

Pulled Muscle In The Stomach Area

== History == 40ec795843 The development of the procedure has attributed to Dr. Conrad Ramstedt in 1911, who originally named the procedure Ramstedt's Operation. However, the procedure was truly performed about 17 months earlier by Sir Harold Stiles in 1910 at the Royal Hospital for sick children. In 1991, the first laparoscopic pyloromyotomy was performed by Dr. Alain and Dr. Grousseau. 40ec795843 In vertebrates, the abdomen is a large body cavity enclosed by the abdominal muscles, at the front and to the sides, and by part of the vertebral column at the back. Lower ribs can also enclose ventral and lateral walls. The abdominal cavity is continuous with, and above, the pelvic cavity. It is attached to the thoracic cavity by the diaphragm. Structures such as the aorta, inferior vena... 40ec795843 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) 40ec795843 == External anatomy == 40ec795843 == Mouth == 40ec795843

Spot reduction For example Spot reduction refers to the

claim that fat in a certain area of the body can be targeted for reduction through exercise of specific muscles in that desired area. refers to the claim that fat in a certain area of the body can be targeted for reduction through exercise of specific muscles in that desired area. Fitness coaches and medical professionals as well as physiologists consider the claim to be disproved. For example, exercising the abdominal muscles in an effort to lose weight in or around one's midsection 40ec795843

Fish physiology increase in muscle temperature in regions where this network of vein and arteries is found. It can be contrasted with fish anatomy, which is the study of the form or morphology of fishes. The fish is able to thermoregulate certain areas of their Fish physiology is the scientific study of how the component parts of fish function together in the living fish. 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 40ec795843

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 40ec795843 Barrel: the body of the horse, enclosing the

rib cage and the major internal organs 40ec795843 In vertebrates, skeletal muscle contractions are neurogenic as they require synaptic input from motor neurons. A single motor neuron is able to innervate multiple muscle fibers, thereby causing the fibers to contract at the same time. Once innervated, the protein filaments within each skeletal muscle fiber... 40ec795843

Pharynx The flap of cartilage called the epiglottis stops food from entering the larynx. down to the stomach and the lungs respectively). It is found in vertebrates and invertebrates, though its structure can vary across species. The pharynx The pharynx (pl. It is found in vertebrates and invertebrates, though its structure can vary across species. The pharynx carries food to the esophagus and air to the larynx. : pharynges) is the part of the throat behind the mouth and nasal cavity, and above the esophagus and trachea (the tubes going down to the stomach and the lungs respectively) 40ec795843

== Structure == 40ec795843 Buttock: the part of the hindquarters behind the thighs and below the root of the tail 40ec795843 The first stage, the cephalic phase of digestion, begins with secretions from gastric glands in response to the sight and smell of food, and continues in the mouth with the mechanical breakdown of food by chewing, and the chemical breakdown by digestive enzymes in the saliva. Saliva contains amylase, and lingual lipase, secreted by the salivary glands, and serous glands on the tongue. Chewing mixes the food with saliva

to produce a food bolus to be swallowed down the esophagus to enter the stomach. The second stage, the gastric phase, takes place in the stomach, where the food is further broken down by mixing with gastric juice until it passes into the duodenum, the first part of the small intestine. The intestinal phase where the partially digested food is mixed with pancreatic... 40ec795843 == Respiration == 40ec795843 For the contractions to happen, the muscle cells must rely on the interaction of two types of filament: thin and thick filaments. 40ec795843 In humans, the pharynx is part of the digestive system and the conducting zone of the respiratory system. (The conducting zone—which also includes the nostrils of the nose, the larynx, trachea, bronchi, and bronchioles—filters, warms, and moistens air and conducts it into the lungs). The human pharynx is conventionally divided into three sections: the nasopharynx, oropharynx, and laryngopharynx (hypopharynx). 40ec795843 == Word formation... == 40ec795843 The major constituent of thin filaments is a chain formed by helical coiling of two strands of actin, and thick filaments predominantly consist of chains of the motor-protein myosin. Together, these two filaments form myofibrils - the basic functional organelles in the skeletal muscle system. 40ec795843 To standardize this system of terminology, Terminologia Anatomica was established as an international reference for anatomical terms. 40ec795843 Chestnut: a callosity on the inside of each leg 40ec795843 Over time it has become clear to trainers and health professionals that the idea of working out

certain muscle groups, in order to burn fat in that specific area, is not possible. Advertisements, magazines, internet trainers, and social media continue to push the idea that exercising small isolated muscles, such as abdominal muscles, will help the fat above the muscles disappear. Fitness professionals say this is false, yet even trainers still use phrases like "burning fat" and targeting "troubled areas" like "muffin tops" to pull people in. These phrases are considered misleading to those trying to lose weight. Fat cannot physically "burn" off one's body. The burning feeling people describe when practicing resistance training is caused by the production and accumulation of lactic acid in muscle during exertion... 40ec795843

Muscle contraction In physiology, muscle contraction does not necessarily mean muscle Muscle contraction is the activation of tension-generating sites within muscle cells. Muscle contraction is the activation of tension-generating sites within muscle cells. The termination of muscle contraction is followed by muscle relaxation, which is a return of the muscle fibers to their low tension-generating state. In physiology, muscle contraction does not necessarily mean muscle shortening because muscle tension can be produced without changes in muscle length (isometric contraction), such as when holding something heavy in the same position 40ec795843

Cat anatomy These different actions result in either the food 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*. of the stomach either has rapid stationary contractions or a sustained tonic contraction of muscle 40ec795843

Coupling... 40ec795843

Pyloromyotomy In most cases, the procedure can be performed with either an open approach or a laparoscopic approach and the patients typically have good outcomes with minimal complications. The procedure is typically performed in cases of "hypertrophic pyloric stenosis" in young children. This is typically done in cases where the contents from the stomach are inappropriately Pyloromyotomy is a surgical procedure in which a portion of the muscle fibers of the pyloric muscle are cut. procedure in which a portion of the muscle fibers of the pyloric muscle are cut. This is typically done in cases where the contents from the stomach are inappropriately stopped by the pyloric muscle, causing the stomach contents to build up in the stomach and unable to be appropriately digested 40ec795843

This terminology incorporates a range of unique terms, prefixes, and suffixes derived primarily from Ancient Greek and Latin. While these terms can be challenging for those unfamiliar with them, they provide a level of precision that reduces ambiguity and minimizes the risk of errors. Because anatomical terminology is not commonly used in everyday language, its meanings are less likely to evolve or be misinterpreted. 40ec795843

Anatomical terminology Examples of structures named for these areas include the frontalis muscle, submental lymph Anatomical terminology is a specialized system of terms used by anatomists, zoologists, and health professionals, such as doctors, surgeons, and pharmacists, to describe the structures and functions of the body. The neck is known as the cervix or cervical region. mentum (chin) 40ec795843

Abdomen belly or stomach in vertebrates, or metasoma in arthropods) is the front part of the torso between the thorax (chest) and pelvis in humans and in other vertebrates An abdomen (also belly or stomach in vertebrates, or metasoma in arthropods) is the front part of the torso between the thorax (chest) and pelvis in humans and in other vertebrates. In arthropods, it is the posterior tagma of the body; it follows the thorax or cephalothorax. The area occupied by the abdomen is called the abdominal cavity 40ec795843

Equine anatomy 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. When a muscle contracts, it pulls a tendon, which acts on the horse's bones to move them. Muscles are commonly arranged in pairs so that they Equine anatomy encompasses the gross and microscopic anatomy of horses, ponies and other equids,

including donkeys, mules and zebras. uninjured tissue
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of pharyngeal constrictor muscles. 40ec795843 For example, everyday language can lead to confusion in descriptions: the phrase "a scar above the wrist" could refer to a location several inches away from the hand, possibly on the forearm, or it could be at the base of the hand, either on the palm or dorsal (back) side. By using precise anatomical terms, such as "proximal," "distal," "palmar," or "dorsal," this ambiguity is eliminated, ensuring clear communication. 40ec795843 In humans, the abdomen stretches from the thorax at the thoracic diaphragm to the pelvis at the pelvic brim. The pelvic brim stretches from the lumbosacral joint (the intervertebral disc between L5 and S1) to the pubic symphysis and is the edge of the pelvic inlet. The space above this inlet and under the thoracic diaphragm is termed the abdominal cavity. The boundary of the abdominal cavity is the abdominal wall in the front and the peritoneal surface at the rear. 40ec795843 In humans, two sets of pharyngeal muscles form the pharynx and determine the shape of its lumen. They are arranged as an inner layer of longitudinal muscles, and an outer circular layer 40ec795843 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 40ec795843

Human digestive system Digestion involves the

breakdown of food into smaller and smaller components, until they can be absorbed and assimilated into the body. The second stage, the gastric phase, takes place in the stomach, where the food is further broken. The human digestive system consists of the gastrointestinal tract plus the accessory organs of digestion (the tongue, salivary glands, pancreas, liver, and gallbladder). The process of digestion has three stages: the cephalic phase, the gastric phase, and the intestinal phase. to be swallowed down the esophagus to enter the stomach
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== History and development == 40ec795843

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