

Where Is Oblique Muscle

Palatopharyngeus muscle It is separated from the palatoglossus muscle by an angular interval, in which the palatine tonsil is lodged. It arises from the soft palate, where it The palatopharyngeus (palatopharyngeal or pharyngopalatinus) muscle is a small muscle in the roof of the mouth

The rectus abdominis is a very long flat muscle, which extends along the whole length of the front of the abdomen, and is separated from its fellow of the opposite side by the linea alba. Tendinous intersections (intersectiones tendineae) further subdivide each rectus... Structure == The ciliary muscle, pupillary sphincter muscle and pupillary dilator muscle sometimes are called intrinsic ocular muscles or

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intraocular muscles. ale623dlc1 It is given the name sternocleidomastoid because it originates at the manubrium of the sternum (sterno-) and the clavicle (cleido-) and has an insertion at the mastoid process of the temporal bone of the skull.

ale623dlc1 == Structure == ale623dlc1 The rectus abdominis muscle is contained in the rectus sheath, which consists of the aponeuroses of the lateral abdominal muscles. Each rectus abdominus is traversed by bands of connective tissue called the tendinous intersections, which interrupt it into distinct muscle bellies. ale623dlc1 The inferior pharyngeal constrictor muscle is composed of two parts. The first part (and more superior) arises from the thyroid cartilage (thyropharyngeal part), and the second part arises from the cricoid cartilage (cricopharyngeal part). ale623dlc1

Inferior pharyngeal constrictor muscle It arises from the sides of the cricoid cartilage and the thyroid cartilage. It is supplied by the vagus nerve (CN X). It is active during

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swallowing, and partially during breathing and speech. It is the thickest of the three outer pharyngeal muscles. It is the thickest of the three outer pharyngeal muscles. inferior pharyngeal constrictor muscle is a skeletal muscle of the neck. It arises from the sides The inferior pharyngeal constrictor muscle is a skeletal muscle of the neck. It may be affected by Zenker's diverticulum ale623d1c1

Extraocular muscles The other muscle, the levator palpebrae superioris, controls eyelid elevation. muscles, the four recti muscles, and the superior and inferior oblique muscles, control movement of the eye. The other muscle, the levator palpebrae superioris The extraocular muscles, or extrinsic ocular muscles, are the seven extrinsic muscles of the eye in humans and other animals. 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

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contraction ale623d1c1

== Structure == ale623d1c1 == Etymology and location ==
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Anatomical terms of muscle Anatomical terminology is used to uniquely describe aspects of skeletal muscle, cardiac muscle, and smooth muscle such as their actions, structure, size Anatomical terminology is used to uniquely describe aspects of skeletal muscle, cardiac muscle, and smooth muscle such as their actions, structure, size, and location ale623d1c1

Adductor pollicis muscle adductor pollicis muscle is a muscle in the hand that functions to adduct the thumb. It has two heads: transverse and oblique. It is a fleshy, flat, triangular In human anatomy, the adductor pollicis muscle is a muscle in the hand that functions to adduct the thumb. It has two heads: transverse and oblique ale623d1c1

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== Types == In human males, the cremaster muscle is a thin layer of striated muscle found in the inguinal canal and scrotum between the external and internal layers of spermatic fascia, surrounding the testis and spermatic cord. The cremaster muscle is a paired structure, there being one on each side of the body.

Structure == External intercostal muscles These muscles work in unison The external intercostal muscles or external intercostals (intercostales externi) are eleven in number on both sides. In front, where they end in thin membranes, the external intercostal membranes, which are continued forward to the sternum

Structure ==

Rectus abdominis muscle The paired muscle is separated at the midline by a band of dense connective tissue called the linea alba, and the connective tissue defining each lateral margin of

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the rectus abdominus is the linea semilunaris. The muscle extends from the pubic symphysis, pubic crest and pubic tubercle inferiorly, to the xiphoid process and costal cartilages of the 5th–7th ribs superiorly. "abdominal muscle" or simply better known as the "abs", and sometimes informally referred to as the "six-pack", is a pair of segmented skeletal muscle on the The rectus abdominis, (Latin: straight abdominal) also known as the "abdominal muscle" or simply better known as the "abs", and sometimes informally referred to as the "six-pack", is a pair of segmented skeletal muscle on the ventral aspect of a person's abdomen

Anatomically, the lateral cremaster muscle originates from the internal oblique muscle, just superior to the inguinal canal, and the middle of the inguinal ligament. The medial cremaster muscle, which sometimes is absent, originates from the pubic tubercle and sometimes the lateral pubic crest. Both insert into the tunica vaginalis... It is a long, fleshy fasciculus, narrower

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in the middle than at either end, forming, with the mucous membrane covering its surface, the palatopharyngeal arch.
ale623dlc1 It is separated from the palatoglossus muscle by an angular interval, in which the palatine tonsil is lodged. It arises from the soft palate, where it is divided into two fasciculi by the levator veli palatini and musculus uvulae.
ale623dlc1 == Structure == ale623dlc1 Skeletal muscle tissue is striated, consisting of elongated, multinucleate muscle cells called muscle fibers, and is responsible for movements of the body. Other tissues in skeletal muscle include tendons and perimysium. Smooth and cardiac muscle contract involuntarily, without conscious intervention. These muscle types may be activated both through the interaction of the central nervous system as well as by innervation from peripheral plexus or endocrine (hormonal) activation. Skeletal muscle only contracts voluntarily, under the influence of the central nervous system. Reflexes are a form of non-conscious activation of... ale623dlc1

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Sternocleidomastoid muscle of this muscle is to rotate the head to the opposite side or obliquely rotate the head. It also flexes the neck. The primary actions of the muscle are rotation of the head to the opposite side and flexion of the neck. The sternocleidomastoid is innervated by the accessory nerve. When both sides of the muscle act together The sternocleidomastoid muscle is one of the largest and most superficial cervical muscles ale623d1c1

It is a fleshy, flat, triangular, and fan-shaped muscle deep in the thenar compartment beneath the long flexor tendons and the lumbrical muscles at the center of the palm. It overlies the metacarpal bones and the interosseous muscles. ale623d1c1

Cremaster muscle It consists of the lateral and medial parts. Cremaster is an involuntary muscle, responsible for the cremasteric reflex; a protective and physiologic superficial reflex of the testicles. The reflex raises and lowers the

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testicles in order to keep them protected. internal oblique muscle, just superior to the inguinal canal, and the middle of the inguinal ligament. The medial cremaster muscle, which sometimes is absent The cremaster muscle is a paired structure made of thin layers of striated and smooth muscle that covers the testicles and the spermatic cords in human males. Along with the dartos muscle of the scrotum, it regulates testicular temperature, thus aiding the process of spermatogenesis

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Muscle Muscle tissue contains special contractile proteins called actin and myosin which interact to cause movement. Muscle is formed during embryonic development, in a process known as myogenesis. There are three types of muscle tissues in vertebrates: skeletal muscle tissue, cardiac muscle tissue, and smooth muscle tissue. In arthropods there is no smooth muscle. transversely striated, obliquely striated, and smooth muscle. The transversely striated type is the most similar to Muscle is a

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specialised soft tissue, one of the four basic types of animal tissues. Muscle tissue gives skeletal muscles the ability to contract and relax. Among many other muscle proteins present are two regulatory proteins, troponin and tropomyosin ale623dlc1

There are three types of muscle tissue in the body: skeletal, smooth, and cardiac. ale623dlc1

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