Structure Of Human Ear

In 1893, Robert Wiedersheim published The Structure of Man, a book on human anatomy... 7b1cc4d599

Inner ear In vertebrates, the inner ear is mainly responsible for sound detection and balance. The inner ear (internal ear, auris interna) is the innermost part of the vertebrate ear. In vertebrates, the inner ear is mainly responsible for sound The inner ear (internal ear, auris interna) is the innermost part of the vertebrate ear. In mammals, it consists of the bony labyrinth, a hollow cavity in the temporal bone of the skull with a system of passages comprising two main functional parts: 7b1cc4d599

== Structure == 7b1cc4d599 The inner ear is found in all vertebrates, with substantial variations in form and function. The inner ear is innervated by the eighth cranial nerve in all vertebrates. 7b1cc4d599

Analog ear An An analog ear or analog cochlea is a model of the ear or of the cochlea (in the inner ear) based on an electrical, electronic or mechanical analog. An analog ear is commonly described as an interconnection of electrical elements such as resistors, capacitors, and inductors; sometimes transformers and active amplifiers are included. An analog ear or analog cochlea is a model of the ear or of the cochlea (in the inner ear) based on an electrical, electronic or mechanical analog 7b1cc4d599

== Structure == 7b1cc4d599

Middle ear The mammalian middle ear contains The middle ear is the portion of the ear medial to the eardrum, and distal to the oval window of the cochlea (of the inner ear). middle ear is the portion of the ear medial to the eardrum, and distal to the oval window of the cochlea (of the inner ear) 7b1cc4d599

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. 7b1cc4d599

Ear vertebrates, an ear is the organ that enables hearing and (in mammals) body balance using the vestibular system. The inner ear sits in the bony labyrinth, and contains structures which are key to several senses: the semicircular canals, which enable balance and eye tracking when moving; the utricle and saccule, which enable balance when stationary; and the cochlea, which enables hearing. In humans, the ear is described as having three parts: the outer ear, the middle ear and the inner ear. In humans, the ear is described as having In vertebrates, an ear is the organ that enables hearing and (in mammals) body balance using the vestibular system. The outer ear consists of the auricle, the visible outer part, and the ear canal. The ear canal is cleaned via earwax, which naturally migrates to the auricle. The middle ear includes the tympanic cavity and the three ossicles 7b1cc4d599

== Structure == 7b1cc4d599 The human ear canal is divided into two parts. The elastic cartilage part forms the outer third of the canal; its anterior and lower wall are cartilaginous, whereas its superior and back wall are fibrous. The cartilage is the continuation of the cartilage framework of auricle. The cartilaginous portion of the ear canal contains small hairs and specialized sweat glands, called ceruminous glands, which produce cerumen (ear wax). The bony part forms the inner two thirds. The bony part is much shorter in children and is only a ring (annulus tympanicus) in the newborn. The layer of epithelium encompassing the bony portion of the ear canal is much thinner and therefore, more sensitive in comparison to the cartilaginous portion. 7b1cc4d599 The cochlea, dedicated to hearing; converting sound pressure patterns from the outer ear into electrochemical impulses which are passed on to the brain via the auditory nerve. 7b1cc4d599 The ear develops from the first pharyngeal pouch and six small swellings that develop in the early embryo called otic placodes, which are derived from the ectoderm. 7b1cc4d599

Ear hair Medical research on the function of ear hair is currently very scarce. In its broader sense, ear hair may also include the fine vellus hair covering much of the ear, particularly at the prominent parts of the anterior ear, or even the abnormal hair growth as seen in hypertrichosis and hirsutism. In its broader sense, ear hair may also Ear hair is the terminal hair arising from follicular cartilage inside the external auditory meatus in humans. Ear hair is the terminal hair arising from follicular cartilage inside the external auditory meatus in humans 7b1cc4d599

== History == 7b1cc4d599 Hair growth within the ear canal is often

observed to increase in older men, together with increased growth of nasal hair. Visible hair that protrudes from the ear canal is sometimes trimmed for cosmetic reasons. Excessive hair growth within or on the ear is known medically as auricular hypertrichosis. Some men, particularly in the male population of India, have coarse hair growth along the lower portion of the helix, a condition referred to as "having hairy pinnae" (hypertrichosis lanuginosa acquisita). 7b1cc4d599 == Geology == 7b1cc4d599 == Structure == 7b1cc4d599 The auditory ossicles serve as a kinematic chain to transmit and intensify sound vibrations collected from the air by the ear drum to the fluid-filled labyrinth (cochlea). The absence of the auditory ossicles would constitute a moderate-to-severe conductive hearing loss. 7b1cc4d599 The ear may be affected by disease, including infection and traumatic damage. Diseases of the ear may lead to hearing loss, tinnitus and balance disorders such as vertigo, although many of these conditions may also be affected by damage to the brain or neural pathways leading from the ear. 7b1cc4d599 The primary function of the middle ear is to efficiently transfer acoustic energy from compression waves in air to fluid–membrane waves within the cochlea. 7b1cc4d599

Ear of Dionysius from its similarity in shape to the human ear; it has also been linked to a legend that the tyrant Dionysius I of Syracuse engineered or used the cave's The Ear of Dionysius (Italian: Orecchio di Dionisio) is a limestone cave carved out of the Temenites hill in the city of Syracuse, on the island of Sicily in Italy. Its name, given by the painter Michelangelo da Caravaggio, comes from its similarity in shape to the human ear; it has also been linked to a legend that the tyrant Dionysius I of Syracuse engineered or used the cave's acoustic properties to amplify the voices or screams of prisoners interred and tortured there 7b1cc4d599

Outer ear It gathers The outer ear, external ear, or auris externa is the external part of the ear, which consists of the auricle (also pinna) and the ear canal. It gathers sound energy and focuses it on the eardrum (tympanic membrane). The outer ear, external ear, or auris externa is the external part of the ear, which consists of the auricle (also pinna) and the ear canal 7b1cc4d599

Human vestigiality Vestigial organs are sometimes called rudimentary organs. In 1893, Robert Wiedersheim published The Structure of Man, a book on human anatomy 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. remnants of

the panniculus carnosus, particularly the sternalis muscle. Although structures called vestigial often appear functionless, they may retain lesser functions or develop minor new ones. Many human characteristics are also vestigial in other primates and related animals 7b1cc4d599

The human ear has... 7b1cc4d599

Ear canal The ear canal (external acoustic meatus, external auditory meatus, EAM) is a pathway running from the outer ear to the middle ear. The adult human ear canal The ear canal (external acoustic meatus, external auditory meatus, EAM) is a pathway running from the outer ear to the middle ear. 3 in) in diameter. The adult human ear canal extends from the auricle to the eardrum and is about 25 millimetres (1 in) in length and 7 millimetres (0 7b1cc4d599

Size and shape of the canal vary among individuals. The canal is approximately 25 millimetres (1 in) long and 7 millimetres (0.28 in) in diameter. It has a sigmoid form and... 7b1cc4d599 == Structure == 7b1cc4d599 The vestibular system, dedicated to balance. 7b1cc4d599

Ossicles Although the term "ossicle" literally The ossicles (also called auditory ossicles) are three irregular bones in the middle ear of humans and other mammals, and are among the smallest bones in the human body. three irregular bones in the middle ear of humans and other mammals, and are among the smallest bones in the human body. Although the term "ossicle" literally means "tiny bone" (from Latin: ossiculum) and may refer to any small bone throughout the body, it typically refers specifically to the malleus, incus and stapes ("hammer, anvil, and stirrup") of the middle ear 7b1cc4d599

The mammalian middle ear contains three ossicles (malleus, incus, and stapes), which transfer the vibrations of the eardrum into waves in the fluid and membranes of the inner ear. The hollow space of the middle ear is also known as the tympanic cavity and is surrounded by the tympanic part of the temporal bone. The auditory tube (also known as the Eustachian tube or the pharyngotympanic tube) joins the tympanic cavity with the nasal cavity (nasopharynx), allowing pressure to equalize between the middle ear and throat. 7b1cc4d599 == Ear background == 7b1cc4d599

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