

ANATOMY ASSIGNMENT

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QUESTION/ ANSWERS.

Q1 Enlist 5 irregular bones in the human body?

IRREGULAR BONES: is the one that doesn't have any characterized shape and therefore do not fit in any other classification.

They have complex shape and help to protect internal organs. Following are the names of irregular bones-

1. **Vertebrae** (protect spinal cord).
2. **Sacrum** (support skeletal muscle of pelvic region).
3. **Hyoid** (support trachea and pharynx).
4. **Ethmoid** (superior aspect of the skull).
5. **Sphenoid** (help to form lateral sides of the skull).

Q2 Name the basic 11 systems of the human body?

The main system of the body are:

- 1.CIRCULATORY SYSTEM.
- 2.DIGESTIVE SYSTEM.
- 3.RESPIRATORY SYSTEM.
- 4.REPRODUCTIVE SYSTEM.
- 5.URINARY SYSTEM.
- 6.NERVOUS SYSTEM.
- 7.SKELETAL SYSTEM.
- 8.ENDOCRINE SYSTEM.
- 9.IMMUNE SYSTEM.
- 10.MUSCULAR SYSTEM.
- 11.INTEGUMENTARY SYSTEM.

Q3 Describe 5 differences between sympathetic and parasympatetic?

SYMPATHETIC

PARASYMPATHETIC.

RESPONSE

Involved in **fight and flight** response.

Involved in maintaining **Homeostasis** permit **rest and digest** response.

RESPONSIBLE FOR.

The body prepare for any **potential danger** .

The body aims to bring the body to state of **calm**.

HEART BEAT.

Increases heart beat and muscles tense up.

Reduces heart beat, muscles relaxes.

SALIVA.

Saliva secretion is inhibited, digestion of food decreases.

Saliva secretion increases and digestion of food increases.

PUPIL.

Pupil dilates to let in more light.

The pupil contracts.

Q4 Enumerate the 12 cranial nerve?

CRANIAL NERVES: Pair of nerves arises directly from brain not from spinal cord and pass through the apertures of skull.

1. **Olfactory nerve** (sense of smell).
2. **Optic nerve** (sense of sight).
3. **Oculomotor** (eye movement).
4. **Trochlear** (sense of eye).
5. **Trigeminal** (face sense).
6. **Abducens** (eye movement).
7. **Facial** (face expression).
8. **Vestibulocochlear** (hearing and balance).
9. **Glossopharyngeal** (tongue, throat).
10. **Vagus** (parasympathetic).
11. **Accessory** (head, neck shoulder).
12. **Hypoglossal** (speech, chewing , swallowing).

Q5 How glucagon and insulin control blood glucose level?

How insulin works; during digestion, food contain carbohydrates are converted into glucose rising blood glucose level into bloodstream. This increase in blood signals **pancreas** to produce **Insulin**. The insulin give signal to cells throughout the body to take in glucose and hence glucose level go down. Some cells use the glucose as energy for function.

How glucagon works; glucagon works to counterbalance the action of insulin. About four to six hours after food , the glucose level in blood decrease triggering **pancreas** to produce glucagon. This hormone signal liver and muscle cells to change the stored glycogen back into glucose . These cells then release the glucose into the bloodstream so cells can use it for energy.
