

Pain Left Side Below Ribs

The human thorax includes the thoracic cavity and the thoracic wall. It contains organs including the heart, lungs, and thymus gland, as well as muscles and various other internal structures. The chest may be affected by many diseases, of which the most common symptom is chest pain. The liver is in the right hypochondrium, extending through the epigastrium and reaching the left hypochondrium. The spleen and some of the stomach are in the left hypochondrium.

Subclavian artery The left subclavian artery supplies blood to the left arm and the right In human anatomy, the subclavian arteries are paired major arteries of the upper thorax, below the clavicle. They receive blood from the aortic arch. On the left side of the body, the subclavian comes directly off the aortic arch, while on the right side it arises from the relatively short brachiocephalic artery when it bifurcates into the subclavian and the right common carotid artery. They receive blood from the aortic arch. The left subclavian artery supplies blood to the left arm and the right subclavian artery supplies blood to the right arm, with some branches supplying the head and thorax

The nine regions offer more detailed anatomy and are delineated by two vertical and two horizontal lines. The subclavian vein follows the subclavian artery and is separated from the subclavian artery by the insertion of anterior scalene. Thus, the subclavian vein lies anterior to the anterior scalene while the subclavian artery lies posterior to the anterior scalene (and anterior to the middle scalene). Like other ribs, the cervical ribs form by endochondral ossification. Each subclavian vein is a continuation of the axillary vein and runs from the outer border of the first rib to the medial border of anterior scalene muscle. From here it joins with the internal jugular vein to form the brachiocephalic vein (also known as "innominate vein"). The angle of union is termed the venous angle. Definitions, etymology, and modern controversies The word derives from the Greek word *υποχόνδριο* ("hypochondrio"). This Greek word means literally "below the cartilage" which refers to the costal cartilages. In other words, the word refers to the area of the ventral trunk that is located below the costal cartilages. The word once referred only to the soft portion of the abdomen between the rib cage and the navel (the region once believed to be the seat of hypochondriasis), but it is not used that way in modern anatomy's schemes for the regions of the abdomen. Development

Abdomen The area occupied by the abdomen is called the abdominal cavity. Lower ribs can also enclose ventral and lateral walls 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. abdominal muscles, at the front and to the sides, and by part of the vertebral column at the back. In arthropods, it is the posterior tagma of the body; it follows the thorax or cephalothorax

Iliocostal friction syndrome and the lower ribs will be assessed with physical palpation. Usually, flexion of the trunk laterally can trigger pain on the affected side(s), which is

== Etymology == Structure == 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... In insects, crustaceans, and the extinct trilobites, the thorax is one of the three main divisions of the body, each in turn composed of multiple segments.

Hypochondrium They are located on the lateral sides of the abdominal wall respectively, inferior to (below) the thoracic In anatomy, the division of the abdomen into regions can employ a nine-region scheme. The hypochondrium refers to the two hypochondriac regions in the upper third of the abdomen; the left hypochondrium and right hypochondrium. abdomen; the left hypochondrium and right hypochondrium. They are located on the lateral sides of the abdominal wall respectively, inferior to (below) the thoracic cage, being separated by the epigastrium

The thoracic diaphragm attaches to the costal margin.

Renal colic Renal colic typically begins in the flank and often radiates to below the ribs or the groin. ureters. It typically comes in waves due to ureteric peristalsis

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.

Costal margin Pain across the costal margin is most commonly The costal margin, also known as the costal arch, is the lower edge of the chest (thorax) formed by the bottom edge of the rib cage. abdominal organs may be palpated just below the costal margin, such as the liver on the right side of the body

Subclavian vein either side of the body, that is responsible for draining blood from the upper extremities, allowing this blood to return to the heart. The left subclavian The subclavian vein is a paired large vein, one on either side of the body, that is responsible for draining blood from the upper extremities, allowing this blood to return to the heart. The diameter of the subclavian veins is approximately 1–2 cm, depending on the individual. The left subclavian vein plays a key role in the absorption of lipids, by allowing products that have been carried by lymph in the thoracic duct to enter the bloodstream

The usual branches of the subclavian on both sides of the body are the vertebral artery, the internal thoracic artery, the thyrocervical trunk, the costocervical trunk and the dorsal scapular artery, which may branch off the transverse cervical artery, which is a branch of

the thyrocervical trunk. The subclavian becomes the axillary artery at the lateral border of the first rib. Some sources have disputed usage of the term for the parts of the anterior... From its origin, the subclavian artery travels laterally, passing between anterior and middle scalene muscles, with the anterior scalene on its anterior side and the middle scalene on its posterior. This is in contrast to the subclavian vein...

Thorax “floating”. The thorax The thorax (pl. : thoraces or thoraxes) or chest is a part of the anatomy of mammals and other tetrapod animals located between the neck and the abdomen. Whereas ribs 8 through 10 are termed false ribs as their costal cartilage articulates with the costal cartilage of the rib above

== Structure == The word thorax comes from the Greek θώραξ thōrax "breastplate, cuirass, corslet" via Latin: thorax. The costal margin is the medial margin formed by the cartilages of the seventh to tenth ribs. It attaches to the body and xiphoid process of the sternum. The costal angle is the angle between the left and right costal margins where they join the sternum. The left lower quadrant includes the left iliac fossa and half of the flank. The equivalent in other animals is left posterior quadrant. The left upper quadrant extends from the umbilical plane to the left ribcage. This is the left anterior quadrant in other animals. The right upper quadrant extends from umbilical plane to the right ribcage. The equivalent in other animals is right anterior quadrant. The right lower quadrant extends from the umbilical plane to the right inguinal ligament. This in other animals is the right posterior quadrant.

Cervical rib They can, however, occur as a pathology. In most mammals, including humans, cervical ribs are not normally present as separate structures Cervical ribs are the ribs of the neck in many tetrapods. In most mammals, including humans, cervical ribs are not normally present as separate structures. Cervical ribs are the ribs of the neck in many tetrapods. In humans, pathological cervical ribs are usually not of clinical concern, although they can cause a form of thoracic outlet syndrome

Quadrants and regions of abdomen The division into four quadrants allows the localisation of pain and tenderness, scars, lumps, and other items of interest, narrowing in on which organs and tissues may be involved. The quadrants are referred to as the left lower quadrant, left upper quadrant, right upper quadrant and right lower quadrant. either side of the umbilical region, and the left and right iliac or inguinal regions on either side of the hypogastrium. These terms are not used in comparative anatomy, since most other animals do not stand erect. ("Hypo-" means below; "epi-" The human abdomen is divided into quadrants and regions by anatomists and physicians for the purposes of study, diagnosis, and treatment

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