

# What Is The Stroma In Anatomy

"Intermammary" ("inter", between + "mamma", breasts + "ry", place) means something that is located or performed between the breasts (example: intermammary intercourse). "Sulcus" is a Latin word that means a furrow or groove, commonly used to mean a fold, fissure or furrow of the brain (example: lateral sulcus). In popular usage the area is commonly referred to as a cleavage of breasts. In surgical parlance, the cleavage or intermammary cleft is also known as the "medial definition" or "medial fold" of breasts. An imaginary line between the nipples that crosses the intermammary cleft, serving as a landmark for some CPR procedures, is known as the "intermammary line".  
== Etymology ==  
Originally, Erasistratus and other anatomists used it for certain human tissues. Later, it was also applied to plant tissues by Nehemiah Grew.

**Prostate** It is surrounded by The prostate is an accessory gland of the male reproductive system and a muscle-driven mechanical switch between urination and ejaculation. It is found in all male mammals. Anatomically, the prostate is found below the bladder, with the urethra passing through it. It differs between species anatomically, chemically, and physiologically. It is surrounded by an elastic, fibromuscular capsule and contains glandular and connective tissue. bladder, with the urethra passing through it. It is described in gross anatomy as consisting of lobes and in microanatomy by zone. It is described in gross anatomy as consisting of lobes and in microanatomy by zone

**Parenchyma** In zoology, it is the tissue that fills the interior of flatworms. Nehemiah Grew. This is in contrast to the stroma, which refers Parenchyma () is the bulk of functional substance in an animal organ such as the brain or lungs, or a structure such as a tumour. The parenchyma is the functional parts of an organ, or of a structure such as a tumour in the body. In botany, it is some layers in the cross-section of the leaf

The basement membrane also acts as a platform for complex cell signaling, for polarization, migration, and differentiation. It also regulates the exchange of materials between the epithelium and underlying tissues; binds growth factors... In the development of the embryo, the

sclera is derived from the neural crest. In children, it is thinner and shows some of the underlying pigment, appearing slightly blue. In the elderly, fatty deposits on the sclera can make it appear slightly yellow. People with dark skin can have naturally darkened sclerae, the result of melanin pigmentation.

**Breast** The relative size and development of the breasts is a major secondary sex distinction between females and males. Permanent breast growth during puberty is caused by estrogens in conjunction with the growth hormone. There is also considerable variation in size between individuals. Female humans are the only mammals that permanently develop breasts at puberty; all other mammals develop their mammary tissue during the latter period of pregnancy. In the stroma, there is an increase in the amount of fibrous and fatty tissue, with the adult nonlactating breast consisting of 80% or more of stroma. The breasts are two prominences located on the upper ventral region of the torso in humans and other primates. Both sexes develop breasts from the same embryological tissues.

**Iris cyst** Most frequently iris cysts do not cause any issues, but they can cause problems like: "fly biting" behavior, corneal endothelial pigment, lens capsular pigmentation, altered iris movement, decreased aqueous outflow with subsequent glaucoma, or block the vision when grown too big. The iris is a thin circular structure in the eye which consists of two layers, on top is the stroma and underneath the pigmented epithelial. Iris cysts are hollow cavities in the eye filled with secretion. Sometimes iris cysts are causing problems and need to be deflated. They can be acquired or innate. A conservative approach for the treatment of iris cysts is favored on their origin. They come in various sizes, numbers, shapes, pigments, and can be free-floating, attached to the pupillary margin, or within the posterior chamber. Possible causes are inflammation, drug-induced, uveitis, a trauma, tumor-induced, parasitic, or implantation. Iris cysts can be treated with trans corneal diode laser treatment, fine-needle aspiration or surgical excision. Most frequently iris cysts are benign and need no treatment.

== Corneal anatomy of the dog and cat == In females, the breasts contain mammary glands, which produce and secrete milk to feed infants. Subcutaneous fat covers and envelops a network of ducts that converge on the nipple, and these tissues give the breast its distinct size and globular shape. At the ends of the ducts are lobules, or clusters of

alveoli, where milk is produced and stored in response to hormonal signals. During pregnancy, the breast responds to a complex interaction of hormones, including estrogens, progesterone, and prolactin, that mediate the completion of its development, namely lobuloalveolar maturation... d10ae59b33

Corneal ulcers in animals Posterior to the stroma is Descemet's membrane A corneal ulcer, or ulcerative keratitis, is an inflammatory condition of the cornea involving loss of its outer layer. It is very common in dogs and is sometimes seen in cats. It contains the collagen fibers organized into lamellae. The lamellae are in sheets which separate easily. In veterinary medicine, the term corneal ulcer is a generic name for any condition involving the loss of the outer layer of the cornea, and as such is used to describe conditions with both inflammatory and traumatic causes d10ae59b33

Basement membrane another cell layer such as endothelium, and anchors it to the underlying connective tissue (stroma). A basement membrane also surrounds some individual cells The basement membrane, also known as the basal lamina, is a specialized form of extracellular matrix (ECM) common to all multicellular animals. It is a very thin, flexible, and strong sheet-like type of ECM that provides a supporting base for all types of epithelial tissue, separates it from another cell layer such as endothelium, and anchors it to the underlying connective tissue (stroma) d10ae59b33

The prostate produces and contains fluid that forms part of semen, the substance emitted during ejaculation as part of the male sexual response. This prostatic fluid is slightly alkaline, and milky or white in appearance. The alkalinity of semen helps neutralize the acidity of the vaginal tract, prolonging the lifespan of sperm. The prostatic fluid is expelled in the first part of ejaculate, together with most of the sperm, because of the action of smooth muscle tissue within the prostate. In comparison with the few spermatozoa expelled together with mainly seminal vesicular fluid, those in prostatic fluid have better motility, longer survival, and better protection of... d10ae59b33 A basement membrane also surrounds some individual cells, including muscle cells, fat cells, and Schwann cells, separating them from surrounding connective tissue. Its composition can vary from tissue to tissue, and even in different regions of the same tissue. The other type of ECM is the interstitial matrix. The basement membrane may be described as having two layers or laminae, an external basal lamina, facing the epithelium, and an internal basal lamina that faces the connective tissue.

These two laminae are also known as the basal lamina and the reticular lamina. d10ae59b33 The term parenchyma is Neo-Latin from the Ancient Greek word παρέγχυμα parenchyma meaning 'visceral flesh', and from παρεγγεῖν parenkhein meaning 'to pour in' from παρα- para- 'beside' + ἐν en- 'in' + χεῖν khein 'to pour'. d10ae59b33 == Structure == d10ae59b33

Sclera fibers. The collagen of the sclera is continuous with the cornea. From outer to innermost, the four layers of the sclera are: episclera stroma lamina fusca The sclera, also known as the white of the eye or, in older literature, as the tunica albuginea oculi, is the opaque, fibrous, protective outer layer of the eye containing mainly collagen and some crucial elastic fiber d10ae59b33

In addition to eagles, birds such as hawks, falcons, and owls also known as raptors have extraordinary vision which enable them to hunt for their prey more easily. Raptors are also known as "birds of prey" and are categorized by their predator hunting style... d10ae59b33 == Etymology == d10ae59b33

Eagle eye Eagles can identify five distinctly colored squirrels and locate their prey even if hidden. Their eyes are stated to be larger than their brain, by weight. 5 kilograms (10 lb), its eyes are roughly the same size as those of a human. The iris in The eagle eye is among the sharpest in the animal kingdom, with an eyesight estimated at 4 to 8 times stronger than that of the average human. (stroma comprising the majority of corneal thickness), posterior limiting lamina (Descemet&#039;s membrane) posterior epithelium (endothelium). Color vision with resolution and clarity are the most prominent features of eagles' eyes, hence sharp-sighted people are sometimes referred to as "eagle-eyed". 5 kilograms (14 lb); an eagle of about 4. 5 lb), while a larger one could weigh 6. 9 lb) weight could have eyes as big as that of a human who weighs 91 kilograms (200 lb). Eagle weight varies: a small eagle could weigh 700 grams (1. Although an eagle may only weigh 4. 5 kilograms (9. Although the size of the eagle eye is about the same as that of a human being, the back side shape of the eagle eye is flatter d10ae59b33

== Introduction == d10ae59b33 Mackenzie diagnosed the first iris cyst in 1830, which was a posttraumatic iris cyst in the anterior chamber. Because of the wide variety of iris cysts, a categorization was needed. This categorization was proposed by Shields in 1981 and... d10ae59b33

Dua's layer mils) thick, the fourth caudal layer, and located between the

corneal stroma and Descemet's membrane. Others have met the claim "with incredulity". It is hypothetically 15 micrometres (0. It is strong enough to withstand up to 2 bars (200 kPa) of pressure. Despite its thinness, the layer is very strong and impervious to air. While some scientists welcomed the announcement, other scientists cautioned that time was needed for other researchers to confirm the discovery and its significance. 59 mils) thick, the fourth caudal layer, and located between the corneal stroma and Descemet's membrane. Despite its thinness, the layer is very strong and Dua's layer, according to a 2013 paper by Harminder Singh Dua's group at the University of Nottingham, is a layer of the cornea that had not been detected previously

== Study == In humans, and some other vertebrates, the whole sclera is white or pale, contrasting with the coloured iris. In a paper published in 2013, the existence of a new layer was suggested by Harminder Singh Dua et al. Dua's team from the University of Nottingham are conducting transplant-related research on donated eyes. Simulating corneal surgery, they injected tiny bubbles of air into the cornea. Descemet's membrane was surgically removed, causing the air bubble to dissipate in some specimens ("type II bubbles"), but not others ("type I bubbles"). Further experimentation revealed that all air-bubble-free specimens could be re-inflated...

Intermammary cleft Each mesh of this network surrounds one or more of the ultimate lobules of the glands and receives its lymph from the interacinous The intermammary cleft, intermammary sulcus, or sulcus intermammarius is a surface feature of males and females that marks the division of the two breasts with the sternum (breastbone) in the middle. supported by stroma tissues. The International Federation of Associations of Anatomists (IFAA) uses the terms "sulcus intermammarius" or "intermammary cleft" when referring to the area between the breasts

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