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## How many pints of blood does a human body need

The human body really is amazing. Take a look at 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 in a year. Over a half-life, the human heart will exceed more than 2.5 billion times. 3. Your body has about 5.6 liters (6 quarters) of blood. This 5.6 litres of blood circulates through the body three times every minute. In one day, blood travels a total of 19,000 km (12,000 miles), i.e. four times the distance across the U.S. from coast to coast. 4. The heart pumps about 1 million barrels of blood over a half-life - that's enough to fill more than 3 super cisterns. 5. If all the arteries, veins and capillary of the human circulatory system were put end-to-end, the total length would be 60,000 miles, or 100,000 km. That's almost two and a half times around earth! 6. Although its thickness is averaging only 2mm, its skin gets an eighth of its entire blood supply. 7. The skull looks as if it is a single bone. In fact, it forms 22 separate bones, cemented together along rigid joints called sutures. 8. If the digestive tract of a human adult stretched, it would be 6 to 9 m (20 to 30 ft) long. 9. Red blood cells can live for about four months circulating throughout the body, feeding the body's 60 trillion other cells. Red blood cells make approximately 250,000 journeys back and forth from the body before returning to the bone marrow, where they were born, to die. 10. Human hair grows by about 1/4 inches (about 6 millimeters) each month and continues to grow for up to 6 years. The hair falls out and another grows instead. 11. The average healthy mouth produces about 600 milliliters of saliva every day. It is enough to fill a 12-ounce bottle of soft drink. 12. The fastest nerve cells are carrying messages along their axons at a staggering 130 yards per second (268 mph). In addition to organs, you can also donate tissue, blood stem cells, blood and platelets, and even your body. The tissue consists of layers of cells that work together to serve a specific purpose. It must be given within 24 hours of his death. Some types of tissue donations include: Cornea: One of the most commonly transplanted tissues each year (more than 45,000) is the cornea [source: Cigna]. The cornea - a transparent lining over the eye - is the main component of the eye. A corneal transplant restores sight to recipients blinded by an accident, infection or disease. Corneas can be transplanted whole or in parts and do not require antirebu drugs rejection in the receptor [source: Levy]. The corneas of a 75-year-old donor are as effective as younger corneas. Bones: The donated bones are use to replace cancerous bones in the arm or leg instead of amputation. Skin: Among its many uses, the skin can be used in grafts for burn victims or for post-mastectomy post-mastectomy chest Veins: Donated veins are used in heart bypass surgery. Other donated tissues include tendons, ligaments, heart valves and cartilage. Blood stem cells: are immature blood cells that can produce more blood-forming stem cells, or mature in white blood cells, red blood cells or platelets. Blood stem cells can be taken from the bone marrow, bloodstream or umbilical cord. Stem cells inside the bone marrow -- the fluffy tissue inside the bones -- produce blood cells. The donated bone marrow can be infuse into the bloodstream to fill cavities in depleted bones and resume the production of normal blood cells. The most common donation made is blood and platelets. In addition to giving blood for others, he can also give blood to himself before going into surgery. The donated blood (after being projected for disease or abnormalities) is separated by blood type and can be transplanted whole, or separated into plasma, platelets or red blood cells. You can give your full body to science (or more precisely, the research institute or university of your choice) by legally inserting the desire to do so in your desire. Full body donations are used for training doctors, studying the human body and perfecting forensic research and research techniques. In most cases, organs cannot be removed from a body that will be used for research purposes. At the time of his death, the institute is notified, and a representative will ask about the cause of death and the status of the agency to determine whether the donation can be accepted. Funeral ceremonies are often encouraged, but require a slightly different embalming process. Subsequently, the body is sent to the institution. Getting the right organs to the right person is a complicated process. Which organisations help streamline organ donation? It was once believed that mesentery was part of the digestive tract, but two scientists say it is actually the 79th organ of our body. Sharing on PinterestThe announcement that the human body has a new organ can help restore balance in a universe that has tilted from its axis since Pluto was demoted to a dwarf planet. The new organ is called mesentery, and everyone's digestive tract has one. It was once believed that the mesentery was made of separate structures, but it has been revealed in recent research as a continuous organ. According to J. Calvin Coffey, Ph.D., F.R.C.S., professor of surgery at the School of Graduate Entry Medicine, University of Limerick, and Limerick University Hospitals in Ireland, We are now saying that we have an organ in the body that has not been recognized as such Now. Read more: New technology offers hope for filtered heart valves » Coffey, and colleague Peter O'Leary, Ph.D., first discovered that he was an organ. In an email, Coffey explained his discovery to Healthline in this way, I am primarily a surgeon operating on the large, straight intestine. I realized that the technique we use in the left colon has the same anatomical basis as the techniques we use on the right. When I looked at this closer I realized that the reason for this was that the right and left colon have a mesenteria attached. (In each patient. That is, universally.) His curiosity aroused, Coffey did a study examining the closer surgical findings and realized that - yes - both the right and left regions of the colon have a different, substantive mesentery. In addition, these mesentery regions were continuous with the mesentery regions associated with the small intestine, transverse colon, sigmoid colon, and rectum, he said. Indeed, it is a whole continuous structure. This means that classical anatomical teaching, which spoke of multiple separate mesenteries, was incorrect, and that the mesentery associated with the small, large intestine were actually a substantive structure, Coffey said. Thus, medical students who memorize number 78 as the number of organs in the human body should plan some revisionist brain work to remember the number 79.Read more: New surgical probe focuses on cancer tissue » Discovery is only the first step, Coffey said. He noted that while the mesentery structure is known, its function is not. Further study could lead to a better understanding and treatment of abdominal and digestive disease. Now we have established anatomy and structure, the next step is function, Coffey told ScienceAlert. If you understand the function you can identify abnormal function, and then you have the disease. Put them all together and you have the field of mesenteric science ... the basis for a whole new area of science, he said. This is universally relevant as it affects us all. As a trained surgeon, Coffey is aware that, According to classical anatomical teaching, the right and left colon does not have a mesenteria attached and, if there was a mesenteria, then this should be considered anomalous. He went on to tell Healthline: Some texts suggested that the right and left colon had a vestigial or rudimentary mesentery, attached immediately behind them. Therefore, what we found surgically was very different from what we were taught anatomically. A sure sign of its change of state is that the mesentery has been accepted as an organ in Gray's Anatomy, the world's best-known medical textbook series. While no one in the field seemed to know who the ultimate authority is to say yes or Nay to organ status, evidence of the reclassification of this body is now published in The Lancet Gastroenterology Hepatology.Read more: Is da Vinci robotic surgery a revolution revolution a sprain? All this recognition has been centuries in the coming years. Leonardo da Vinci described the mesentery in the 15th century, but little attention was paid to him. It seemed to be some sort of insignificant attachment. So now that we've classified this new organ, what good does it do to us? Coffey said the mesentery now becomes a valuable structure to study. There are many diseases that we are unemployed, and we need to update our approach to these diseases, Coffey said Smithsonian.com. Now that we have clarified its structure, we can systematically examine it. We are in a very exciting place right now, he said. However, the discovery of the mesenteria is not likely to earn any new respect for its neighbour, the vestigial appendix. Since we now know the anatomy of mesentery, we also have a better understanding of the mesentery associated with the appendix [mesoappendix], Coffey said. Mesoappendix extends from the subsurface of mesentery to the region where the small intestine continues as the right colon. Pluto, eat your dwarf planet. Medically reviewed by Debra Sullivan, Ph.D., MSN, R.N., CNE, IOC — Written by Rachel Nall, MSN, CRNA — Updated July 18, 2017 How much blood can you lose? Blood volume measurement OverviewThe amount of blood in the human body is generally equivalent to 7 percent of body weight. The average amount of blood in your body is an estimate because it can depend on how much you weigh, your sex, and even where you live. Babies: Babies born full term have about 75 milliliters (mL) of blood per kilogram of their body weight. If a baby weighs about 8 pounds, they will have about 270 mL of blood on their body, or 0.07 gallons. Children: The average child of 80 pounds will have about 2,650 mL of blood in their body, or 0.7 gallons. Adults: The average adult weighing 150 to 180 pounds should have about 1.2 to 1.5 gallons of blood in their body. That's about 4,500 to 5,700 mL. Pregnant women: To support their growing babies, pregnant women typically have anywhere from 30 to 50 percent higher blood volume than women who are not pregnant. That's about 0.3 to 0.4 additional gallons of blood. Sometimes the amount of blood in the human body can differ depending on where you live. For example, people living at high altitudes have more blood because there is not as much oxygen at higher altitudes. If you lose too much blood, your brain doesn't have enough oxygen to support life. People experiencing major injuries and trauma, such as a car accident, can lose blood very quickly. Losing an excessive amount of blood is known as hemorrhagic shock. Doctors classify hemorrhagic shock into four classes based on the amount of blood that is lost. In class IV, the amount of blood loss can Fatal. These are the classes of hemorrhagic shock: Your doctor does not usually directly measure the amount of blood because they can estimate it based on other factors and tests. For example, a blood test known as a hemoglobin and hematocrit test can estimate how much blood is in your body compared to the amount of fluid in your body. Then your doctor may consider your weight and how hydrated you probably are. All these factors can indirectly measure the amount of blood volume you have. If you experience major trauma that causes blood loss, doctors often use your weight as the starting point to guess how much blood you have. They will then use factors such as their heart rate, blood pressure and breathing rate to estimate how much blood may have been lost. They will also try to track any additional blood loss so they can quickly replace them with a blood transfusion. Read More: How To Reduce Your Heart Rate » »