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The main cavity of the human body is the premises left behind after the removal of the internal organs. There are other body cavities that we only discuss in class. These are the cavity cavity created by serous membranes – pleural cavity, pericardial cavity, abdominal cavity – and spacing. Spinal cavity – skull cavity and spinal cavity together. Skull cavity – a condition taken away by the brain and closed by the bones of the skull. Spinal cavity – the spine is formed by a space taken up by the spinal cord. The spinal cavity is continuous with the cavity of the skull. Abdominal cavity– thorath cavity, abdominal cavity and pelvic cavity together. Thora sternum – a condition of the internal organs of the abdomen that is better than the dialytum. Abdominal cavity and pelvic cavity together. Abdominal cavity – a condition taken away by the internal organs of the abdomen, which is worse than the dialynoa and better than the pelvic cavity. Pelvic cavity – flanked by pelvic vest bones for the use of ventral internal organs. Figure 1-9. The locations of the cavity of the main body of the human body. Täytä tyhjä kohta sopivalla ruumiinontelolla Kaksi päävartaloonteloa ovat

_____ Vatsa löytyy _____ Sydän
_____ Aivot löytyvät _____

Selkärankaisten elimistössä on nestetäytteisiä tiloja, called organ-contained body cavity. Learning objectivesDe image of the main cavity of the human body The dorsal cavity contains the primary organs of the nervous system, including the brain and spinal cord. Dia dia dialyte is a muscle plate that separates the thoracular cavity from the abdominal cavity. There are special membrane tissues around the body cavity, such as the meninges of the dorsal cavity and the mesothelium of the ventral cavity. Mesothelium consists of the lung pleensium, cardiac cardiac sac and abdominal cavity peritoneum. abdominal cavity: The abdominal floor containing the abdominal cavity (mainly the gastrointestinal tract) and the pelvic cavity (mainly the reproductive system). back cavity: The cavity of the back of the body, which contains the cavity of the skull and vertebrae with the brain and spinal cord. Thorapital cavity: Abdominal chamber containing the pericardial cavity (heart) and pleary (lungs). By the broadest definition, the body cavity is any liquefied state Organism. However, the term usually refers to a condition in which the internal organs develop, located between the outer lining of the skin and the intestinal cavity. The cavity of the human body usually refers to the abdominal cavity, since it is by far the largest of its volume. Blood vessels are not considered cavity, but they can be kept in cavity. Most cavity organs can adapt to changes in the position of the organism. They usually contain protective films and sometimes bones that protect the organs. Anatomical terminology of the body cavities: Humans have several body cavities, including skull cavity, vertebrate cavity, thoracle cavity (which includes pericardial cavity and pleural cavity), abdominal cavity and pelvic cavity. In mammals, the dia dialynoa separates the thora sternum from the abdominal cavity. The dorsal cavity is a continuous cavity located at the back of the body. It has the organs of the upper central nervous system, including the brain and spinal cord. The meninges are a multilayered membrane inside the spinal cavity that surrounds and protects the brain and spinal cord. The cavity of the skull is the front of the dorsal cavity, which consists of a space inside the skull. This cavity contains the brain, brain meninges and cerebrospinal fluid. The vertebrate cavity is the back of the dorsal cavity and contains the structures of the vertebrate column. These include the spinal cord, the meninges of the spinal cord and the fluid- bodied states between them. This is the narrowest of all the body's ists, sometimes described in a wire-like way. Ventral cavity, the interior of the front of the body, contains many different organ systems. The organs of the ventral cavity are also called internal organs. The Ventral cavity has the front and back divided by the dia dialyte, a skeletal muscle plate found under the lungs. The thoracic cavity is the anaecic cavity found in the chest in the upper body. It has primary organs of the cardiovascular and respiratory system, such as the heart and lungs, but it also contains organs from other systems, such as the oesophagus and the sea buckthorn gland. The thoracle is

bordered by two types of mesothelium, a type of membrane tissue that lines the ventral cavity: the pleural lining of the lungs and the perikadium lining of the heart. The abdominal cavity is the abdominal cavity under the chest and dialytum. It is usually divided into abdominal and pelvic cavity. The abdominal cavity is not inside the bone, and has many organs of the digestive and digestive systems, as well as some organs of the endocrine system, such as the adrenal gren. Pelvic cavity is included in the pelvic cavity and includes the bladder and reproductive system. the abdominal cavity is bordered by a kind of mesothelium called peritoneum. The main cavity of the human body is the premises left behind after the removal of the internal organs. There are other body cavities that we only discuss in class. These are the cavity cavity created by serous membranes – pleural cavity, pericardial cavity, abdominal cavity – and spacing. Spinal cavity – skull cavity and spinal cavity together. Skull cavity – a condition taken away by the brain and closed by the bones of the skull. Spinal cavity – the spine is formed by a space taken up by the spinal cord. The spinal cavity is continuous with the cavity of the skull. Abdominal cavity– thorath cavity, abdominal cavity and pelvic cavity together. Thora sternum – a condition of the internal organs of the abdomen that is better than the dialytum. Abdominal cavity and pelvic cavity together. Abdominal cavity – a condition taken away by the internal organs of the abdomen, which is worse than the dialynoa and better than the pelvic cavity. Pelvic cavity – flanked by pelvic vest bones for the use of ventral internal organs. Figure 1-9. The locations of the cavity of the main body of the human body. Täytä tyhjä kohta sopivalla ruumiinontelolla Kaksi päävartaloonteloa ovat

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