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## How many ribs does a man have on each side of his body

Do women really have an extra chop? One of the most persistent arguments used by many to prove the Bible is true is that women have more ribs than men. This fact is repeated brilliantly about coffee and doughnuts or innocently recited to children in Sunday school. After all, the Bible says the woman was made out of one of Adam's ribs. And the Lord God caused a deep dream to fall on Adam, and he slept: and took one of his ribs, and closed the flesh instead of it; And the rib, which the Lord God had taken from man, made him a woman, and brought her to man. But would women thereafter have more ribs than men? Not. If someone accidentally cut off a finger or lost an arm or leg in an accident, would we expect the children they had after the loss to miss a finger, arm or leg? If a man has an appendix or gallbladder removed, would his children have been born without these organs? Of course, no one would even suggest such a thing. However, in the case of Adam and his rib, this unbearable concept continues to spread. Adam continued to provide genetic information for a complete set of ribs. This genetic information was transmitted to his offspring, both male and female. Therefore, his offspring should have had complete sets of ribs. The most basic picture book of the human body shows even young children that women and men have the same number of ribs. Observations in today's world instantly unmention this anatomical legend. Since the fabled rib is so easily refuted with simple anatomical facts, we wonder why many well-meaning Christians continue to spread it. The fable of rib is definitely an argument that Christians should not use. Ribs redirects here. For other things, see Rib. For other things, see Ribs. Rib may refer to: Rib cageThe human rib cage. (Source: Gray's Anatomy of the Human Body, 20th ed. 1918.) Protection in the rib cage of the heart, lungs and diaphragm. Shaded areas indicate the extent of pleural cavities not filled by the lungs. DetailsIdentifiersLatincavea thoracisMeSHD00070602TA98A02.3.04.001TA21.096FMA7480 Terminologiaana(edit in Wikidata)The rib cage is the arrangement of ribs attached to the spine and sternum in the thorax of most vertebrates, that closes and protects the heart and lungs. In humans, the rib cage, also known as the rib cage, is a bone and cartilaginous structure surrounding the chest cavity and supports the shoulder sash to form the central part of the human skeleton. A typical human rib cage of 24 ribs in 12 pairs, the sternum and chiphoid process, the costal cartilages and the 12 rib vertebrae. Along with the associated skin and fascia and muscles, the rib cage constitutes the rib wall and provides attachments for the the neck, thorax, upper abdomen and back. The rib cage plays an important role in the respiratory system. Human rib cage structure - TC (parallel projection (left) and perspective projection (right)). The ribs are described according to their location and connection to the sternum. All ribs are subsequently joined to the chest vertebrae and are recorded as a result of one to twelve. Ribs that are articulated directly with the sternum are called true ribs, while those that are not directly articulated are called false ribs. Fake ribs include floating ribs (eleven and twelve) that are not attached to the sternum at all. Attachment true ribs / fixed false and floating ribs The true terms ribs and false ribs describe pairs of ribs that are joined directly or indirectly to the sternum. The first seven pairs of ribs known as fixed or vertebrasternal ribs are the real ribs (Latin: costae verae) as they connect directly to the sternum, the following five pairs (eighth to twelfth) are false ribs (Latin: costae spuriae). Fake ribs include both vertebrocondral ribs and spinal ribs. There are three pairs of vertebrocondral ribs (eighth to tenth) that connect indirectly to the sternum through the costal cartilages of the ribs above them. [2] Its elasticity allows the movement of the rib cage for respiratory activity. The phrase floating rib or spinal rib (Latin: costae fluctuantes) refers to the two lowest pairs of ribs, eleventh and twelfth; called because they are only joined to the vertebrae—and not to the sternum or cartilage of the sternum. These ribs are relatively small and delicate, and include a cartilaginous tip. [3] The spaces between the ribs are known as intercostal spaces; contain intercostal muscles, and neurovascular beams containing nerves, arteries and veins. [4] Parts of the rib Parts of the rib. Each rib consists of a head, neck and an axis. All ribs subsequently join the chest vertebrae. They are numbered to match the vertebrae they join - one to twelve, from above (T1) to bottom. The head of the rib is the final part closest to the vertebra with which it is articulated. It is marked by a kidney-shaped joint surface that is divided by a horizontal ridge into two articulated regions. The upper region is articulated with the costal facet lower than the anterior vertebra, and the largest region is articulated with the costal facet greater than the vertebra with the same number. The transverse process of a ribic vertebra is also articulated in the transversal costal facet with the rib tuber same number. The ridge gives attachment to the intraarticular ligament. [5] The rib neck is the flattened part that extends laterally from the head. The neck is about 3 cm long. Its anterior surface is flat and smooth, while the rear one is perforated by numerous rough surface, to give attachment to the ligament of the neck. Its upper edge has a rough ridge (Crista colli costae) for the attachment of the anterior costotransverse ligament; its lower edge is rounded. On the back surface of the neck, there is an eminence—the tuber consisting of a joint and non-articulated portion. The joint portion is the lowest and most medial of the two and has a small oval surface for the joint with the transversal costal facet at the end of the transversal process of the lower part of the two vertebrae to which the head is connected. The non-articulated portion is a rough elevation and allows attachment to the tuber ligament. The tuber is much more prominent in the upper ribs than in the lower ribs. The angle of a rib (costal angle) can refer to the bending part of its, and a prominent line in this area, somewhat in front of the tuber. This line is directed down and laterally; this gives attachment to a tendon of the iliocostalis muscle. At this point, the rib bends in two directions, and at the same time twisted into its long axis. The distance between the angle and the tubercle is progressively greater from the second to the tenth ribs. The area between the angle and tubercle is rounded, rough and irregular, and serves to condition the dorsi longissimus muscle. Bone ribs and vertebrae The first rib (the highest) is the most curved and usually the shortest of all ribs; it is wide and flat, its surfaces looking up and down, and its borders in and out. First rib seen from above. Position of the costal cord on a central rib. The head is small and rounded, and has only a single joint facet, for joint with the body of the first chest vertebra. The neck is narrow and rounded. The tuber, thick and prominent, is placed on the outer border. It has a small facet for the joint with the transversal costal facet on the transversal process of T1. There is no angle, but in the tubercle, the rib is slightly bent, convexed upwards, so the head of the bone is directed downwards. The upper surface of the body is marked by two shallow grooves, separated from each other by a slight internally prolonged ridge in a tuber, the scalene tuber, for the attachment of the anterior scales; the anterior stem transmits the subclavian vein, the posterior subclavian artery and the lower trunk of the brachial plexus. Behind the rear skin there is a rough area for the attachment of the medial scale. The surface below is smooth and without costal fold. The outer edge is convex, thick and rounded, and in its back it gives attachment to the first digitization of the anterior serratus. The inner border is conve, and sharp, and marked on its center by the scalene tuber. The anterior limb is and thicker than any of the other ribs. The second rib is the second highest rib in humans or the second most frontal in animals that walk on four limbs. In humans, the second rib is defined as a real rib as it connects with the sternum through the intervention of the anterior costal cartilage (at the front). Subsequently, the second rib is connected to the spine by the second rib vertebra. The second rib is much longer than the first rib, but has a very similar curvature. The non-articulated portion of the tuber from time to time is only marked weakly. The angle is light and is located near the tuber. The body is not twisted so that both ends touch any airplane surface on which it can be placed; but there is a curve, with its convexity upwards, similar to, albeit smaller than that found in the first rib. The body does not flatten horizontally like that of the first rib. Its external surface is convex, and it is seen upwards and somewhat outwards; about half of it there is a rough eminence for the origin of the bottom of the first and the entire second digitization of the previous serratus; behind and above this is attached the rear staircase. The inner surface, smooth and conged, is directed downwards and somewhat inwards: at the back there is a short costal fold between the crest of the inner rib surface and the lower edge. Protects the intercostal space containing intercostal veins, intercostal arteries and intercostal nerves. [4] The ninth rib has a front part at the same level as the first lumbar vertebra. This level is called transcloric plan, since the lord is also at this level. [7] The tenth rib binds directly to the body of the T10 vertebra instead of between vertebrae as the second in the ninth ribs. Because of this direct condition, the T10 vertebra has a complete costal facet on its body. They have no necks or tubers, and are pointed to their foremb. The eleventh has a slight angle and a shallow costal request, while the twelfth does not. The rib dozen is much shorter than the eleventh rib, and its head leans slightly downwards. [citation needed] Sternum The sternum is a long, flat bone that forms the front of the rib cage. The cartilages of the seven upper ribs (the true ribs) are joined with the sternal joints. The costal cartilage of the second rib is articulated with the sternum at the sternum angle making it easy to locate. [8] The Transverse toads is inter-rib-linked by one of the intercostal nerves and binds superiorly to the posterior surface of the lower sternum. Its lower fixation is the internal surface of the costal cartilages from two to six and works to ribs. [9] The expansion of rib cage development in males is caused by the effects of testosterone during puberty. [10] Therefore, males generally have broad shoulders and expanded chests, allowing them to inhale more air to supply oxygen to their muscles. A C7 rib is produced on the right Variations of variation in the number of ribs. About 1 in 200-500 people have an additional cervical rib, and there is a female predominance. [11] Intra-family supernumerary ribs are extremely rare. [12] The remnant of the rib of the 7th cervical vertebra on one or both sides is occasionally replaced by an extra free rib called the cervical rib, which can mechanically interfere with the nerves (brachial plexus) going to the arm. In several ethnic groups, more significantly the Japanese, the tenth rib is sometimes a floating rib, as it does not have a cartilaginous connection to the seventh rib. [3] Function Main article: Breathing The effect of contraction of the accessory muscles of inhalation, pulling the front of the rib cage upwards, a movement known as the 'pump handle movement'. This increases the antero-posterior diameter of the thorax, contributing to the expansion in the volume of the chest. A similar effect, known as the 'bucket handle movement' causes the transverse diameter of the chest to increase, because not only the ribs are thrown down from the back to the front, but, in the case of the lower ribs, also from the middle line down to the sides of the chest. The human rib cage is a component of the human respiratory system. It closes the chest cavity, which contains the lungs. An inhalation is achieved when the muscular diaphragm, on the floor of the chest cavity, contracts and flattens out, while contraction of the intercostal muscles lift the rib cage up and out. The expansion of the chest cavity is driven in three aircraft: the anteropostol and the transverse. The vertical plan is extended by helping the contracting of the diaphragm and relaxing abdominal muscles to accommodate the downward pressure that is supplied to the abdominal viscera by hiring diaphragm. A larger expanse can be achieved by the diaphragm itself moving down, rather than simply flattening domes. The background is the anterolyser and this expands by a movement known as the pump handle. The inclined nature down of the upper ribs are as such because they allow this to happen. When external intercostal muscles contract and lift the ribs, the upper ribs are also able to push the sternum up and out. This movement increases the anteroaterous diameter the chest cavity, and therefore helps to breathe more. The third, transverse plane expands mainly by the lower ribs (some say it is the 7th in the tenth ribs in particular), with the central tendon of the diaphragm acting as a fixed point. When the diaphragm contracts, the ribs are capable of produce what is known as the movement of the bucket handle, easy to slide into the costovertebral joints. In this way, the transverse diameter expands and the lungs can be filled. The circumference of the normal adult human rib cage expands by 3 to 5 cm during inhalation. [13] Clinically important rib fractures are the most common injury to the rib cage. These most often affect medium ribs. When several adjacent ribs incur two or more fractures each, this can result in a flax chest that is a life-threatening condition. A dislocated rib can be painful and can be caused simply by coughing, or for example by trauma or lifting heavy weights. [14] One or more coastal cartilages may become inflamed, a condition known as costochondritis; the resulting pain is similar to that of a heart attack. Rib cage abnormalities include pectus excavatum (sunken chest) and pectus carinatum (pigeon breast). A bifid rib is a forked rib, divided into the sternum end, and usually only affects one of the ribs of a pair. It is a congenital defect that affects about 1.2% of the population. It is often without symptoms although respiratory difficulties and other problems may arise. Removal of the rib is surgical removal of one or more ribs for therapeutic or cosmetic reasons. Rib resection is the removal of part of a rib. Society and culture Its position can be permanently altered by a form of body modification called lightlacing, which uses a corset to compress and move ribs. Ribs, particularly their sternal ends, are used as a way to estimate age in forensic pathology, due to their progressive ossification. [15] History The number of ribs such as 24 (12 pairs) was known to Flemish anatomist Vesalius in his key anatomy work De humani corporis manufactures in 1543, beginning a wave of controversy, as it was traditionally assumed from the biblical history of Adam and Eve that men's ribs would be one less than women's. [16] Other animals Tyrannosaurus rib cage, University of California Museum of Paleontology In herpetology, the costal grooves refer to lateral bleeding along the integument of salamanders. The grooves run between the axis in the groin. Each sunrise oversizes the myotomal septa to mark the position of the internal rib. [17] Birds and reptiles have bone processes in their ribs that are projected cautiously from the vertical section of each rib. [19] These serve to unite sacral muscles and also help allow for greater inspiration. Crocodiles have cartilaginous processes without urinating. Additional Images From the chest with spine - Anatomy Anterior surface of sternum and rib cartilages. X-ray image of a human breast, with ribs tagged. 3D model rib cage Surface projections of the trunk, including each rib, and the costal margin. Chest cage with Humeri See also This article uses anatomical terminology. Articulation of the head of Conditions for Anatomical Location Terms for Bones Notes This article incorporates text into the public domain of gray's 20th edition of Anatomy (1918) ^ The Chest Cage - Anatomy and Physiology. Retrieved March 10, 2018. ^ Hyman, Libbie Henrietta (1992). Comparative anatomy of vertebrates. Retrieved 19 of the university) Score modifies: 230 reviews + 1.0 1.1 1.2 1.3 1.4 1.4 1.4 1.5 1.5 1.6 1.1. ^ Saladin, Kenneth (2010). Anatomy and Physiology: Unity of form and function. 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