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## Pictures of muscles of the human body

The human body is really amazing. Check out these amazing facts: 1. About 80-90% of what we feel is that the taste is actually due to our sense of smell. Ad 2. Your heart beats about 35 million times in a year. In an average lifetime, the human heart will beat more than 2.5 billion times. 3. Your body has about 5.6 liters (6 liters) of blood. This 5.6 liters of blood circulates through the body three times per minute. In one day, blood traveled a total of 19,000 kilometers (12,000 miles) - four times the distance across America from coast to coast. 4. The heart pumps about 1 million barrels of blood in an average lifetime - enough to fill more than 3 super tankers. 5. If all the arteries, veins, and capillaries of the human circulatory system were placed ending to the end, the total length would be 60,000 miles, or 100,000 km. That is almost twice the length on earth! 6. Although its average thickness is only 2mm, your skin gets an eighth of all your blood supply. 7. The skull looks as if it is a single bone. In fact, it is made up of 22 separate bones, which are cemented together along rigid joints called sutures. 8. If an adult's gastrointestinal tract is stretched out, it will be 6-9 m (20-30 ft) long. 9. Red blood cells can live for about four months circulating throughout the body, feeding on 60 trillion other body cells. Red blood cells make about 250,000 round trips of the body before returning to the bone marrow, where they were born, to die. 10. Human hair grows about 1/4 inch (about 6 mm) per month and continues to grow for up to 6 years. The hair then falls off and another grows in its place. 11. The average healthy mouth produces about 600 ml of saliva per day. That's enough to fill a 12-ounce bottle of soda. 12. The fastest neurons are carrying messages along their axis at an amazing 130 yards per second (268 mph). Medically reviewed by Debra Sullivan, Ph.D., MSN, R.N., CNE, COI — Written by Rachel Nall, MSN, CRNA — Update on July 18, 2017 How much blood can you lose? Overview of blood volume measurement The amount of blood in the human body is usually equivalent to 7 percent of body weight. The average amount of blood in your body is an estimate because it can depend on how much you weigh, your gender, and even where you live. Infants: Full-time babies have about 75 ml (mL) of blood per kilogram of their body weight. If a baby weighs about 8 pounds, they will have about 270 mL of blood in their body, or 0.07 gallons. Children: An average 80-pound child will have about 2,650 mL of blood in their body, or 0.7 gallons. Adults: The average adult weighs 150 to 180 pounds so there is about 1.2 to 1.5 gallons of blood in their body. This is about 4,500 to 5,700 mL. Pregnant women: To support their developing baby, pregnant women typically have anywhere from 30 to 50 percent more blood volume than non-pregnant women. This is about 0.3 to 0.4 gallons Blood. Sometimes the amount of blood in the human body can vary based on where you live. For example, people living at high altitudes have more blood because there is not much oxygen at higher altitudes. If you lose too much blood, your brain doesn't get enough oxygen to support life. People with serious injuries and injuries, such as car accidents, can lose blood very quickly. Excessive blood loss is called hemorrhagic shock. Doctors classify hemorrhagic shock into four classes based on the amount of blood lost. In grade IV, blood loss can be fatal. Here are the layers of hemorrhagic shock: Your doctor will usually not directly measure the amount of blood that you have because they can estimate it based on other factors and tests. For example, a blood test called a hemoglobin and hematocrit test can estimate how much blood in your body compared to the amount of fluid in your body. Then your doctor can look at your weight and how hydrated you are capable of. All these factors can indirectly measure the amount of blood you have. If you experience a major injury that causes blood loss, doctors will often use your weight as the starting point to guess how much blood you have. They will then use factors such as your heart rate, blood pressure and breathing rate to estimate how much blood may have been lost. They will also try to monitor any additional blood loss so that they can quickly replace it with a blood transfusion. Read more: How to lower your heart rate » The last medical review on July 18, 2017 Mesoast was once thought to be part of the gastrointestinal tract, but two scientists say it is actually the 79th body in our body. Shared on Pinterest Notice that the human body has a new body that can help reestablish balance in a universe that has been tilted off its axis since Pluto was downgraded to a dwarf planet. The new body is called the mesocolon, and everyone's gastrointestinal tract has one. The mesoast was once thought to be made up of separate structures, but it was revealed in recent research to be an ongoing body. The body is responsible for transporting blood and lymphatic fluid between the intestine and the rest of the body. According to J. Calvin Coffey, Ph.D., F.R.C.S., professor of surgery at the School of Advanced Admission Medicine, University of Limerick and University Hospital of Limerick, in Ireland, We are saying that we have an agency in the body that has not been recognized as such so far. Read more: New technology gives hope to leaky heart valves » Coffey, and his colleague Peter O'Leary, PhD, first discovered that the mesoast is an agency. In an email, Coffey explained his findings to Healthline in this way, I am primarily a surgeon operating on the large intestine and rectum. I noticed that the technique we use on the left colon has the same anatomical basis as the techniques we use on the right. As I look at this closer, I realize the reason for this is that the right and left colons have an attached mesocolon. (In every patient. Curious of him piqued, Coffey did a study examining the surgical findings closer and found that - indeed - both the right and left regions of the colon have a distinct and physical mesentery. In addition, these areas of the mesentery are constant with mesentery areas associated with the small intestine, horizontal colon, sigmoid colon and rectum, he said. In fact, it is all a continuous structure. This means that teaching classical anatomy, which speaks of many separate mesenteries, is incorrect, and that mesentery is associated with small and large intestines in fact one of the essential structures, Coffey said. So medical students have memorized the number 78 as the number of bodies in the human body should plan on a little revisionist brainwork to remember the number 79. Read more: New surgical exploration focusing on cancer tissue » This discovery is only the first step, Coffey said. He points out that while the structure of the mesocolon is known, its function is not. Further research can lead to better understanding and treatment of abdominal and digestive diseases. Now that we have established anatomy and structure, the next step is function, Coffey told ScienceAlert. If you understand the function you can identify abnormal functions, and then you have the disease. Put them all together and you have the field of mesometrial science ... the basis for a whole new field of science, he said. This is relevant globally as it affects all of us. As a trained surgeon, Coffey is aware that, according to classical anatomy teaching, the right and left colon has no conjunctival mesoastures and, if there is a mesoasture, then this should be considered abnormal. He went on to tell Healthline, Some text suggests that the right and left colons had a mesocolon or rudimentary, attached just behind them. So what we found surgery was very different from what we were taught anatomy. A sure sign of changing its status is that mesentery has been accepted as an agency in Gray's Anatomy, the most famous medical textbook series in the world. Although no one in the field seems to know who is the last organ to say yes or Nay with visceral status, evidence for the re-classification of the organ is now published in the Lancet Journal of Digestion & Hepatath. Read more: Is da Vinci's robotic surgery a revolution or a rip off? » All this recognition has been centuries to come. Leonardo da Vinci described mesentery in the 15th century, but not much attention was paid to it. It appears to be a kind of insignificant attachment. So now that we have classified this new agency, what good does it do for us? Coffey said mesentery is now becoming a valuable structure for research. There are many diseases that we are stalled on, and we need refresh our approach to these diseases. Coffey told Smithsonian.com. Now we have clarified its structure, we can systematically test it. We're in a very interesting place right now, he said. However, it is unlikely that the discovery of mesentery will earn any new respect for its neighbor, appendix relics. Since we now know mesentery, we also have a better understanding of the mesentery associated with the appendix [mesoappendix], Coffey said. Mesoappendix extends from under the surface of the mesentery in the area where the small intestine continues to be the right colon. Pluto, eat your dwarf planet's heart out. Out.