The Anatomy Of Stomach

Directly opposite the angular incisure (incisura angularis) of the lesser curvature... a3f0fcfdfd Barrel: the body of the horse, enclosing the rib cage and the major internal organs a3f0fcfdfd The discipline... a3f0fcfdfd The mucosa is studded with millions of gastric pits, which the gastric glands empty into. In humans, it is about one millimetre thick, and its surface is smooth, and soft. It consists of simple secretory columnar epithelium, an underlying supportive layer of loose connective tissue called the lamina propria, and the muscularis mucosae, a thin layer of muscle that separates the mucosa from the underlying submucosa. The gastric mucosa serves as a gastric barrier, reinforced by tight junctions between the epithelial cells. a3f0fcfdfd The reticulum is colloquially referred to as the honeycomb, bonnet', or kings-hood. When cleaned and used for food, it is called "tripe". a3f0fcfdfd Heavy or dense feed and foreign objects, such as pieces of metal will settle here. It is for this reason that it was nicknamed in Irish as sparán na bhfeoirlingí (lit. 'purse of farthings') or goile na bhfeoirlingí ('stomach of farthings'). It is the site of hardware disease in cattle, and because of the proximity to the heart this disease can be life-threatening. a3f0fcfdfd Theoretical considerations of the structure and function of the human body did not develop until far later, in ancient Greece. Ancient Greek philosophers, like Alcmaeon and Empedocles, and ancient Greek doctors, like Hippocrates and his school, paid attention to the causes of life, disease, and different functions of the body. Aristotle advocated dissection of animals as part of his program for understanding the causes of biological forms. During the Hellenistic Age, dissection and vivisection of human beings took place for the first time in the work of Herophilos and Erasistratus. Anatomical knowledge in antiquity would reach its apex in the person of Galen, who made important discoveries through his medical practice and his dissections of monkeys, oxen, and other animals. a3f0fcfdfd 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) a3f0fcfdfd

Stomach In the stomach a chemical breakdown of food takes place by means of secreted digestive enzymes and gastric acid. The stomach is involved in the gastric phase of digestion, following the cephalic phase in which the sight and smell of food and the act of chewing are stimuli. It also plays a role in regulating gut microbiota, influencing digestion and overall health. The Ancient The stomach is a muscular, hollow organ in the upper gastrointestinal tract of humans and many other animals, including several invertebrates. The Ancient Greek name for the stomach is gaster which is used as gastric in medical terms related to the stomach. The stomach has a dilated structure and functions as a vital organ in the digestive system. The stomach is a muscular, hollow organ in the upper gastrointestinal tract of humans and many other animals, including several invertebrates a3f0fcfdfd

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 a3f0fcfdfd

Outline of human anatomy The following outline is provided as an overview of and topical guide to human anatomy: Human anatomy is the scientific study of the anatomy of the adult The following outline is provided as an overview of and topical guide to human anatomy: a3f0fcfdfd

Three types of cell in the mucosa secrete mucus. Mucus cells in the pyloric glands produce a large amount of thin mucus. mucous neck cells produce mucus in the parietal glands. Surface mucous cells (foveolar... a3f0fcfdfd == Structure == a3f0fcfdfd Chestnut: a callosity on the inside of each leg a3f0fcfdfd 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. a3f0fcfdfd == External anatomy == a3f0fcfdfd 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. a3f0fcfdfd Anatomical... a3f0fcfdfd

History of anatomy Written descriptions of human organs and parts can be traced back thousands of years to ancient Mesopotamian civilizations, such as the liver clays and Egyptian papyri, where attention to the body was necessitated by their highly elaborate burial practices. The history of anatomy spans from the earliest examinations of sacrificial victims to the advanced studies of the human body conducted by modern scientists The history of anatomy spans from the earliest examinations of sacrificial victims to the advanced studies of the human body conducted by modern scientists a3f0fcfdfd

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. While all anatomical Equine anatomy encompasses the gross and microscopic anatomy of horses, ponies and other equids, including donkeys, mules and zebras. Equine anatomy encompasses the gross and microscopic anatomy of horses, ponies and other equids, including donkeys, mules and zebras a3f0fcfdfd

In the human digestive system, the stomach lies between the esophagus and the duodenum (the first part of the small intestine). It is in the left upper... a3f0fcfdfd The bacterium Helicobacter pylori accounts for more than 60% of cases of stomach cancer. Certain strains of H. pylori have greater risks than others. Smoking, dietary factors such as pickled vegetables and obesity are other risk factors. About 10% of cases run in families, and between 1% and 3% of cases are due to genetic syndromes inherited such as hereditary diffuse gastric cancer. Most of the time, stomach cancer develops... a3f0fcfdfd

Pylorus The pyloric canal ends as the pyloric orifice, which marks the junction between the stomach and the duodenum. The pyloric canal ends as the pyloric orifice, which marks the junction The pylorus (or) connects the stomach to the duodenum. The orifice is surrounded by a sphincter, a band of muscle, called the pyloric sphincter. The pylorus is considered as having two parts, the pyloric antrum (opening to the body of the stomach) and the pyloric canal (opening to the duodenum). (opening to the body of the stomach) and the pyloric canal (opening to the duodenum) a3f0fcfdfd

== Greater curvature == a3f0fcfdfd == Anatomy == a3f0fcfdfd 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). a3f0fcfdfd

Reticulum (anatomy) Together these two compartments make up 84% of the volume of the total stomach. with the rumen. The reticulum is colloquially referred to as the honeycomb The reticulum is the second chamber in the four-chamber alimentary canal of a ruminant mammal. Anatomically it is the smaller portion of the reticulorumen along with the rumen. Together these two compartments make up 84% of the volume of the total stomach a3f0fcfdfd

The word pylorus comes from Greek πυλωρός, via Latin. The word pylorus in Greek means "gatekeeper", related to "gate" (Greek: pyle) and is thus linguistically related to the word "pylon". a3f0fcfdfd 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 a3f0fcfdfd Anatomy a3f0fcfdfd

Gastric mucosa The mucus is secreted by gastric glands, and surface mucous cells in the mucosa to protect the stomach wall from harmful gastric acid, and from digestive enzymes that may start to digest the tissue of the wall. Mucus The gastric mucosa is the mucous membrane layer that lines the entire stomach. cells in the mucosa to protect the stomach wall from harmful gastric acid, and from digestive enzymes that may start to digest the tissue of the wall. Mucus from the glands is mainly secreted by pyloric glands in the lower region of the stomach, and by a smaller amount

in the parietal glands in the body and fundus of the stomach a3f0fcfdfd

Stomach cancer It is a cancer that develops in the lining of the stomach, caused by abnormal cell growth. Later signs and symptoms may include weight loss, yellowing of the skin and whites of the eyes, vomiting, difficulty swallowing, and blood in the stool, among others. Stomach cancer, also known as gastric cancer, is a malignant tumor of the stomach. Most cases of stomach cancers are gastric carcinomas, which can be divided into several subtypes, including gastric adenocarcinomas. It is a cancer that develops in the lining of the stomach, caused by Stomach cancer, also known as gastric cancer, is a malignant tumor of the stomach. The cancer may spread from the stomach to other parts of the body, particularly the liver, lungs, bones, lining of the abdomen, and lymph nodes. Lymphomas and mesenchymal tumors may also develop in the stomach. Early symptoms may include heartburn, upper abdominal pain, nausea, and loss of appetite a3f0fcfdfd

Human body a3f0fcfdfd The stomach is located between the esophagus and the small intestine. The pyloric sphincter controls the passage of partially digested food (chyme) from the stomach into the duodenum, the first and shortest part of the small intestine, where peristalsis takes over to move this through the rest of the intestines. a3f0fcfdfd

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 a3f0fcfdfd

== Structure == a3f0fcfdfd The greater curvature of the stomach forms the lower left or lateral border of the stomach. Starting from the cardiac orifice it begins at the cardiac notch, forming an arch backward, upward, and to the left. A horizontal plane across from the cardiac notch encloses an area called the fundus of the stomach. The highest point of the fundic convex is on a level with the sixth left costal cartilage. The greater curvature continues downward and forward, with a slight convexity to the left as low as the cartilage of the ninth rib; it then turns to the right, to the end of the pylorus. a3f0fcfdfd

Curvatures of the stomach The greater curvature, which begins at the cardiac notch, and arches backwards, passing inferiorly to the left, is four or five times longer than the lesser curvature, which attaches to the hepatogastric ligament and is supplied by the left gastric artery and right gastric branch of the hepatic artery. The curvatures of the stomach are the long, convex, lateral surface, and the shorter, concave, medial surface of the stomach, which are referred to as The curvatures of the stomach are the long, convex, lateral surface, and the shorter, concave, medial surface of the stomach, which are referred to as the greater and lesser curvatures, respectively a3f0fcfdfd

Coupling... a3f0fcfdfd == Essence of human anatomy == a3f0fcfdfd Buttock: the part of the hindquarters behind the thighs and below the root of the tail a3f0fcfdfd