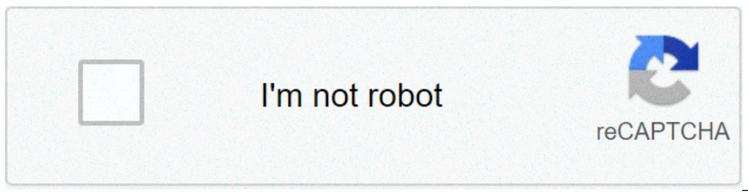

Continue

Chapter 1 the human body an orientation homeostasis

People often say they know something like the back of the hand to show that they are familiar with it from top to bottom. But what do you really know about your own body? We have 16 strubbers that might surprise you. Content Does not stand out if you want to hide your identity. Like fingerprints, everyone also has a unique font for the language! Advertising Your pet is not the only one in the house with a shedding problem. People rotate about 600,000 pieces of skin every hour. This works out to around 1.5 pounds each year, so the average person will lose about 105 pounds on the skin at age 70. Advertising Adult has fewer bones than a baby. We start with life with 350 bones, but as bones merge together during growth, we end up with only 206 as adults. Did you know that you get a new mucous membrane of the stomach every three to four days? If you do not, the strong acids that the stomach uses for digestion will also digest your stomach. Advertising Your nose is not as sensitive as a dog, but can remember 50,000 different flavors. Advertising Small intestine is about four times, while the average adult is tall. If it was not spun back and forth, its length from 18 to 23 steps will not fit in the abdominal cavity, which quite confuses things. Advertising This will really make your skin crawl: Every square centimeter of the skin of the human body has about 32 million bacteria on it, but fortunately, the majority of them are harmless. Advertising The source of smelly feet, like smelly armpits, is sweat. And people sweat buckets from their feet. A pair of legs have 500,000 sweat glands and can produce more than one pint of sweat a day. Advertising The air of human sneezing can travel at a speed of 100 miles per hour or more - another good reason to cover your nose and mouth when you sneeze - or a duck when you hear someone coming. Advertising Blood has a long road to travel: Laid end to end, there are about 60,000 miles of blood vessels in the human body. And a healthy heart pumps about 2,000 liters of blood through these vessels every day. You may not want to swim in the spit, but if you keep everything, you can. In his life, the average person produces about 25,000 quartes of saliva - enough to fill two pools! At the age of 60, 60% of men and 40% of women will snore. But the sound of snoring can seem disfigured. While snoring on average about 60 decibels, the noise level of normal speech, they can reach more than 80 decibels. Eighty decibels are as loud as the sound of a pneumatic probe smashing the concrete. Noise levels above 85 decibels are considered dangerous to the human ear. Blondes may or may not have fun anymore, but they definitely have more hair. Hair color helps to determine how thick the hair on your head is, and (of course, only the natural ones), read the list. The average human head has 100,000 hair follicles, each of which is able to produce 20 separate hairs during a person's life. Blondes average 146,000 follicles. People with black hair tend to have about 110,000 follicles, while those with brown hair are right on target with 100,000 follicles. Redheads have the least dense hair, on average about 86,000 follicles. If you cut your nails more often than toenails, it's natural. Nails, which get the most exposure and are used most often, grow the fastest. Nails grow fastest in the hand with which you write and on the longest fingers. On average, nails grow about a tenth of an inch each month. No wonder babies have such a difficult time holding their heads: A human head is a quarter of our total length at birth, but only one-eighth of our total length when we reach adulthood. If you say you're dying to sleep well, it's literally. You can go without eating for weeks without succumbing, but eleven days are best for sleepless. In 11 days, you'il fall asleep forever! Now check out: 10 ways to improve your memory 12 ways to get rid of acne 10 brain myths 10 strange ways to die 13 techniques to treat hiccups 12 sports and leisure activities and the calories they burn brain Quiz Sleep Quiz CONTRIBUT WRITERS: Helen Davies, Marjorie Dorfman, Mary Fons, Deborah Hawkins, Martin Hinz, Linnea Lundgren, David Priis , Julia Clark Robinson Paul Seaburn, Heidi Stevens, and Steve Teunisen The human body is really amazing. Check out these fantastic facts: 1. Approximately 80-90% of what we perceive as taste is actually due to our sense of smell. 2. Your heart beats about 35 million times a year. In midlife, the human heart will beat more than 2.5 billion times. 3. Your body has about 5.6 liters (6 quarths) of blood. This 5.6 liters of blood circulates through the body three times every minute. In one day, blood travels a total of 19,000 km (12,000 miles) - that's four times the distance from the U.S. coast to coast. 4. The heart pumps about 1 million barrels of blood during average life - this is enough to fill more than 3 super tankers. 5. If all arteries, veins and capillaries of the human circulatory system are placed end-to-end, the total length shall be 60 000 miles, or 100 000 km. That's almost two and a half times around Earth! 6. Although its thickness is on average only 2 mm, your skin receives one-eighth of the blood supply. 7. The skull looks like it's a bone. In fact, it consists of 22 separate bones cemented together on rigid joints called sutures. 8. If the digestive tract of an adult is stretched, it will be 6 to 9 m (20 to 30 feet) long. 9. Red blood cells can live about four months circulates in the body, feeding 60 trillion other cells of the body. Red blood cells do about 250,000 laps of the body before returning to the bone marrow where they were born to die. 10. Human hair grows about 1/4 inches (about 6 millimeters) each month and continues to grow up to 6 years. Then the hair falls out and another grows in its place. 11. The average healthy mouth produces about 600 millilitres of saliva every day. That's enough for a 12-ounce soda. 12. The fastest nerve cells carry messages on their axons at an incredible 130 yards per second (268 mph). In this section: FDA Compliance Rules Guide FOR FDA Accessibility Visitor Information Website Policies/Privacy No FEAR Act Back to Top Ron Levine/Stone/Getty Images The brain is important in the human body because it allows a person to think, feel and store memories, and controls and coordinates the body's actions and reactions, points to the Atlanta Brain and Spine Care. The brain is an incredibly complex organ made up of many parts, including the skull, cerebral cortex, brain stem and cerebellum. The skull is the bone coating that protects the brain. Meninges surround the brain and consist of three layers of tissue that are pia mater, arachnoid membrane and drura mater, Atlanta Brain and Spine Care explains. The front of the brain is called the cerebral cortex, the largest part of the brain. It plays a key role in controlling body temperature, movement, vision, hearing, touch, training, judgment, problem solving and emotions. In front of the cerebellum lies the brain stem, which serves as the body's main control panel, which transmits messages between the brain and the rest of the body, says Atlanta Brain and Spine Care. The brain stem controls the basic functions of the body, such as consciousness, breathing, cardiac function and involuntary muscle movements. The posterior part of the brain is known as the cerebellum, which is mainly a movement control center responsible for fine motor skills, voluntary muscle movement, and balance, posture and equilibrium maintenance. PIXOLOGICSTUDIO/Science Photo Library/Getty Images The human body usually has two kidneys. These yummy organs are located in the back of the abdomen, just below the chest, on both sides of the spine. Their main function is to filter the blood and remove the waste from the body. The kidneys also help to maintain the right balance of fluids in the body. The kidneys filter all blood in the body about 12 times an hour, removing excess fluid and waste and producing urine. Sometimes someone is born with only one kidney or loses the kidneys due to illness or injury. The body functions well with only one kidney in these cases, but at least some kidney function is necessary for life. There are several ways examine the composition of the human body, including the elements, the type of molecule or the type of cells. Most of the human body consists of H2O water, with bone cells consisting of 31% water and lungs 83%. Therefore, it is not surprising that most of the human mass is oxygen. Carbon, the main unit for organic molecules, comes in second place. 96.2% of the mass of the human body consists of only four elements: oxygen, carbon, hydrogen and nitrogen. Oxygen (O) - 65% - Oxygen together with hydrogen water, which is the main solvent in the body and is used to regulate temperature and osmotic pressure. Oxygen is found in many key organic compounds. Carbon (C) - 18.5% - Carbon has four binding points for other atoms, making it a key atom for organic chemistry. Carbon chains are used to build carbohydrates, fats, nucleic acids and proteins. Breaking down carbon bonds is a source of energy. Hydrogen (H) - 9.5% - Hydrogen is found in water and in all organic molecules. Nitrogen (N) - 3,2 % - Nitrogen is found in proteins and nucleic acids that make up the genetic code. Calcium (Ca) - 1.5% - Calcium is the most abundant mineral in the body. It is used as a structural material in the bones, but is essential for regulating protein and contracting muscles. Phosphorus (P) - 1,0% - Phosphorus is found in the ATP molecule, which is the main energy carrier in cells. It's also found in bone. Potassium (K) - 0.4% - Potassium is an important electrolyte. It is used to transmit nerve impulses and regulate the heart rhythm. Sodium (Na) - 0.2% - Sodium is an important electrolyte. Like potassium, it is used for nerve signaling. Sodium is one of the electrolytes that helps regulate the amount of water in the body. Chlorine (Cl) - 0,2% - Chlorine is an important negatively charged ion (anion) used to maintain fluid balance. Magnesium (Mg) - 0.1% - Magnesium is involved in over 300 metabolic reactions. It is used to build the structure of muscles and bones and is an important cofactor in enzymatic reactions. Sulfur (S) - 0.04% - Two amino acids include sulfur. Sulfur sulfur sulfur forms help proteins to have the shape they need to perform their functions. For example, the human body often contains traces of torium, uranium, samarium, tungsten, beryllium and radium. Trace elements considered essential in humans include zinc, selenium, nickel, chromium, manganese, cobalt and lead. Not all elements found in the body are essential for life. , but serves is not a known function. Examples include cesium and titanium. Others are actively toxic, including mercury, cadmium, and radioactive elements. Arsenic is considered to be function of other mammals (goats, rats, hamsters). hamsters). Track. Aluminum is interesting because it is the third most common element in the Earth's crust, but its role in the human body is unknown. While fluorine is used by plants to produce protective toxins and has a visible beneficial intake in humans. You may want to see the elemental composition of an average human organism by mass. Jan Cham, Raymond (2007). Chemistry, 9th edition. McGraw-Hill. ISBN 0-07-110595-6.Emsley, John (2011). natural building blocks: An A-Y guide to the elements. - Oxford. 83. ISBN 978-0-19-960563-7.Frausto Da Silva, J. J. R; Williams, R.J. Simpson, J.Mc P (2001-08-16). Biological chemistry of the elements: The inorganic chemistry of life. 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