

Muscle At The Back

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. **Structure** in the lumbar region: from all the mamillary processes.

Muscle relaxant A muscle relaxant is a drug that affects skeletal muscle function and decreases the muscle tone. It may be used to alleviate symptoms such as muscle spasms

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. The fibers originating from the anterior surface of the anterior aponeurosis...

Semitendinosus muscle It is so named because it has a very long tendon of insertion The semitendinosus () is a long superficial muscle in the back of the thigh. It is so named because it has a very long tendon of insertion. The semitendinosus (/ˌsɛmɪˌtɛndɪˈnoʊsəs/) is a long superficial muscle in the back of the thigh. It lies posteromedially in the thigh, superficial to the semimembranosus

Muscle fibers are in turn composed of myofibrils. The myofibrils are composed of actin and myosin filaments called myofilaments, repeated in units called sarcomeres, which are the basic functional, contractile... **Structure**

Skeletal muscle The tissue of a skeletal muscle is striated – having a striped appearance due to the arrangement of the sarcomeres. The skeletal muscle cells (myocytes) are much longer than in the other types of muscle tissue, and are also known as muscle fibers. They are part of the musculoskeletal system, and typically are attached by tendons to the bones of a skeleton. They Skeletal muscle (commonly referred to as muscle) is one of the three types of vertebrate muscle tissue, the others being cardiac muscle and smooth muscle. Skeletal muscle (commonly referred to as muscle) is one of the three types of vertebrate muscle tissue, the others being cardiac muscle and smooth muscle

Structure **Structure** 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 muscle is fusiform and ends a little below the middle of the thigh in a long round tendon which lies along the medial side of the popliteal fossa; it then curves around the medial condyle of the tibia and passes over the medial collateral ligament of the knee-joint, from which it is separated by a bursa, and is inserted into the upper part of the medial surface of the body of the tibia, nearly as far forward as its anterior crest. 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. The popliteus muscle originates from the lateral surface of the lateral condyle of the femur by a rounded tendon. Its fibers pass downward and medially. It inserts onto the posterior surface of tibia, above the soleal line. The popliteus tendon runs beneath the lateral collateral ligament and tendon of biceps femoris. The muscle also runs above the lateral meniscus but has no connection with the meniscus in 45% of the cases, but has strong connection with it in 17.5% of the cases. Therefore, popliteus muscle is extrasynovial, extra-articular, and intracapsular. The soleus is located superficially in the posterior compartment of the leg. Back pain is a common medical condition, generally benign in origin. 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 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 ciliary muscle, pupillary sphincter muscle and pupillary dilator muscle sometimes are called intrinsic ocular muscles or intraocular muscles. 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.

Human back The superficial The human back, also called the dorsum (pl. The vertebral column runs the length of the back and creates a central area of recession. at center right. It is the surface of the body opposite from the chest and the abdomen. The muscles of the back can be divided into three distinct groups; a superficial group, an intermediate group and a deep group. : dorsa), is the large posterior area of the human body, rising from the top of the buttocks to the back of the neck. The breadth of the back is created by the shoulders at the top and the pelvis at the bottom

Located just superficially to the spine itself, the multifidus muscle spans three joint segments and works to stabilize these joints at each level.

Popliteus muscle posterior (back) compartment of the lower leg that acts just on the knee and not on the ankle. In open chain movements (when the involved limb is not in contact with the ground), the popliteus muscle medially rotates the tibia on the femur. The gastrocnemius muscle acts on both joints. It is the only muscle in the posterior (back) compartment of the lower leg that acts just on the knee and not on the ankle. It is also used when sitting down and standing up. The popliteus The popliteus muscle in the leg is used for unlocking the knees when walking, by laterally rotating the femur on the tibia during the closed chain portion of the gait cycle (one with the foot in contact with the ground). The gastrocnemius muscle acts on both joints

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. 3c15d9eeb9 The semitendinosus, remarkable for the great length of its tendon of insertion, is situated at the posterior and medial aspect of the thigh. 3c15d9eeb9

Latissimus dorsi muscle The latissimus dorsi (/ləˈtɪsɪməs ˈdɔːrsɑɪ/), also known simply as latissimus, is a large, flat muscle on the back that stretches to the sides, behind 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 3c15d9eeb9

Multifidus muscle The multifidus (multifidus spinae; pl. 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. : 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. : multifidi) muscle consists of 23 muscle fasciculi, which fill up the gutter on either side of the spinous processes The multifidus (multifidus spinae; pl 3c15d9eeb9

It arises from the lower and medial impression on the upper part of the tuberosity of the ischium, by a tendon common to it and the long head of the biceps femoris; it also arises from an aponeurosis which connects the adjacent surfaces of the two muscles to the extent of about 7.5 cm. from their origin. 3c15d9eeb9 The semitendinosus is more superficial than the semimembranosus (with which it shares... 3c15d9eeb9 == Structure == 3c15d9eeb9 A skeletal muscle contains multiple fascicles – bundles of muscle fibers. Each individual fiber and each muscle is surrounded by a type of connective tissue layer of fascia. Muscle fibers are formed from the fusion of developmental myoblasts in a process known as myogenesis resulting in long multinucleated cells. In these cells, the nuclei, termed myonuclei, are located along the inside of the cell membrane. Muscle fibers also have multiple mitochondria to meet energy needs. 3c15d9eeb9 == Structure == 3c15d9eeb9

Extraocular muscles Six of the extraocular muscles, the four recti muscles, and the superior and inferior oblique muscles, control movement of the eye. The actions of the six muscles responsible for eye movement depend on the position of the eye at the time of muscle contraction. extraocular muscles, the four recti muscles, and the superior and inferior oblique muscles, control movement of the eye. The other muscle, the levator palpebrae superioris, controls eyelid elevation. The other muscle, the levator palpebrae The extraocular muscles, or extrinsic ocular muscles, are the seven extrinsic muscles of the eye in humans and other animals 3c15d9eeb9

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. 3c15d9eeb9

Soleus muscle It is closely connected to the gastrocnemius muscle, and some anatomists consider this combination to be a single muscle, the triceps surae. other mammals, the soleus is a powerful muscle in the back part of the lower leg (the calf). Its name is derived from the Latin word "solea", meaning "sandal". It runs from just below the knee to the heel and is involved in standing and walking. It runs from just below the knee to the heel and is involved In humans and some other mammals, the soleus is a powerful muscle in the back part of the lower leg (the calf) 3c15d9eeb9

These fasciculi arise: 3c15d9eeb9 in the thoracic region: from all the transverse processes. 3c15d9eeb9 in the cervical region: from the articular processes of the lower four vertebrae (i.e.... 3c15d9eeb9

Levator scapulae muscle It originates from the transverse processes of the four uppermost. The levator scapulae is a slender skeletal muscle situated at the back and side of the neck 3c15d9eeb9

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