

Abdominal Organs Left Side

The left lower quadrant includes the left iliac fossa and half of the flank. The equivalent in other animals is left posterior quadrant. The left upper quadrant extends from the umbilical plane to the left ribcage. This is the left anterior quadrant in other animals. The right upper quadrant extends from umbilical plane to the right ribcage. The equivalent in other animals is right anterior quadrant. The right lower quadrant extends from the umbilical plane to the right inguinal ligament. This in other animals is the right posterior quadrant. ebb9cb9651

Abdominal ultrasound can be used to diagnose abnormalities in various internal organs, such as the kidneys, liver, gallbladder, pancreas, spleen and abdominal aorta. If Doppler ultrasonography is added, the blood flow inside blood vessels can be evaluated as well (for example, to look for renal artery stenosis). It is commonly used to examine the uterus and fetus during pregnancy... ebb9cb9651

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Abdominal internal oblique muscle internal abdominal oblique muscle, also internal oblique muscle or interior oblique or musculus obliquus abdominis internus, is an abdominal muscle in The internal abdominal oblique muscle, also internal oblique muscle or interior oblique or musculus obliquus abdominis internus, is an abdominal muscle in the abdominal wall that lies below the external abdominal oblique muscle and just above the transversus abdominis muscle
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The periaortic lymph nodes are different from the paraaortic lymph nodes. The periaortic group is the general group, that is subdivided into: preaortic, paraaortic, and retroaortic groups. The paraaortic group is synonymous with the lateral aortic group. ebb9cb9651 == Structure == ebb9cb9651 2... ebb9cb9651

Mesentery It helps (among other functions) in storing fat and allowing blood vessels, lymphatics, and nerves to supply the intestines. In human anatomy, the mesentery is an organ that attaches the intestines to the posterior abdominal wall, consisting of a double fold of the peritoneum In human anatomy, the mesentery is an organ that attaches the intestines to the posterior abdominal wall, consisting of

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a double fold of the peritoneum ebb9cb9651

The periaortic lymph node group is divided into three subgroups: preaortic, paraaortic, and retroaortic: ebb9cb9651 The nine regions offer more detailed anatomy and are delineated by two vertical and two horizontal lines. ebb9cb9651

Abdominal ultrasonography It uses transmission and reflection of ultrasound waves to visualise internal organs through the abdominal wall (with the help of gel, which helps transmission of the sound waves). For this reason, the procedure is also called a transabdominal ultrasound, in contrast to endoscopic ultrasound, the latter combining ultrasound with endoscopy through visualize internal structures from within hollow organs. It uses transmission and reflection of ultrasound waves to visualise internal organs through the abdominal wall

Abdominal ultrasonography (also called abdominal ultrasound imaging or abdominal sonography) is a form of medical ultrasonography (medical application of ultrasound technology) to visualise abdominal anatomical structures. visualise abdominal anatomical structures ebb9cb9651

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Development of the urinary system The development continues as a part of sexual differentiation. The development continues The development of the urinary system begins during prenatal development, and relates to the development of the urogenital system – both the organs of the urinary system and the sex organs of the reproductive system. the development of the urogenital system – both the organs of the urinary system and the sex organs of the reproductive system
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The mesentery of the small intestine arises from the root of the mesentery (or mesenteric root) and is the part connected with the structures in front of the vertebral column. The root is narrow, about 15 cm long, 20 cm in width, and is directed obliquely from the duodenojejunal flexure at the left side of the second lumbar vertebra... ebb9cb9651 In humans, the abdomen stretches from the thorax at the thoracic diaphragm to the pelvis at the pelvic brim. The pelvic brim stretches from the lumbosacral joint (the intervertebral disc between L5 and S1) to the pubic symphysis and is the edge of the pelvic inlet. The space above this inlet and under the thoracic diaphragm is termed the abdominal cavity. The boundary of the abdominal cavity is the abdominal wall in the front and the peritoneal

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surface at the rear. ebb9cb9651

Abdominal trauma sounds may be diminished or absent. Pneumoperitoneum
Abdominal trauma is an injury to the abdomen. Complications may include blood loss and infection. Abdominal guarding is a tensing of the abdominal wall muscles to guard inflamed organs within the abdomen. Signs and symptoms include abdominal pain, tenderness, rigidity, and bruising of the external abdomen
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== Pronephros and Wolffian duct == ebb9cb9651

Organ (biology) The intestinal wall, for example, is formed by epithelial tissue and smooth muscle tissue. The abdominal organs may be classified as solid organs or hollow organs. Two or more organs working together in the execution of a specific body function form an organ system, also called a biological system or body system. internal organs of the abdominal, thoracic, and pelvic cavities. In the hierarchy of life, an organ lies between tissue and an organ system. Tissues are formed from same type cells to act together in a function. The solid organs are In

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a multicellular organism, an organ is a collection of tissues joined in a structural unit to serve a common function. Tissues of different types combine to form an organ which has a specific function ebb9cb9651

Periaortic lymph nodes These lymph nodes receive drainage from the gastrointestinal tract and the abdominal organs. lymph nodes receive drainage from the gastrointestinal tract and the abdominal organs. The periaortic lymph nodes are different from the paraaortic lymph The periaortic lymph nodes (also known as lumbar) are a group of lymph nodes that lie in front of the lumbar vertebrae near the aorta ebb9cb9651

Abdomen uterus, fallopian tubes, and ovaries may be seen as either abdominal organs or as pelvic organs. The area occupied by the abdomen is called the abdominal cavity. In arthropods, it is the posterior tagma of the body; it follows the thorax or cephalothorax. Finally, the abdomen contains an extensive membrane called An abdomen (also belly or stomach in vertebrates, or metasoma in arthropods) is the front part of the torso between the thorax (chest) and pelvis in humans and in other vertebrates ebb9cb9651

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An organ's tissues are broadly classified into parenchyma, the functional tissue, and stroma, the structural tissue with supportive, connective, or ancillary functions. For example, the gland tissue that produces hormones is the parenchyma, while the stroma includes the nerves that innervate the parenchyma, the blood vessels that oxygenate and nourish it and remove metabolic wastes, and the connective tissues that provide structure, placement, and anchoring. The primary tissues that form an organ generally have common embryologic origins, often arising from the same germ layer. Organs are present in most... ebb9cb9651 Its fibers run perpendicular to the external oblique muscle, beginning in the thoracolumbar fascia of the lower back, the anterior 2/3 of the iliac crest (upper part of hip bone) and the lateral half of the inguinal ligament. The muscle fibers run from these points superomedially (up and towards midline) to the muscle's insertions on the inferior borders of the 10th through 12th ribs and the linea alba. ebb9cb9651

Quadrants and regions of abdomen interest, narrowing in on which organs and tissues may be involved. The quadrants are referred to as the left lower quadrant, left upper quadrant, right upper quadrant and right lower quadrant. The quadrants

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are referred to as the left lower quadrant, left upper quadrant, right upper The human abdomen is divided into quadrants and regions by anatomists and physicians for the purposes of study, diagnosis, and treatment. These terms are not used in comparative anatomy, since most other animals do not stand erect. The division into four quadrants allows the localisation of pain and tenderness, scars, lumps, and other items of interest, narrowing in on which organs and tissues may be involved ebb9cb9651

Abdominal ultrasound examinations are performed by gastroenterologists or other specialists in internal medicine, radiologists, or sonographers trained for this procedure. ebb9cb9651 Diagnosis may involve ultrasonography, computed tomography, and peritoneal lavage, and treatment may involve surgery. It is divided into two types, blunt or penetrating, and may involve damage to the abdominal organs. Injury to the lower chest may cause splenic or liver injuries. ebb9cb9651 == Medical uses == ebb9cb9651

Abdominal examination physical examination. Palpation of the patient's abdomen. Depending on the need to test for specific diseases such as ascites, special tests

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may be performed as a part of the physical examination. An abdominal examination may be performed because the physician suspects a disease of the organs inside the abdominal cavity (including An abdominal examination is a portion of the physical examination which a physician or nurse uses to clinically observe the abdomen of a patient for signs of disease. Auscultation (listening) of the abdomen with a stethoscope. Finally, percussion (tapping) of the patient's abdomen and abdominal organs. The abdominal examination is conventionally split into four different stages: first, inspection of the patient and the visible characteristics of their abdomen. In a complete physical examination, the abdominal exam classically follows the respiratory examination and cardiovascular examination. An abdominal examination may be performed because the physician suspects a disease of the organs inside the abdominal cavity (including the liver, spleen, large or small intestines), or simply as a part of a complete physical examination for other conditions ebb9cb9651

The mesocolon (the part of the mesentery that attaches the colon to the abdominal wall) was formerly thought to be a fragmented structure, with all named parts—the ascending, transverse, descending, and sigmoid mesocolons,

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the mesoappendix, and the mesorectum—separately terminating their insertion into the posterior abdominal wall. However, in 1925, new microscopic and electron microscopic examinations showed the mesocolon to be a single structure derived from the duodenojejunal flexure and extending to the distal mesorectal layer.

Thus the mesentery is an internal organ. ebb9cb9651 == Structure == ebb9cb9651 == Divisions == ebb9cb9651 == Positioning and environment == ebb9cb9651 In vertebrates, the abdomen is a large body cavity enclosed by the abdominal muscles, at the front and to the sides, and by part of the vertebral column at the back. Lower ribs can also enclose ventral and lateral walls. The abdominal cavity is continuous with, and above, the pelvic cavity. It is attached to the thoracic cavity by the diaphragm. Structures such as the aorta, inferior vena...

ebb9cb9651 == Signs and symptoms == ebb9cb9651 The urinary and reproductive organs are developed from the intermediate mesoderm. The permanent organs of the adult are preceded by a set of structures which are purely embryonic, and which with the exception of the ducts disappear almost entirely before birth. These embryonic structures are on either side; the pronephros, the mesonephros and the metanephros of the kidney, and the Wolffian and Müllerian ducts of the sex organ. The pronephros disappears very

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early; the structural elements of the mesonephros mostly degenerate, but the gonad is developed in their place, with which the Wolffian duct remains as the duct in males, and the Müllerian as that of the female. Some of the tubules of the mesonephros form part of the permanent kidney. ebb9cb9651 In males, the cremaster muscle is also attached to the internal oblique. ebb9cb9651

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