

# Supplementary Dynamic Techniques for Soft Tissue Deformation based on Physiological Motion

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## DESCRIPTION

A group of cells with similar shapes and functions make up a tissue. The material that fills the spaces between the cells is called the intercellular matrix. The intercellular matrix could include unique components, such as fibers and salts, which are exclusive to a given tissue and its distinct properties. Epithelial, connective, muscular, and nervous tissues all make up the human body. Each has a purpose for which it was created. Diseases can be diagnosed and categorized using tissue, for example, to determine whether a patient has cancer, what type of cancer they have (e.g., kidney, prostate), and its features (e.g., Stage II, grade, or subtype of lung cancer). Additionally, tissue can be used to track how well treatments are working, how the cancer is reacting to treatment, and what adverse effects are developing. When scientists use the word "tissue," they can refer to a variety of substances, including blood, urine, saliva, feces, spinal and brain fluid, organ tissue, bone marrow, tumor tissue, lymph nodes, lymphatic fluid, and many others. The four basic tissue types are epithelial tissue, connective tissue, muscle tissue, and nerve tissue, each of which is defined by its appearance and function.

### Epithelial tissue

Highly cellular epithelial tissue covers body surfaces, lines cavities, and develops glands. Specialized epithelium cells also serve as the receptors for several senses, including smell, taste, hearing, and vision. They are close proximity to one another, and forming specific junctions, epithelial cells serve as a barrier between connective tissues and free surfaces. The exterior of the body, the lining of bodily cavities, the interior surface of internal organs, and tubes and ducts are examples of free surfaces in the body. Epithelial tissue has a negligible extracellular matrix and despite being avascular, epithelial tissue is innervated.

### Connective tissue

Everywhere in the body, including the nervous system, connective tissue can be found in the spaces between other tissues. Connective tissue makes up the three meninges, which are

membranes that cover the brain and spinal cord. Connective tissue supports and links or divides all other types of tissues in the body. It is made up of cells and other forms of tissue, and is encased in an area of fluid termed the Extracellular Matrix (ECM). The majority of connective tissue is composed of an extracellular matrix and a few tiny cells. Although blood and lymph are specific fluid connective tissues lacking fiber, they are nonetheless made up of pulverized substance, fibers, and cells like the majority of connective tissues. Generally speaking, connective tissue is divided into subcategories according to its nonliving constituents. Connective tissue can be divided into two primary types: connective tissue proper and specialized connective tissue.

### Muscle tissue

Muscle cells have the unusual ability to shorten or contract, which results in movement of the physiological parts. Because of their length and thinness, the cells are sometimes referred to as muscle fibers. They are typically grouped in bundles or layers and are encircled by connective tissue. The contractile proteins myosin and actin are found in muscle tissue. Skeletal muscle tissue, smooth muscle tissue, and cardiac muscle tissue are the three types of muscle tissue.

### Nervous tissue

Nervous tissue can be found in the brain, spinal cord, and nerves. It directs the coordination of numerous body processes. It encourages the contraction of muscles, fosters environmental awareness, and is essential for feelings, memory, and thoughts. Cells in nervous tissue must be able to communicate with one another through electrical nerve impulses in order to perform all of these functions. Neurons or nerve cells are the cells in the neurological system that produce and conduct impulses. In cells' there are three primary structural elements which include dendrites, cell bodies, and a single axon. Dendrites are processes or extensions of the cytoplasm that carry signals to the cell body. The axon is a process or extension that carries impulses away from the cell body. The cell body is the primary component of the body which performs all of the fundamental tasks.

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Microscopic examination reveals that the cells in a tissue share morphological characteristics and are grouped in a systematic way to carry out the functions of the tissue. From an evolutionary standpoint, tissues are found in more advanced creatures. The ectoderm, mesoderm, and endoderm are the three

germ layers of the embryo that give rise to all the cells and tissues in the body. Organs are enclosed by membranes made up of various tissue types, which also allow for friction-free movement among organs and keep them bound together.