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How many pints of blood are in my human body

The human body is really amazing. Check out these fantastic facts: 1. About 80-90% of what we perceive as flavor is actually due to our sense of smell. 2. Your heart beats about 35 million times a year. Over an average lifetime, the human heart will beat more than 2.5 billion times. 3. The body has about 5.6 liters (6 liters) of blood. This 5.6 liter of blood circulates through the body three times a minute. In one day, the blood totals 19,000 km, four times the distance from coast to coast. 4. The heart pumps about 1 million barrels of blood for an average lifespan – that's enough to fill more than 3 super tankers. 5. If all arteries, veins and capillaries of the human circulatory system were laid, the total length would be 60,000 miles, or 100,000 km. That's almost two and a half times around the world! 6. Despite the fact that its thickness is on average only 2mm, the skin gets an eighth of all blood supply. 7. The skull looks like a single bone. In fact, it consists of 22 separate bones, glued along rigid joints, along so-called seams. 8. If a human adult digestive tract is hardened, it would be 6-9 m (20-30 ft) long. 9. Red blood cells can live for about four months circulating in the body, feeding on 60 trillion other cells. Red blood cells make about 250,000 back-and-forth trips to the body before returning to the bone marrow where they were born, to die. 10. Human hair grows about 1/4 inch (about 6 millimeters) each month and continues to grow for up to 6 years. The hair then falls out and another woman is in place. 11. The average healthy mouth produces about 600 ml of saliva every day. That's enough for a 12-ounce soda bottle. 12. The fastest neurons carrying messages along the axons are an amazing 130 yards per second (268 mph). In addition to organs, you can donate tissue, blood stem cells, blood and platelets, and even your body. Tissue consists of layers of cells that work together to serve a particular purpose. It must be donated within 24 hours of death. Certain types of tissue donations include: Cornea: One of the most commonly transplanted tissues each year (more than 45,000) is the cornea [source: Cigna]. The cornea - transparent cover above the eye - is the primary focusing element of the eye. Corneal transplantation restores vision for recipients blinded by an accident, infection or disease. Corneals can be transplanted in whole or in part and do not require anti-rejection drugs in the recipient [source: Levy]. The corne allot of a 75-year-old donor is as effective as younger corne allot. Bones: Donated bones can replace cancerous bones in the arm or leg instead of amputation. Skin: Among its many uses, the skin can be used in grafts on burn victims or post-mastectomy breasts Veins: Donated veins are used for heart bypass surgery. Other donated tissue includes siens, ligaments, heart valves and cartilage. Blood stem cells are immature blood cells that produce more blood stem cells or develop into white blood cells, red blood cells or platelets. Blood stem cells can be taken from the bone marrow, into the bloodstream or in the umbilical cord. Stem cells in the bone marrow - spongy tissue inside the bones - produce blood cells. Donated bone marrow can be injected into the bloodstream to fill cavities of depleted bones and re-produce normal blood cells. The most common blood transfer is blood and platelets. In addition to donating blood to others, you can also donate blood to yourself before surgery. Donated blood (after screening for disease or abnormalities) is separated by a blood group and can be transplanted whole or to plasma blood, platelets or red blood cells. You can donate your entire body of science (or more specifically, a research institute or university of your choice) to legally insert your wish to do so at your will. Full body donations are used to train doctors, study the human body, and improve forensic research and investigative techniques. In most cases, organs cannot be removed from the body that need to be used for research purposes. At the time of his death, the institute is notified, and a representative asks about the cause of death and the condition of the body to determine whether the donation is acceptable. Funeral ceremonies are often encouraged, but you need a slightly different embalming process. The body is then transported to the facility. Getting the right organs for the right person is a complicated process. What organisations help simplify organ donation? Mesentery was once thought to be part of the digestive tract, but two scientists said it was actually part of the 79th century. Sharing on PinterestThe announcement that the human body has a new organ could help restore balance in a universe that I've been knocking down since Pluto was downgraded to a dwarf planet. The new organ is called mesentery, and everyone has a digestive system. The mezentaria was once thought to form a variety of structures, but it turned out in recent research that it is an ongoing organ. The organ 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 graduate entry medical school, University of Limerick, and university hospitals in Limerick, Ireland, we now say there is an organ in the body that has not been recognized as of today. Read more: New technology gives hope to leaking heart valves » Coffey, and colleague Peter O'Leary, Ph.D., first discovered that it was an organ. In an email, Coffey explained the discovery of Healthline this way: I am primarily a surgeon who works in the colon and rectum. I noticed that the technique applied to the left colon is on the same anatomical basis as the techniques used on the right. When I looked at this closer I noticed the reason was that the right and left colons have an attached lining. (For all patients. That is, in general.) Curiosity aroused, Coffey made a study examining surgical outcomes closer and noticed that - yes indeed - both the right and left regions of the colon do have a distinct and meaningful mezentaria. In addition, these regions of the mesenteria were continuous in the regions of the mesenteria associated with the small intestine, transverse colon, sigmoid colon, and rectum, he said. In fact, it's all a continuous structure. This means that classical anatomical teaching, which spoke of several separate mesenteries, was incorrect and that the mezentaria associated with the small and large part was actually actually a meaningful structure, Coffey said. So, medical students who memorized the number 78 as the number of organs in the human body should plan a little revisionist brainwork to remember the number 79. Read more: New surgical probe focuses on cancerous tissue » Discovery is just the first step, Coffey said. He pointed out that although the structure of mezentaria is known, its function is not. Further study may lead to a better understanding and treatment of abdominal and digestive disease. Now we have established anatomy and structure, the next step in the function, Coffey told ScienceAlert. If you understand the function, you can identify the pathological function, and then there is a disease. Put them together and you will be in the field of mesenteric science ... it forms the basis of a whole new field of science, he said. This is universally important as it affects us all. As a trained surgeon, Coffey is aware that according to classical anatomical teaching, the right and left colons do not have an attached lining, and if a mezentaria was present, this should be considered abnormal. He continued to Healthline: Some texts suggested that the right and left colons had vestigious or rudimentary meentaria, right behind them. So what we found surgically was very different from what we were taught anatomically. One sure sign of the state of change is that mezentaria has been adopted as an organ in Gray's Anatomy, the best known series of medical textbooks in the world. While no one in the field seemed to know who the ultimate authority was saying yes or Nay's organ status, the evidence of organ reclassified has now been released in the Lancet Gastroenterology & Hepatology. Read more: Van da Vinci robot surgery revolution A rip-off? All this recognition has been coming for centuries. Leonardo da Vinci described mesenteria in the 15th century. It seemed like a kind of insignificant attachment. Now that we've encrypted this new organ, what's in it for us? Coffey said mezentaria becomes a valuable structure for learning. There are a lot of diseases that we are stuck with and we need to update our approach to these diseases, Coffey said Smithsonian.com. Now that we've cleared its structure, we can examine it systematically. We're in a very exciting place right now, he said. However, it is unlikely that the discovery of the mezentaria will look for any new respect for the neighbor, in the vestigifal appendix. Since we now know the anatomy of the mesenteria, we also have a better understanding of the mezentaria-related appendix [mesoappendix], Coffey said. The mesorepend covers the subsurface of the mesenteria in the region where the small intestine remains in the right colon. Pluto, you're going to have to take your dwarf planet heart. Medically Reviewed By Debra Sullivan, Ph.D., MSN, R.N., CNE, COI - Written by Rachel Nall, MSN, CRNA - Updated July 18, 2017H how much blood can you lose? Blood volume measurement overview The amount of blood in the human body is usually equivalent to 7 percent of body weight. The average amount of blood in the body is an estimate because it may depend on how much you weigh, sex, and even where you live. Babies: Babies born on a full run of about 75 milliliters (mL) of blood per kilogram of body weight. If a baby weighs about 8 pounds, it will have about 270 mL of blood in their body, or 0.07 liters. Children: The average 80-pound child will have about 2,650 mL of blood in the body, or 0.7 liters. Adults: The average adult weighing 150-180 pounds should be about 1.2-1.5 liters of blood in the body. It is about 4500-5700 mL. Pregnant women: To support growing babies, pregnant women tend to have anywhere from 30 to 50 percent more blood volume than women who are not pregnant. That's about 0.3 to 0.4 additional gallons of blood. Sometimes the amount of blood in the human body can be different depending on where you live. For example, people who live at high altitudes have more blood because they don't have as much oxygen at higher altitudes. If you lose too much blood, your brain won't get enough oxygen to carry life. People who experience serious injury and trauma, such as a car accident, can lose blood very quickly. Loss of excessive amounts of blood is known as hemorrhhaic shock. Doctors classify hemorrhhaic shock into four classes based on how much blood is lost. Annex IV is amended as follows: Here are the departments of hemorrhhaic shock: The doctor usually will not directly measure the amount of blood because they can estimate on the basis of other factors and tests. For example, a blood test known as hemoglobin and hematocorth test to estimate how much blood is in the body as the amount of fluid in the body. Your doctor may then weigh your body weight and hydrate it. All these factors indirectly measure how much blood volume there is. If you experience a severe trauma that causes blood loss, doctors usually use your weight as a starting point to figure out how much blood you have. Then they will use factors such as heart rate, blood pressure and respiratory rate to estimate how much blood may have been lost. They also try to track further blood loss so they can quickly replace it with a blood flow. Read more: How to reduce heart rate » »