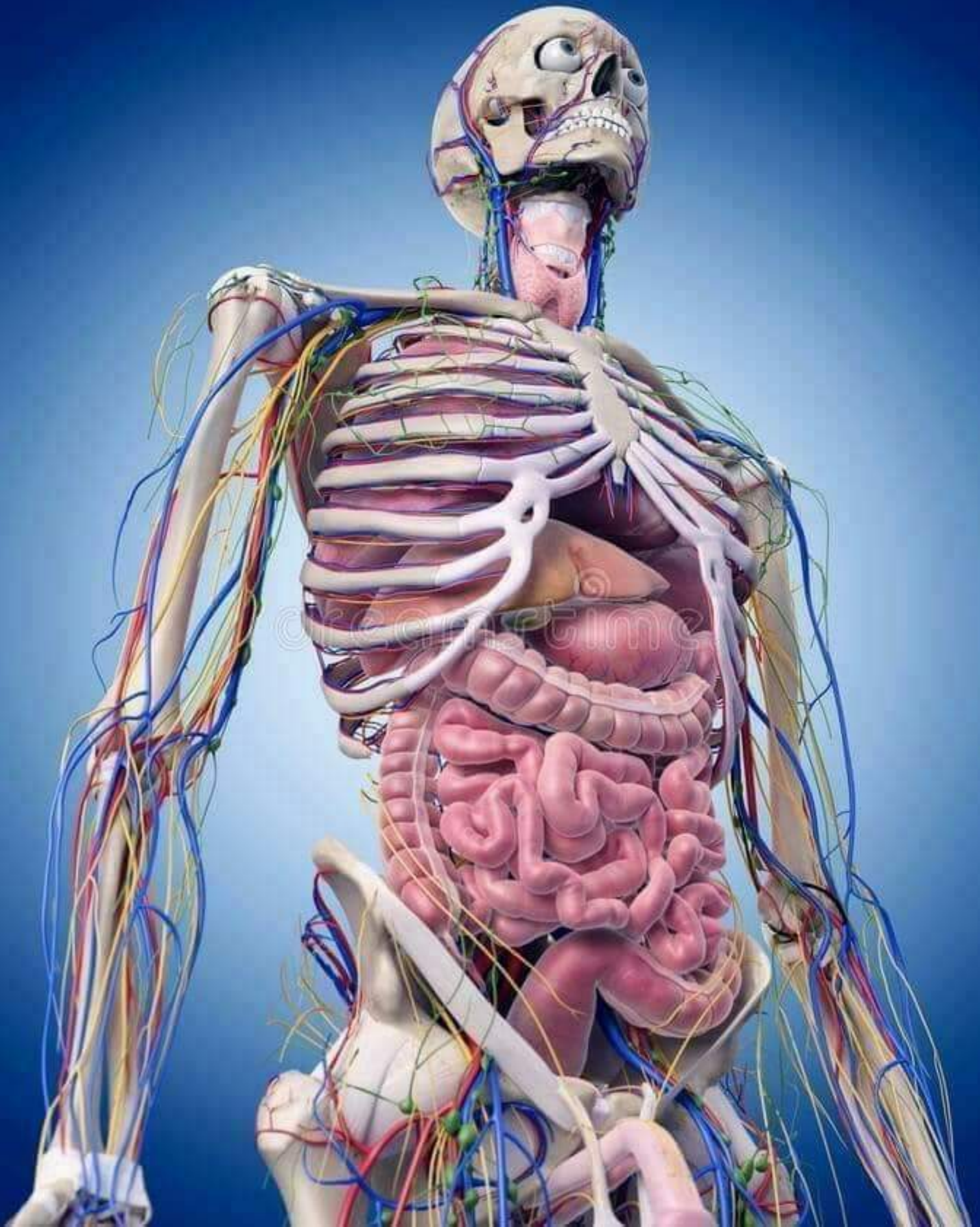


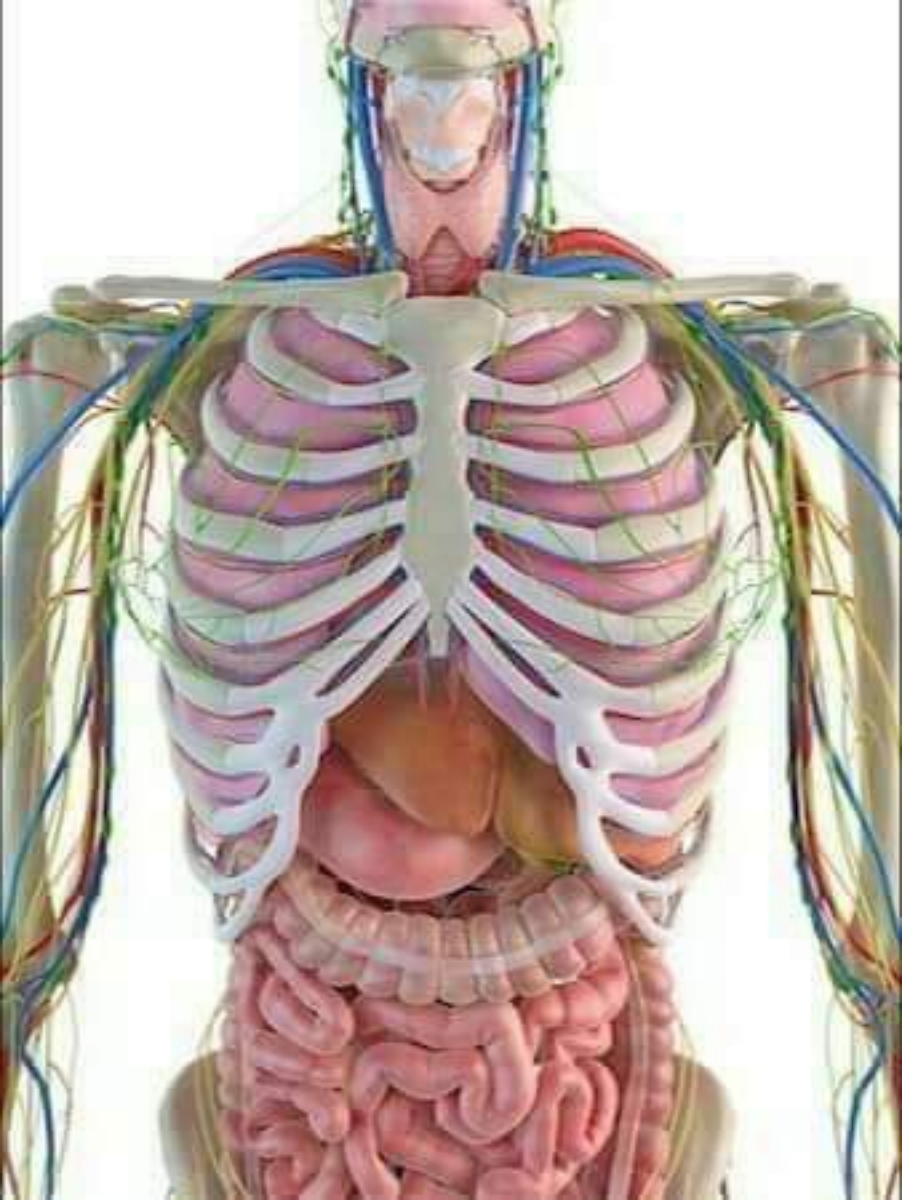


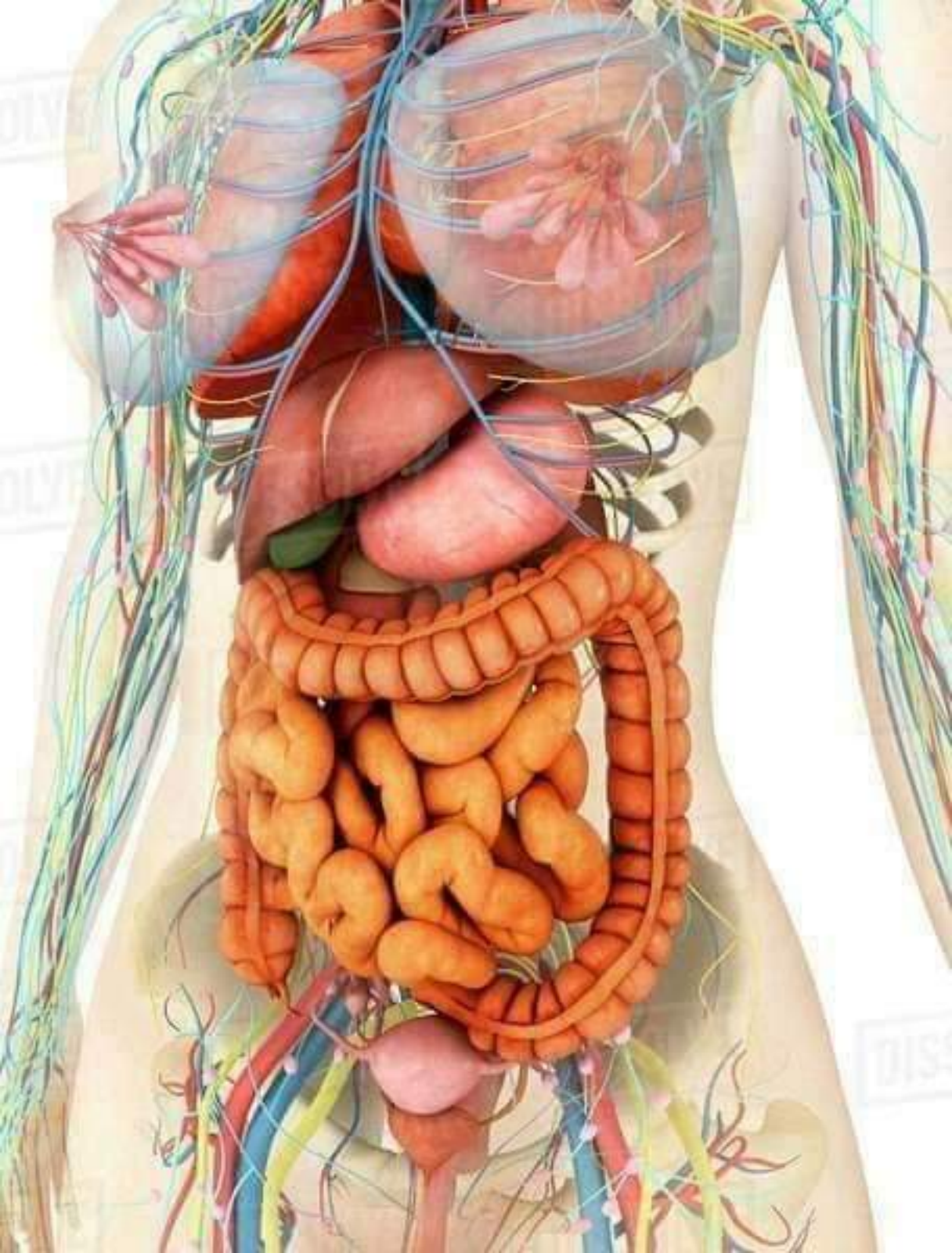
ZYGOTE

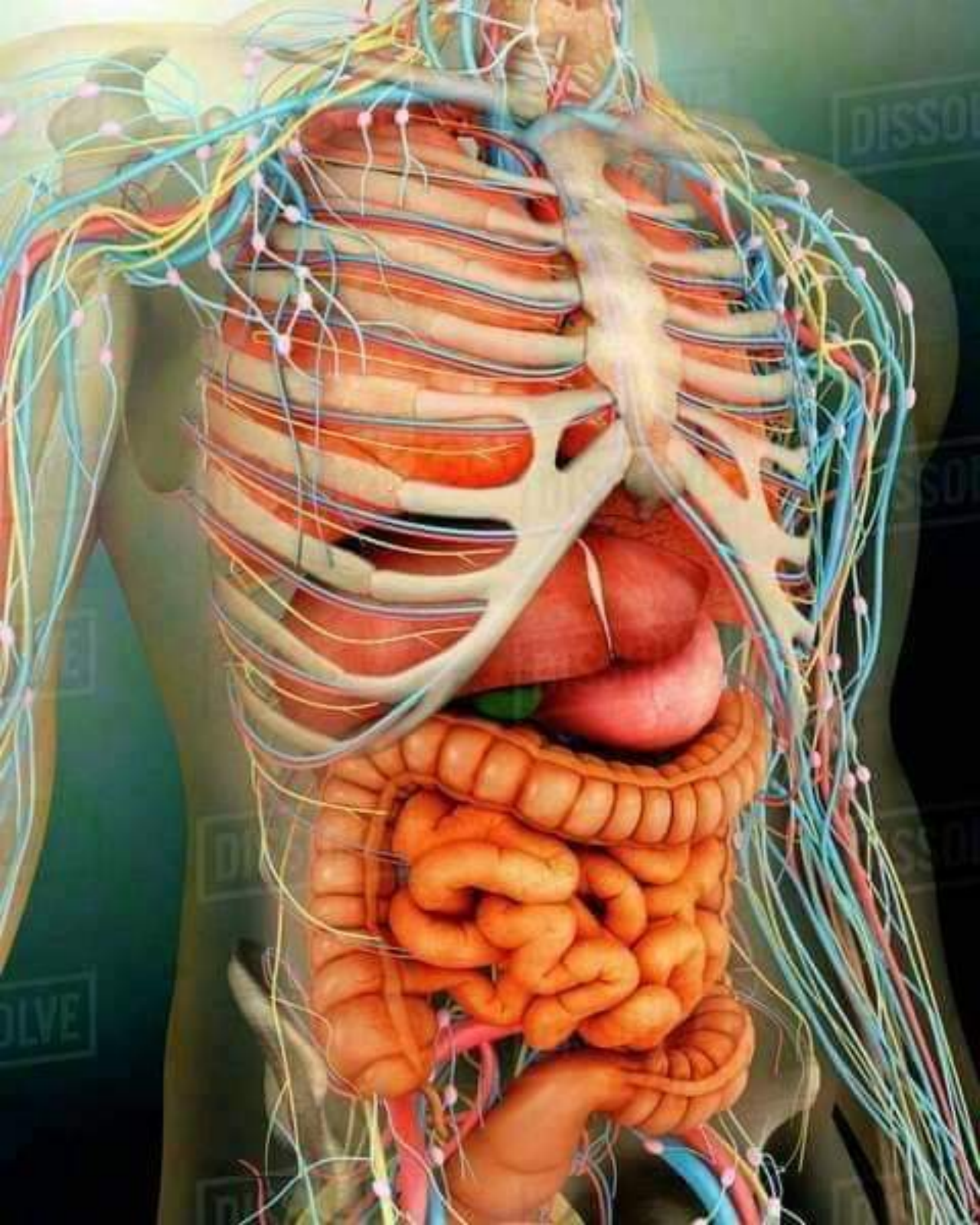




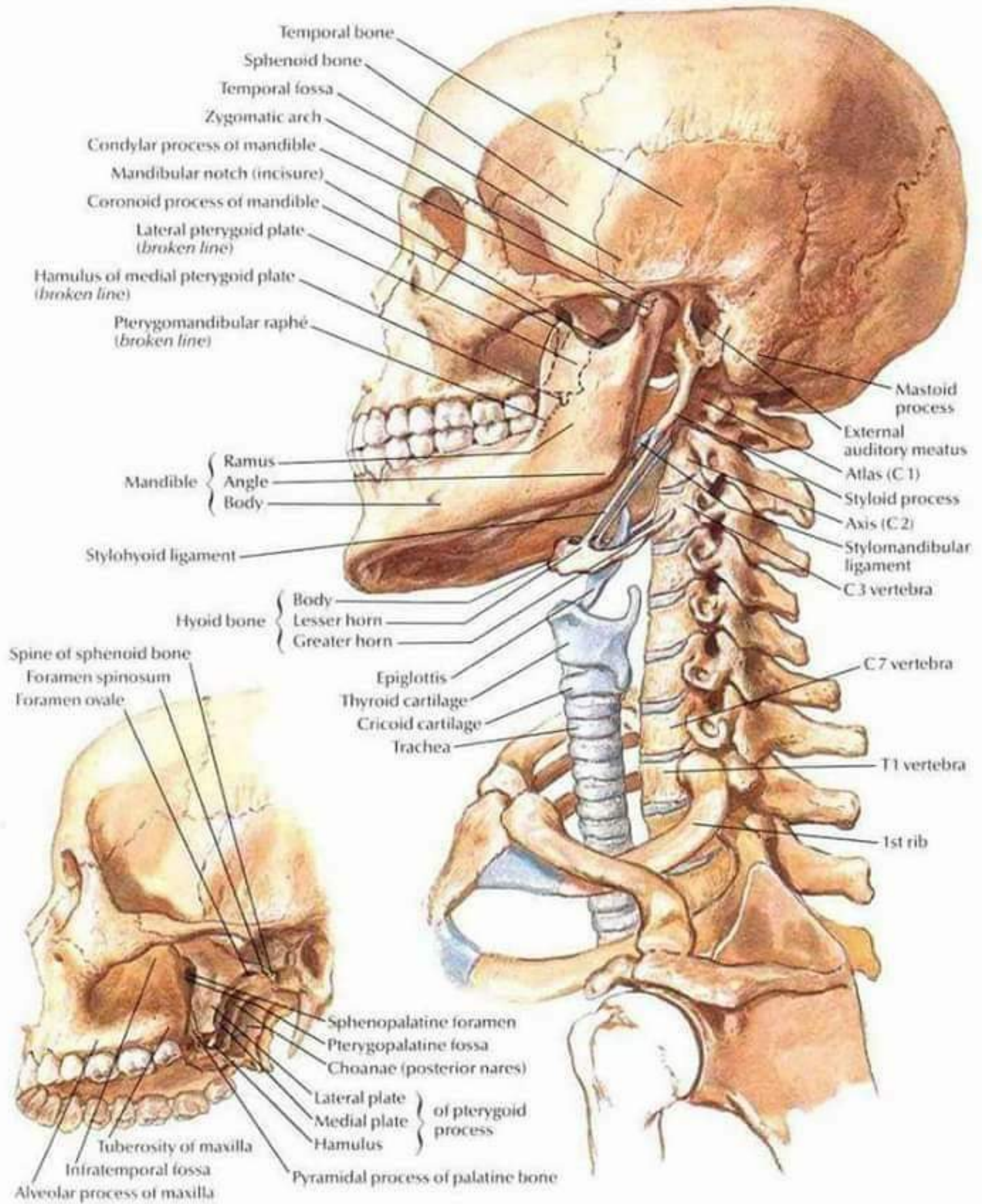












Temporal bone

Sphenoid bone

Temporal fossa

Zygomatic arch

Condylar process of mandible

Mandibular notch (incisure)

Coronoid process of mandible

Lateral pterygoid plate
(broken line)

Hamulus of medial pterygoid plate
(broken line)

Pterygomandibular raphe
(broken line)

Mandible {
Ramus
Angle
Body

Stylohyoid ligament

Hyoid bone {
Body
Lesser horn
Greater horn

Spine of sphenoid bone
Foramen spinosum
Foramen ovale

Epiglottis
Thyroid cartilage
Cricoid cartilage
Trachea

Mastoid process

External auditory meatus

Atlas (C1)

Styloid process

Axis (C2)

Stylomandibular ligament

C3 vertebra

C7 vertebra

T1 vertebra

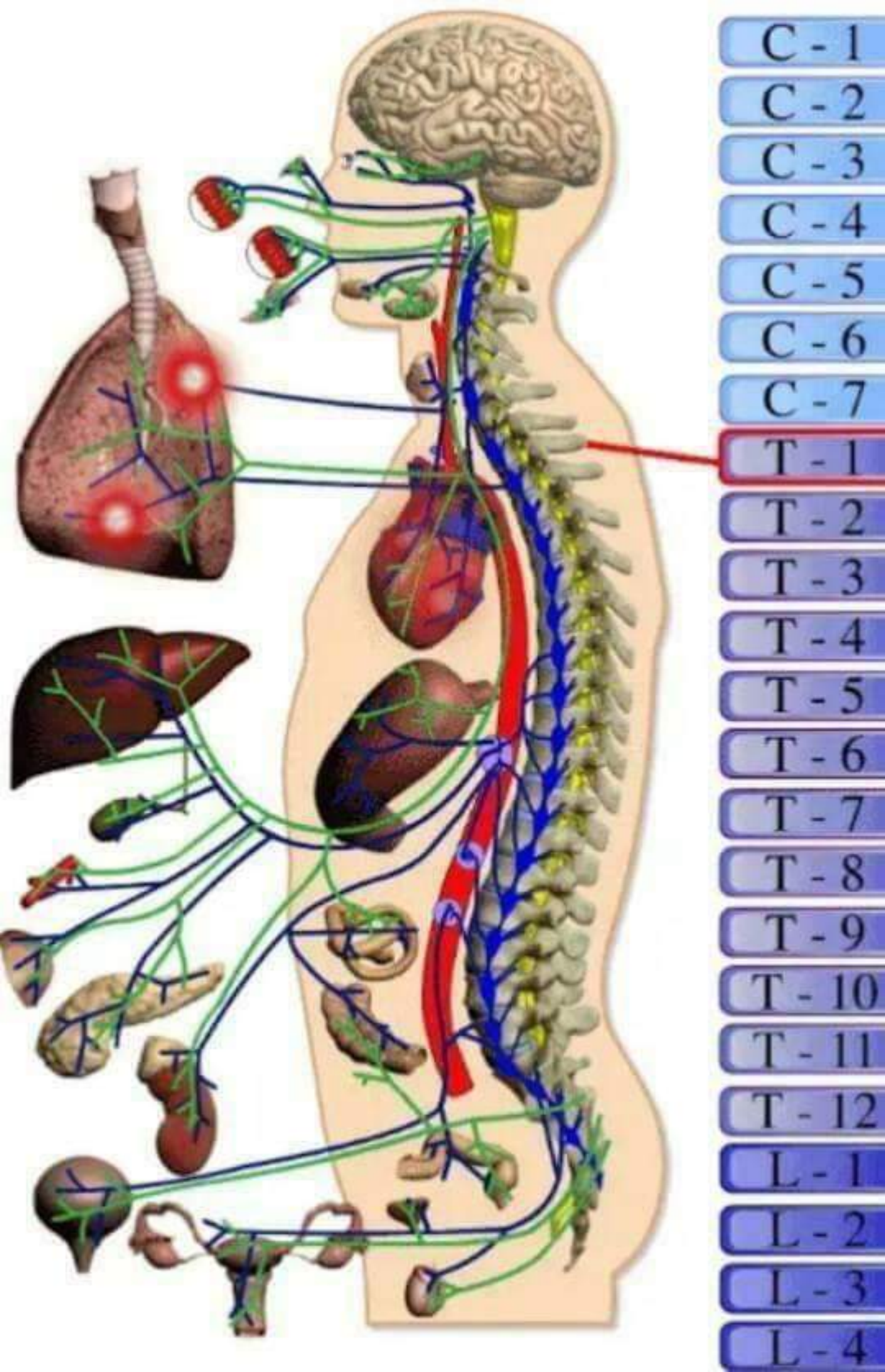
1st rib

Sphenopalatine foramen
Pterygopalatine fossa
Choanae (posterior nares)

Lateral plate
Medial plate } of pterygoid process
Hamulus

Tuberosity of maxilla
Infratemporal fossa
Alveolar process of maxilla

Pyramidal process of palatine bone



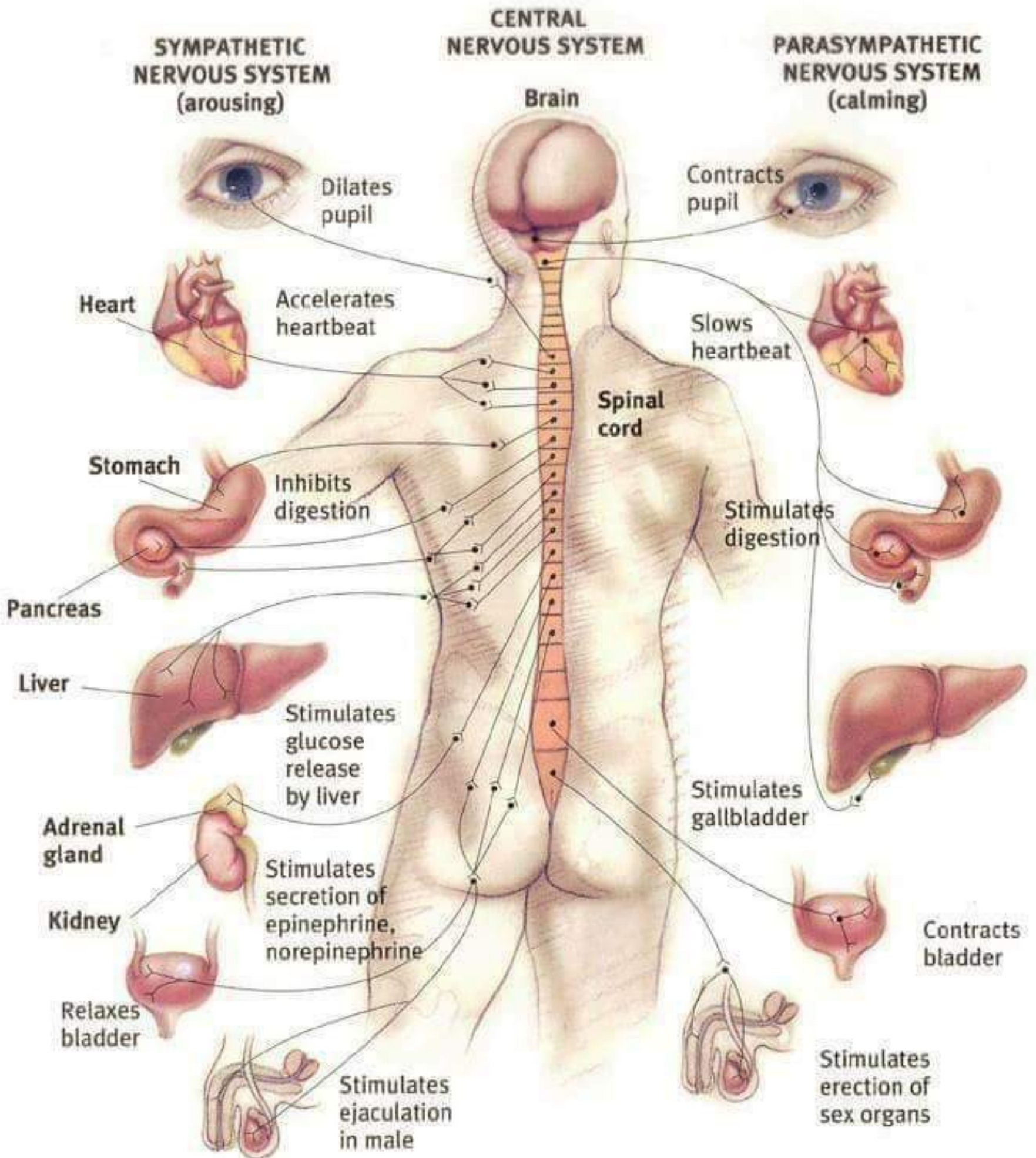
Heart

Lung

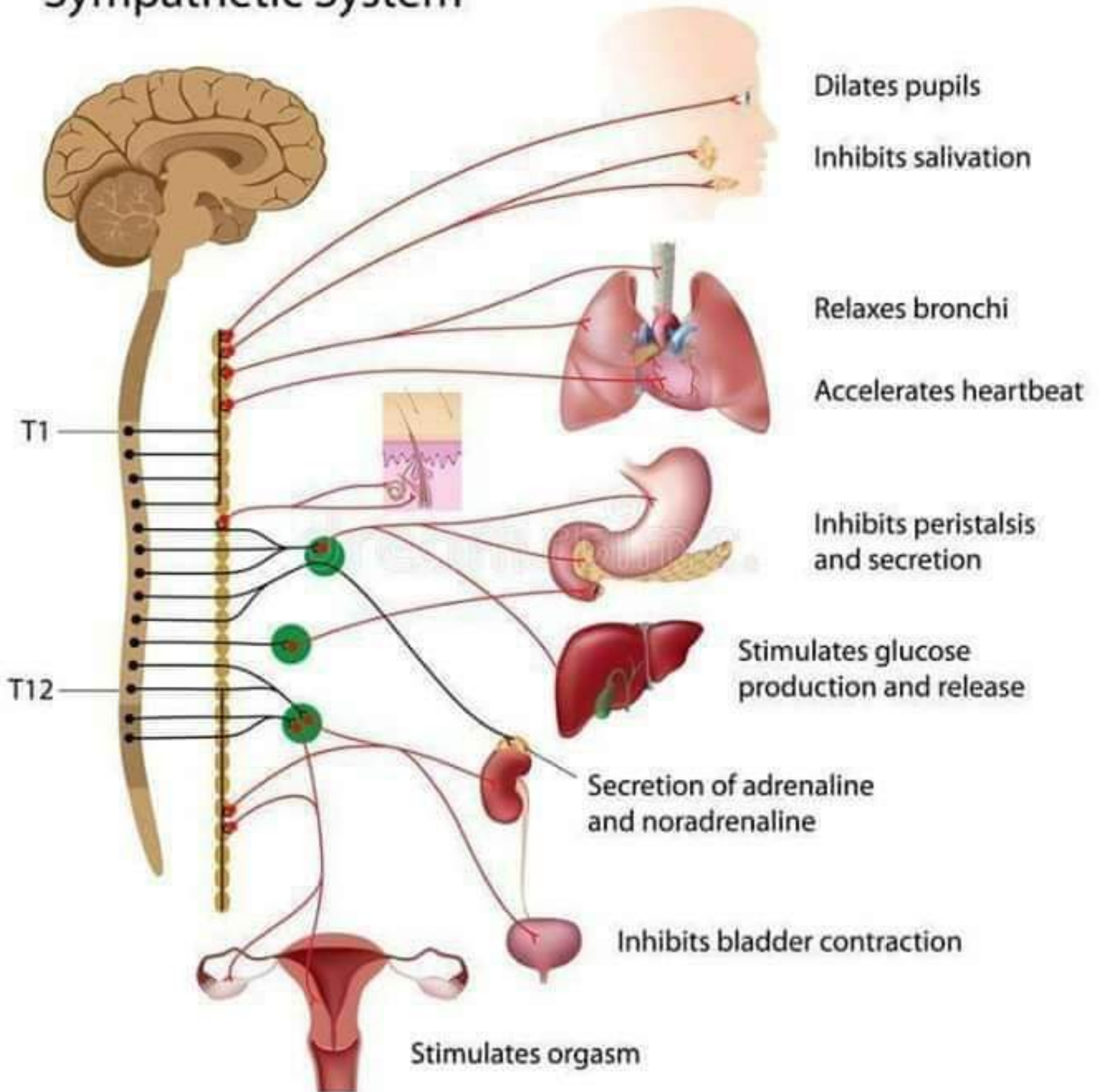
Female / Male

Close





Sympathetic System





← Normal Disc

← Degenerative Disc

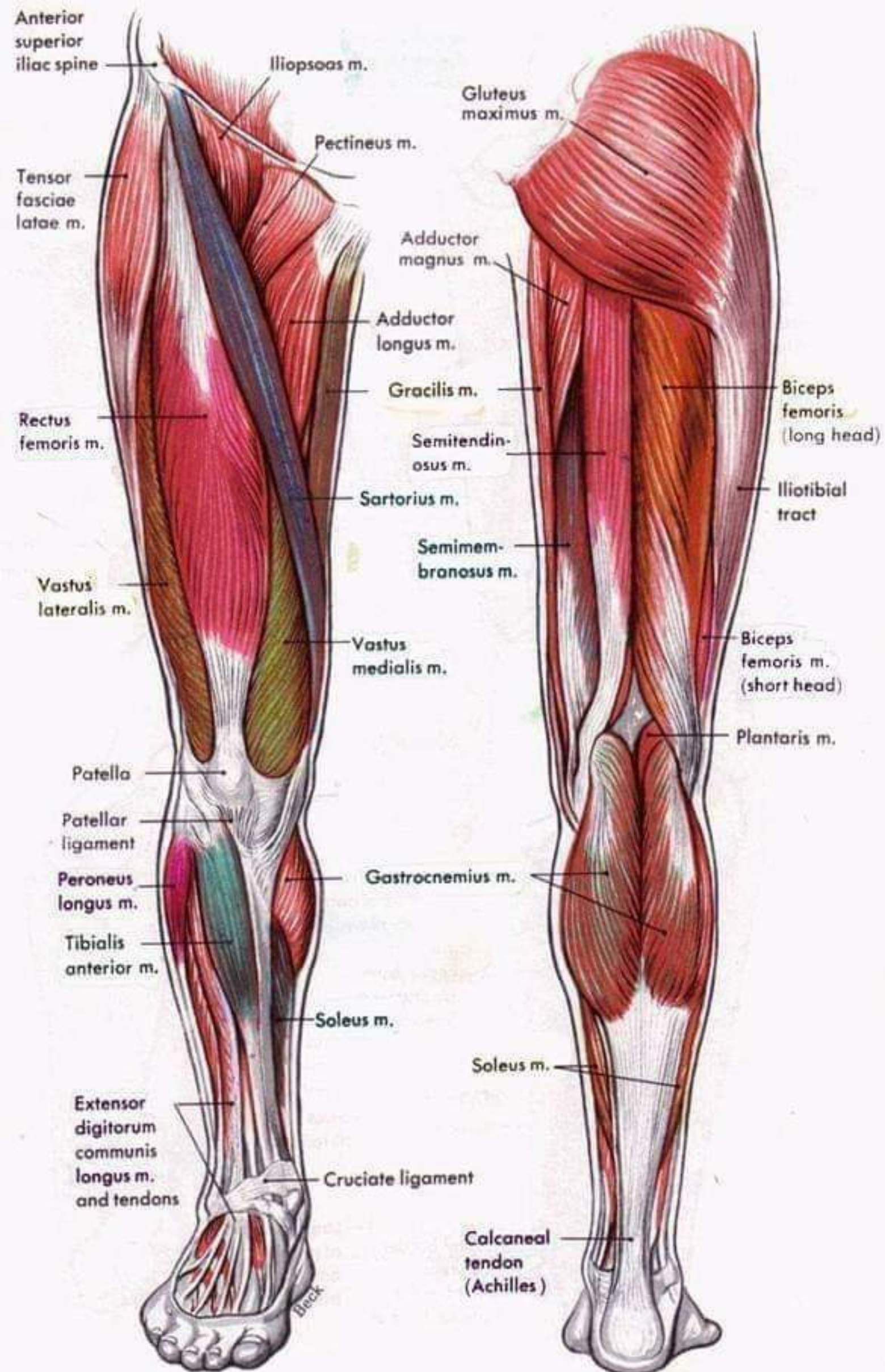
← Bulging Disc

← Herniated Disc

← Thinning Disc

← Disc Degeneration with Osteophyte formation

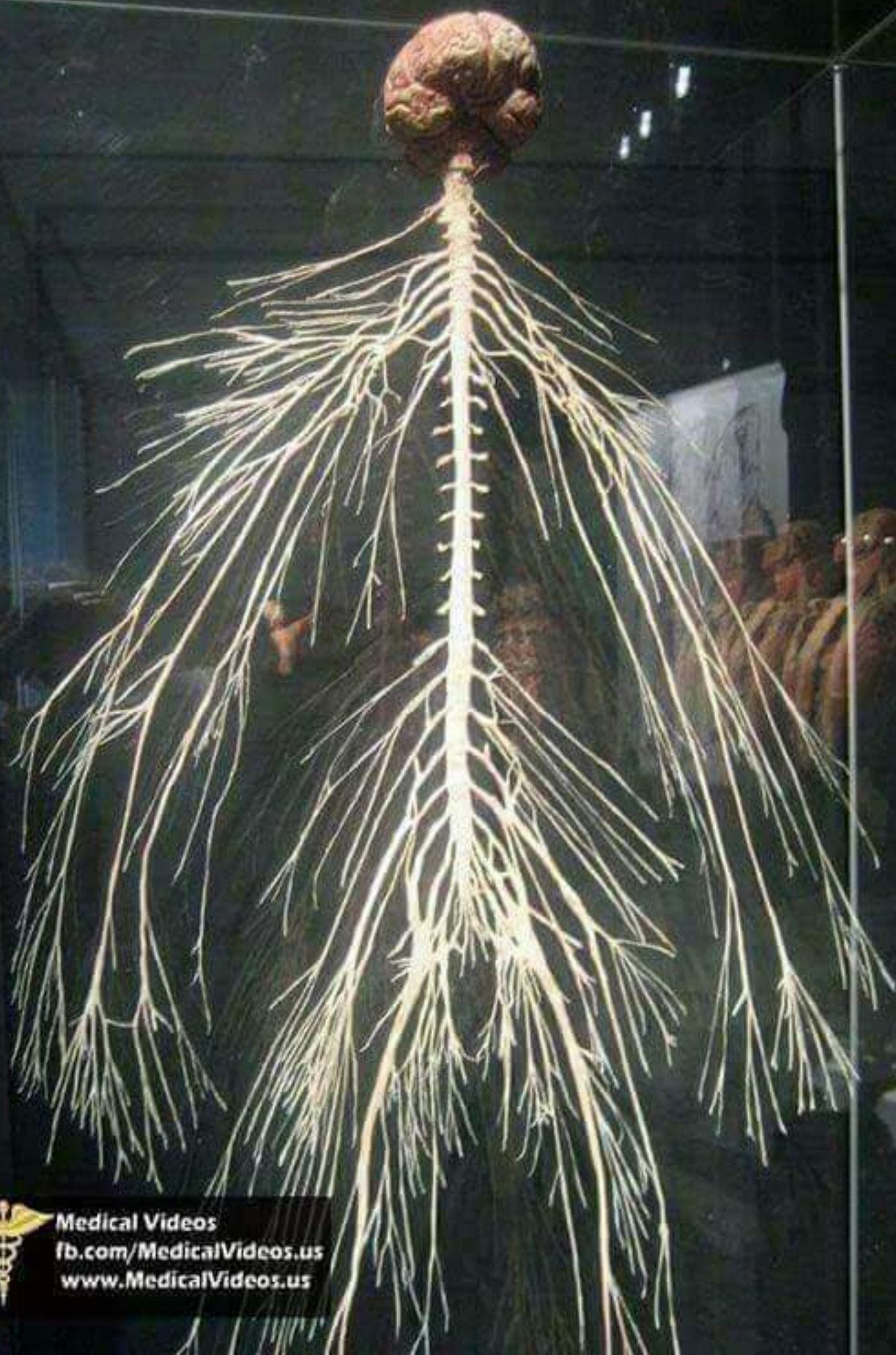




Superficial muscles of the right thigh and leg, anterior view.

Superficial muscles of the right thigh and leg, posterior view.

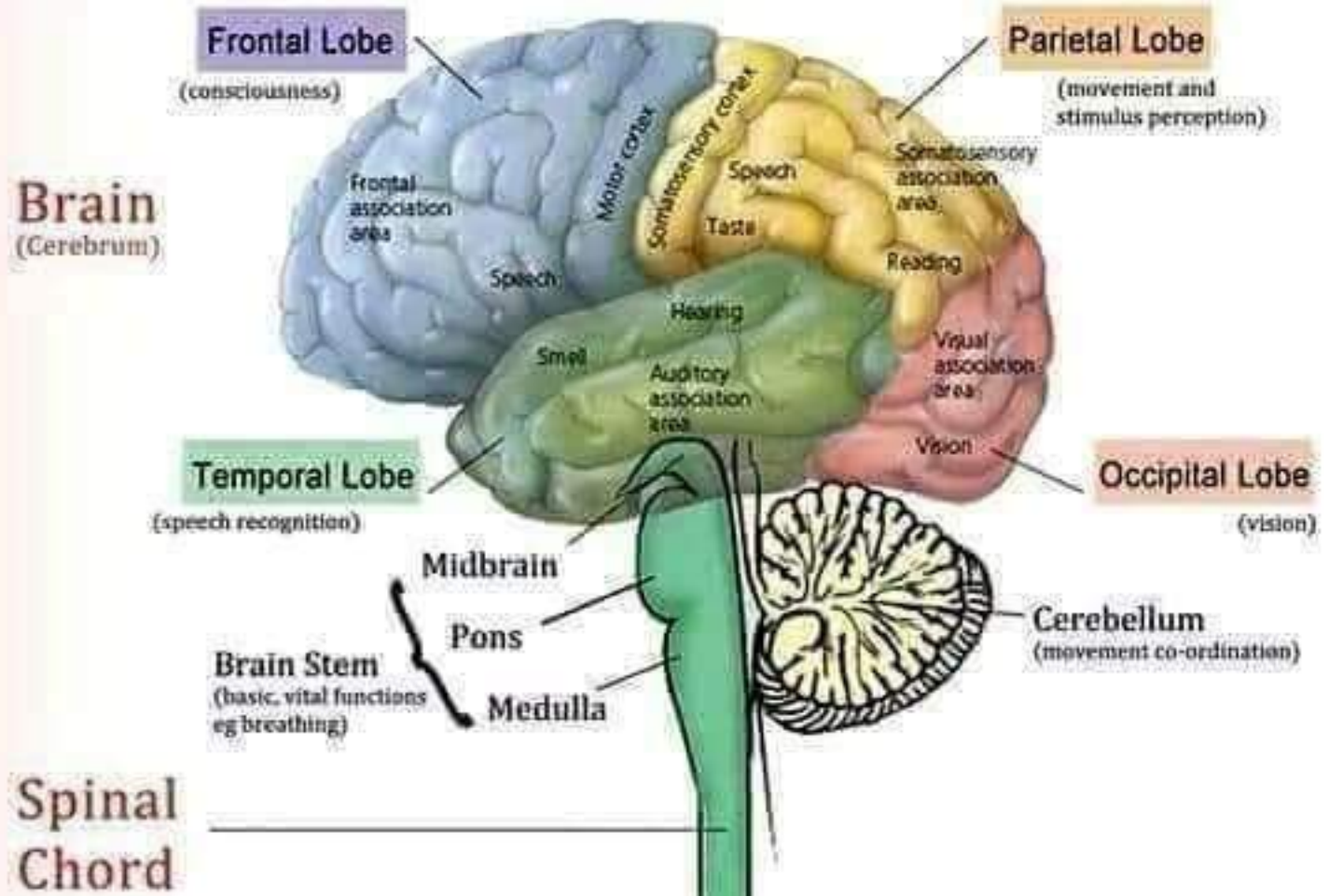
This is your nervous system...



Medical Videos
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www.MedicalVideos.us

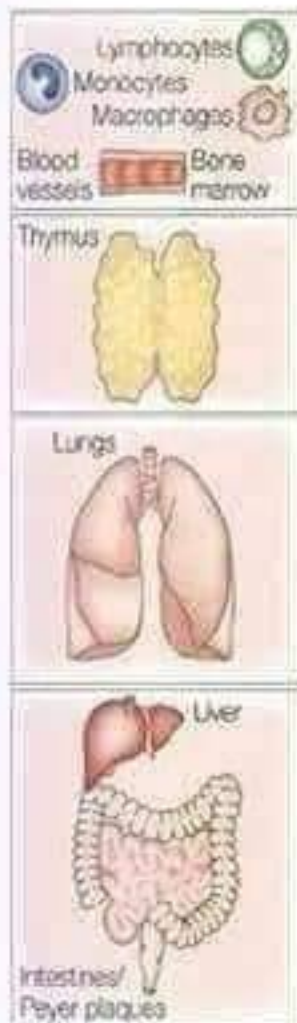
The Nervous System

Central Nervous System



Peripheral Nervous System

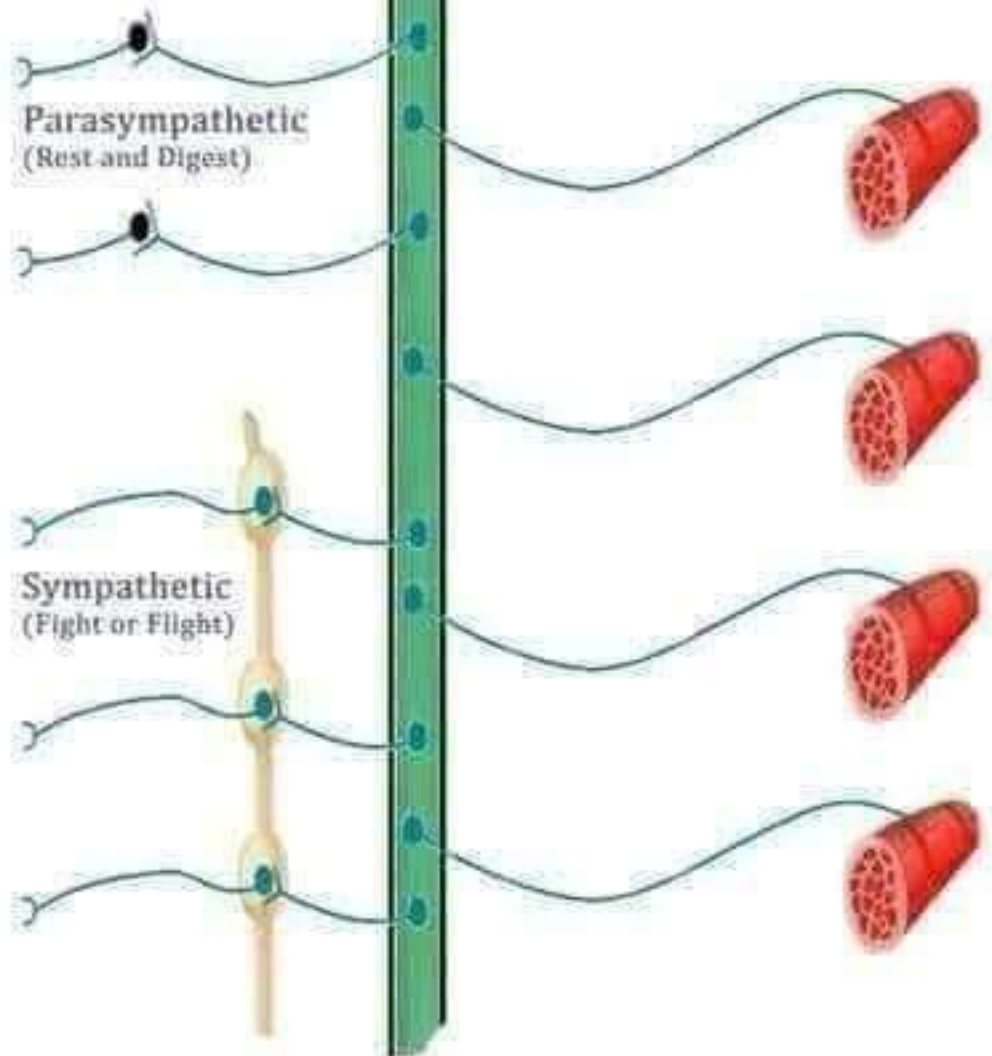
Autonomic
(Subconscious, control systems)



Parasympathetic
(Rest and Digest)

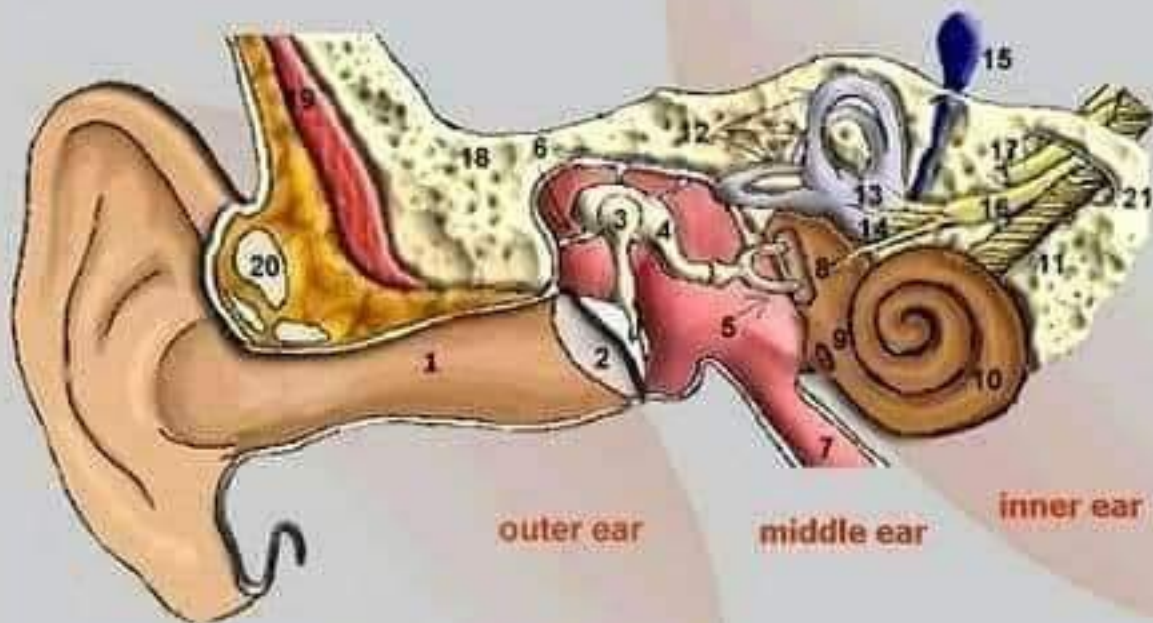
Sympathetic
(Fight or Flight)

Somatic
(Voluntary, muscle movement)



Ear diagram

©Vestibular Disorders Association

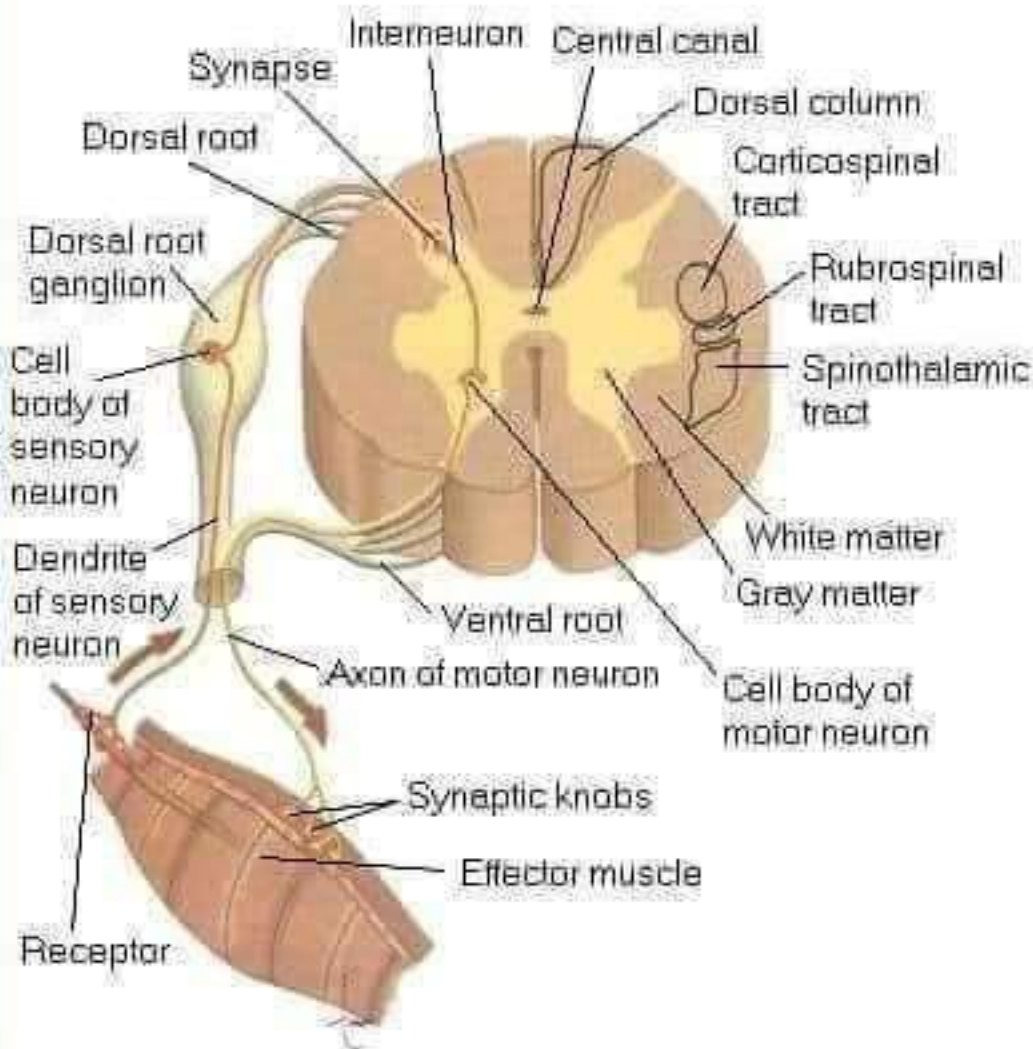


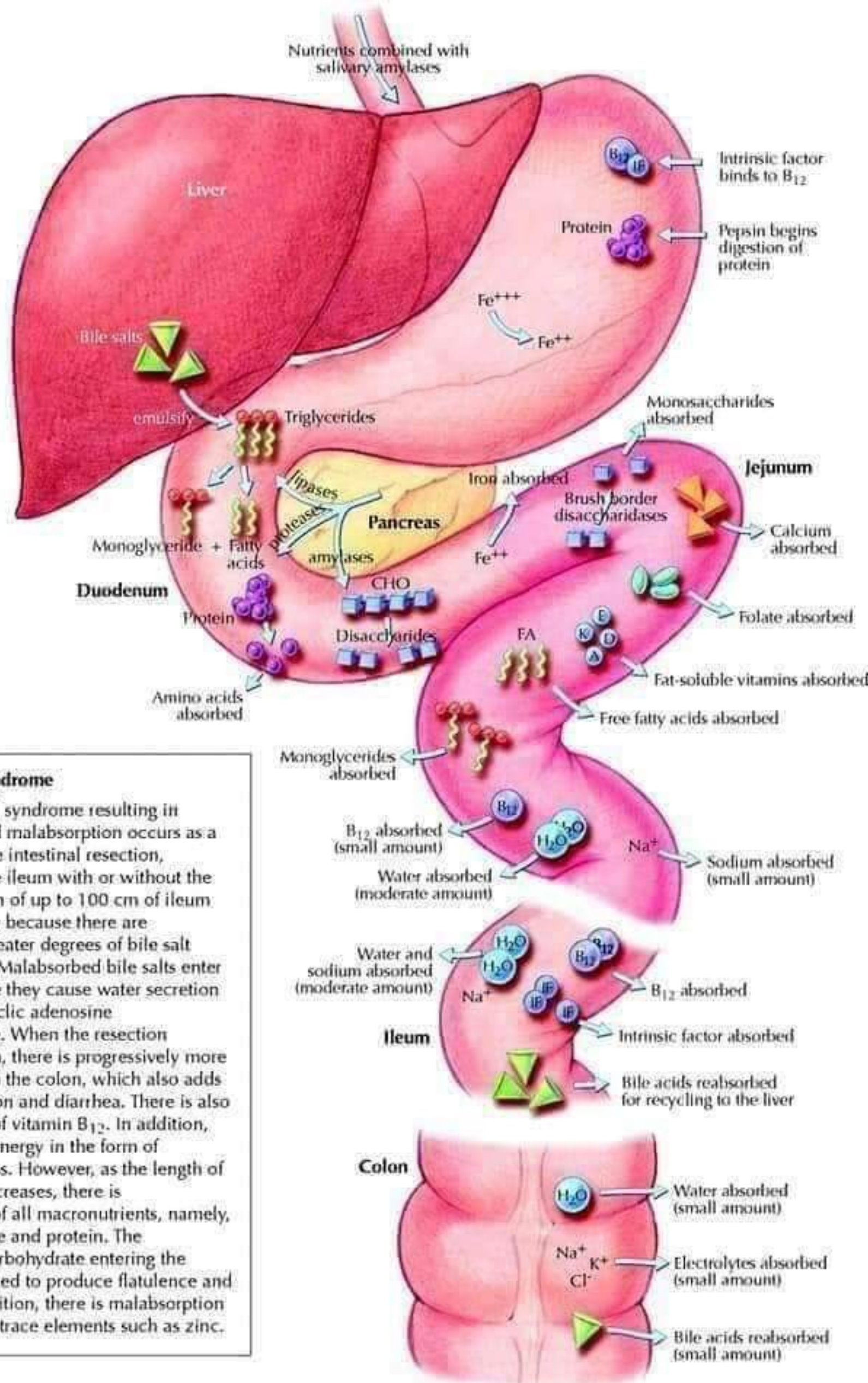
1. external auditory canal
2. tympanic membrane (eardrum)
3. malleus
4. incus
5. stapes
6. ligament
7. Eustachian tube

8. oval window
9. round window
10. cochlea
11. cochlear nerve
12. semicircular canals
13. utricle
14. saccule

15. endolymphatic sac
16. vestibular nerve
17. facial nerve
18. temporal bone
19. muscle
20. cartilage
21. internal auditory canal to brain

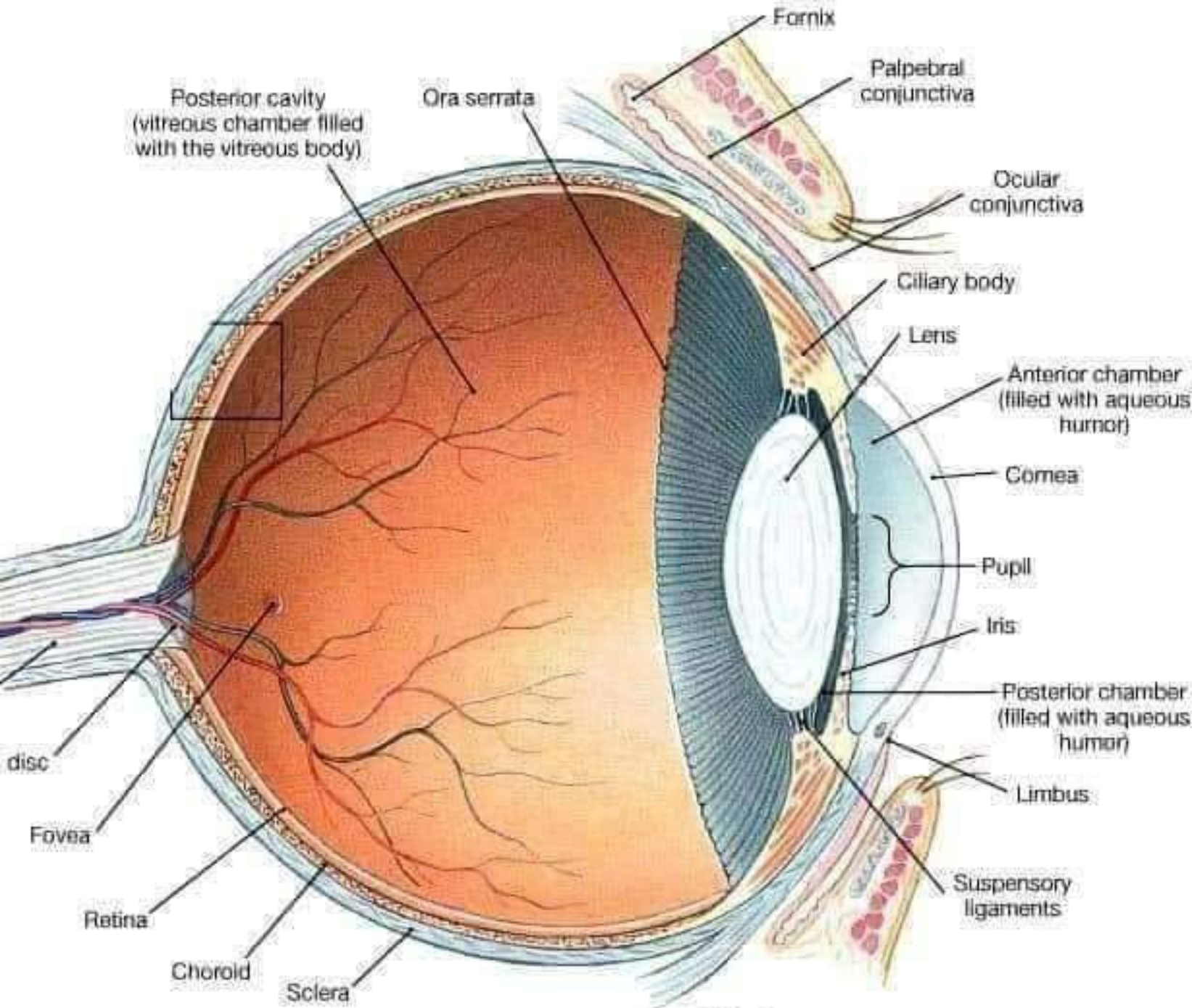
Cross Section of the Spinal Cord





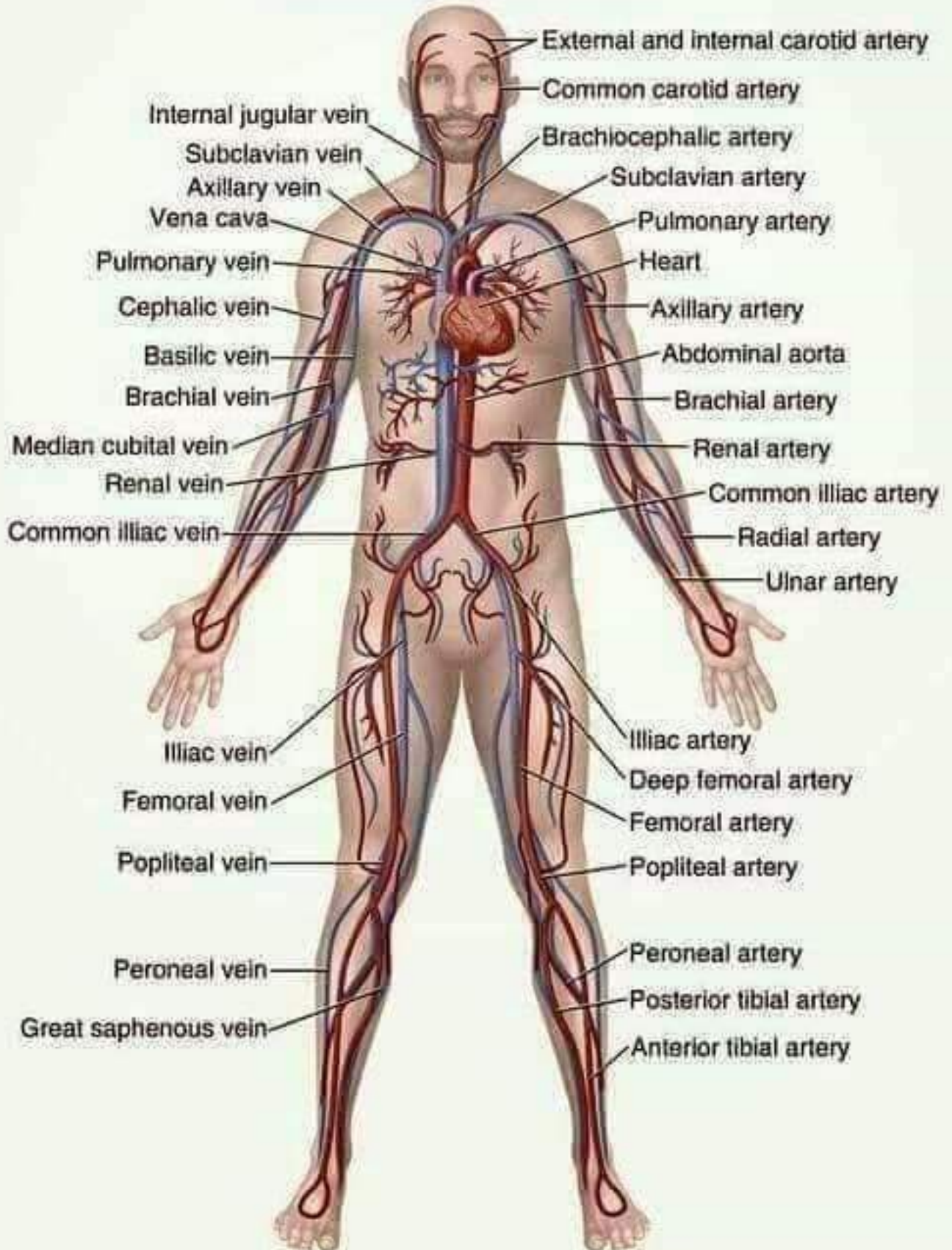
Short bowel syndrome

The short bowel syndrome resulting in dehydration and malabsorption occurs as a result of massive intestinal resection, especially of the ileum with or without the colon. Resection of up to 100 cm of ileum causes diarrhea, because there are progressively greater degrees of bile salt malabsorption. Malabsorbed bile salts enter the colon where they cause water secretion by activating cyclic adenosine monophosphate. When the resection exceeds 100 cm, there is progressively more fatty acid loss in the colon, which also adds to water secretion and diarrhea. There is also malabsorption of vitamin B₁₂. In addition, there is loss of energy in the form of increased fat loss. However, as the length of the resection increases, there is malabsorption of all macronutrients, namely, fat, carbohydrate and protein. The malabsorbed carbohydrate entering the colon is fermented to produce flatulence and diarrhea. In addition, there is malabsorption of vitamins and trace elements such as zinc.



(b) Left eye, sagittal section

Circulatory System



Neuron Structure

Efferent neuron (*motor*)

Afferent neuron (*sensory*)

