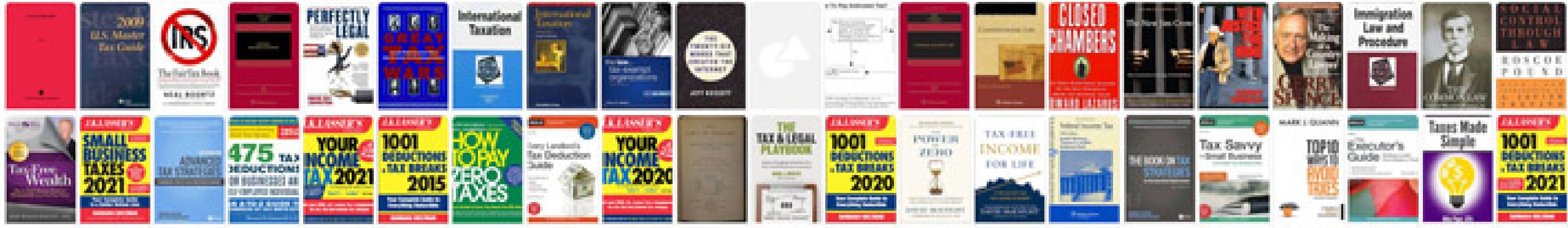

Diagram of the body parts

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The Human Body Contents. What Can Go Wrong Lots! Strokes : Brain attack, blood flow to the brain is restricted. Mini-Stroke : A 'small' stroke, can indicate something bigger is brewing. Hemorrhage: Bleeding in the brain, most common cause is stroke. Aneurysm: Blood vessel in the brain bursts, causing internal bleeding. Alzheimer's Disease : Causes confusion, loss of memory and speech problems. Tumor: Cancer which starts in the brain or spreads from another part of the body. Amnesia: Loss of memory, usually after a traumatic event. Concussion: Injury to the head, causes loss of consciousness. Never let a concussed person fall asleep. Epilepsy: Electrical activity of the brain is briefly interrupted resulting in a seizure. Chemical Imbalance: Causes various types of depression. Effects of depression. Headaches: From stress headaches to migraines. Head And Face Disorders : Symptom checker. Description The brain is where our consciousness is located, it allows us to think, learn and create. Information is primarily passed to and from the brain to the rest of the body, along the nerves of the spinal cord. The brain is divided into 4 main areas: the cerebrum, cerebellum, diencephalon and brain stem. It is split into two halves called hemispheres. The left hemisphere is used for analytical thinking and the right hemisphere helps us look at situations as a whole and make emotional judgments. The main parts of the cerebrum are: Frontal lobe : Controls mood, muscle movement, planning for the future, setting goals and juggling priorities. Parietal lobe : Processes information about temperature, touch, taste and movement coming from other parts of the body. Maths and reading are also processed here. Pons : Important center for controlling breathing and cardiovascular function. It also helps to coordinate eye movement and balance. Occipital lobe : Processes visual information for sight. Temporal lobe : Processes memory, language and hearing. It coordinates muscles, allowing precise movements, balance and posture. The thalamus is highly sensitive to incoming information, it lets the brain know what is happening outside of the body. The hypothalamus keeps conditions in the body regular. It regulates signals of thirst, hunger and body temperate. It also controls the release of hormones little messengers from the pituitary gland. The brain is encased in three layers of membranes called meninges. Between each layer is a clear fluid which cushions the brain and helps protect it from infection. Can I Live Without It? No, without a brain, we die instantly. Furthermore any injury to the brain is permanent - despite medical advances doctors have not found a cure for brain damage. Once cells in the brain die, we permanently lose the function they are responsible for. Wilson's Disease: Genetic disorder where too much copper in the body damages the liver. Description The liver is a vital organ, not only for its role in the digestive system , but for the work is does throughout the body. It is located on the right side of the tummy, just below the diaphragm. Its role is to regulate, convert, store and process countless substances that we eat, breathe in and absorb through the skin. At any one time the liver is filtering and correcting 13 percent of the body's entire blood supply. It takes out poisonous substances like alcohol, toxins, bacteria and air pollution. Any waste products are either then sent to the intestines for removal as feces or to the liver for further filtering and removing through urine. It also stores excess vitamins and produces about 80 percent of our natural supply of cholesterol. No, if your liver failed you would die within 24 hours. A common sign of liver failure is jaundice where the whites of your eyes and skin turn yellow. If the liver fails, we die unless a liver transplant is viable. Even liver dialysis can only be used short term. Description The spleen is part of the lymphatic system which keeps your body fluids in balance and fights infection. The spleen filters blood which flows through it, cleansing it of bacteria, viruses and other unwanted substances. It contains white blood cells called macrophages which surround and destroy dead tissue, foreign matter and bacteria. This helps to keep the blood 'clean' and protects the body from infection. It also destroys old or damaged red blood cells which have an average life span of days. They are then transported to another part of the body for either excretion or recycling to make new cells. What Can Go Wrong The spleen can be damaged by injury or it can become enlarged splenomegaly and rupture. Splenomegaly can cause the spleen to enlarge several times it normal size. Symptoms include fatigue, weakness and referred pain in the left shoulder. It can cause a loss of appetite and a sense of fullness after eating very little. Splenomegaly can be caused by viral and bacterial infections such as mononucleosis , rheumatoid arthritis , leukemia and sickle cell anemia. If the spleen ruptures you will need immediate surgery to control the bleeding. Yes, it is possible to live without your spleen because other parts of the body will take over its function. However you will find it more difficult to fight infections. What Can Go Wrong Kidney Failure: Can happen suddenly due to trauma or over the longterm due to medical conditions like diabetes or high blood pressure. What Can Go Wrong See conditions of the large intestines below which can also affect the small intestines. Abdominal Problems : Symptom checker. Description The appendix has no known function, scientists suspect it may have been necessary hundreds of thousands years ago by our ancestors for digesting tough foods like tree bark. Our digestion system doesn't seem to need it these days and it may very well disappear from the human body in the future. The appendix is rich in lymphoid cells which are known to fight infections. However whether or not these are used by the immune system is not known. What Can Go Wrong Appendicitis is where food from the intestines flows by mistake into the appendix. The appendix contracts to force the food back, but blockages can occur leading to inflammation of the appendix. This causes sudden pain around the belly button, chills, nausea, loss of appetite and vomiting. It can easily be treated by surgically removing the appendix. If the appendix bursts before treatment, you will have less pain for a short period of time, however the lining of the abdomen can then become infected and you become much sicker. Can I live Without It? Yes, the appendix can be removed with no known repercussions. Female Reproductive System : How pregnancy happens, female organs. Back Problems : Check your symptoms for a cause. Hospital Departments Explained : What each department treats. Muscles Of The Body : Muscular system and how it works. Bone and Joint Problems : Aches, brittle bones and other problems. Skin Care Questions : Dry, sensitive or combination. What skin type are you? Latest Health Statistics : Life expectancy, diseases and other interesting stats. See Disclaimer. All rights reserved. Location : Inside the skull. Function : Controls all the other organs of the body and ensures they work together as a team. Location : Runs down the neck, connects the voice box to the lungs. Function : Also known as the windpipe, it allows the passage of air into the lungs. Can be deadly. Tracheitis: Inflammation of the lining of the windpipe. Description The trachea is made of cartilage and ligaments. It connects the voice box larynx to the lungs where it branches into the right and left lung. It measures about 10 to 12 cm. It is an important part of the respiratory system, allowing air to flow in and out of the lungs. Any damage to the windpipe is potentially life-threatening. If the windpipe becomes blocked it may be necessary to cut a whole in it and to insert a tube to provide ventilation tracheostomy. Yes, although surgeons will need to insert a permanent tube via tracheostomy to ensure breathing is possible. Location : Inside the ribcage. Function : To feed oxygen into our blood supply and to remove carbon dioxide. Asthma : Airway constricts leading to breathing difficulties. Pulmonary embolus: Blood clot that blocks the blood vessels in the lungs. Can cause sudden death. Chronic bronchitis: Airways of the lungs become thickened which limits airflow. Emphysema: Lung tissue breaks down causing difficulties in oxygen passing into the blood. Influenza: Respiratory infection that is caused by a virus. Pneumonia: Severe inflammation of the lungs, causes fluid buildup so the person can't breath. Pleurisy: Inflammation of the lining of the lungs, causes pain when you breathe in. Chest Problems : Symptom checker. Description The lungs are a pair of spongy organs located inside the chest. Their function is to deliver oxygen into the blood and to remove carbon dioxide from it. When we breathe in, air rushes through our nose or mouth, down the windpipe trachea and into the lungs. Once in the lungs the air eventually passes into tiny bubbles called alveoli. The alveoli are covered with equally tiny blood vessels one cell thick. Oxygen seeps from the alveoli into these vessels and the blood supply, and carbon dioxide waste seeps back from the blood for removal when we breathe out. Can I Live Without Them? It is possible to live with one lung, although your physical activity will be severely restricted. It is not possible to live without both lungs. If both lungs are removed because of cancer thoracotomy , survival will depend on receiving a lung transplant. Location : Between the lungs, slightly to the left side of the chest. Function : To pump oxygenated blood around the body and to return un-oxygenated blood to the lungs. Coronary Heart Disease : Disease of the heart's arteries. Heart Attack : Blood to the heart is suddenly blocked. Irregular Heartbeat : Heart arrhythmia and palpitations. Congestive Heart Failure : When the heart gradually fails. High Blood Pressure : One of the main causes of heart problems. Chest Pain : There are numerous causes of chest pain. Angina Attacks : Strangling pain in the chest. The heart is located slightly to the left side of your chest. It is a powerful organ made of cardiac muscle. Unlike other muscle in the body, it never tires. Its function is to pump blood around the body, and to do this is contracts and relaxes about 70 times a minute. Blood is a liquid that carries oxygen and food supplies to the cells of the body and takes waste and carbon dioxide away. It also distributes hormones and chemicals. Blood is transported around the body by a network of , km's of veins and smaller veins called capillaries. Yet it only takes less than 90 seconds for blood to circulate through this entire system. The system itself is called the cardiovascular or circulatory system. The heart is supplied with blood by the coronary arteries. If they become clogged with fat overtime blood flow will be restricted and a heart attack can occur how a heart attack happens. Alternatively the heart can develop a mechanical fault which gradually weakens its pumping ability; this is known as congestive heart failure. No, the heart is a vital organ. If the heart suddenly stops pumping, the person will die within seconds sudden cardiac arrest. To assist in this situation read about hands only CPR. In other heart failure situations doctors can insert an artificial pump ventricular assist device to keep blood flowing, but this is only a temporary measure for people waiting for a heart transplant. Related

Questions What is blood? Location : Under the diaphragm, slightly to the right side of the body. Function : To rid toxins from the blood, to control blood sugar and produce bile for digestion purposes. Location : Above the small intestine, left side of the body. Function : It stores food and gradually breaks it down by mixing it with gastric juices. It then squirts the remaining liquid into the small intestines. What Can Go Wrong : Indigestion and heartburn are the most common problems. Gastric ulcers. Gastroesophageal reflux disease GERD. Stomach cancer, although this is relatively rare. Description An adult stomach can expand to store up to 3 liters of food. Food enters the stomach via the esophagus tube. Once in the stomach it is prevented from passing back into the esophagus by a small circular muscle called the cardiac sphincter. Occasionally the sphincter fails to work and stomach juices pass into the esophagus causing a sensation of heart burn. The stomach acts as a short-term storage facility which allows you to eat a large meal quickly but to break it down gradually over a number of hours. The stomach lining releases enzymes and hydrochloric acid to start the process of breaking food down. The acid kills any bacteria to prevent it causing any damage. The stomach protects itself from the effects of the acid by secreting a mucus that clings to the stomach walls. If this lining becomes damaged, it can result in painful stomach ulcers. The muscles in the wall of the stomach also assist by contracting peristalsis reducing food to a thick creamy mush. Gradually the liquid is squirted into the small intestines where the digestion process continues. In all, food spends about 4 and 6 hours being reduced in the stomach. Yes, some people have their stomach removed gastrectomy to treat advanced cases of stomach cancer. Without a stomach, food passes directly from the esophagus into the intestines Roux-en-Y reconstruction. Over time the body compensates; a small pouch develops in the small intestine which means food can be stored a little longer before being pushed on its way. The person usually needs to eat smaller portion sizes and may experience pain from time to time, but they can continue to live a relatively normal life. Location : Left side of the body, near the stomach. It is about as big as your fist. Function : Cleans the blood, destroys old red blood cells and fights infections. Enlarge: It can become enlarged splenomegaly and rupture. Location : Top of the small intestines. Function : To secrete digestive enzymes to aid digestion and hormones to control blood sugar levels. Type 2 Diabetes : The pancreas loses it's ability to secrete enough insulin. Pancreatitis: Inflammation of the pancreas. Cystic fibrosis : A genetic disorder. Pancreatic cancer: Fourth leading cause of cancer deaths in the U. Description When you eat, the pancreas secretes digestive juices into the first part of the small intestines called the duodenum. These juices aid the digestion process by breaking down protein, fats and carbohydrates. They also contain sodium bicarbonate which neutralizes the acid coming from the stomach. Another important role of the pancreas is to control levels of sugar in the blood. It does this by secreting 3 substances: 1 insulin , which stimulates cells to use sugar glucose , thus lowering sugar levels and 2 glucagon- has the opposite effect and triggers cells to release glucose, increasing blood sugar levels. It acts as a control mechanism for the body produces too much insulin and 3 somatostatin, which appears to regulate insulin and glucagon. What Can Go Wrong As the pancreas is embedded so deep in the body, it can be difficult to diagnose when things go wrong with it. The most common conditions linked to it are: Type 1 Diabetes: The cells of the pancreas no longer produce insulin because they have been attacked by the body's immune system. Type 2 Diabetes: The pancreas loses it's ability to secrete enough insulin. Pancreatitis: Inflammation of the pancreas where the pancreatic enzymes start digesting the pancreas itself. Alcohol abuse or gallstones can cause this problem. Cystic fibrosis: A genetic disorder which cause the pancreas tubes to become blocked with a sticky mucus. Yes it is possible to live without the pancreas, but you will need to take insulin daily as well as pancreatic enzyme supplements to help digestion. Location : Sits just under the liver. Function : Stores bile produced by the liver. Bile is a liquid which helps the body digest fats. Pancreatitis: Gallstones block the ducts that drain the pancreas. Gallbladder Cancer: Relatively rare. Description The gallbladder's role is to collect bile produced by the liver and store it until needed. Bile is a yellow-green fluid and the liver produces about 1 liter of it a day. Once it arrives for storage in the gallbladder the water is removed concentrating the liquid. Before eating your gallbladder expands to the size of a small pear. After eating it contracts, squeezing bile into the small intestines to break down fat in the food we eat. When all the bile has been excreted the gallbladder looks flat and deflated. What Can Go Wrong Most problems occur as a result of the presence of gallstones cholelithiasis. These are small stones which form when cholesterol, one of the ingredients of bile, hardens into a crystal-type material. While usually harmless, gallstones can be painful and cause nausea. If the gallbladder becomes inflamed due to gallstones , you may develop severe pain and fever cholecystitis ; this can require surgery if it recurs. If the gallstones block the ducts that drain the pancreas, the pancreas can become inflamed. This dangerous condition is called gallstone pancreatitis and needs immediate care.

Gallbladder cancer is relatively rare and is normally only diagnosed at a late stage because symptoms are similar to gallstones. Yes, removal of the gallbladder cholecystectomy will not have any signficant impact on your life. The bile duct will be redirected to secrete bile directly into the small intestine, instead of being stored in the pancreas. There is a slight risk of diarrhea as bile is being continually fed into the intestines and fat malabsorption problems breaking down and absorbing fats in your food ; but this can normally be sorted with medications. Location : At the bottom of the ribcage, towards the back of the body. Function : To clean the blood and make urine from the waste products. Note: Kidney function is sometimes referred to as 'renal function'. It means the same thing. Description The kidneys are a pair of bean-shaped organs located in the small of the back. Their role is to clean the blood and keep the level of water in the body under control. They draw water and other substances from the blood and dispel any waste products through urine. They work cleverly, only taking unnecessary water out of the body. So if you drink a lot of liquids, you will urinate a lot, this is to stop too much water swishing around the cells and bloating. If you don't drink much, you will produce your kidneys will produce less and more concentrated urine. Urine runs from each kidney down a tube called a urethra and into the bladder. When the bladder is full you will feel the urge to urinate. All blood in the body flows through the kidneys every 10 minutes, so your blood is filtered times a day. Your kidneys also have a role in regulating blood pressure. If blood pressure drops, they secrete an enzyme called renin. Renin triggers a chain of biological events that cause the kidneys to absorb more water and salt, thus raising blood pressure. What Can Go Wrong Most renal kidney failure takes years to happen, it is not normally an overnight problem. Common condition which damage the kidneys include uncontrolled diabetes and high blood pressure. Poisoning by taking certain prescription medications or a blow to the kidneys can also lead to disease. Extreme trauma, a blow directly to the kidneys could cause instant failure. Signs of failure include darkened skin, need to urinate more often, feeling itchy or numb, feeling tired and having muscle cramps. You can live a healthy and normal life with just one kidney. However, if both kidneys are damaged and about 90 percent of kidney function has been lost, you can only survive with dialysis. A dialysis machine works like an artificial kidney replicating the blood cleaning action. In extreme cases of kidney failure, long-term survival is only usually possible with donor organs. Location : In the pelvis, behind the pelvic bone. Function : To store urine until you are ready to urinate. Read about the urinary system. Urinary Incontinence: Leakages when you sneeze. Interstitial Cystitis : Inflammation of the bladder wall. Bladder Cancer: Relatively common type of cancer. Description The average adult bladder can comfortably hold about a pint of water, beyond this it stretches to a point where it can be painful. Once it starts to fill the bladder walls sends a nerve message to the brain that it is starting to get full and needs to be emptied. This is when you become aware of it and can make a conscious decision to go to the toilet. Urine flows out of the bladder down a tube called the urethra. The opening between the bladder and urethra is controlled by a sphincter muscle. When you decide you want to urinate, this sphincter muscles relaxes and urine flows down the urethra and out of the body. The urethra tube is much shorter in a woman than a man, which is why she is more prone to urinary tract infections. A woman's urethra is about 2. A shorter urethra means a shorter distance for the bacteria to travel to infect the bladder. The urethra starts at the bladder and ends at the vaginal opening. As the end is located very close to the anus, this is a common source of bacteria. What Can Go Wrong A urinary tract infection of the bladder, also known as cystitis is the most common problem. Other issues include urinary incontinence loss of bladder control , interstitial cystitis and bladder cancer 6th most common cancer in the U. Yes you can live without your bladder but an alternative method of collecting your urine will be necessary. Surgical removal of the bladder usually due to cancer is called a cystectomy. Once it is taken out, the surgeon will either create a pouch inside your body with part of your intestines to act as a bladder, or you will need to wear an external bag to store urine outside the body. Location : Abdomen Function : To digest food and absorb the nutrients into the blood. Together the small and large intestines are also known as your bowels. Description The small intestines are 5 meters long and look like a pile of coiled sausages. Although it is longer than the large intestines, it is smaller in width which is why it is called the 'small' intestines. The first section is called the duodenum. The stomach squirts small amounts of food into the duodenum where it is combined with digestives juices bile from the pancreas. Bile is rich in enzymes which helps to break down carbohydrates and fats; it also contains sodium bicarbonate which neutralizes the stomach acid. Food is moved along the intestines by a muscular movement called peristalsis. The lining of the intestines is covered in tiny finger-like projections called microvilli which increase the overall surface area for absorption significantly. Each microvillus contains a tiny blood vessel, through which nutrients are absorbed from the food and into the blood supply. This is how you absorb nutrients from your food. By the time food passes from the small into the large intestines, no more breaking down is necessary. Yes you can. Some people do have part or all of their small intestine removed small bowel resection , either because it is diseased by cancer or blocked due to a birth defect. In most cases the diseased or blocked part is removed and both healthy ends are then reconnected. If the entire small intestines needs to be removed the surgeon will make an opening in your stomach to attach a drainage bag which you need to empty regularly. This surgery is known as an ileostomy. Location : Surrounds the small intestines. Function : Absorb water from food passed from the small intestines and turns the remaining waste product into feces. Description The large intestine is about 1. Food spends up to 16 hours in this last stage of the digestive tract. The role of the large intestine is not to break food down, this was completed in the small intestines. Instead, its role is to absorb vitamins and water and to compact the remaining waste product into feces. The feces is stored in the rectum until it can be discharged via the anus. The large intestines is home to over species of bacteria bacterial flora which play and important role in keeping our body healthy. They produce lots of vitamins, particularly vitamin K and biotin a type of B vitamin for absorption by the blood. This source of vitamins is particularly important at times when dietary intake is low. What Can Go Wrong A huge range of problems, for example diverticulitis or abscesses can form which perforate the lining of the intestines. Rectal or colon cancer can cause blockages. Minor issues like thread worms can cause an itchy bottom and constipation can cause tummy aches and excess gas. Surgery to remove part or all of the large intestines is called a colectomy. If enough of the intestine is not damaged, the 'bad' part can be removed and then the healthy parts can be re-sewn back together. This is a relatively common surgery and most patients go on to make a full recovery. If the entire large intestines needs to be removed a colostomy is necessary. This is where the end of the intestine is pulled through the abdominal wall, and a colostomy bag is attached for removal of waste. Location : Attached to the large intestine. This diagram depicts Heart Diagram with parts and labels. This diagram depicts Female Reproductive Organs with parts and labels. This diagram depicts Human Organ Systems with parts and labels. This diagram depicts Human Muscles with parts and labels. This diagram depicts Human Cell with parts and labels. This diagram depicts Nervous System with parts and labels. This diagram depicts Lungs Diagram with parts and labels. This diagram depicts Human Teeth with parts and labels. This diagram depicts Human Skeleton with parts and labels. This diagram depicts Human Eye with parts and labels. This diagram depicts Human Ear with parts and labels. This diagram depicts Coronavirus Diagram with parts and labels. This diagram depicts Human Muscle Model with parts and labels. This diagram depicts Skeletal System Images with parts and labels. This diagram depicts Terminal Ileum Anatomy with parts and labels. This diagram depicts Leg Parts Anatomy with parts and labels. This diagram depicts Circulation System with parts and labels. This diagram depicts Labeled Human Skeleton Diagram with parts and labels. This diagram depicts Skeletal System Information with parts and labels. This diagram depicts Scalenes Muscles with parts and labels. This diagram depicts Anatomy Of Leg Muscles with parts and labels. This diagram depicts Radiologic Technology with parts and labels. This diagram depicts heart diagram with parts and labels. The body and the face: Internal human organs set people anatomy stock vector The part of the body above the neck that contains the eyes, nose, mouth and ears and the brain. In that sense it doesn't need recommendations. Now, you will see a new menu button in the left side bar of your wordpress called 'human anatomy', click it and customize the diagram then save the changes. Choose from over a million free vectors, clipart graphics, vector art images, design templates, and illustrations created by artists worldwide! See more ideas about human body diagram, human body organs, anatomy organs. Download diagram showing anatomy of human body with names vector art. Interactive medical diagram of human body anatomy with clickable body parts including head, chest, abdomen, etc. Some of the most critical human body organs are situated within the torso. In fact, i wasn't looking for it, but when it appeared in my life something inside me stopped searching. A crossword to practise body parts. It is the central part of the body, and it is from here that the neck and the limbs extend. Collectively, these parts are called the vulva. The wikimedia human body diagrams is a collection of images whose main purpose is to provide a way of explaining medical conditions and other phenomena. Then find a secret messa. Body family and friends 1. Skull, temple, ear, forehead, face, adam's apple , shoulder, nipple, breast, armpit, thorax, navel, abdomen, pubis, groin, knee, foot, toe, ankle, instep. Diagram showing anatomy of human body with names. Studying the structure of a human body without visual aid is quite complicated. So much complicated, in fact, you won't understand anything. Either of the two soft, rounded parts of a woman's chest that produce milk after she has a baby. The body diagram template you download depends on the part of the body you want to talk about although you may download a full body diagram. The body and the face: This article looks at female body parts and their functions, and it provides an interactive diagram.

Internal human organs set people anatomy stock vector Body parts of boy and girl. All images in the source collection are in the public domain, meaning that you can make derivatives without asking permission. The body and the face: Interactive medical diagram of human body anatomy with clickable body parts including head, chest, abdomen, etc. Download this premium vector about character woman body and anatomy diagram. This article looks at female body parts and their functions, and it provides an interactive diagram. Students match the words to the correct pictures and complete the crossword. The body and the face: See more ideas about human body diagram, human body organs, anatomy organs. Human body parts vocabulary in spanish vector illustration. Hair, head, nape, neck, shoulder blade, arm , back, elbow, waist, trunk, hip. Kasia Lenhardt Op : Zffubj6mqedcem : View all kasia lenhardt pictures. Diberdayakan oleh Blogger. The human body is one complex network, universally accepted as the most intriguing construct. It is certainly the most widely studied structure the world over. Undermentioned are little- and well-known facts about the human body. A vast array of aspects concerning the human body have been comprehended; however, there are facets that await a treatment for thorough analysis. The head, neck, torso, a pair of arms and legs, respectively constitute the external view of the body, often described as the superficial, first-layer of the human body. However, internally, the structure is far complex and intricate. Would you like to write for us? Well, we're looking for good writers who want to spread the word. Get in touch with us and we'll talk Parts of the Body. The human head consists of the brain, a pair of eyes and ears, a nose and mouth, all of which help in various sensory functions, such as the ability to process thought, see, hear, smell, and taste. The neck is the junction between the head and the torso. Out of the 33, 7 bones are located in the neck region, known as the cervical curve. It is the central part of the body, and it is from here that the neck and the limbs extend. Some of the most critical human body organs are situated within the torso. The upper part consists of the heart and the lungs; these are protected by the rib cage. The middle region or the abdominal area consists mainly of organs which help in digestion. It has the liver, the large and the small intestine, the anus from where fecal waste is excreted, and the rectum where the feces is stored. Then you have the gallbladder which stores bile produced by the liver, and concentrates it to produce chyme. Then there is the ureter, from where urine is passed to the urinary bladder and stored; the urethra expels urine. Finally, comes the third part of the torso, the pelvic region. This has the male and female reproductive organs. The torso of the human body also consists of the major muscles of our body; the pectoral muscles, the abdominal muscles, and the lateral muscle. Of the two pairs of limbs that we have, our arms form the upper limbs, also known as forelimbs. However, the term commonly refers to the entire limb, starting from the shoulder to the wrist. The arms help us perform a variety of tasks in a day. The legs are also known as the lower limbs, and they help us bear the weight of the entire body besides facilitating movement. It is deemed far stronger than concrete! The brain aids us to think, comprehend, and create. Marked by folds that meander through the surface area of the brain, the signals in the form of information, are passed from the brain as they navigate through the spinal cord, and then transported to other parts of the body. Know that the brain has four sections: the cerebrum, cerebellum, diencephalon, and brain stem. Regarded as the most vital organ of the respiratory system, a pair of lungs is located inside the chest, their primary function being the release of oxygen into the blood and extricating carbon dioxide from the blood. The trachea â€" also known as the windpipe â€" serves as the passageway for inhalation. When oxygen passes through the trachea into the lungs, it goes through tiny air sacs called alveoli. As oxygen penetrates the alveoli, the carbon dioxide is extricated from the blood as we exhale. As astounding as it may sound, the lungs consist of over , capillaries. If they stretched into a line, placed end to end, the distance they would cover would be approximately km! The heart is the most active muscular organ, residing marginally on the left section of the body that tirelessly supplies blood to the entire system. The heart pumps and circulates blood through the body, following a contraction-relaxation cycle. Blood is carried throughout the body through the capillaries, while the coronary arteries supply blood to the heart. The heart can beat all by itself even after being separated from the body. The heart possesses its own electric impulse that causes it to function without the body, provided that it receives a constant supply of oxygen. An important organ of the digestive system, the liver is located below the diaphragm and to the right of the stomach. The major function of the liver is to process and store substances ingested through the mouth, and those that we inhale and absorb via the epidermal layers. It essays an essential role in extricating matter that can be potentially toxic. The liver is a very hardworking organ that filters more than a liter of blood per minute. The stomach is another vital organ of the digestive system. The substances ingested will pass the esophagus and lead its way into the stomach. The stomach stores food for a short period while the lining releases hydrochloric acid to facilitate the break down of food. The digestive acid it secretes is very strong and thus kills the bacteria that may cause damage to the lining of the stomach. It is protected from the harmful effects of the acid, by a mucosal substance that lines the abdominal cavity. The process reduces solid food into soft, mush-like matter which is then transported to the small intestine, that continues the process of digestion. A new stomach lining is formed within a period of three to four days. Well, know that the digestive acids produced in the stomach are so strong, that they might as well burn a hole, quite literally, through your stomach wall. The spleen is an organ that helps fight infection and balances bodily fluids. It cleanses the blood of bacteria and other harmful substances that may pose a threat to the smooth functioning of the entire system. The spleen also functions as the exterminator of toxicities along with unhealthy red blood cells. The spleen was held responsible for making people feel sad or what was known as melancholia. It was believed that the spleen produced a black-colored fluid which interfered with the normal functioning of the system. The pancreas is an organ located above the small intestine. It secretes digestive juices into the duodenum and aids in efficient digestion. Besides, it also controls sugar levels in the blood. Researchers suggest that the pancreas consists of taste receptors that can identify sweet substances. The gallbladder resides under the liver and collects bile produced in the liver. It releases the bile after extracting water content from it into the small intestine, to facilitate the breakdown of fat and protein ingested through the food we consume. The gallbladder mimics the mechanism of a balloon. Before a meal, the gallbladder enlarges itself with bile. The bile is released into the small intestine to digest fat and protein; this extraction of bile leads the gallbladder to deflate. Located toward the rear of the body, the kidneys are a pair of organs that cleanse blood and regulate water levels in the body. The primary function of the kidney is to extract water accompanied with other constituents from the blood. Waste matter is extricated from the system in the form of urine. Besides, the kidneys are also responsible for filtering blood and regulating blood pressure. Healthy kidneys work toward filtering approximately two gallons of blood every hour. The bladder holds liquid waste matter â€" the urine. When the bladder starts to inflate, it triggers a signal to the brain indicating that its capacity is exhausted, and it needs to be relieved. The urine travels from the bladder through a tube called the urethra to be extricated from the body. Small Intestine. The small intestine is a coiled organ where food passes through, beginning from the duodenum where the food intermixes with bile to facilitate the break down of fat and protein. The intestine is lined with microvilli; they are tiny projections that help in the absorption of nutrients from the food ingested. The length of the small intestine is 18 to 23 feet, and is longer than the large intestine. Large Intestine. The large intestine constitutes the cecum and the colon. As the break down of food is a process conducted in the small intestine, the role of the large intestine is to absorb water and minerals, and process the remains of the digested food into fecal matter. The large intestine houses more than species of bacteria. They are a source of vitamins and are deemed essential for the body. The appendix is a small, finger-like structure, attached to the large intestine. Thought to be useless, it is an organ much speculated for its role in the human body. As mentioned, the appendix performs no apparent function in the human body. However, researchers are of the opinion that the appendix is a rather useful organ to deal with certain issues, with regard to digestion. Besides, researchers suspect that the appendix may save you from pernicious infections as well. Uterus and Ovaries. The uterus â€" also known as the womb â€" is a pear-shaped organ. The cervix forms the lower section of the uterus, that opens into the vagina. The other major section of the uterus is regarded as the corpus, and serves as an expandable vessel that has the capacity to hold a growing fetus. The uterus has two oval-shaped glands on either of its sides, known as the ovaries. The uterus is 2 to 3 cm thick, while in length it is 6 to 8 cm, approximately. Testes and Penis. The testes is the male gonad; this being a part of the reproductive system. The function of the testes is to produce sperm and testosterone. The penis is a sexual organ, functioning as the passageway to pass urine and ejaculate semen. If the testes ache or have a dull pain in the vicinity, it is due to the prostate swelling with excess fluid. This is known as prostatic congestion. The human body is marked by its structural complexity, and maintaining health with the right foods is of paramount importance. It is found that there are certain foods that share an uncanny resemblance with the parts of the human body, thereby deemed effective in maintaining the specific part of the body, too. Thus, in order to keep your body and mind healthy, undermentioned are foods that help maintain them. Walnuts, pound for pound, resemble the human brain. The folds and crevices, too, of the brain are mimicked perfectly by nature. Rich in omega-3 fatty acids, regular consumption of this nut facilitates the functions of the brain. Besides its befitting benefits, you must notice the radial pattern when the carrot is sliced diametrically. Get closer, and you are sure to find a striking resemblance between the human eye and the carrot slice. The pattern created looks like the pupil and iris. The most important component â€" beta-carotene â€" is potent in reducing the risk of cataracts. You must know that mushrooms contain vitamin D in abundance which is deemed essential for effective hearing. Vitamin D is also essential in maintaining bone health in the ears, which include the malleus, incus, and strapes that aid in receiving sounds and transmitting the same to the brain. Oranges and grapefruits, too, maintain breast health and facilitate the movement of lymph in the breasts. Besides, grapefruits have a component called limonoids that help in reducing the risk of developing breast cancer. It is red; and when sliced into halves, it generally has four chambers â€" characteristics that resemble the heart. Tomatoes are known to be high in lycopene â€" a plant chemical that protects the heart and reduces its risks of succumbing to a cardiac arrest. Besides being added to enhance flavors of your dish, ginger also aids in effective digestion. They help to facilitate the smooth functioning of the kidneys. Bearing resemblance to the pancreas, sweet potatoes are rich in beta-carotene that helps prevent the adverse effects of aging on the tissues of the body. Besides, it corrects hormone imbalance and reduces the risk of succumbing to cervical cancer. It is known to improve the quality of semen in men. These diagrams help you learn the basics and understand the human body better. Click on the images if you wish to have them printed. Necessary cookies are absolutely essential for the website to function properly. This category only includes cookies that ensures basic functionalities and security features of the website. These cookies do not store any personal information. 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