THE ANATOMY OF AN EQUIVALENT pdf

1: Clitoris | anatomy | www.enganchecubano.com

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External anatomy[edit] Back: Sometimes used colloquially to refer to the root of the tail, below. The joint of the front leg at the point where the belly of the horse meets the leg. Homologous to the elbow in humans Ergot: Equine nutrition A dehydrated anatomical specimen Horses and other equids evolved as grazing animals, adapted to eating small amounts of the same kind of food all day long. In the wild, the horse adapted to eating prairie grasses in semi-arid regions and traveling significant distances each day in order to obtain adequate nutrition. Equine dentistry Digestion begins in the mouth , which is also called the "oral cavity. Horses also have three pairs of salivary glands, the parotoid largest salivary gland and located near the poll , mandibular located in the jaw , and sublingual located under the tongue. Horses select pieces of forage and pick up finer foods, such as grain , with their sensitive, prehensile lips. The front teeth of the horse, called incisors , clip forage , and food is then pushed back in the mouth by the tongue , and ground up for swallowing by the premolars and molars. A muscular ring, called the cardiac sphincter, connects the stomach to the esophagus. This sphincter is very well developed in horses. This and the oblique angle at which the esophagus connects to the stomach explains why horses cannot vomit. Stomach[edit] Equine stomach. Horses have a relatively small stomach for their size, and this limits the amount of feed a horse can take in at one time. Pepsin allows for the further breakdown of proteins into amino acid chains. Additionally, the stomach absorbs some water, as well as ions and lipid-soluble compounds. This is the major digestive organ, and where most nutrients are absorbed. The majority of digestion occurs in the duodenum while the majority of absorption occurs in the jejunum. Bile from the liver aids in digesting fats in the duodenum combined with enzymes from the pancreas and small intestine. Horses do not have a gall bladder , so bile flows constantly. Any remaining liquids and roughage move into the large intestine.

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2: Equivalent Anatomy/Physiology Courses from other Colleges

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The anatomy of a whale By Steve Connor Back The largest creature ever to have lived, with a tongue alone that can weigh as much as an elephant, the blue whale rules the ocean. Steve Connor explains how this magnificent mammal evolved to such mammoth proportions The blue whale is the largest known animal to have ever lived, far bigger than any of the dinosaurs. An adult blue whale can grow to about 30m long and weigh more than ,kg, equivalent to around 40 elephants, 30 Tyrannosaurus rex dinosaurs, or about 2, average-sized men. But it started as something far smaller. Like all other whales, the blue whale, Balaenoptera musculus, evolved from a four-legged mammal that lived on land some 48 million years ago and grew just 1. This common ancestor, called Pakicetus, foraged in streams and some of its descendants became adapted to living in water. This eventually resulted in a completely aquatic creature called Dorudon, which lived 37 million years ago and grew 4. In Dorudon, we see the beginnings of what makes whales so special. Its nostrils had moved back from its snout to the top of its head. Then something extraordinary began to happen. Because these mammals were floating in the sea, supported by the buoyancy of the salt water, they escaped the limitations of gravity and could become bigger and bigger, with the blue whale out-monstering every other cetacean species. Turn the page for some amazing facts about this extraordinary mammal. The awesome size of the blue whale Lungs Blue whales can dive for up to an hour at a time, going to a depth of m, so they need highly efficient lungs to survive. Two enormous blowholes, big enough for a small child to crawl into, allow the fast and efficient exchange of oxygen. Heart Oxygen is pumped around its enormous body by an equally massive, four-chambered heart. The pale bluish-grey colour gives the species its name, although the skin can also look silvery grey or tan, depending on the light. A blue whale has between 80 and long grooves running along the length of its throat and chest. They have no tear glands or eyelashes. Mouth Their gigantic mouths â€” big enough to house people â€” can capture enormous quantities of prey with each gulp of water, filtering the nutritious krill from the expelled water with stiff bristles that grow from the roof of the mouth. During the summer months, they eat up to 6,kg of krill a day. Ears Despite having no external ears, blue whales are believed to have excellent hearing, using air sinuses and bones to detect sound. They communicate using low-frequency whistles or rumbling noises which can travel hundreds of kilometres and reach decibels â€” louder than a passenger jet. Blue whale, Indian Ocean Credit: They seek warmer equatorial waters before embarking on an elaborate mating ritual that involves the male and female rolling over one another, diving in a deep dive, then suddenly swimming to the surface for copulating. The males have the biggest penis in the animal kingdom, about 30cm in diameter when erect and 3m in length. Birth Blue whales are placental mammals and the foetus develops in the uterus of the mother. The developing foetus grows quickly and after seven months, it is about 3. The calf is born tail first at 12 months and weighs about 2,kg, swimming immediately to the surface for air. Weaning occurs at around seven or nine months, when the calf is some 15m long.

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3: Anatomy of the Foot

Below you will find a list of some local colleges that offer equivalent Anatomy and Physiology courses. This list is not meant to be comprehensive, but rather should serve as a general guide.

Female The external genitalia of both males and females have similar origins. They arise from the genital tubercle that forms anterior to the cloacal folds proliferating mesenchymal cells around the cloacal membrane. The caudal aspect of the cloacal folds further subdivides into the posterior anal folds and the anterior urethral folds. Bilateral to the urethral fold, genital swellings tubercles become prominent. These structures are the future scrotal swellings and labia majora in males and females, respectively. The genital tubercles of an eight week old embryo of either sex are identical. They both have a glans area, which will go on to form the glans clitoris females or glans penis males , a urogenital fold and groove, and an anal tubercle. At around ten weeks, the external genitalia are still similar. At the base of the glans, there is a groove known as the coronal sulcus or corona glandis. It is the site of attachment of the future prepuce. Just anterior to the anal tubercle, the caudal end of the left and right urethral folds fuse to form the urethral raphe. The lateral part of the genital tubercle called the lateral tubercle grows longitudinally and is about the same length in either sex. Human Physiology[edit] A comparison between an erect clitoris left and a flaccid penis right. The male external genitalia include the penis , the male urethra , and the scrotum. The female external genitalia include the clitoris , the labia majora , and the labia minora , which are collectively called the vulva. External genitalia vary widely in external appearance among different people. Most scientists and scholars agree that the glans clitoris and the glans penis each contain some 7, sensory nerve endings. There was a study in which a group of scientists claimed the clitoris had more nerve endings than the penis; [2] however, this has been disproven with more recent studies. The difference is that the glans clitoris packs them into a volume only about one-tenth the size of the glans penis. Touch for touch, this concentration of nerves makes the glans clitoris more sensitive than the glans penis. As a result, many women can feel discomfortâ€”even painâ€”with anything more than a gentle touch. Int J Dev Biol. Cold, and Claire C.

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4: Horse Anatomy - Skeleton & Anatomy Diagram Of A Horse

Equine anatomy refers to the gross and microscopic anatomy of horses and other equids, including donkeys, and www.enganchecubano.com 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.

Anchor Points Anchor points are the basis of all objects in a vector illustration and are its most fundamental components. Anchor points have only a few basic properties. However, there are many combinations of these basic properties that result in several variations of anchor points. This can appear overly complex at first glance. The pattern outlined here is very simple and explains all the variations. All line segments have anchor points at each end which define their position and curve attributes. The name for the resulting curves are called Bezier pronounced beh-zee-ay curves. They are named after the French mathematician, Pierre Bezier, who developed a method for defining curves mathematically. All anchor points fall roughly into two categories: These control handles do not print. The direction and magnitude of curves entering and leaving anchor points are determined by the direction and length of the control handles. Each control handle extending from a point controls only the portion of the curve of the line segment facing the control handle: Line segments with points having control handles are curved. Line segments with points having no control handles are straight. Points And Control Handles A point can have either: Line segments whose curves transition smoothly from one anchor point to the next in an unbroken manner are joined by smooth points. Line segments whose curves do not transition smoothly together are joined by corner points. The corner point shown above has two handles but a corner point can also have one handle, no handles, join a curved line segment to curved line segment, join a straight line segment to a curved line segment or a straight line segment to a straight line segment. Below are samples of corner points: Specialized Points Some point types are unique to certain applications. CorelDRAW has a specialized smooth point called a "symmetrical node". The lengths of both control handles of a symmetrical node remain equal when either one of them is adjusted: When smooth points are first placed, both handles are equally spaced by default. As long as neither handle is altered, the same effect can be produced. It is used to make a smooth transition from a straight line segment to a curved line segment. It actually controls the curve so that it is always tangent to the straight segment. The handle on this point can only move directly in line with the straight segment. You cannot alter the angle of the handle like other points. CorelDRAW also provides two similar points: These points function the same as the FreeHand 8 point. This is a useful point. All draftsmen have run into this in mechanical drawing:

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5: List of related male and female reproductive organs - Wikipedia

Each foot is made up of 28 bones, 30 joints and more than muscles, tendons and ligaments, all of which work together to provide support, balance and mobility. Here's a look at the main structures of the feet. The surfaces of the bones where they meet to form joints are covered with a layer of.

An inside look at the structure of the foot. Advertisement Advertisement Each foot is made up of 28 bones, 30 joints and more than muscles, tendons and ligaments, all of which work together to provide support, balance and mobility. The bones of the feet are: Talus â€" the bone on top of the foot that forms a joint with the two bones of the lower leg, the tibia and fibula. Calcaneus â€" the largest bone of the foot, which lies beneath the talus to form the heel bone. The tarsal bones are the cuboid, navicular and medial, intermediate and lateral cuneiforms. Metatarsals â€" five bones labeled one through five, starting with the big toe that make up the forefoot. The big toe consists of two phalanges â€" the distal and proximal. The other toes have three. Sesamoids â€" two small, pea-shaped bones that lie beneath the head of the first metatarsal in the ball of the foot. Joints Joints in the feet are formed wherever two or more of these bones meet. Except for the big toe, each of the toes has three joints, which include: Each big toe has two joints: The joints are enclosed by a fibrous capsule that is lined with a thin membrane called the synovium, which secretes a fluid to lubricate the joints. Muscles Twenty muscles give the foot its shape, support and the ability to move. The main muscles of the foot are: The main tendon of the foot is the Achilles tendon, which runs from the calf muscle to the heel. The Achilles tendon makes it possible to run, jump, climb stairs and stand on your toes. The main ligaments of the foot are: The ligament, which runs along the sole of the foot, from the heel to the toes, forms the arch. By stretching and contracting, the plantar fascia helps us balance and gives the foot strength for walking. Want to read more? Subscribe Now to Arthritis Today!

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6: Equine anatomy - Wikipedia

This list of related male and female reproductive organs shows how the male and female reproductive organs and the development of the reproductive system are related, sharing a common developmental path.

When a frightening stimulus is encountered, the thalamus shoots a message to the amygdalaâ€”the primitive part of the brainâ€”even before it informs the parts responsible for higher cognition. The amygdala then goes into its hard-wired fight-or-flight response, triggering a host of predictable symptoms, including racing heart, heavy breathing, startle response, and sweating. The similarities of fear response in the brains of mice and men have allowed scientists to understand the neural circuitry and molecular processes of fear and fear behaviors perhaps better than any other response. That understanding has spurred breakthroughs in treatments for psychiatric disorders that are underpinned by fear. Anxiety disorders are one of the most common mental illnesses in the country, with nearly one-third of Americans experiencing symptoms at least once during their lives. There are generalized anxiety disorders and fear-related disorders, which include panic disorders, phobias, and post-traumatic stress disorder PTSD. Psychiatrist and researcher Kerry Ressler is on the front lines of fear-disorder research. In his lab at Yerkes National Primate Research Center, he studies the molecular and cellular mechanisms of fear learning and extinction in mouse models. And through the Grady Trauma Project , he works to draw attention to the problem of inner city intergenerational violence. All his work, from molecular to clinical to policy, fits together and starts telling a story. Panic attacks seem to tie the fear-related disorders together, he explained on Charlie Rose. Everyone experiences fear, which evolved as a survival mechanism, but it only rises to a clinical level when people are unable to function normally in the face of it. The world got more and more dangerous. He traumatized a group of miceâ€”immobilizing them by strapping them to wooden boards for two hours. A week later, he put both the traumatized group of mice and a control group that had not undergone trauma through a common fear-conditioning regimen. Mice received a slight shock on their feet at the same time that a tone sounded. Days later he played the tone without an accompanying shock, and some of the previously traumatized mice exhibited PTSD-like symptoms. They startled more dramatically and were unable to "extinguish" their fearâ€”to learn that the tone was now safe and no longer signaled a shock. When the region of the brain responsible for creating and storing fear memories, the amygdala, was examined afterward through autopsies, Ressler and researcher Raul Andero found that one gene, Oprl1 opioid receptor-like 1 , was switched on in the mice that had experienced prior trauma and had PTSD-like symptoms. A literature search revealed only two papers looking at this gene and its pathway in humans, and Ressler happened to know the author of one from Scripps Research Institute. He contacted Scripps and found that its institute, along with University of Miami, had developed a drug called SR that targets the Oprl1 receptor. The pathway is part of a family of opioid receptors that allow brain cells to receive signals from opioid drugs as well as natural opioids produced by the body. Scientists, however, believe that the euphoric and analgesic effects of opioid drugs mainly come from triggering other members of the opioid receptor family, not Oprl1. As a result, Scripps was looking at the drug as a possible treatment for drug and alcohol addiction. The previously traumatized mice that got the drug did not develop any of the PTSD symptoms. They behaved like their control kindred. This is an important step toward developing a treatment to possibly prevent the onset of PTSD symptoms. In collaboration with Rothbaum and Debra Houry, vice chair for research in emergency medicine and director of the Emory Center for Injury Control, Ressler set out to see if the same window of time existed in humans. Patients admitted to the ER following a traumaâ€”a car wreck, gunshot wound, rapeâ€”received imaginal exposure therapy. Here we were applying the same technique before the fear memory was consolidated. Three months after their trauma, PTSD incidence in patients who received the intervention was half that of patients who did not receive it. Photo by Jack Kearse So far pilot data from the study agree with findings reported in two recent papersâ€”people who get morphine immediately after a trauma are less likely to develop PTSD. With early pharmacological or psychological therapeutic intervention, possibly even in the emergency department, preventing PTSD might be possible. Yet Ressler and his colleagues have found that low-income, inner-city residents suffer from the disorder as much

as or more than combat vets. That rate is higher than for combat vets, yet this is something that most people are not aware of. Looking at the entire genome likely will allow us to identify other important genes involved. Another interesting answer could lie in the new science of epigenetics. Ressler and fellow researcher Brian Dias trained mice to become afraid of an odor by pairing exposure to the odor with a mild electric shock. They then measured how much the animal startled in response to a loud noise alone, and then in conjunction with the odor. In addition, the younger mice were more able to detect small amounts of that particular odor. A third generation of mice also inherited this reaction, as did mice conceived through in vitro fertilization with sperm from males sensitized to the smell. These offspring were not more anxious in general; in separate experiments not involving odors, Dias found that the mice were not more afraid to explore the bright, elevated areas of a maze. Dias also discovered that the DNA from the sperm of the smell-sensitized father mice is altered. This is an epigenetic alteration, found not in the letter-by-letter sequence of the DNA but in its packaging or chemical modifications. Knowing how the experiences of parents influence their descendants helps us understand psychiatric disorders that may have a transgenerational basis and possibly to design therapeutic strategies, Ressler says.

7: The Anatomy of a Vector Illustration - Part Two

Anatomy of the Reproductive System Covers both the Male and Female Reproductive Systems Name the portions & functions of the male reproductive system. Identify the specific structures of the male reproductive anatomy & their respective functions.

8: Full text of "The anatomy of an equivalent"

In this episode of Anatomy of an Artwork, discover one of the greatest accomplishments in the history of cartography. The Google Maps of its day, the 'Braun & Hogenberg' was the first ever city atlas and a best-seller beloved by 'armchair travellers'.

9: Dorsal | Define Dorsal at www.enganchecubano.com

Neurons are the basic unit of the nervous system and nervous www.enganchecubano.com cells of the nervous system are comprised of neurons. The nervous system helps us to sense and respond to our environment and can be divided into two parts: the central nervous system and the peripheral nervous system.

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