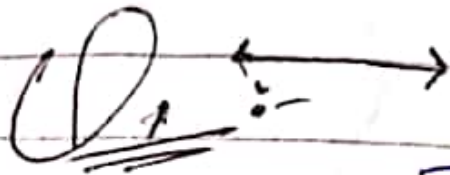


Name
ID
Paper

Abdullah
14513
Radiological
Anatomy I -



The outer covering of the eyeball consists of relatively tough, white layer called sclera or white of the eye. In the area protected by the eyelids the sclera is covered by thin transparent Membrane (Conjunctiva) which runs to the edge of the cornea. And the name foramina are

Following

→ Foramen Caecum :-

Emissary vein

→ Foramen ovale :- Mandibular

Division of the

Trigeminal nerve (CN V3)

Accessory meningeal branch

of maxillary artery

Lesser petrosal nerve

Emissary vein

Foramen Spinosum :-

Middle

Meningeal artery

Foramen Lacerum :-

Greater petrosal

nerve.

The foramina through which

Cranial nerve arteries

vein and other structure

Pass. The foramina is

vary in size and his number.

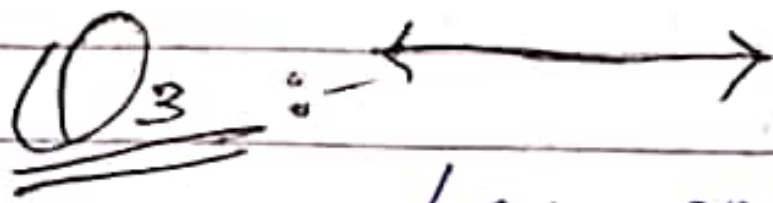
Qr:-

The medial
Compartment of thigh
is one of the
fascial Compartment
of thigh and contain
the hip adductor
Muscles and the
Gracilis Muscles.
The muscles in the
Compartment are:

- Gracilis
- Adductor Longus
- Adductor Brevis
- Adductor Magnus
- The Obturator externus

Muscle is sometimes
considered Part of
this group and sometime
Excluded. The Skeleton
Muscle attached to

Bone or sometime other
Muscles or tissues
at two or more places
if the place is bone
that remains immobile
for an action - the attachment
is called Origin.
if the place is non
- the bone that
move during the action
the attachment are
called Insertion.



Laryngoscopic
Signs of external
Laryngeal Nerve Injury
include Inferior
1) Displacement of the
affected Cord leading
to oblique glottic opening

Irregular or may cord
Flaccid and shorter
than normal bowing
of the vocal cord.

And rotation of posterior
glottis toward the
site of lesion
when using recurrent

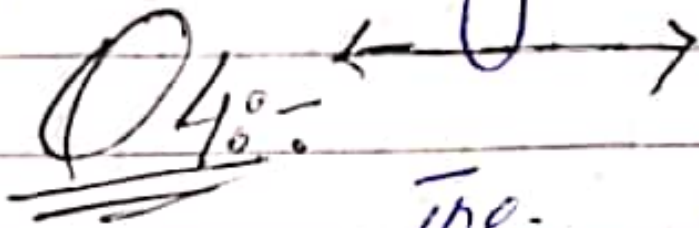
laryngeal nerve control
All intrinsic muscles of
the larynx.

Light touch is tested
in each of the
three divisions of
the trigeminal nerve.

And on each side
of the face using
cotton wisp or tissue
paper. The ~~ophthal~~ ophthalmic


Division is tested by
touching the forehead

The maxillary division is
test by touching the
cheeks And the mandibular
Division is tested
By touching the chin.



The cranial
suture are fibrous joints
connecting the bone
of the skull. The dense
fibrous tissue that connect
the suture is made mostly
out of collagen. These
joints are fixed immovable
And they have no
cavity there are also
referred to as
synarthroses. The three
major branch of
the trigeminal nerve the

Ophthalmic nerve, the Maxillary nerve and the mandibular nerve. Converge on the trigeminal ganglion also called Ganglion the cell bodies of incoming sensory nerve fibers.

Q5:- 

The spinal cord is a long thin tubular structure made up of nervous tissue, which extends from the medulla oblongata in the brain stem to the lumbar region of the vertebral column. It is enclosed in the central canal of the spinal cord which

Contains Cerebrospinal
fluid. The spinal
Cord. The Column of
Nerve fibers responsible
for sending and receiving
Message from the
Brain, Runs through the
Spinal Cord and
its branching nerve - that
the brain influence
the rest of body.
Controlling movement and
Organ function.

Pharynx:-

The Pharynx
is a muscular Column
- that runs between
The Oral Cavity And
- the esophagus. It has
Divided into three
Main Section.

- The oropharynx.
 - The nasopharynx
 - The laryngo pharynx.
- The middle pharyngeal constrictor is an fan-shaped muscle located in neck. it is one of three pharyngeal constrictor similarly to the superior and inferior pharyngeal constrictor muscles.
- The middle ~~pharyngeal~~ pharyngeal constrictor is innervated by branch of the vagus nerve through the pharyngeal plexus. The pharynx is the part of digestive system situated posterior to the nasal and oral

(18)

Cavities and posterior
to the nasal
And oral cavities
And posterior to
the larynx.

