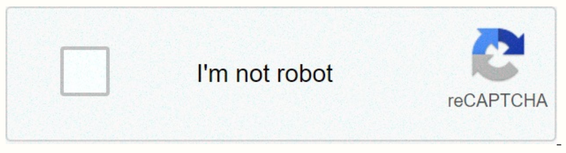
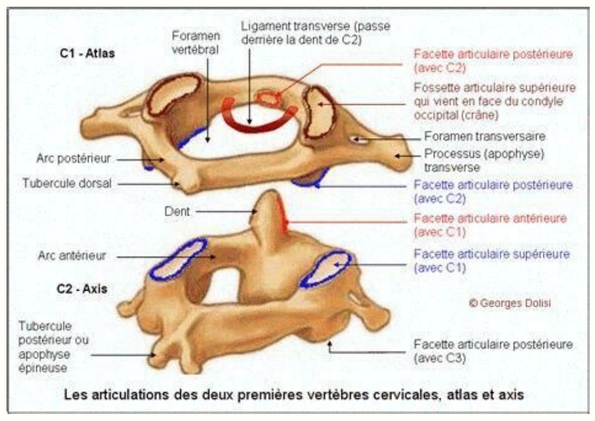


I am not robot!

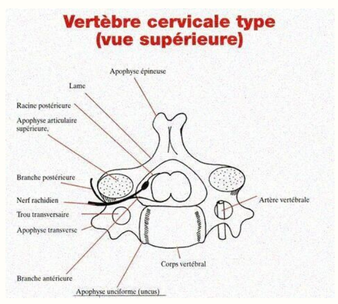
Apophyse transverse scanner

Below is the sequential axial computed tomography of the chest with a description of anatomy. Click on the sticker below to see the photo gallery. Image CT-Thrax-1 1. CT chest anatomy, axial reconstruction. 1, Korak. 2, right collarbone. 3, cervical rights. 4, thyroid. 5, left internal cervical vein. 6, left collarbone. 7, Left subclavian vein. 8, main hummist on the left. 9, © Szpilka shoulder (Rakla).

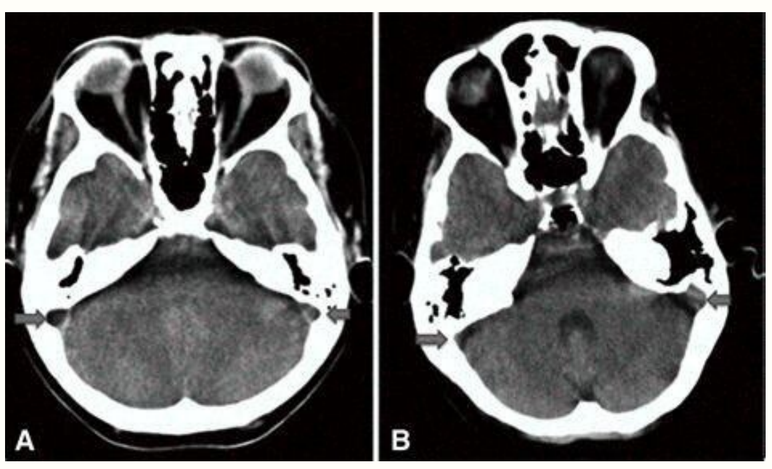


Les articulations des deux premières vertèbres cervicales, atlas et axis

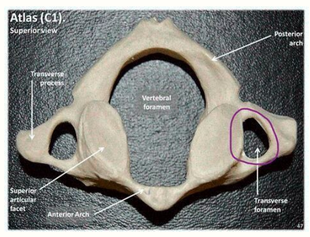
CT chest anatomy, axial reconstruction. 1, Korak.



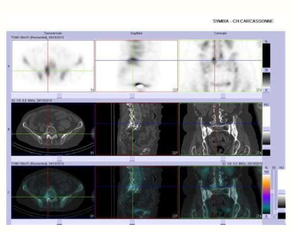
2, right collarbone. 3, cervical rights. 4, thyroid. 5, left internal cervical vein. 6, left collarbone. 7, Left subclavian vein. 8, main hummist on the left. 9, © Szpilka shoulder (Rakla). 10, conjunctiva apofiz. Image CT-Thorax-2 2. CT chest anatomy, axial reconstruction. 1, good humor. 2, esophagus. 3, Transy. 4, left subclavian vein. 5, © Szpilka shoulder (shoulder).



1, Korak. 2, right collarbone. 3, cervical rights. 4, thyroid.



5, left internal cervical vein. 6, left collarbone. 7, Left subclavian vein. 8, main hummist on the left. 9, © Szpilka shoulder (Rakla). 10, conjunctiva apofiz. Image CT-Thorax-2 2. CT chest anatomy, axial reconstruction. 1, good humor. 2, esophagus. 3, Transy. 4, left subclavian vein. 5, © Szpilka shoulder (shoulder). 6, blade gloss. Image CT-Thorax-3 3. CT chest anatomy, axial reconstruction. 1, right lung.



2, right collarbone. 3, cervical rights. 4, thyroid. 5, left internal cervical vein. 6, left collarbone. 7, Left subclavian vein. 8, main hummist on the left. 9, © Szpilka shoulder (Rakla). 10, conjunctiva apofiz. Image CT-Thorax-2 2. CT chest anatomy, axial reconstruction. 1, good humor. 2, esophagus. 3, Transy. 4, left subclavian vein.
5, © Szpilka shoulder (shoulder). 6, blade gloss. Image CT-Thorax-3 3. CT chest anatomy, axial reconstruction.
1, right lung. 2, coastal arch. 3, esophagus. 4, Transy.
5, Left Żyła Bralíka. 6, sleep - artist on the left. 7, left axillary vein. 8, left lung. 9, transverse process. 10, shoulder blade (spatula). Image CT-Thorax-4 4. CT chest anatomy, axial reconstruction. 1, Transy. 2, coastal arch. 3, Brachioche 4, left phallic v. Brachioka. 5, Huge muscle load capacity. 6, small thoracic. 7, sleep - artist on the left. 8, LEFT SUBJECT ART. 9, esophagus. 10, shoulder blade (spatula).
Image CT-Thorax-5 5. CT chest anatomy, axial reconstruction. 1, right lung. 2, coastal arch. 3, Transy. 4, left -wing phallic village Brachioka. 5, Brachioce 6, Sen - the artist disappeared. 7, LEFT SUBJECT ART. 8, shoulder (shoulder). 9, esophagus. 10, conjunctiva apofiz.
Image CT-Thrax-6 6. CT chest anatomy, axial reconstruction.
1, esophagus. 2, coastal arch. 3, Transy. 4, Upper cavity lived. 5, Brachioce 6, Sen - the artist disappeared. 7, Aorta. 8, shoulder (shoulder). 9, spine. Safe scanner-7B "Case ctoffsitom \ xc3 \ xa9tric axial friends with xc3 \ xa9tail \ xc3 \ xa9e description is pr \ xc3 \ xa9ent \ xc3 \ xa9es. - Chest view -1 1. TDM Reconstruction, Axia 1, Coraco \ XC3 \ XAFDE . 2, right necklace. 3, right maxillary vein.
6, left necklace.-Figure 2. TDM thoracic anatomy, axial reconstruction 1, t \ xc3 \ xaate hum \ xc3 \ xa9ral on the right 2, esophageal 1 Coast arc 3 , Stop wire. 4, trachea \ xc3 \ xa9e. 5, vena brachioc \ xc3 \ xa9phalic on the left. 6, art \ xc3 \ xa8re left carotid artery. -Kurvis -4 view 4. TDM thoracic anatomy, axial reconstruction. 1, trach \ xc3 \ xa9e., left shoulder \ xc3 \ xa9falique. on the left. 8, art \ xc3 \ xa8re subclavi \ xc3 \ xa8re left. 9, esophagus. 10, skull (skull).
Scanner-thorax-5 Figure 5. Anatomy chest TDM, axial reconstruction. 1, right lung. 2, coastal arc 3, trach \ xc3 \ xa9e. 4, Brachial left \ xc3 \ xa9falic. 5, tribal art \ xc3 \ xa9riel brachioc \ xc3 \ xa9phalic. 6, Art \ XC3 \ Xa8re Carotid artery on the left. 7, art \ xc3 \ xa8re subclavi \ xc3 \ xa8re left. 8, skull (skull). 9, esophagus. 10, Apophysis \ XC3 \ Xa9pineuse. Scanner-kruke-6 Figure 6. TDM thoracic anatomy, Axia reconstructionRIGHT. 3, superior basal vein. 4, ascending thoracic aorta. 5, left lung art. 6, left pulmonary vein. 7, left lung. 8, skull (skull). 9, spinal canal. 10, rue. Thorax CT 10 Image 10. CT breast anatomy, axial reconstruction. 1, right lung art. 2, right lung. 3, superior basal vein. 4, ascending thoracic aorta.
5, pulmonary trunk. 6, left pulmonary vein. 7, left lung art. 8, skull (skull). 9, CETE 10, left lung. Chest CT 11 Figure 11. CT breast anatomy, axial reconstruction.
1, right lung. 2, right lung art. 3, superior basal vein. 4, ascending thoracic aorta. 5, root of the pulmonary trunk. 6, left pulmonary vein.
7, left lung art. 8, CETE. 9, CT scan of the descending thoracic aorta - Thoracic 12 View 12. CT breast anatomy, axial reconstruction. 1, right atrium. 2, aortic root. 3, the root of the pulmonary trunk. 4, left atrium. 5, descending thoracic aorta. Chest-13 CT image 13. CT breast anatomy, axial reconstruction. 1, right atrium. 2, aortic root. 3, right ventricle. 4, left atrium. 5, CT scan of the descending thoracic aorta-chest-14 view 14. Thoracic anatomy CT, axial reconstruction. 1, right lung. 2, right atrium. 3, right ventricle.
4, left ventricle. 5, left lung. 6, descending thoracic aorta. Chest CT 15 Figure 15. CT breast anatomy, axial reconstruction. 1, right lung. 2, right ventricle. 3, left ventricle. 4, left lung.
5, descending thoracic aorta. 6, street. Chest CT 16 Figure 16. CT breast anatomy, axial reconstruction. 1, esophagus. 2, right lung. 3, right ventricle.
4, left ventricle. 5, left lung. 6, descending thoracic aorta. 7, maxillary process.
Chest CT 17 Figure 17. CT breast anatomy, axial reconstruction. 1, right lung. 2, venous basement damaged. 3, right ventricle. 4, chambers of the heartLeft 6, aorta. Scanner-Torak-20-Cartin 20. 20. TDM gland anatomy, axial reconstruction. 1, Right-N-Loge.
2, the liver. 3, Inpredige Vene. 4, lower lung lobes on the left. 5, aorta. The transverse apophysis is a new part of the vertebra in its centers compared to the two wings. The role of the transverse apophysis is to insert muscles and ligaments and activate movements very much, but also to maintain industries in relation to another, which means what is legally called (the column on the upper part of the border). You have to imagine the separation point, which is in the form of the body in the form of a deritic cylinder, which is a ring on which there is a bony point called the apophysis of the jaw. The straight and left transverse apophyses are located on both sides of this apophysis in the form of a pine cone, which is always boiled on the same ring. These apophyses are less developed than the apophyses of other industries (thoracic and lumbar vertebrae).
Major asphalt stimulators or reverse only deprivations have transverse apophyses that are formulated using this chest. These mobile transitions are created by the intermediate level of articulation of the transfer of dishes (by reducing the costume in the transverse process) of any Vero in the depths. Lumbar changes also had transverse apophyses that triggered the posterior apophysis. dorsal.