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Medical Review Medical Network Healthline - Author of the editorial group Healthline - Updated January 22, 2018 Ears are the bodies that provide two main functions - hearing and balance - that depend on specialized receptors called hair cells. Hearing: The eardrum vibrates when sound waves enter the ear canal. The ossicles, three tiny bones (including the stapes, the smallest bone in the body), transmit vibrations to the oval window, which is a membrane at the entrance to the inner ear. Balance: Balance is achieved by combining the sensory organ in the inner ear, visual input and information derived from receptors in the body, especially around the joints. Information processed in the cerebellum and cerebral cortex allows the body to cope with changes in the speed and direction of the head. The ear is divided into three parts: The outer ear: The outer ear includes an ear canal that is lined with hair and glands that secrete wax. This part of the ear provides protection and sound channels. The ear or pin is the most visible part of the outer ear and what most people mean when they use the word ear. Middle ear: Three tiny bones - malleus, incus, and stapes - in the middle of the ear transmit sound vibrations from the eardrum to the inner ear. The middle ear is important because it is filled with numerous airspaces that provide routes for infections to travel. It is also the location of the Eustachian tube, which aligns the air pressure between the inner and outer surfaces of the tympanic membrane (drum membrane). Inner ear: The inner ear, also called the labyrinth, controls the body's sense of balance and contains the auditory organ. In the bony enclosure is a complex system of membranous cells. The inner ear is called a labyrinth because of its complex shape. There are two main sections inside the inner ear: a bony maze and a membranous maze. The cochlea, the auditory organ, is inside the inner ear. The snail-like cochlea consists of three fluid-filled chambers that spiral around a bony nucleus that contains a central canal called a cochlear duct. Inside the cochlear duct is the main auditory organ, Corti's spiral organ. The hair cells inside Corti's organ detect sound and send information through the cochlear nerve. Sound waves penetrate through the outer ear, move into the middle ear and finally reach the inner ear and its complex network of nerves, bones, canals and cells. The last medical review on January 14, 2015, also known as the tympanic cavity, the middle ear is an air-filled membrane space located between the ear canal and the Eustachian tube, the cochlea and the auditory nerve. The eardrum separates this space from the ear canal. The area is located Pressure. The eardrum acts as a natural boundary between the middle ear and the ear canal. Channel. The middle ear is supported through the Eustachian tubes, which are closed when not in use. Each time a person swallows, the Eustachian tubes open and allow fresh air to penetrate the tympanic cavity. This supports a constant pressure gradient. Sometimes this pressure does not align with the environment outside the head, and this is often the reason why some people experience discomfort in airplanes and at higher elevation cavity also plays a very important role in a person's ability to hear. Inside the middle ear, three small bones (bones) form a chain and conduct sound vibrations from the eardrum to the inner ear. Once in the fluid-filled inner ear, the sounds are converted into nerve impulses and sent to the brain. Click on the image to zoom in. A basic understanding of skin anatomy is important when explaining the process of skin biopsy. Each component of the skin plays a role in its daily function, so each component is a source of vital information that can be captured and evaluated by a skin biopsy. Below are some of the main components of the skin followed by a brief description of their features. Hair - Hair serves a protective role in the skin. In most parts of the body, hair offers a protective coating that regenerates on a regular basis. In some places, hair serves as a filter (e.g. in the nose and ears), a mechanism for retaining moisture and heat (e.g. armpits and genital area), and in the middle ear it serves as a mechanism for regulating balance. Each hair follicle (in the hairy parts of the skin) is attached to the muscle, arrector pili (see Arrector Pili for more information). Stratum Corneum - This is a dead layer of skin that is visible when you look at the skin. It functions to protect living cells underneath, providing a tight barrier between the outside world and the delicate cells inside. The cornea layer is useful for diagnosis because in some conditions the cornea layer will become thinner than usual. Epidermis - Epidermis is the next layer under the cornea layer. Its function is to protect the body. It produces cells that eventually become layers of corneal cells. It contains sensory nerves specifically small diameter sensitive temperature fibers. It is these sensory nerves that are useful in assessing skin biopsy. Sensory nerves - These are the nerves that innervate the epidermis. These nerves are the subject of evaluation when studying skin biopsies after it has been immunogenic. Sensory nerves in the epidermis serve to sense and transmit heat, pain and other harmful sensations. When these nerves do not function properly they can produce sensations such as numbness, pins and needles, pain, tingling, or burning. In the evaluation, nerve characteristics such as total number, concussion, diameter, branching, swelling, and general health - Derma is the next layer under the epidermis. Derma contains all the other subepidermal structures mentioned below. Dermal structures are characterized by loose, tape cells that hold the skin structures in place and serve to contain fluid. Arrector Pili Muscle is a tiny muscle that attaches to the base of the hair follicle at one end and the skin tissue at the other end. In order to generate heat when the body is cold, the pili muscle arrector is contracted all at once, causing the hair to stand right on the skin. The muscles the arrector pili is a source of information when evaluating skin biopsies because it is well innervated with vegetative nerves that control when muscles contract. These vegetative nerves are also visible when the skin biopsy is immunogenic. Sebaceous Glands - These structures are closely related to hair follicles because they produce a fatty substance that covers and protects the hair shaft from becoming brittle. Sweat Glands - These glands produce moisture (sweat), which is released through tiny ducts to the surface of the skin (corneal stratum). Moisture serves as a cooling agent, making the surface of the skin moist. This moisture then evaporates and lowers the skin temperature. Cell Basket - These structures surround the base of the hair follicles and serve as pressure sensors. They are a source of valuable information when assessing the general state of the nerve and the condition. Blood vessels - These structures carry vital nutrients and oxygen-rich blood to the cells that make up the layers of the skin and then carry away the waste. Often blood vessels are in close proximity to collections of nerve fibers in the skin and subdermal layers. The vestibular labyrinth is the center of equilibrium located in the inner ear. Roughly the size of a quarter, this delicate structure consists of three liquid-filled doughnut-shaped bone voids called semicircular channels, each protruding from a different angle from the central lobby. The Vestibular Loop Maze makes up a smart system to measure how the head rotates. Tiny sensory cells, called hair cells, sit on small sails that are projected into the liquid from each loop wall. Just as the coffee in the mug stays in place, as when the mug rotates quickly, the liquid in the semicircular channels lags behind when the head turns, bending the sail and hair cells. When bent, the hair cells send a chemical signal to nearby vestibular nerve fibers, which in turn notify the brain that the head is turning. Because three semicircular channels in each ear sense of rotation are best for a different direction, the brain can combine signals from all channels to accurately measure head rotations in any direction. This information from the inner ear is very useful for your eyes are steady when your head moves. When you go, work or drive, your vestibular system constantly measuring the rotation of the head and controlling your eye muscles to turn your eyes left and up when your head turns right and down, etc. If it doesn't work, your view of the road ahead will bounce and fright so bad that you couldn't see well enough to ride. It is such a useful system that nature has preserved the structure of the vestibular system with very changes over millions of years of evolution. You have a vestibular system very similar to a cat, lizard, fish, frog or dinosaur. Unfortunately, the vestibular system is so reliable that your brain is thrown away when the system is not working. In cases of Meniere's syndrome, benign positional vertigo, vestibular migraine, infections, tumors or other vestibular disorders, a distorted input from the patient's vestibular system can give you and your brain an altered sense of movement. You may feel the illusion of movement (dizziness), or you may notice a shift or blurred vision as your eyes try to follow head movements that are not real. At best, it can be disconcerting; At worst, it can be seriously disconnected. Whether you use the technical term fellatio or call it a, going down, giving a head, or something else, performing a fellatio is an act that requires a lot of trust and a little knowledge. If you believe everything you hear, you might think that guys love this technique and intentions don't matter. Think again. In fact, there are many differences in fellatio skills, and knowing how to read to your partner, what to do with it, and when to do it can make all the difference. We basically think of fellatio as one person licking or sucking a partner's penis. Keep in mind that while most men have penises, not everyone does. And not everyone who has a penis always wants or can use it for sexual pleasure. So this article is dedicated to just one way of performing oral sex on a man. Social stigma seems to focus on the taste of female genitalia more than men. In fact, men can smell and taste just as strong as women. If you are new to fellatio, you might be worried about taste and smell. If so, offer a sexy bath or shower together and start with a clean slate. While artificial tastes may not be better (and can be much worse) some people would like to use flavored lubricant or put on a fragrant condom that can't taste better but comes with the added benefit of making oral sex a little safer. You can't have fun and work well if you're not physically comfortable, and fellatio can put a strain on your neck and jaw. Kneeling in front of your partner on a pillow while he is standing or sitting gives you a good range of motion and plenty of access. You had a bad experience with fellatio where you felt a lack of control, he had it on his back and sit between his legs. Giving your head can put you in a position of great power if you like it then go for it. Using your hands first, gently caress his inner thighs, penis, scrotum, testicles, and perineum, paying attention to his reactions (verbal and facial) as you touch certain spots. Many men who have sensitivity in their penis are particularly sensitive around the head (known as the head), especially the bridle, the indentation between the heads and the shaft on the lower part of the penis. You can refresh your knowledge of male sexual anatomy to know that you are working. Keep an eye on your language while exploring the same area, using slow broad strokes with your tongue. Don't be afraid to use a lot of saliva, as this natural lubricant feels great and helps create friction and absorption. There are many sexually transmitted infections that can be transmitted during fellatio, using flavored condoms is a great way to practice safe sex and deal with any taste you can't like. It's also one way to help guys who say they're having difficulty with condoms getting used to, and are excited about using them. When he is semi-straight, slowly direct your lips over the tip of his penis, making sure that your lips cover your teeth as you slide gently down the shaft as far as you are comfortable. Keep your mouth tight as the pressure from the lips will feel great as they slide down the penis. Putting it in his mouth before he is completely straight is a good way to get comfortable with the size of his penis, especially if it is in a larger range. If you are not adept at deep throat (taking the whole penis in your mouth), trying to do so without practicing first is likely to induce a gag reflex. This is not necessary and a similar effect can be achieved with the hands and mouth technique described below. With practice, you can learn to relax the gag reflex and take in more penis. Use your mouth and tongue As your head travels up the bottom of the penis, smooth your tongue so that it gives the bridle a nice wide, wet kick. Don't be afraid to try different kinds of licks or kissing-lips to feel good when popped over the ridge of the penis, but perform each stroke repeatedly before changing to give consistent pleasure. If your partner is uncircumcised, insert the tongue into the highlight and circle around the head with it. You can also use your fingers to gently massage your head through the rehash, alternating with deep tongue licks. The big isn't just about the mouth and penis. Place one arm around the shaft of his penis while you move up and down on the top half of his penis. Try to coordinate your movements so that your hands and mouth go up and down in unison. If your partner pushes, your hand will prevent his penis from being pushed too far into his mouth. If he likes this combination, bring his hand all the way up the shaft (after the mouth), remove the mouth briefly, palm glide and twist over over (as if you were juice orange) and then slide your hand down followed by your mouth again. Say it again. When it is ready to orgasm, keep your movements consistent and firm - do not weaken. Once it starts ejaculating, see it through a few strokes and then stop, since most men do not want further stimulation once they have ejaculation and orgasm. This decision is entirely up to you. There's nothing wrong with you if you don't want to, but it's nice to see your partner know it's nothing personal. If you don't want to swallow and you are not familiar with the signs of imminent ejaculation, let it know that you want a warning. Remove your mouth as he is about to ejaculate, and continue with your hand stroking through his orgasm. Don't forget the rest of his body. The scrotum and testicles (balls) are particularly sensitive, and most men like them will be stimulated. Try to lick or touch his testicles during oral sex. He would also like them to be a cradle gently in one of your hands. Some men go crazy when you place your hand around the top of your scrotum and gently tug down. You can also put pressure on his crotch (a stain between his anus and his penis) with one or two fingers, as it can also feel good. He could wear a butt fork or other toy while fellatio for extra prostate stimulation. Or you can put pressure on his anus with one of your fingers. Fingers.

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