

Behind The Ear Glands

A tubercle is generally a wart-like projection, but it has slightly different meaning depending on which family of plants or animals it is used to refer to. There are two parotid glands in the human body. Each parotid gland is located high in the neck just below the ears. A salivary duct by which saliva is secreted (produced and released), runs through the inside of each cheek from each gland. Furthermore, the extratemporal (outside temporal bone) facial nerve and its subsidiaries run through the parotid gland and innervate (supply nerves to) the face. This nerve articulates the muscles for facial expression as well as more specific muscles such as the postauricular muscles, the posterior (back or end) belly of the digastric muscle, and the stylohyoid muscles. In plants The word parotid literally means "beside the ear". From Greek παρωτίς (stem παρωτιδ-) : (gland) behind the ear < παρά - pará : in front, and οὖς - ous (stem ὠτ-, ὀτ-) : ear.

Tubercle Areolar glands, sebaceous glands surrounding the nipple Named In anatomy, a tubercle (literally 'small tuber', Latin for 'lump') is any round nodule, small eminence, or warty outgrowth found on external or internal organs of a plant or an animal. needed] Also, the tuberculum sellae is found at the base of the skull, which holds the hypophysis

In the case of certain orchids and cacti, it denotes a round nodule, small eminence, or warty outgrowth found on the lip. They are also known as podaria (singular podarium). When referring to some members of the pea family, it is used to refer to the wart-like excrescences that are found on the roots. The human ear has... == Classification ==

Ear pain Secondary ear pain is a type of referred pain, meaning that the source of the pain differs from the location where the pain is felt. Secondary ear pain is a type of Ear pain, also known as earache or otalgia, is pain in the ear. Ear pain, also known as earache or otalgia, is pain in the ear. Primary ear pain is pain that originates from the ear. Primary ear pain is pain that originates from the ear

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... Most causes of ear pain are non-life-threatening. Primary ear pain is more common than secondary ear pain, and it is often due to infection or injury. The conditions that cause secondary (referred) ear pain are broad and range from temporomandibular joint syndrome to inflammation of the throat. 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. From Greek παρωτίτις (νόσος), parōtītis (nósos) : (disease of the) parotid gland < παρωτίς (stem παρωτιδ-) : (gland) behind the ear < παρά - pará : behind, and οὖς - ous (stem ὠτ-, ὀτ-) : ear. The venom glands of snakes are a modification of the parotid salivary glands.

Eardrum Its function is to transmit changes in pressure of sound from the air to the ossicles inside the middle ear, and thence to the oval window in the fluid-filled cochlea. The ear thereby converts and amplifies vibration in the air to vibration in cochlear fluid. Its function is to transmit changes in pressure of sound from the air to the ossicles inside the middle ear, and In the anatomy of humans and various other tetrapods, the eardrum, also called the tympanic membrane or myringa, is a thin, cone-shaped membrane that separates the external ear from the middle ear. separates the external ear from the middle ear. The malleus bone bridges the gap between the eardrum and the other ossicles

Neuroendocrine adenoma middle ear NAME is a benign glandular neoplasm of middle ear showing histologic Neuroendocrine adenoma middle ear (NAME) is a tumor which arises from a specific anatomic site, the middle ear. NAME is a benign glandular neoplasm of middle ear showing histologic and immunohistochemical neuroendocrine and mucin-secreting differentiation (biphasic or dual differentiation). adenoma middle ear (NAME) is a tumor which arises from a specific anatomic site, the middle ear

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. A study of the parotoid glands of the Colorado River toad in 1976 found that the parotoid glands were "composed of numerous lobules", each of which is a separate unit with a lumen surrounded by a double cell layer. The cell layers have interlocking microvilli. The study found that the outer cell layer resembled smooth muscle cells, with some organelles hypothesised to "function in some aspects of venom synthesis, active cellular transport and contraction in the discharge of the secretory product". The inner layer was hypothesised to be "involved in venom formation and release". The study noted...

Parotid gland From Greek παρωτίς (stem παρωτιδ-) : (gland) behind the ear < παρά pará : - The parotid gland is a major salivary gland in many animals. parotid salivary glands. The word parotid literally means "beside the ear". There are also two other types of salivary glands; they are submandibular and sublingual glands. They are the largest of the salivary glands. Each parotid is wrapped around the mandibular ramus, and secretes serous saliva through the parotid duct into the mouth, to facilitate mastication and swallowing and to begin the digestion of starches. Sometimes accessory parotid glands are found close to the main parotid glands. In humans, the two parotid glands are present on either side of the mouth and in front of both ears

Parotitis The parotid gland is the salivary gland most commonly affected Parotitis is an inflammation of one or both parotid glands, the major salivary glands located on either side of the face, in humans. The parotid gland is the salivary gland most commonly affected by inflammation. or both parotid glands, the major salivary glands located on either side of the face, in humans

== Etymology == Neuroendocrine adenoma of the middle ear has gone by several different names, including middle ear adenoma, carcinoid tumor, amphicrine adenoma, adenocarcinoid, and adenomatoid tumor of middle ear. The

various names have created some confusion about this uncommon middle ear tumor. Regardless of the name applied, the middle ear anatomic site must be known or confirmed. 0a66a40f01 == Structure == 0a66a40f01 == Etymology == 0a66a40f01 Management of ear pain depends on the cause. If there is a bacterial infection, antibiotics are sometimes recommended and over the counter pain medications can help control discomfort. Some causes of ear pain require a procedure or surgery. 0a66a40f01

Ear parts: the outer ear, the middle ear and the inner ear. The outer ear consists of the auricle, the visible outer part, and the ear canal. In humans, the ear is described as having three parts: the outer ear, the middle ear and the inner ear. The middle ear includes the tympanic cavity and the three ossicles. 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. The outer ear consists of the auricle, the visible outer part, and the ear canal. The middle ear includes In vertebrates, an ear is the organ that enables hearing and (in mammals) body balance using the vestibular system. The ear canal is cleaned via earwax, which naturally migrates to the auricle 0a66a40f01

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. 0a66a40f01

Parotoid gland Parotoid glands are sometimes said to The parotoid gland (alternatively, paratoid gland) is a type of external skin gland on the back, neck and shoulder of some frogs (especially toads) and salamanders, which can secrete a number of milky alkaloid substances (depending on the species) known collectively as bufotoxins, which act as neurotoxins to deter predation. extensive blood supply to the parotoid glands to deliver cholesterol and other toxin precursor chemicals to the gland. These glands are called parotoid as they are somewhat similarly positioned to the mammalian parotid glands, although the latter have a different function of excreting serous, enzymic saliva to aid mastication and digestion, rather than to excrete external defensive chemicals 0a66a40f01

Rupture or perforation of the eardrum can lead to conductive hearing loss. Collapse or retraction of the eardrum can cause conductive hearing loss or cholesteatoma. 0a66a40f01 83 percent of children have at least one episode of a middle ear infection by three years... 0a66a40f01 == Anatomy == 0a66a40f01 == Structure == 0a66a40f01 In general, the reason for ear pain can be discovered by taking a thorough history of all symptoms and performing a physical examination, without need for imaging tools like a CT scan. However, further testing may be needed if red flags are present like hearing loss, dizziness, ringing in the ear or unexpected weight loss. 0a66a40f01

Ear canal 3 in) in diameter. The bony part is much shorter The ear canal (external acoustic meatus, external auditory meatus, EAM) is a pathway running from the outer ear to the middle ear. The bony part forms the inner two thirds. specialized sweat glands, called ceruminous glands, which produce cerumen (ear wax). 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 0a66a40f01

Parotidectomy surgeon. The procedure is most typically performed due to neoplasms (tumors), which are growths of rapidly and abnormally dividing cells. There are two parotid glands in the human body. A salivary duct by which saliva A parotidectomy is the surgical excision (removal) of the parotid gland, the major and largest of the salivary glands. Parotidectomy is performed mostly by oral and maxillofacial surgeon and ENT surgeon. Neoplasms can be benign (non-cancerous) or malignant (cancerous). Each parotid gland is located high in the neck just below the ears. The majority of parotid gland tumors are benign, however 20% of parotid tumors are found to be malignant 0a66a40f01

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