

5 Sense Organs Images

Building on the general abstract notion of the body in metaphysics, and on the unconscious in psychoanalysis, Deleuze and Guattari theorized that since the conscious and unconscious fantasies in psychosis and schizophrenia express potential forms and functions of the body that demand it to be liberated, the reality of the homeostatic process of the body is that it is limited by its organization and more so by its organs. There are three types of the body without organs; the empty, the full, and... a29c6c0855 The brain uses information from the vestibular system in the head, and from proprioception throughout the body to enable an understanding of the body's dynamics and kinematics (including its position and acceleration) from moment to moment. How these two perceptive sources are integrated... a29c6c0855

Artificial organ Constructing and installing artificial organs, an extremely research-intensive and expensive process An artificial organ is a human-made organ device or tissue that is implanted or integrated into a human – interfacing with living tissue – to replace a natural organ, to duplicate or augment a specific function or functions so the patient may return to a normal life as soon as possible. replaces the duties of a kidney, is not an artificial organ. For example, replacement bones and joints, such as those

found in hip replacements, could also be considered artificial organs. The replaced function does not have to be related to life support, but it often is a29c6c0855

Electric organ including combo organs, home organs, and software organs. Originally designed to imitate their sound, or orchestral sounds, it has since developed into several types of instruments:. Harmonium The immediate predecessor of the electronic organ was the harmonium, or reed organ, an instrument An electric organ, also known as electronic organ, is an electronic keyboard instrument which was derived from the harmonium, pipe organ and theatre organ a29c6c0855

== Senses and receptors == a29c6c0855 other types including combo organs, home organs, and software organs. a29c6c0855

Infrared sensing in snakes What is commonly called a pit organ allows these animals to essentially "see" radiant heat at wavelengths between 5 and 30 μm . called a pit organ allows these animals to essentially "see" radiant heat at wavelengths between 5 and 30 μm . It was previously thought that the organs evolved primarily as prey detectors, but recent evidence suggests that it may also be used in thermoregulation and predator detection, making it a more general-purpose sensory organ than was supposed. The more advanced infrared sense of pit vipers The ability to sense infrared thermal radiation evolved independently in three different groups of snakes,

consisting of the families of Boidae (boas), Pythonidae (pythons), and the subfamily Crotalinae (pit vipers). The more advanced infrared sense of pit vipers allows these animals to strike prey accurately even in the absence of light, and detect warm objects from several meters away

Although, in some cultures, five human senses were traditionally identified as such (namely sight, smell, touch, taste, and hearing), many more are now recognized. Senses used by non-human organisms are even greater in variety and number. == Phylogeny and evolution == While debate exists among neurologists as to the specific number of senses due to differing definitions of what constitutes a sense, Gautama Buddha and Aristotle classified five 'traditional' human senses which have become... digital church organs, which imitate pipe organs and are used primarily in churches; As movements consist of rotations and translations, the vestibular system comprises two components: the semicircular canals, which indicate rotational movements; and the otoliths, which indicate linear accelerations. The vestibular system sends signals primarily to the neural structures that control eye movement; these provide the anatomical basis of the vestibulo-ocular reflex, which is required for clear vision. Signals are also sent to the muscles that keep an animal upright and in general control posture; these provide the anatomical means required to enable an animal to maintain its desired position in space.

Constructing and installing artificial organs, an extremely research-intensive and expensive process initially, may entail many years of ongoing maintenance services... a29c6c0855 == Purpose == a29c6c0855

Electroreception and electrogenesis The capabilities are found almost exclusively in aquatic or amphibious animals, since water is a much better conductor of electricity than air. Active electrolocation is practised by two groups of weakly electric fish, the order Gymnotiformes (knifefishes) and family Mormyridae (elephantfishes), and by the monotypic genus *Gymnarchus* (African knifefish). The field is called weak if it is only enough to detect prey, and strong if it is powerful enough to stun or kill. An electric fish generates an electric field using an electric organ, modified from muscles in its tail. In passive electrolocation, objects such as prey are detected by sensing the electric fields they create. these organs was established by R. Both are used to locate prey; stronger electric discharges are used in a few groups of fishes, such as the electric eel, to stun prey. In active electrolocation, fish generate a weak electric field and sense the different distortions of that field created by objects that conduct or resist electricity. Murray in 1960. In 1921, the German anatomist Viktor Franz described the knollenorgans (tuberous organs) in the Electroreception and electrogenesis are the closely related biological abilities to perceive electrical stimuli and to generate electric fields. W. The field may be in brief pulses, as in the elephantfishes, or a continuous a29c6c0855

Vestibular system canals respond to rotations, the otolithic organs sense linear accelerations. Together with the cochlea, a part of the auditory system, it constitutes the labyrinth of the inner ear in most mammals. Humans have two otolithic organs on each side, one called the utricle, the The vestibular system, in vertebrates, is a sensory system that creates the sense of balance and spatial orientation for the function of coordinating movement with balance a29c6c0855

In organisms, a sensory organ consists of a group of interrelated sensory cells that respond to a specific type of physical stimulus. Via cranial and spinal nerves (nerves of the central and peripheral nervous systems that relay sensory information to and from the brain and body), the different types of sensory receptor cells (such as mechanoreceptors, photoreceptors, chemoreceptors, thermoreceptors) in sensory organs transduce sensory information from these organs towards the central nervous system, finally arriving... a29c6c0855 Implied by definition, is that the device must not be continuously tethered to a stationary power supply or other stationary resources such as filters or chemical processing units. (Periodic rapid recharging of batteries, refilling of chemicals, and/or cleaning/replacing of filters would exclude a device from being called an artificial organ.) Thus, a dialysis machine, while a very successful and critically important life support device that almost completely replaces the duties of a kidney, is not an artificial organ. a29c6c0855

Sense During sensation, sense organs collect various stimuli (such as a sound or smell) for transduction, A sense is a biological system used by an organism for sensation, the process of gathering information about the surroundings through the detection of stimuli. Sensation and perception are fundamental to nearly every aspect of an organism's cognition, behavior and thought. During sensation, sense organs collect various stimuli (such as a sound or smell) for transduction, meaning transformation into a form that can be understood by the brain. the surroundings through the detection of stimuli a29c6c0855

Sensory organs of gastropods Gastropods have no sense of hearing. Gastropods have no sense of hearing The sensory organs of gastropods (snails and slugs) include olfactory organs, eyes, statocysts and mechanoreceptors. The sensory organs of gastropods (snails and slugs) include olfactory organs, eyes, statocysts and mechanoreceptors a29c6c0855

== **Olfactory organs** == a29c6c0855 The facial pit underwent parallel evolution in pit vipers and some boas and pythons. It evolved once in pit vipers and multiple times in boas and pythons. The electrophysiology of the structure is similar between the two lineages, but they differ in gross structural anatomy. Most superficially, pit vipers possess one large pit organ on either side of the head, between the eye and the nostril (loreal pits),... a29c6c0855 Hammond-style organs used in many styles of popular music including Pop, Rock, Country, Blues, Gospel

and Jazz; a29c6c0855 The receptive field is the area of the body or environment to which a receptor organ and receptor cells respond. For instance, the part of the world an eye can see, is its receptive field; the light that each rod or cone can see, is its receptive field. Receptive fields have been identified for the visual system, auditory system and somatosensory system. a29c6c0855

Body without organs There are three types of the body without organs; the empty, the full, and the cancerous, according The body without organs (or BwO; French: corps sans organes or CsO) is a fuzzy concept used in the work of French philosophers Gilles Deleuze and Félix Guattari. Deleuze later adapted it in his 1969 book *The Logic of Sense*, and ambiguously expanded upon it in collaboration with Guattari in both volumes of their work *Capitalism and Schizophrenia* (1972 and 1980). limited by its organization and more so by its organs. The term, first used by French writer Antonin Artaud, appeared in his 1947 play *To Have Done With the Judgment of God*. The concept describes the unregulated potential of a body ('body' meaning any object or system, not just a human or animal body) without organizational structures imposed on its constituent parts, operating freely a29c6c0855

Sensory nervous system Sense organs are transducers that convert data from the outer physical world to the The sensory nervous system is a part of the nervous system responsible for processing sensory information. Commonly recognized sensory systems are those for vision, hearing,

touch, taste, smell, balance and visceral sensation. Sense organs are transducers that convert data from the outer physical world to the realm of the mind where people interpret the information, creating their perception of the world around them. A sensory system consists of sensory neurons (including the sensory receptor cells), neural pathways, and parts of the brain involved in sensory perception and interoception. vision, hearing, touch, taste, smell, balance and visceral sensation a29c6c0855

"Common sense" has at least two older and more specialized meanings which have influenced the modern meanings... a29c6c0855

Common sense On the other hand it has been equated to conventional wisdom, vulgar prejudice, and superstition. Common sense (from Latin *sensus communis*) is "knowledge, judgement, and taste which is more or less universal and which is held more or less without reflection Common sense (from Latin *sensus communis*) is "knowledge, judgement, and taste which is more or less universal and which is held more or less without reflection or argument". However, these are not straightforward translations in all contexts, and in English different shades of meaning have developed. In philosophical and scientific contexts, since the Age of Enlightenment the term "common sense" has been used for rhetorical effect both approvingly and disapprovingly. It is "common" in the sense of being shared by nearly all people. Relevant terms from other languages used in such discussions include the

aforementioned Latin, itself translating Ancient Greek κοινή αἴσθησις (koinè aîsthēsis), and French bon sens. On the one hand it has been a standard for good taste, good sense, and source of scientific and logical axioms. As such, it is often considered to represent the basic level of sound practical judgement or knowledge of basic facts that any adult human being ought to possess a29c6c0855

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