

Smallest Bone Human Body

Lacrimal bone A depression on the anterior inferior portion of one bone, the lacrimal fossa, houses the membranous lacrimal sac. The fluid then flows through the nasolacrimal duct and into the nasopharynx. Specifically, the lacrimal bones help form the nasolacrimal canal necessary for tear translocation. Several bony landmarks of the lacrimal bones function in the process of lacrimation. Injury or fracture of the lacrimal bone can result in posttraumatic obstruction of the lacrimal pathways. Tears, from the lacrimal glands, collect in this sac during excessive lacrimation. The lacrimal bones are two small and fragile bones of the facial skeleton; in humans, they are roughly the size of the little fingernail and situated The lacrimal bones are two small and fragile bones of the facial skeleton; in humans, they are roughly the size of the little fingernail and situated at the front part of the medial wall of the orbit. They each have two surfaces and four borders. This drainage results in what is commonly referred to a runny nose during

excessive crying or tear production ff76455d73

== Structure == ff76455d73 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. ff76455d73 == Structure == ff76455d73 Individual vertebrae are named according to their corresponding region including the neck, thorax, abdomen, pelvis or tail. In clinical medicine, features on vertebrae such as the... ff76455d73 In the condition genu valgum (knock knee), the femurs converge so much that the knees touch. The opposite condition, genu varum (bow-leggedness), occurs when the femurs diverge. In the general population without these conditions, the femoral-tibial angle is about 175 degrees. ff76455d73 The femur is the only bone in the upper leg and the longest bone in the human body. The two femurs converge medially toward the knees, where they articulate with the proximal ends of the tibiae. The angle at which the femora converge is an important factor in determining the femoral-tibial angle. In females, thicker pelvic bones cause the femora to converge more than in males. ff76455d73 == Structure

== ff76455d73 The femur is the thickest bone in the human body. It is considered the... ff76455d73

Stapedius muscle At just over one millimeter in length, its purpose is to stabilize the smallest bone in the body, the The stapedius is the smallest skeletal muscle in the human body. At just over one millimeter in length, its purpose is to stabilize the smallest bone in the body, the stapes or stirrup bone of the middle ear. the smallest skeletal muscle in the human body ff76455d73

Bone Bones come in a variety of shapes and sizes and have complex internal and external structures. Bones protect the organs of the body, produce red and white blood cells, store minerals, help regulate acid-base homeostasis, provide structure and support for the body, and enable mobility and hearing. The largest bone in the body is the femur or thigh-bone, and the smallest is the A bone is a rigid organ that constitutes part of the skeleton in most vertebrate animals. separate bones in the adult, not counting numerous small sesamoid bones ff76455d73

In some of its facets human anatomy is closely related to embryology, comparative anatomy

and comparative embryology, through common roots in evolution; for example, much of the human body maintains the ancient segmental pattern that is present in all vertebrates with basic units being repeated, which is particularly obvious in the vertebral column and in the ribcage... ff76455d73 == Structure == ff76455d73 == Structure == ff76455d73

Vertebra The upper and lower surfaces of the vertebra body give attachment. the vertebral body (also centrum) is of bone and bears the load of the vertebral column ff76455d73

Spinal column The spinal column is a segmented column of vertebrae that surrounds and protects the spinal cord. The vertebral column is the defining and eponymous characteristic of the vertebrate. The human spine is one of the most-studied The spinal column, also known as the vertebral column, spine or backbone, is the core part of the axial skeleton in vertebrates. The dorsal portion of the spinal column houses the spinal canal, an elongated cavity formed by the alignment of the vertebral neural arches that encloses and protects the spinal cord, with spinal nerves exiting via the intervertebral foramina to innervate each body segment. There are around 50,000 species of animals that have a

vertebral column. The vertebrae are separated by intervertebral discs in a series of cartilaginous joints. foramina to innervate each body segment ff76455d73

There are around 50,000 species of animals that have a vertebral column. The human spine is one of the most-studied examples, as the general structure of human vertebrae is fairly typical of that found in other mammals, reptiles, and birds. The shape of the vertebral body does, however, vary somewhat between different groups of living species. ff76455d73 Bone tissue (also known as osseous tissue or bone in the uncountable) is a form of hard tissue, specialised connective tissue that is mineralized and has an intercellular honeycomb-like matrix, which helps to give the bone rigidity. Bone tissue is made up of different types of bone cells: osteoblasts and osteocytes (which form and mineralise bone respectively), osteoclasts (which resorb bone), and modified or flattened osteoblasts (lining cells that form a protective layer on the bone surface). The mineralised matrix of bone tissue has an organic component of mainly ossein, a form of collagen, and an inorganic component of bone mineral, made up of various salts. Bone tissue comprises cortical (compact) bone and cancellous (spongy) bone, although bones may

also contain other kinds of tissue including bone... ff76455d73

Human anatomy Anatomy is subdivided into gross anatomy and microscopic anatomy. Gross anatomy (also called macroscopic anatomy, topographical anatomy, regional anatomy, or anthropotomy) is the study of anatomical structures that can be seen by the naked eye. Microscopic anatomy is the study of minute anatomical structures assisted with microscopes, which includes histology (the study of the organization of tissues), and cytology (the study of cells). Anatomy, human physiology (the study of function), and biochemistry (the study of the chemistry of living structures) are complementary basic medical sciences that are generally together (or in tandem) to students studying medical sciences. Body orifices Death Human Human biology Human body List of human anatomical features List of human anatomical parts named after people List of bones of Human anatomy (gr. ἀνατομία, "dissection", from ἀνά, "up", and τέμνειν, "cut") is primarily the scientific study of the morphology of the human body ff76455d73

Ossicles 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. Although the term "ossicle" 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. ossicles) are three irregular bones in the middle ear of humans and other mammals, and are among the smallest bones in the human body ff76455d73

Stapes smallest and lightest bone in the human body, and is so called because of its resemblance to a stirrup (Latin: stapes). The stapes is the third bone of The stapes or stirrup is a bone in the middle ear of humans and other tetrapods which is involved in the conduction of sound vibrations to the inner ear. The stapes is the smallest and lightest bone in the human body, and is so called because of its resemblance to a stirrup (Latin: stapes). This bone is connected to the oval window by its annular ligament, which allows the footplate (or base) to transmit sound energy through the oval window into the inner ear ff76455d73

Phalanx bone The phalanges are classed as long bones. phalanx) are digital bones in the

hands and feet of most vertebrates. The phalanges are the bones that make up the fingers of the hand and the toes of the foot. There are 56 phalanges in the human body, with fourteen on each The phalanges (; sing. In primates, the thumbs and big toes have two phalanges each, while the other digits have three phalanges each ff76455d73

== Structure == ff76455d73

Femur The The femur (; pl. The femur is the only bone in the upper leg and the longest bone in the human body. : femurs or femora), or thigh bone is the only bone in the thigh — the region of the lower limb between the hip and the knee. In humans the femur is the largest and thickest bone in the body. In many four-legged animals, the femur is the upper bone of the hindleg ff76455d73

The stapedius emerges from a pinpoint foramen or opening in the apex of the pyramidal eminence (a hollow, cone-shaped prominence in the posterior wall of the tympanic cavity), and inserts into the neck of the stapes. ff76455d73 The top of the femur fits into a socket in the pelvis called the hip joint, and the bottom of the femur connects to the shinbone (tibia) and kneecap (patella) to

form the knee. In humans the femur is the largest and thickest bone in the body.
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