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How does the muscular system work with other systems in the human body

Organ system that gives humans the opportunity to move with the help of their musculoskeletal systems More information: Human body musculoskeletal systemFeatures of the human activity system from the encyclopedia system of 1911 and formerly the activity system[1]) is an organ system that gives people the opportunity to move with their musculoskeletal systems. The musculoskeletal system provides form, support, stability and movement to the body. It consists of the bones of the skeleton, muscles, cartilage,[2] tendons, ligaments, joints and other connective tissues that support tissues and organs and bind together. The primary functions of the musculoskeletal system include supporting the body, allowing movement and protecting vital organs. [3] The skeletal part of the system serves as the main storage system for calcium and phosphorus and contains critical components of the hematopoietic system. [4] This system describes how bones are connected to other bones and muscle fibers via connective tissues such as tendons and ligaments. The bones provide stability in the body. Muscles keep bones in place and also play a role in bone movement. To allow movement, different bones are connected by joints. Cartilage prevents the bone ends from rubbing directly against each other. Muscles contract to move the bone attached to the joint. However, there are diseases and disorders that may affect the functioning and overall effectiveness of the system. These diseases can be difficult to diagnose due to the close relationship of the musculoskeletal system to other internal systems. The musculoskeletal system refers to the system with its muscles attached to an internal skeletal system and is necessary for humans to move a more favorable position. Complex problems and injuries related to the musculoskeletal system are usually treated by a physicist (specialist in physics and rehabilitation) or an orthopedic surgeon. The various subsystems skeleton main article: Human skeleton The skeleton system performs many important functions: It provides the form and shape for the body, support and protection, allows physical exercise, produces blood for the body, and stores minerals. [5] The number of bones in the human skeletal system is a controversial issue. Humans are born with more than 300 bones; however, many bones merge between birth and maturity. As a result, an average adult skeleton consists of 206 bones. The number of bones varies depending on the method used to derive the count. While some of the structures are defined as a single bone with multiple parts others can consider it as a single part with multiple bones. [6] There are five general classifications of bones. These are long bones, short short bones, irregular bones and sesamoid bones. The human skeleton consists of both molten and individual bones supported by ligaments, tendons, muscles and cartilage. It is a complex structure with two different divisions; the axial skeleton compenng the spine and the beity skeleton. [7] Function The skeleton system serves as a frame for tissues and organs to which they can attach. This system serves as a protective structure for vital organs. Important examples of this are the brain, which is protected by the skull, and the lungs, which are protected by the rib cage. In long bones there are two distinctions of bone marrow (yellow and red). The yellow marrow has fatty connective tissue and is located in the marrow cavity. During hunger, the body uses the fat in the yellow marrow for energy. [8] The red bone marrow is an important place for blood cell production, about 2.6 million red blood cells per second to replace existing cells destroyed by the liver. [5] Here, all erythrocytes, platelets and most leukocytes form in adults. From the red marrow, erythrocytes, platelets and leukocytes migrate into the blood to perform their special tasks. Another function of bones is the storage of certain minerals. Calcium and phosphorus are among the most important minerals that are stored. The importance of this storage device helps to regulate mineral balance in the bloodstream. When the fluctuation of minerals is high, these minerals are stored in bones; when it is low, it will be withdrawn from the bone. Muscle The body contains three types of muscle tissue: (a) skeletal muscle, (b) smooth muscle and (c) heart muscle. On the front and rear view of the muscular system above, superficial muscles (those on the surface) are shown on the right side of the body, while deep muscles (which are under the superficial muscles) are shown on the left half of the body. For the legs, superficial muscles are shown in the front view, while the rear view shows both superficial and deep muscles. There are three types of muscles – heart, skeleton and smooth. Smooth muscles are used to control the flow of substances within the lumens of hollow organs, and are not consciously controlled. Skeletal and heart muscles have strands that are visible under the microscope due to the components in their cells. Only skeletal and smooth muscles are part of the musculoskeletal system and only the skeletal muscles can move the body. Heart muscles are found in the heart and are only used to circulate blood; Like the smooth muscles, these muscles are not under conscious control. Skeletal muscles are and arranged in opposite groups around joints. [9] Muscles are inner-fourthed to communicate nerve-wracking energy[10] by directing electrical currents from the central nervous system and to pull the muscles. [11] Contraction initiation Main article: Muscle contraction In mammals, when a muscle contracts, a number of reactions occur. Muscle contraction is stimulated by the motor neuron, which sends a message from the somatic nervous system to the muscles. The depolarization of the motor neuron causes neurotransmitters to be released from the nerve terminal. The space between the nerve terminal and the muscle cell is called a neuromuscular crossing. These neurotransmitters diffuse via the synapse and bind to specific receptors on the cell membrane of the muscle fiber. If enough receptors are stimulated, an action potential is generated and the permeability of the sarcolemma is changed. This process is called initiation. [12] Tendon's main article: Tendon A Tendon is a robust, flexible band of fibrous connective tissue that connects muscles to bone. [13] The extracellular connective tissue between the muscle fibers binds to tendons at the distal and proximal ends, and the tendon binds to the periosteum of individual bones at the origin and the insertion of the muscle. When the muscles contract, tendons transfer the forces to the relatively rigid bones, pulling on them and causing movement. Tendons can expand considerably, so that they function as springs during locomotion, saving energy. Joints, Ligaments and Bursae Main Article: Joint Human SynovialJoint Composition Joints are structures that can connect individual bones and move bones against each other to cause movement. There are three divisions of joints, diarthrosis, which allow comprehensive mobility between two or more joint heads; Amphiarthrosis, a joint that allows some movement, and false joints or synarthrosis, joints that are immobile, that allow little or no movement and are predominantly fibrous. Synovial joints, joints that are not directly connected, are lubricated by a solution called synovial fluid, which is produced by the synovial membranes. This fluid reduces friction between the joint surfaces and is held in an articulated capsule and binds the joint to its taut tissue. [7] Ligament's main article: Ligament A ligament is a small band of dense, white, fibrous elastic tissue. [7] Ligaments connect the ends of the bones to form a joint. Most bands limit dislocation, or prevent certain movements that can cause fractures. Because they are only elastic, they increasingly prolong when they are under pressure. When this happens, the band may be prone to fracture, resulting in an unstable joint. Tapes can also restrict some actions: such as hyper-enlargement and hyper-flexion are limited to some extent by tapes. Tapes also prevent a certain movement of direction. [14] Bursae Main Article: Bursa (Anatomy) A Bursa is a small liquid-filled sack of white fiber fabric lined with synovial membrane. Bursa can also synovial membrane extending outside the joint capsule. [8] It provides a cushion between bones and tendons or muscles around a joint; Bursa are filled with synovial fluid and are found around almost every larger joint of the body. Clinical significance More information: Musculoskeletal disorders, rheumatology and orthopaedic surgery Disabled-adjusted year of life for musculoskeletal disorders per 100,000 inhabitants in 2004. [15] no data less than 400 400-450 450-500 500-550 600-600-650 650-700 700-850 850-900 900-925 925-950 more than 950 including vascular, nervous and integumental systems, are interconnected, disorders of one of these systems can also affect the musculoskeletal system and complicate the diagnosis of the disease cause. Diseases of the musculoskeletal system usually include functional disorders or differences in movement; the level of impairment depends specifically on the problem and its severity. In a study of hospitalizations in the United States, the most common inpatient OR procedures in 2012 involved the musculoskeletal system: knee arthroplasty, laminectomy, hip replacement, and spinal fusion. [16] Joint diseases (from or related to the joints)[17] are the most common. However, even among the diagnoses are: primary muscle diseases, neurological (related to medical science related to the nervous system and disorders that treat it)[18] deficits, toxins, endocrine abnormalities, metabolic disorders, infectious diseases, blood and vascular diseases, and nutritional imbalances. Disorders of muscles from another body system can lead to irregularities such as: impairment of eye movement and control, respiratory dysfunction, and bladder disorder. Complete paralysis, paresis or ataxia can be caused by primary muscular dysfunction of infectious or toxic origin; However, the primary disorder is usually associated with the nervous system, with the muscle system as an effector organ, an organ able to respond to a stimulus, especially a nerve impulse. [4] A subtle condition that begins during pregnancy is pelvic girdle pain. It is complex, multifactorial and is probably also represented by a number of subgroups driven by pain ending from peripheral or central nervous system[19] to altering the laxity/stiffness of muscles[20], laxity to the injury of tendon/ligament structures[21] to maladaptive body mechanics. [19] See also skeletal muscles of the human body skeletal muscle muscle system references : Chisholm, Hugh, ed. (1911). *Encyclopedia Britannica* (11th edition). Cambridge University Press. • Musculoskeletal+System in the National Library of Medicine Medical Subject Headings (MeSH) - Moorar, Pekka (2007). *Muskeln*. 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