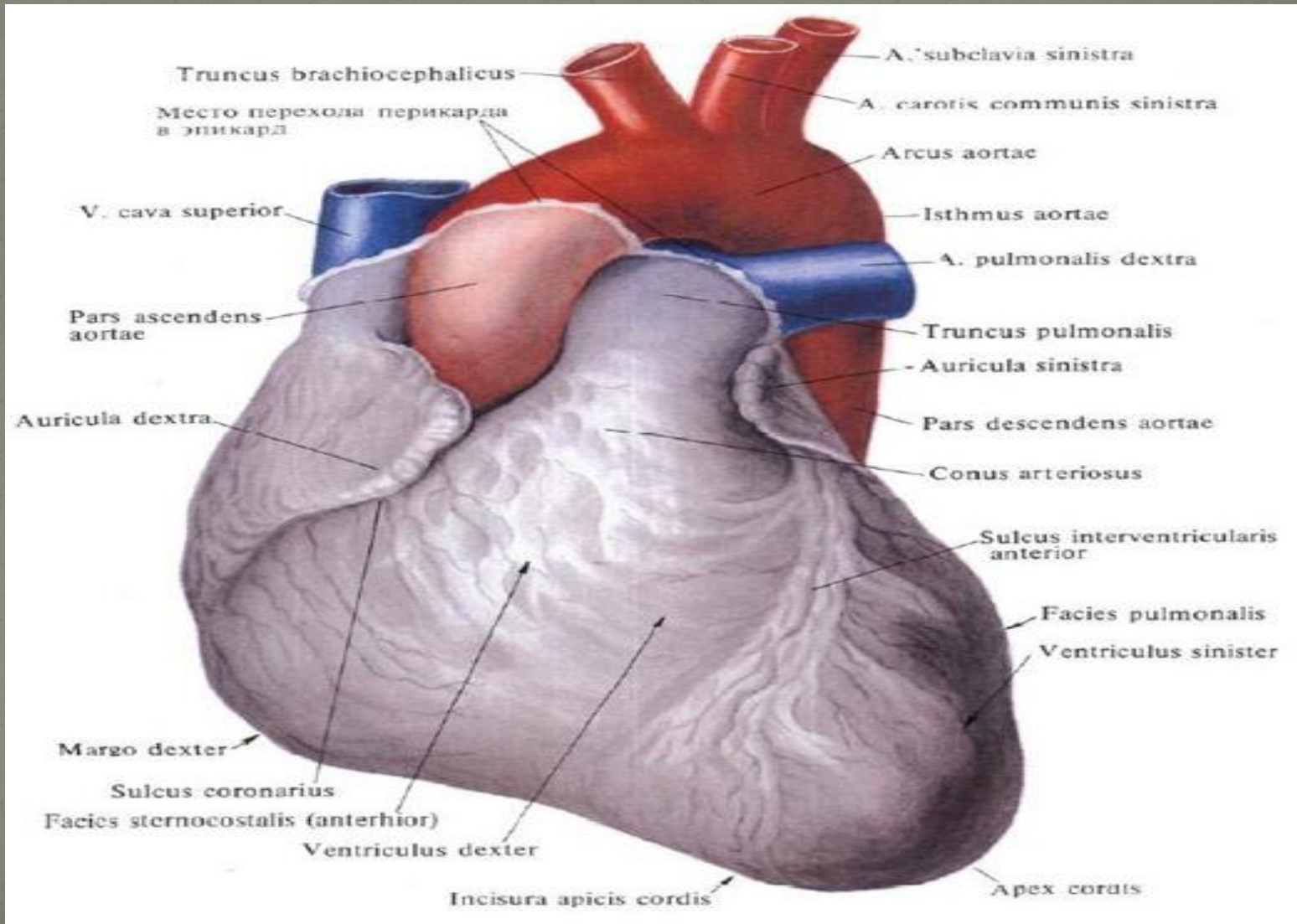




The internal structure
of mammalian

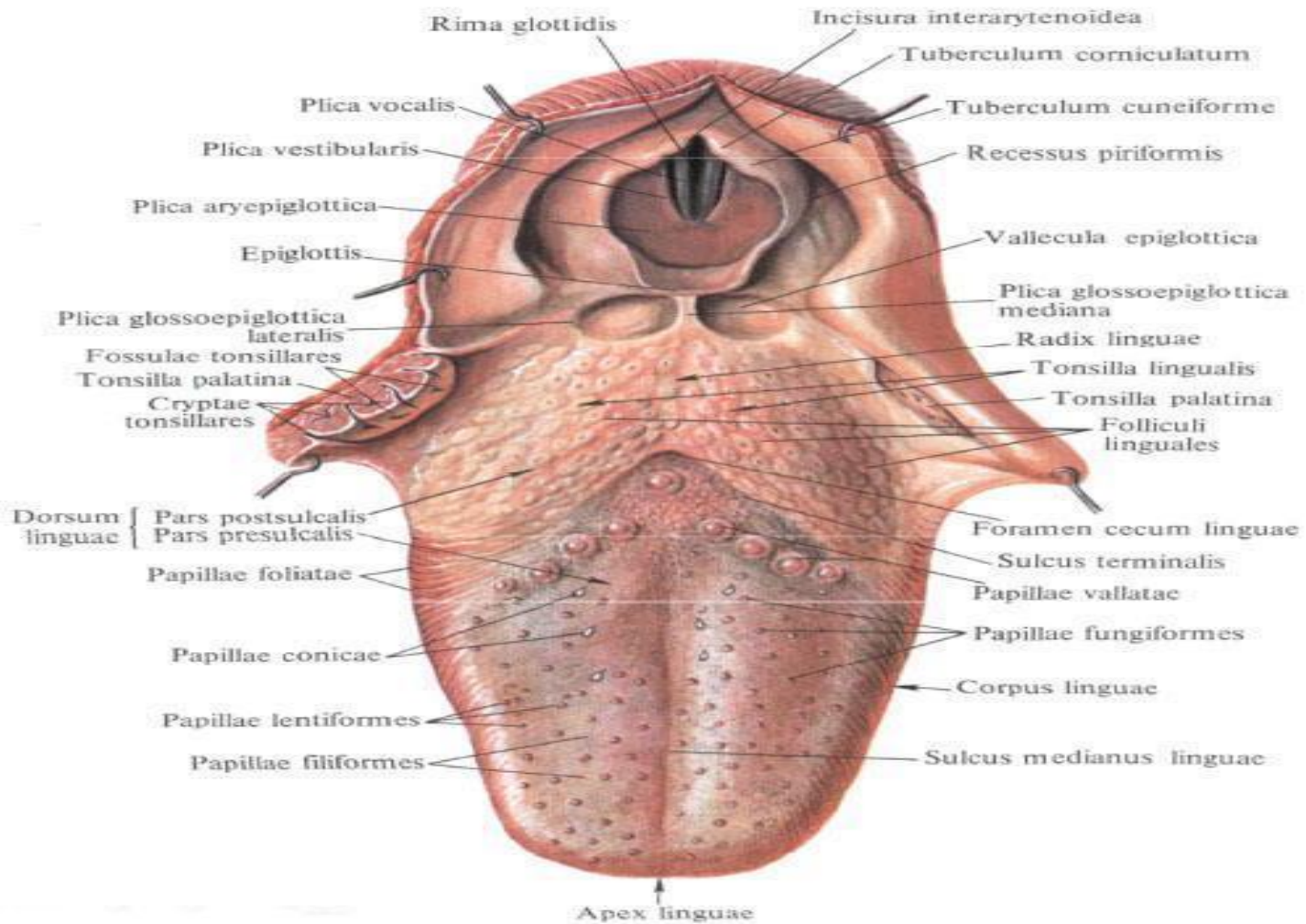
Heart



The heart is a cone-shaped hollow body almost with well-developed muscular walls.

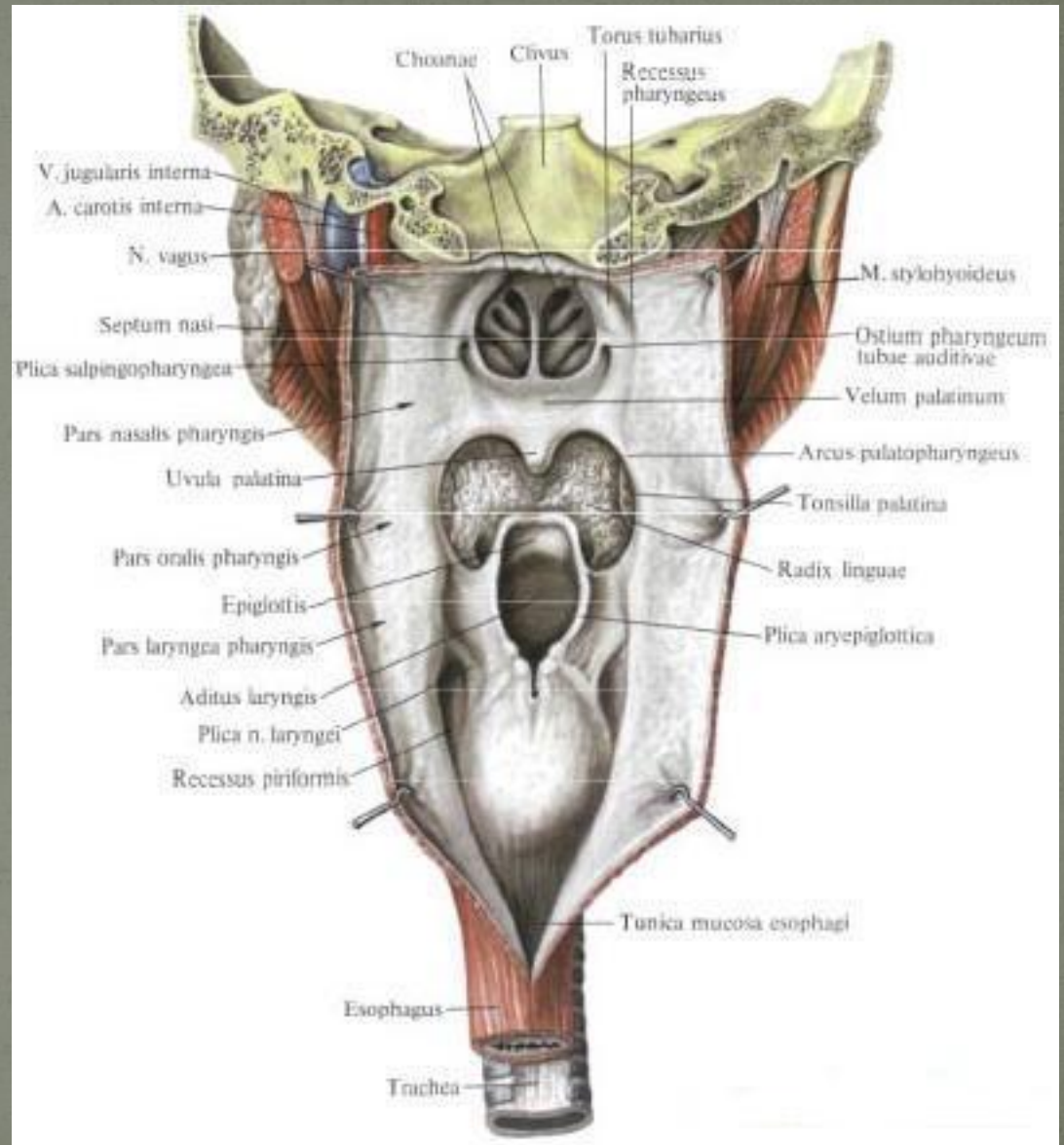
It is located in the lower anterior mediastinum at the center of the diaphragm tendon, between right and left pleural sacs, enclosed in the pericardium, and is fixed by large blood vessels.

Tongue



Language - a muscular body, covered on top, sides and partially bottom of the mucosa. In language there are two parts: the front, loose, part, or body language, and back - the root of the tongue.

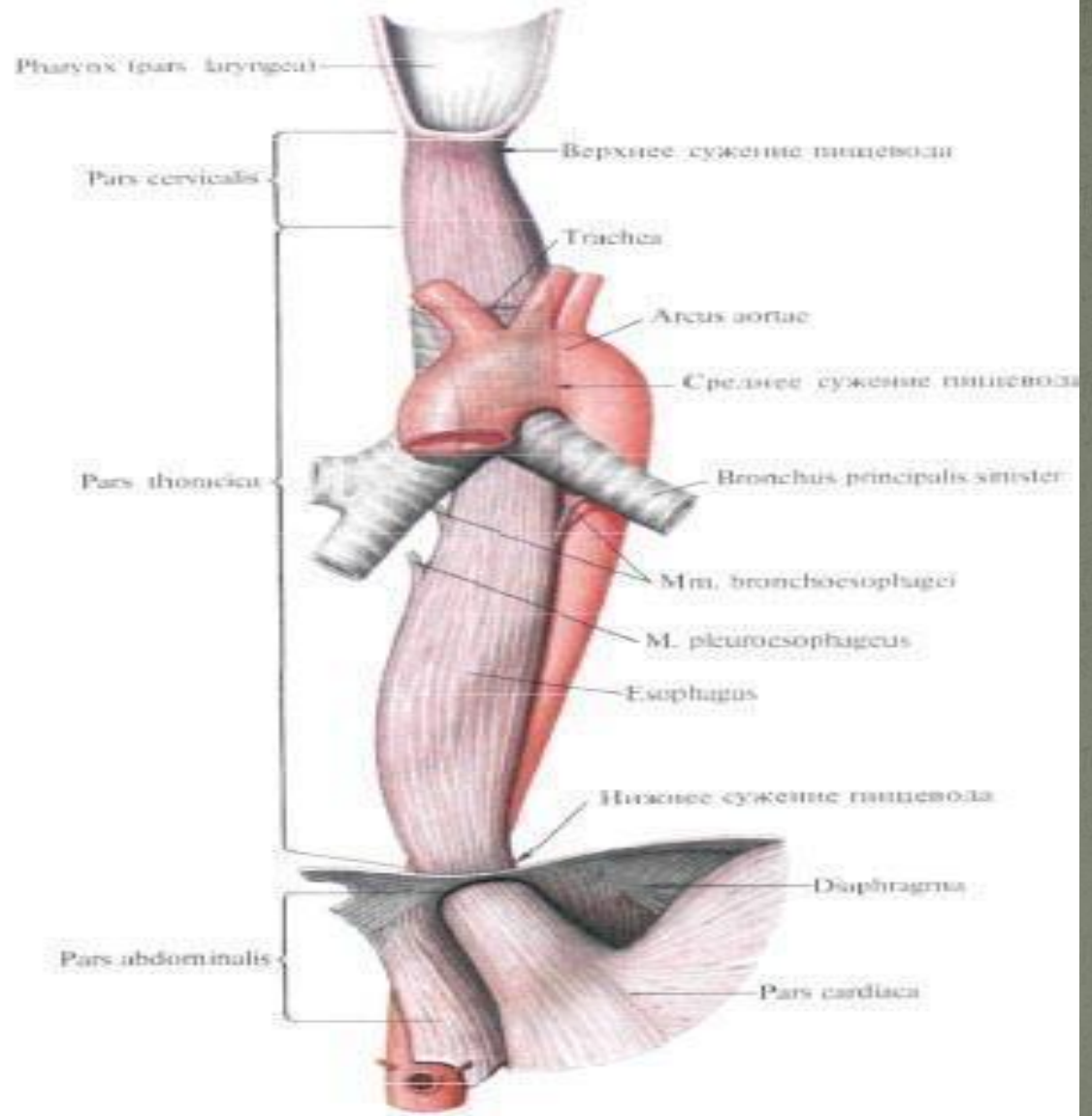
Pharynx



The pharynx - is part of the digestive tube, through which the bolus from the mouth moves up into the esophagus. At the same time a sip is a way by which air passes from the nose to the throat and back.

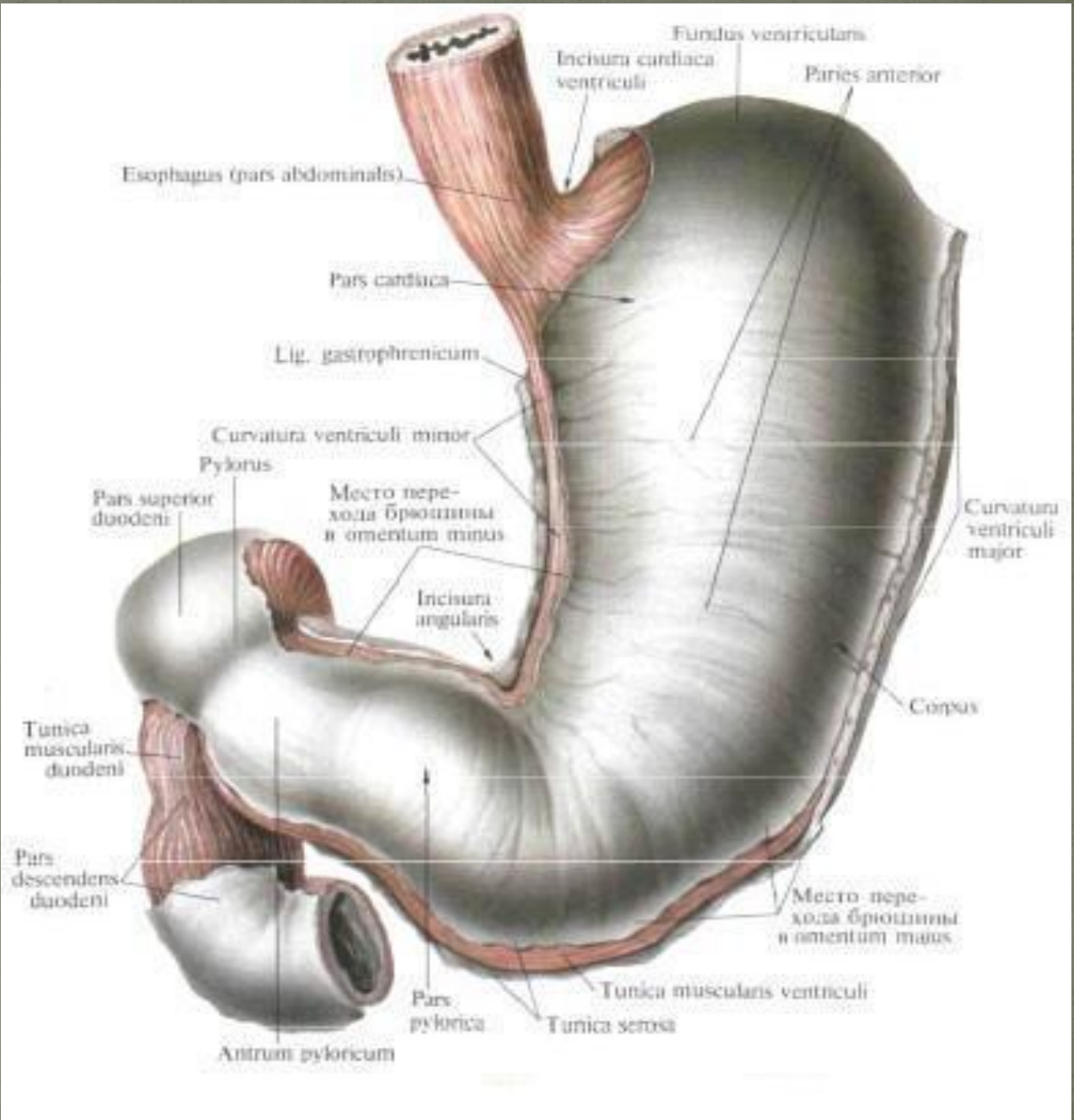
The pharynx is situated in front of the cervical spine, its rear wall adjacent to the cervical fascia prespinal plate and extends from the base of the skull to the cervical vertebra VI, where the narrowing, passes into the esophagus.

esophagus



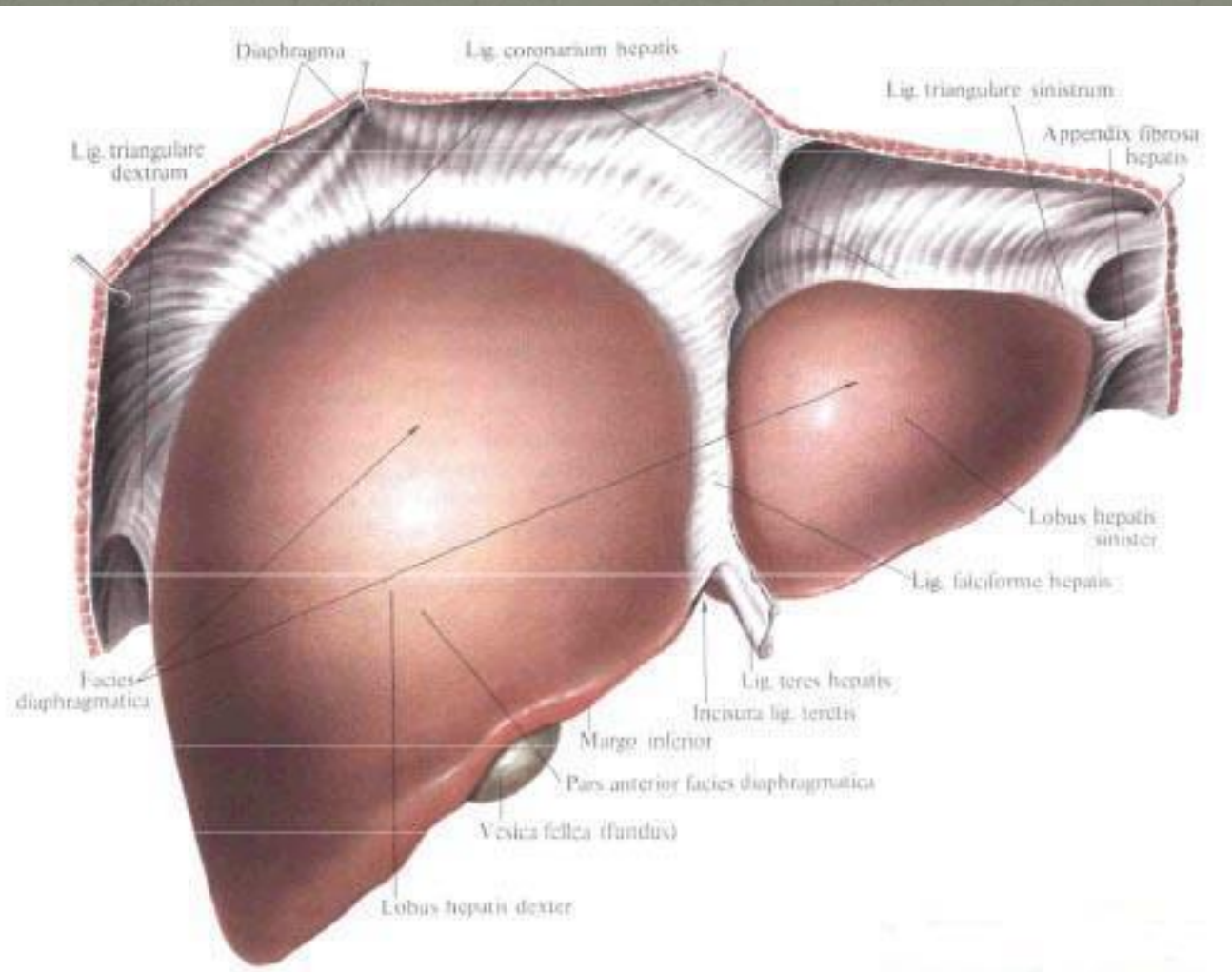
Esophagus, has the form of the tube connective throat to the stomach. Place of transition of the pharynx to the esophagus in the adult corresponds to the VI cervical vertebra or the lower edge of cricoid cartilage, and the place of transition in the stomach at the level projected XI thoracic vertebra. In a live person, these boundaries can be changed by crowding the head, taking a deep breath or omission of the stomach.

stomach



The stomach is located in the upper left and right sides of the abdomen, its long axis runs from left to right, top and back down and forward and is almost in the frontal plane. The shape and size of the stomach are variable and depend on the degree of filling, the functional state of the muscles of its walls.

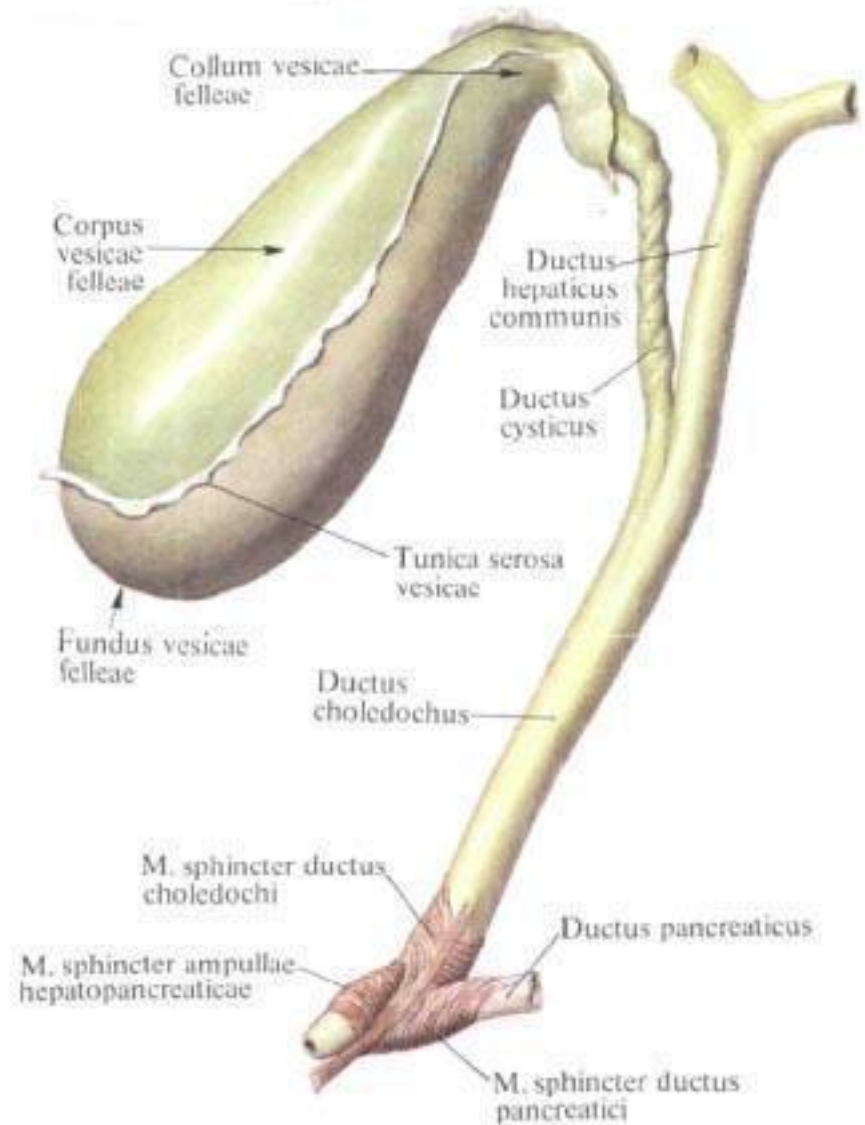
Liver



LIVER - the largest of the digestive glands, occupies upper abdomen, situated below the diaphragm, mainly from the right side.

The shape of the liver is somewhat reminiscent of a large mushroom hat, has a convex top and bottom slightly concave surface. However, convexity is devoid of symmetry, as the outermost part of the voluminous and is not central, and right rear, which is anterior to the left and wedge-shaped tapering.

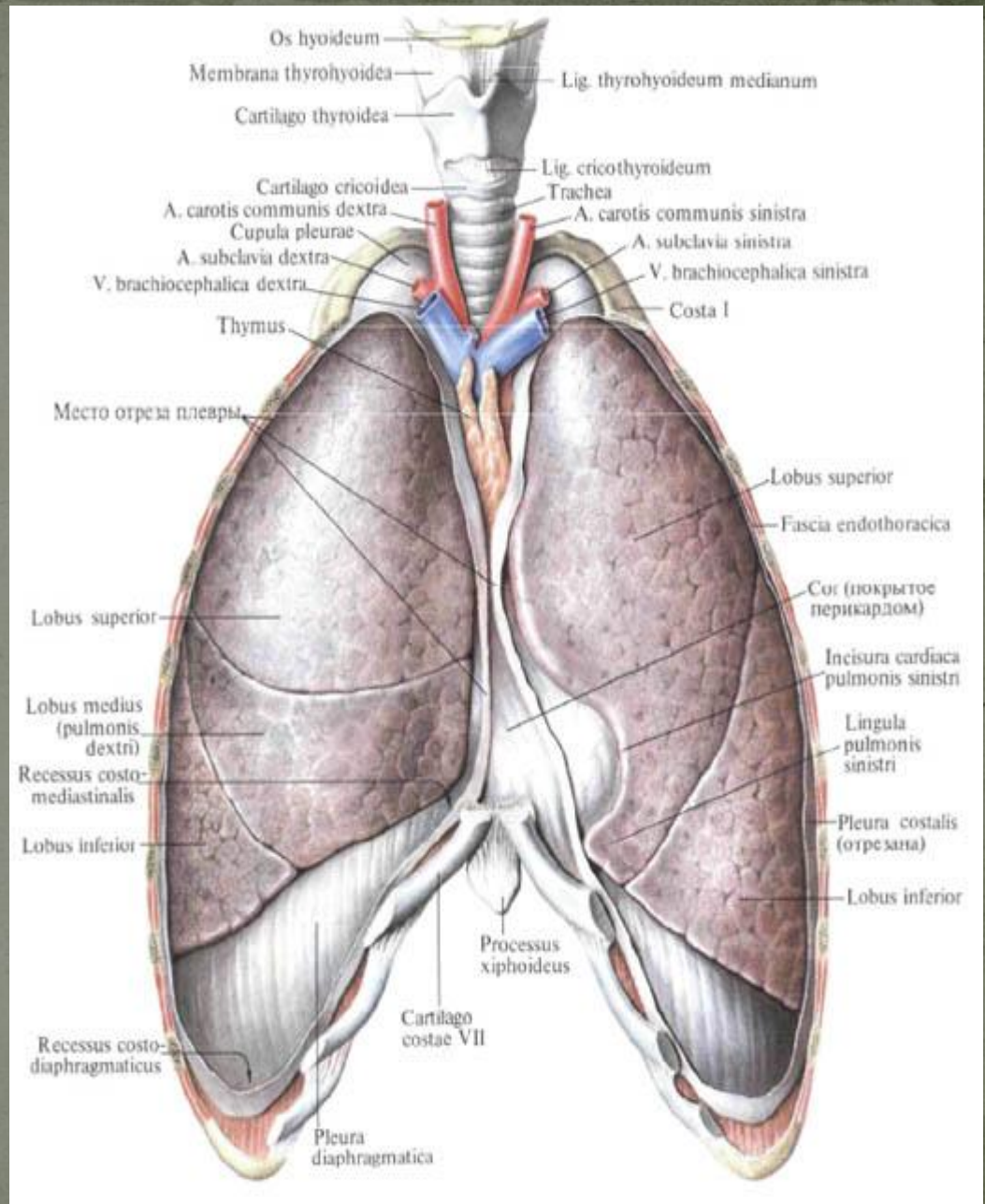
gallbladder



The gall bladder is a reservoir sacculate produced in the liver bile it has an elongated shape with wide and narrow ends, and the width of the bubble from the bottom of the neck decreases gradually.

At the bottom of the gall bladder gall bladder are distinguished - the most extensive and distal part of the body of the gallbladder - the middle part and the neck of the gallbladder - a narrow proximal part, which departs from the cystic duct. The latter, combined with the common hepatic duct to form the common bile duct.

lungs and pleura



Easy - paired organ, located in the thoracic cavity. Children have a slight pale pink in color, later becoming slate-blue with stripes and spots. Lung tissue in the normal state is elastic and the cut melkoporistaya. Kazhdoe, right and left lung has the shape of a truncated cone, the tip of the light is directed upward into the realm of supraclavicular fossa, base of the lung, rests on the diaphragm. The right lung is broader than the left, but slightly shorter. In the lower part of the front edge of the left lung has cardiac notch of left lung - a place fit heart.

Lungs are covered with pleura. She, like the peritoneum, is a smooth shiny serosa. Distinguish between the parietal pleura and visceral between which a gap - pleural cavity filled with a small amount of pleural fluid.

