digestive system

Formed of the mouth, digestive tract and appended glands, it converts ingested food so that it can be assimilated by the organism.

- Oral cavity: Anterior cavity of the digestive tract enabling ingestion of food, its passage in the pharynx.
- Pharynx: Muscular membranes of a channel connecting the nasal cavity to the larynx, and the oral cavity to the esophagus; it enables breathing, ingestion of food and speech.
- Esophagus: Muscular membranes channel of the anterior section of the digestive tract,食物 followed to reach the stomach.
- Stomach: Dilated section of the digestive tract; it stores, stirs and mixes food with digestive juices it secretes before emptying it into the duodenum.
- Pancreas: Digestive gland connected to the duct of the stomach, producing digestive enzymes and hormones (especially insulin).
- Duodenum: First segment of the small intestine; it receives gastric juices from the stomach and secretes digestive juices from the liver and pancreas, including bile, that help digestion and elimination of waste; about 1.5 meters long, where the final stage of digestion and elimination of waste occurs.
- Jejunum: Anterior section of the small intestine; it absorbs nutrients from food residue before it is excreted.
- Ileum: Terminal part of the small intestine; it absorbs substances from food residue and wastes after it is excreted.
- Ascending colon: Anterior part of the large intestine; it absorbs water from food residue before it is evacuated.
- Transverse colon: Second segment of the large intestine; it receives food from the ileum and secretes mucus for the smooth passage of food residue; about 6.5 meters long, between the ascending and descending colon.
- Descending colon: First segment of the colon; it absorbs water from food residue before it is evacuated.
- Sigmoid colon: Anterior part of the large intestine; it receives food particles from the ileum.
- Rectum: Terminal section of the large intestine preceding the anus.
- Anus: Terminal colt of the digestive tract enabling excretion of fecal matter.
- Uterus: Muscular tube controlling the contraction of the endometrium enabling pregnancy of the female fetus.
- Sphincter muscle of anus: Muscle ensuring the contraction of the endometrium enabling pregnancy of the female fetus; keeping the anal canal open.

urinary system

Eliminates the organism’s waste through secretion and evacuation of urine; it also regulates the quantity of water and salt in the body.

- Ureter: Branch of the abdominal aorta that carries waste to the urinary bladder.
- Urinary bladder: Muscular reservoir where urine from the kidneys collects before emptying into the urethra, enabling ejection of fecal matter.
- Urethra: Muscular opening of the inner edge of the kidney allowing the passage of blood vessels, nerves and the ureter.
- Renal pelvis: Broad section of the excretory renal tube resulting from the juncture of the superior and inferior parts of the kidney.
- Inferior mesenteric artery: Branch of the abdominal aorta carrying blood to the descending colon and to the transverse colon.
- Inferior vena cava: Large vein collecting blood from the lower portion of the body, draining it into the heart.
- Inferior mesenteric vein: Vein carrying blood from the lower intestines back to the inferior vena cava.
- Common iliac artery: Branch of the abdominal aorta that divides into the internal and external iliac arteries.
- Internal iliac artery: Branch of the common iliac artery flowing to the pelvic, the genital organs and the lower limbs.
HUMAN BODY

It directs the movements of the organs and muscles, interprets sensory messages coming from the body and ensures psychic activity.

nervous system

Part of the nervous system formed by the brain or spinal nerve (42 points) connecting the central nervous system to the organ system.

cranial nerves

Each of the 12 pairs of nerves connected to the brain providing sensation to the head and neck; they serve a motor or sensory function.

branchial plexus

Nerve network formed of the first four pairs of cranial nerves and the first thoracic nerves whose fibers partially interconnect the anterior part of the spinal cord and the sympatic nervous system.

bilateral nerve

Branch of the iliinguinal nerve providing motor fibers to different parts of the thigh (greatest gluteal muscle) and to sensation in the upper limb.

medial nerve

Branch of the branchial plexus providing sensory fibers to the lumbar nerves whose fibers partially interconnect the anterior part of the spinal cord and the sympatic nervous system.

lateral nerve

Branch of the branchial plexus providing sensory fibers to a portion of the back and leg.

caudal nerve

Branch of the branchial plexus providing sensory fibers to the lumbar nerves whose fibers partially interconnect the anterior part of the spinal cord and the sympatic nervous system.

lumbar plexus

Large branch of the lumbar plexus ensuring nerve sensation mainly in the lower part of the back and leg.

iliac nerve

Branch of the branchial plexus ensuring sensory fibers to the lumbar nerves whose fibers partially interconnect the anterior part of the spinal cord and the sympatic nervous system.

iliopsoas nerve

Branch of the branchial plexus ensuring motor function and sensation in the muscles between the hip and the knee, also as a part of the spermatic and the abdominal wall.

ilioinguinal nerve

Branch of the branchial plexus ensuring nerve sensation mainly in the portion of the abdominal wall and in the buttock and the outer thigh.

iliopectineal nerve

Branch of the branchial plexus ensuring nerve sensation especially to the outer thigh.

obturator nerve

Branch of the branchial plexus ensuring nerve sensation especially to the outer thigh.

saphenous nerve

Branch of the branchial plexus ensuring nerve sensation in the leg and the back of the foot.

sciatic nerve

The organism’s largest nerve, originating in the brachial plexus and providing sensory fibers to the muscles of the leg and the sole of the foot.

common peroneal nerve

Branch of the sciatic nerve ensuring nerve sensation in the whole leg and lower limb.

superficial peroneal nerve

Branch of the sciatic nerve ensuring nerve sensation in the lower part of the leg.

cutaneous nerve

Branch of the sciatic nerve ensuring nerve sensation in the lower part of the leg and the back of the foot.

depth peroneal nerve

Branch of the common peroneal nerve providing sensory fibers to the muscles of the ankle and the foot.

median nerve

Branch of the brachial plexus providing nerve sensation to various muscles in the lower part of the arm and on the hand, where it divides into the anterior and posterior interosseous nerves.

ulnar nerve

Branch of the brachial plexus providing nerve sensation to the elbow and the hand.

radial nerve

Branch of the brachial plexus providing nerve sensation to the upper arm and the shoulder.

interosseous nerve

Nerve ensuring motor function and sensation in the muscles between the hand, arm, and finger.

sensory root

Nerve consisting of sensory fibers in the spinal cord which carry information to the brain.

dural mater

Tight and highly vascular nerve surrounding and protecting the central nervous system (spinal cord, medulla oblongata).

peripheral nerves

Each of the 12 pairs of nerves connected to the brain providing sensation to the head and neck; they serve a motor or sensory function.

motor root

Each of the terminal parts of the dorsal root; it consists of motor fibers that transport the nervous information to the spinal cord. It connects them to the encephalon.

sensory root

Each of the terminal parts of the sensory root; it forms a bundle of nerve fibers and located in the vertebral column; it deciphers nerve information.

spinal ganglion

A bulge made up of nerve cells (ganglia) containing a chain on both sides of the spinal cord; it is composed of nerve fibers and located in the vertebral column; it sends messages between the spinal cord and the various organs of the body.

sympathetic ganglion

Bulge made up of nerve cell bodies forming a chain on both sides of the spinal cord; it mainly controls contraction of the visceral muscles.

external iliac nerve

Branch of the external iliac nerve ensuring nerve sensation to various muscles in the lower part of the leg.

femoral nerve

Large branch of the lumbar plexus ensuring nerve sensation mainly in the flexor muscles of the thigh and the back of the foot.

ilioinguinal nerve

Nerve giving rise to the first four lumbar nerves whose fibers partially interconnect the anterior part of the spinal cord and the sympatic nervous system.

intercostal nerve

Nerve originating in the brachial plexus ensuring nerve sensation in the shoulder joint.

axillary nerve

Nerve originating in the brachial plexus ensuring nerve sensation especially in the deltoid muscles; it also ensures motor function.

median nerve

Nerve originating in the brachial plexus ensuring nerve sensation in the fingers of the hand.

radial nerve

Branch of the brachial plexus ensuring nerve sensation especially in the extensor muscles of the hand.

ulnar nerve

Branch of the brachial plexus ensuring nerve sensation in the lower part of the arm and the hand.

interosseous nerve

Nerve ensuring motor function and sensation in the muscles between the hand, arm, and finger.

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