

Anterior Placenta Belly Shape

== Respiration == 28c70f8f0c Abdomen – The part of the body between the chest and pelvis, which contains most of the tubelike organs of the digestive tract, as well as several solid organs. 28c70f8f0c The synapsid lineage... 28c70f8f0c

Glossary of medicine Gastroenterology This glossary of medicine includes definitions of medical terminology and other terms pertaining to medicine and related fields. Greek γαστήρ (gaster) 'belly'; or 'stomach'; and κνήμη (knēmē) 'leg';, meaning 'stomach of leg'; (referring to the bulging shape of the calf) 28c70f8f0c

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Fish physiology In practice, fish anatomy and physiology complement each other, the former dealing with the structure of a fish, its organs or component parts and how they are put together, such as might be observed on the dissecting table or under the microscope, and the latter dealing with how those components function together in the living fish. It can be contrasted with fish anatomy, which is the study of the form or morphology of fishes. Typically, viviparous fish have a structure analogous to the placenta seen in mammals connecting the mother's blood supply with that of the embryo Fish physiology is the scientific study of how the component parts of fish function together in the living fish. embryos

Marsupial One of marsupials' unique features is their reproductive strategy: the young are born in a relatively undeveloped state and then nurtured within a pouch on their mother's abdomen. development, a choriovitelline placenta forms in all marsupials. Extant marsupials encompass many species, including kangaroos,

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koalas, opossums, possums, Tasmanian devils, wombats, wallabies, and bandicoots. In bandicoots, an additional chorioallantoic placenta forms, although it lacks the chorionic Marsupials are a diverse group of mammals belonging to the infraclass Marsupialia. They are natively found in Australasia, Wallacea, and the Americas

Marsupials constitute a clade stemming from the last common ancestor of extant Metatheria, which encompasses all mammals more closely related to marsupials than to placentals. The evolutionary split between placentals and marsupials occurred 125–160 million years ago in the Middle Jurassic–Early Cretaceous period.

Accommodation reflex – a reflex action of the eye, measured as a response to focusing on a near... After the Cretaceous–Paleogene extinction event wiped out the non-avian dinosaurs (birds being the only surviving dinosaurs) and several mammalian groups, placental and marsupial mammals diversified into many new forms and ecological niches throughout the Paleogene and

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Neogene, by the end of which all modern orders had appeared.
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Evolution of mammals Later on, the eutherian and metatherian lineages separated; the metatherians are the animals more closely related to the marsupials, while the eutherians are those more closely related to the placentals. The lineage leading to today's mammals split up in the Jurassic; synapsids from this period include *Dryolestes*, more closely related to extant placentals and marsupials than to monotremes, as well as *Ambondro*, more closely related to monotremes. By the mid-Triassic, there were many synapsid species that looked like mammals. Since *Juramaia*, the earliest known eutherian, lived 160 million years ago in the Jurassic, this divergence must have occurred in the same period. koalas and wombats additionally form placenta-like organs that connect them to the uterine wall, although the placenta-like organs are smaller than in placental The evolution of mammals has passed through many stages since the first appearance of their

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synapsid ancestors in the Pennsylvanian sub-period of the late Carboniferous period 28c70f8f0c

Caesarean section A trial of vaginal birth after C-section may be possible. A caesarean delivery may be performed based upon the shape of the mother's pelvis or history of a previous C-section. The World Health Organization recommends that caesarean section be performed only when medically necessary. Reasons for the operation include, but are not limited to, obstructed labor, twin pregnancy, high blood pressure in the mother, breech birth, shoulder presentation, and problems with the placenta or umbilical cord. It is often performed because vaginal delivery would put the mother or child at risk of injury or death. A caesarean delivery may be performed based upon the shape of the mother's pelvis or history Caesarean section, also known as C-section, cesarean, or caesarean delivery, is the surgical procedure by which one or more babies are delivered through an incision in the mother's abdomen. presentation, and problems with the placenta or umbilical cord

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Presently, close to 70% of the 334 extant marsupial species are concentrated on the Australian continent, including mainland Australia, Tasmania, New Guinea, and nearby islands. The remaining 30% are distributed across the Americas, primarily in South America, with thirteen species in Central America and a single species, the Virginia opossum, inhabiting North America north of Mexico. Marsupial sizes range... 28c70f8f0c == Gastrula layers == 28c70f8f0c Abscess – A collection of pus that has built up within the tissue of the body. 28c70f8f0c

Asynclitic birth Asynclitic presentation is not the same as shoulder presentation, where the shoulder enters first. Many babies enter the pelvis in an asynclitic presentation, but in most cases, the issue is corrected during labor. The most common and preferred type of In obstetrics, asynclitic birth, or asynclitism, refers to the malposition of the fetal head in the uterus relative

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to the birth canal. occiput is facing the mother's spine, and anterior asynclitism is when the fetal occiput is facing the mother's belly

Aarskog-Scott syndrome – (AAS) A rare, inherited (X-linked) disease characterized by short stature, facial abnormalities, skeletal and genital anomalies. A C-section typically takes between 45 minutes to an hour to complete. It may be done with a spinal block, where the woman is awake, or under general anesthesia. A urinary catheter is used to drain the bladder, and the skin of the abdomen is then cleaned with an antiseptic. An incision of about 15 cm (5.9 in) is then typically made through the mother's lower abdomen. The uterus is then opened with a second... Early embryology, put forward by Marcello Malpighi, was preformationist in concept: based on the idea that organisms develop from pre-existing miniature versions of themselves. The theory now accepted, epigenesis, is the idea that organisms develop from seed or egg in a sequence of steps. This

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concept was proposed in antiquity by Aristotle. Modern embryology developed from the work of Karl Ernst von Baer, though accurate observations had been made in Italy by anatomists such as Aldrovandi and Leonardo da Vinci in the Renaissance. 28c70f8f0c

Embryology and allows for phylogenetic comparisons among species. Knowledge of the placenta goes back at least to ancient Egypt, where it was viewed as the seat of Embryology (from Greek ἔμβρυον, embryo, 'the unborn, embryo'; and -λογία, -logia) is the branch of zoology that studies the prenatal development of gametes (sex cells), fertilization and development of embryos and fetuses. Embryology includes teratology, the study of congenital disorders that occur before birth 28c70f8f0c

== Comparative embryology == 28c70f8f0c Abductor pollicis brevis muscle – A muscle in the hand that abducts (straightens) the thumb. 28c70f8f0c Accommodation – the process by which the eye focuses on an object. 28c70f8f0c == A == 28c70f8f0c Abdominal

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internal oblique muscle – A muscle of the abdominal wall, which lies below the external oblique and just above the transverse abdominal muscles. 28c70f8f0c Abductor pollicis longus muscle – One of the extrinsic muscles of the hand. Its major function is to abduct the thumb at the wrist. 28c70f8f0c Abdominal external oblique muscle – The largest, and outermost, of the three flat muscles of the lateral anterior abdominal wall. 28c70f8f0c

Gastrulation (dorsal–ventral, anterior–posterior), and internalized one or more cell types, including the prospective gut. cell lineages, set up the basic axes of the body (e. g. Gastrulation is regulated by signaling pathways including the following: BMP, Wnt, and Nodal. These pathways coordinate cell migration, axis formation, and lineage specification. Before gastrulation, the embryo is a continuous epithelial sheet of cells; by the end of gastrulation, the embryo has begun differentiation to establish distinct cell lineages, set up the basic axes of the body (e. g. dorsal–ventral, anterior–posterior), and internalized one or more

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cell types, including the prospective Gastrulation is the stage in the early embryonic development of most animals, during which the blastula (a single-layered hollow sphere of cells), or in mammals, the blastocyst, is reorganized into a two-layered or three-layered embryo known as the gastrula, with an infold named the blastopore

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Fetal head asynclitism may affect the progression of labor, increase the need for obstetrical intervention, and be associated with difficult instrumental delivery. The prevalence of asynclitism at transperineal ultrasound was common in nulliparous women (those who have never given birth) at labor stage two and seemed more commonly associated with non occiput anterior position, suggesting an autocorrection typically occurs. When self-correction does not occur, obstetrical intervention is necessary. Persistent asynclitism can cause problems with dystocia, and has often been associated with cesarean births. However, a skilled midwife or obstetrician a complication-free

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vaginal birth may be achievable through movement and positioning of the mother, and patience and allowing the baby to move through the pelvis and moulding of the skull during... 28c70f8f0c

Snake help snakes to blend into their environment. cranial kinesis) than their lizard relatives, enabling them to greatly widen the mouth and swallow prey much larger than their heads. Snakes have skulls with significantly fewer sutures and more hypermobile articulations (i. Some lizards have also independently evolved a snake-like elongated body without limbs or with greatly reduced limbs at least twenty-five times via convergent evolution,. e. To accommodate their narrow bodies, snakes' paired organs (such as kidneys) appear one in front of the other instead of side by side, and most only have one functional lung. Despite being tetrapods from a cladistic prospective, snakes lack limbs completely, although pythons and boids retain a vestigial pelvic girdle. Closely related to lizards and the tuatara, snakes are ectothermic, amniote, air-breathing vertebrates with an elongated

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rope-like body covered by overlapping scales, and they move around using undulatory, rectilinear, concertina, sidewinding or slide-pushing locomotions, with some arboreal species even capable of short-ranged gliding flight by flaring out the ribs to flatten and widen the body for aerodynamic lift. The shape and number of scales on the head, back, and belly are often characteristic and used for taxonomic Snakes are limbless reptiles of the squamate suborder Serpentes 28c70f8f0c

Glossary of botanical terms For other related terms, see Glossary of phytopathology, Glossary of lichen terms, and List of Latin and Greek words commonly used in systematic names. Terms of plant morphology are included here as well as at the more specific Glossary of plant morphology and Glossary of leaf morphology. network. anatropous (of an ovule) Inverted so that the micropyle faces the placenta (this is the most common ovule orientation in flowering plants). Contrast This glossary of botanical terms is a list of definitions of terms and concepts relevant to botany and

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plants in general 28c70f8f0c

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