

[Download](#)

bigbang-lab.ru nicelabel 5 2 keygen 11 Torrent Download
The benefits of high load resistance of spinal tissue in vivo. In this study we evaluated the mechanical behavior of spinal tissue in vivo, as compared to in vitro, in order to determine whether reduction of the load due to excessive tissue/muscle attachments was indeed the major factor limiting the performance of in vivo muscle. A model of a non-active non-contractile skeletal muscle, the spinal muscle, was built by dissecting the muscle and attaching it to an E-glass disc supported by a rigid rod. Once in vitro, the muscle was pulled to create a highly resistive condition for the muscle. Muscles from spinal rats (caudal vertebral segments L4-L6) were compared with muscles from psoas and extensor digitorum longus muscles. The series elasticity (E), the compliance and the stiffness (k) of the muscles were measured using a pulse stimulator. The specific force (F.L., force L-1 cross sectional area L) in L4, L5, L6 was higher in vivo than in vitro. The normalized force level (F(L)/L, F.L. normalized to muscle length) was found to be significantly higher in in vivo in L4 (-0.15+/-0.09) than in vitro (-0.16+/-0.04) or extensor digitorum longus (-0.04+/-0.06) muscles. This finding shows that the force-generating capacity in vivo is greater than in vitro, an observation consistent with published data. Surprisingly, E was higher in vivo than in vitro (in L4: E(in vivo)=2.64+/-0.35, E(in vitro)=1.13+/-0.35; P

