famines. The Island Caribs of the Lesser Antilles, whose name is the origin of the word cannibal, acquired a long-standing reputation as eaters of human flesh, reconfirmed when their legends were

recorded in the 17th century. b141457e3c Intestine transplantation dates back to 1959, when a team of surgeons at the University of Minnesota led by Richard C. Lillehei reported successful transplantation of the small intestine in dogs. Five years later in 1964, Ralph Deterling in Boston attempted the first human intestinal transplant, albeit unsuccessfully. For the next two decades, attempts at transplanting the small intestine in humans were met with universal failure, and patients died of technical complications... b141457e3c

Intestine transplantation histo-compatibility. If the intestine is too large, it may be not transplantable into young or small patients. While intestinal failure can oftentimes be treated with alternative therapies such as parenteral nutrition (PN), complications such as PN-associated liver disease and short bowel syndrome may make transplantation the only viable option. Ideally, intestines should be selected from Intestine transplantation (intestinal transplantation, or small bowel transplantation) is the surgical replacement of the small intestine for chronic and acute cases of intestinal failure. One of the rarest type of organ transplantation performed, intestine transplantation is becoming increasingly prevalent as a therapeutic option due to improvements in immunosuppressive regimens, surgical technique, PN, and the clinical management of pre and post-transplant patients b141457e3c

Reports describing cannibal practices were most often recorded by outsiders and were especially during the colonialist epoch commonly used to justify the subjugation and exploitation of non-European peoples. Therefore, such sources need to be particularly critically examined before being accepted. A few scholars argue that no firm evidence exists that cannibalism has ever been a socially acceptable practice anywhere... b141457e3c

Intestine-on-a-chip The intestine is a highly complex organ system performing a diverse set of vital tasks, from nutrient digestion and absorption, hormone secretion, and immunological processes to neuronal activity, which makes it particularly challenging to model in vitro. Intestines-on-a-chip (gut-on-a-chip, mini-intestine) are microfluidic bioengineered 3D-models of the real organ, which better mimic physiological features Intestines-on-a-chip (gut-on-a-chip, mini-intestine) are microfluidic bioengineered 3D-models of the real organ, which better mimic physiological features than conventional 3D

intestinal organoid culture. A variety of different intestine-on-a-chip models systems have been developed and refined, all holding their individual strengths and weaknesses and collectively holding great promise to the ultimate goal of establishing these systems as reliable high-throughput platforms for drug testing and personalised medicine b141457e3c

In some of its facets human anatomy is closely related to embryology, comparative anatomy and comparative embryology, through common roots in evolution; for example, much of the human body maintains the ancient segmental pattern that is present in all vertebrates with basic units being repeated, which is particularly obvious in the vertebral column and in the ribcage... b141457e3c Human feces together with human urine are collectively called human waste... b141457e3c The... b141457e3c have a circulatory system b141457e3c 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... b141457e3c 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... b141457e3c

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