

Female Lower Back Anatomy

Dimples of Venus (also known as back dimples, butt dimples or Veneral dimples) are sagittally symmetrical indentations sometimes visible on the human lower back, just superior to the gluteal cleft. The dimples of Venus (also known as back dimples, butt dimples or Veneral dimples) are sagittally symmetrical indentations sometimes visible on the human lower back, just superior to the gluteal cleft. They are directly superficial to the two sacroiliac joints, the sites where the sacrum attaches to the ilium of the pelvis 3272c24237

Cannon or cannon bone: the area between the knee or hock and the fetlock joint, sometimes called the "shin" of the horse, though technically it is the third metacarpal 3272c24237

Outline of human anatomy It is subdivided into gross anatomy and microscopic anatomy. human anatomy: Human anatomy is the scientific study of the anatomy of the adult human. Gross The following outline is provided as an overview of and topical guide to human anatomy: 3272c24237

== History == 3272c24237 Anatomy is inherently tied to developmental biology, embryology, comparative anatomy, evolutionary biology, and phylogeny, as these are the processes by which anatomy is generated, both over immediate and long-term timescales. Anatomy and physiology, which study the structure and function of organisms and their parts respectively, make a natural pair of related disciplines, and are often studied together. Human anatomy is one of the

essential basic sciences that are applied in medicine, and is often studied alongside physiology. 3272c24237 The pelvic region of the trunk includes the bony pelvis, the pelvic cavity (the space enclosed by the bony pelvis), the pelvic floor, below the pelvic cavity, and the perineum, below the pelvic floor. The pelvic skeleton is formed in the area of the back, by the sacrum and the coccyx and anteriorly and to the left and right sides, by a pair of hip bones. 3272c24237

Pelvis The pelvic region of the trunk is the lower part of the trunk The pelvis (pl. : pelves or pelvises) is the lower part of an anatomical trunk, between the abdomen and the thighs (sometimes also called pelvic region), together with its embedded skeleton (sometimes also called bony pelvis or pelvic skeleton). Their offspring pass through this gap when they are born. significantly larger in females than in males 3272c24237

The human body is studied by health professionals, physiologists, anatomists, and artists to assist them in their work. 3272c24237 == Mouth == 3272c24237

Lower-back tattoo part due to the influence of female celebrities. Their popularity was in part due to the influence of female celebrities. A 2011 study of media stereotypes criticized media portrayals of lower-back tattoos, arguing that they A lower-back tattoo, also known as tramp stamp, is a tattoo on the lower back that became popular in the first decade of the 21st century, and gained a reputation for their erotic appeal. The tattoos were sometimes accentuated by low-rise jeans or crop tops. A 2011 study of media stereotypes criticized media portrayals of lower-back tattoos, arguing that they were unfairly cast as a symbol of promiscuity 3272c24237

Cat anatomy Cat anatomy comprises the

anatomical studies of the visible parts of the body of a domestic cat, which are similar to those of other members of the genus *Cat* anatomy comprises the anatomical studies of the visible parts of the body of a domestic cat, which are similar to those of other members of the genus *Felis* 3272c24237

== Overview == 3272c24237 Human anatomy is the scientific study of the anatomy of the adult human. It is subdivided into gross anatomy and microscopic anatomy. Gross anatomy (also called topographical anatomy, regional anatomy, or anthropotomy) is the study of anatomical structures that can be seen by unaided vision. Microscopic anatomy is the study of minute anatomical structures assisted with microscopes, and includes histology (the study of the organization of tissues), and cytology (the study of cells). 3272c24237 An imaginary line joining both dimples of Venus passes over the spinous process of the second sacral vertebra (S2). 3272c24237

Human back The intricate anatomy of the back provides support for the head and trunk of the body, strength in The human back, also called the dorsum (pl. It is the surface of the body opposite from the chest and the abdomen. : dorsa), is the large posterior area of the human body, rising from the top of the buttocks to the back of the neck. The vertebral column runs the length of the back and creates a central area of recession. The breadth of the back is created by the shoulders at the top and the pelvis at the bottom. abdominal cutaneous branches of intercostal nerves 3272c24237

== Composition == 3272c24237 Although historically in the western world men are more often tattooed than women, in the early 1990s the practice gained popularity among women. Prior to the late 20th century, women with tattoos were

heavily stigmatized, and were rarely found in middle-class society. Lower-back tattoos were popularized in the early 2000s, in part owing to the influence of female celebrities, including Britney Spears, Aaliyah, Christina Ricci and Pamela Anderson. The popularity of low-rise jeans and crop tops may have also spurred the increase in lower-back tattoos. Another appeal of tattooing the lower back is that there is little fat there, lessening the chance that images will become misshapen over time. Also... 3272c24237 Coupling... 3272c24237 == Human surface anatomy == 3272c24237

Anatomy Anatomy (from Ancient Greek ἀνατομή (anatomḗ) 'dissection') is the branch of morphology concerned with the study of the internal and external structure Anatomy (from Ancient Greek ἀνατομή (anatomḗ) 'dissection') is the branch of morphology concerned with the study of the internal and external structure of organisms and their parts. It is an old science, having its beginnings in prehistoric times. Anatomy is a branch of natural science that deals with the structural organization of living things 3272c24237

Anatomy is a complex and dynamic field that is constantly evolving as discoveries are made. In recent years, there has been a significant increase in the use of advanced imaging techniques, such as MRI and CT scans, which allow for more detailed and accurate visualizations of the body's structures. 3272c24237 In mammals, the bony pelvis has a gap in the middle, significantly larger in females than in males. Their offspring pass through this gap... 3272c24237 In addition, the science of surface anatomy includes the theories and systems of body proportions and related artistic canons. The study of surface anatomy is the basis for depicting the human body in classical art. 3272c24237 Named after Venus, the Roman goddess of beauty, they are sometimes believed to

be a mark of beauty. The features may be seen on both female and male backs, but seem to be more common and more prominent in women. When seen in men, they are called "dimples of Apollo", named after the Greco-Roman god of male beauty.

3272c24237 The study of the human body includes anatomy, physiology, histology, and embryology. The body varies anatomically in known ways. Physiology focuses on the systems and organs of the human body and their functions. Many systems and mechanisms interact in order to maintain homeostasis, with safe levels of substances such as sugar, iron, and oxygen in the blood.

3272c24237 == External anatomy ==

3272c24237 The external human body consists of a head, hair, neck, torso (which includes the thorax and abdomen), genitals, arms, hands, legs, and feet. The internal human body includes organs, teeth, bones, muscles, tendons, ligaments, blood vessels and blood, lymphatic vessels and lymph.

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Surface anatomy As such, it is a branch of gross anatomy, along with endoscopic and radiological anatomy. Surface anatomy (also called superficial anatomy and visual anatomy) is the study of the external features of the body of an animal. Surface anatomy deals with anatomical features that can be studied by sight, without dissection. Surface anatomy is a descriptive science. In particular, in the case of human surface anatomy, these are the form and proportions of the human body and the surface landmarks which correspond to deeper structures hidden from view, both in static pose and in motion. In birds, this is Surface anatomy (also called superficial anatomy and visual anatomy) is the study of the external features of the body of an animal. In birds, this is termed topography

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Chestnut: a callosity on the inside of each leg

3272c24237 Chin groove: the part of the horse's head behind the lower lip and chin, the area that dips down slightly on the lower jaw; area where the curb chain of certain bits is fastened 3272c24237 == Essence of human anatomy == 3272c24237 Some pseudo-sciences such as physiognomy, phrenology and palmistry rely on surface anatomy. 3272c24237 Back pain is a common medical condition, generally benign in origin. 3272c24237

Equine anatomy Equine anatomy encompasses the gross and microscopic anatomy of horses, ponies and other equids, including donkeys, mules and zebras. While all anatomical features of equids are described in the same terms as for other animals by the International Committee on Veterinary Gross Anatomical Nomenclature in the book *Nomina Anatomica Veterinaria*, there are many horse-specific colloquial terms used by equestrians. While all anatomical Equine anatomy encompasses the gross and microscopic anatomy of horses, ponies and other equids, including donkeys, mules and zebras 3272c24237

Anatomy 3272c24237 == Structure == 3272c24237 Another use of the term "dimples of Venus" in surgical anatomy refers... 3272c24237

Human body It is composed of many different types of cells that together create tissues and subsequently organs and then organ systems. The study of the human body includes anatomy, physiology, histology, and embryology. The body varies anatomically in The human body is the entire structure of a human being. blood, lymphatic vessels and lymph 3272c24237

The term "dimples of Venus", while informal, is a historically accepted name within the medical profession for the superficial topography of the sacroiliac joints. The Latin name is *fossae lumbales laterales* ("lateral lumbar indentations"). These

indentations are created by a short ligament stretching between the posterior superior iliac spine and the skin. 3272c24237 Back: the area where the saddle sits, beginning at the end of the withers, extending to the last thoracic vertebrae (colloquially includes the loin or "coupling", though technically incorrect usage) 3272c24237 The two hip bones connect the spine with the lower limbs. They are attached to the sacrum posteriorly, connected to each other anteriorly, and joined with the two femurs at the hip joints. The gap enclosed by the bony pelvis, called the pelvic cavity, is the section of the body underneath the abdomen and mainly consists of the reproductive organs and the rectum, while the pelvic floor at the base of the cavity assists in supporting the organs of the abdomen. 3272c24237 Human body 3272c24237 Barrel: the body of the horse, enclosing the rib cage and the major internal organs 3272c24237 The discipline... 3272c24237 Buttock: the part of the hindquarters behind the thighs and below the root of the tail 3272c24237 The central feature of the human back is the vertebral column, specifically the length from the top of the thoracic vertebrae to the bottom of the lumbar vertebrae, which houses the spinal cord in its spinal canal, and which generally has some curvature that gives shape to the back. The ribcage extends from the spine at the top of the back (with the top of the ribcage corresponding to the T1 vertebra), more than halfway down the length of the back, leaving an area with less protection between the bottom of the ribcage and the hips. The width of the back at the top is defined by the scapula, the broad, flat bones of the shoulders. 3272c24237

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