

1)
Name # Numan Ali Shah

ID # 15337

Paper # Regional Anatomy

Sub-to # Mr Waqas Ihsan.

|| || || || ||
Q No: 1 #

Ans :- About the structure
of eye anatomy:

The eye has many parts
that must work together
to produce clear vision.

- The sclera, or white part
of the eye, protects the
eyeball.

- The pupil, or black dot
at the center of the
eye, is an opening
through which light can
enter the eye.

- The iris or coloured part
of the eye, surrounds the
pupil. It controls how much
light enters the eye by
changing the size of the

2,

pupil.

- The cornea, a clear window at the front of the eye covers the iris and the pupil.
- A clear lens located behind the pupil acts like a camera lens by focusing light onto the retina at the back of the eye.
- The retina is a light-sensitive inner lining at the back of the eye. Ten different layers of ~~the~~ ~~eye~~ cells work together in the retina to detect light and turn it into electrical impulses.
- There are two types of special cells is called cones and rods. These cells are known as photoreceptors and help absorb light.
- **Cones:** Macula are located in the central of eye.
- **Rods:** Rod are located in the peripheral outer of the eye.

3,

The base of the skull Foramina:

1. cribriform plate.
Olfactory n (CNI)
2. optic canal, optic n (CNII)
3. Superior orbital fissure
oculomotor n (CNIII)
trochlear n (CNIV)
ophthalmic n (CNV₁)
Abducent n (CNVI)
4. Foramen rotundum
Maxillary n (CNV₂)
5. Foramen ovale
Mandibular n (CNV₃)
6. Internal acoustic meatus
facial n (CNVII)
vestibulocochlear n (CNVIII)
7. jugular foramen
glossopharyngeal
vagus n (CNIX)
Accessory n (CNXI)
8. hypoglossal canal
hypoglossal n (CNXII)

Q No: 2 #

Ans: ~ Muscles of the
medial compartment
of the thigh:

- There are five muscles
in this group.

(4)

- Gracilis.
- Adductor longus.
- Adductor brevis.
- ~~pubis~~ obturator externus.
- Adductor magnus.

• Gracilis muscle origin
and Insertion:

Origin: Inferior margin of pubic symphysis, inferior ramus of pubis and adjacent ramus of Ichiun.

Insertion:

Medial surface of tibial shaft just posterior of Sartorius.

• Adductor longus: muscle:

Origin:

Anterior surface of body of pubis just lateral to pubic symphysis.

Insertion:

Middle third of linea aspera of the femur.

• Adductor brevis Muscles:

origin:

Anterior body of pubic inferior pubic ramus.

Insertion: Linea aspera of femur (medial tip)

• Obturator Externus Muscle:

Origin:

Anterior surface of obturator membrane bony boundaries of obturator foramen.

Insertion:

Trochanteric fossa of femur.

• Adductor Magnus Muscles:

Origin:

Inferior pubic ramus.

Insertion:

Calveal tuberosity of humer medial lip of linea aspera medial supracondylar ridge and adductor tubercle.

Q No 4#

Ans:- About the structure of the skull.

The human skull is the bony structure that forms the head in the human skeleton. It supports the structure of the face and forms a cavity for the brain. It protects the brain from injury.

The skull consists of three parts of different embryological

3

Origin the neurocranium the sutures and the facial skeleton also called (membranous viscerocranium). The neurocranium (or branches) forms the protective cranial cavity that surrounds and houses the brain and brainstem. The upper areas of the cranial bones form the calvaria skull cap.

- The sutures or fairly rigid joints between bones of neurocranium
- The facial skeleton is formed by the bones supporting the face.
- The human skull consists of 22 bones 8-eight cranial bones and 14 facial bones
- Eight Cranial bones:
 - occipital bone.
 - two temporal bones.
 - two parietal bones
 - Sphenoid, ethmoid, frontal bone.
- Facial skeletal bones:
 - two inferior nasal concha, two nasal bones, two maxilla, mandible, two palatine bones, two zygomatic bone, two lacrimal bones.

(7)

Trigeminal nerve and Branches:

The trigeminal nerve is the largest and most complex of the 12 cranial nerves (CNs).

It is ~~supp~~ supplies sensation to the face, mucous, membranes and other structure of the head.

- The trigeminal nerve is ~~not~~ ~~three~~ composed of three large branches.
- Ophthalmic (V₁ sensory)
- Maxillary (V₂ sensory)
- Mandibular (V₃ motor).

Q: NO:3 #

Ans: + Injury Effect of the External laryngeal nerve:

- Injury to the Superior laryngeal nerve can occur as a complication of a thyroidectomy. It will result in paralysis of the cricothyroid muscles and anesthesia of the region above the level of vocal folds. It would affected only the cricothyroid muscles.

8)

• For the Facial nerve test:

- The facial nerve supplies motor branches of the muscles of facial expression. This nerve is therefore tested by asking the patient to crease up their ~~face~~ forehead (crease their eyebrows), close their eyes and keep them closed against resistance, puff out their cheeks and reveal their ~~teeth~~ teeth.

Q No: 5 #

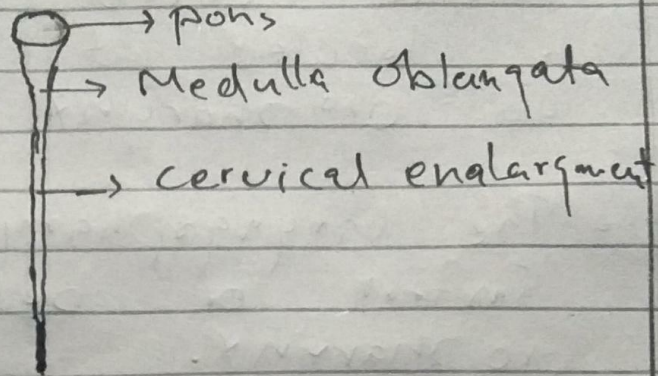
Ans:— The spinal cord is a long thin tubular structure made up of nervous tissue which extends from the medulla oblongata in the brainstem to the lumbar region of the vertebral column.

• Anatomical position and structure:

The spinal cord is a cylindrical structure, greyish-white in colour ~~it has~~ ~~is~~ ~~retectively~~ the spinal cord arises cranially as

91

a continuation of the medulla oblongata (part of the brainstem)



• Pharynx :

The pharynx is the body cavity that connects the nasal cavity with the Larynx and esophagus.

Pharynx is the part of the digestive and respiratory system.

- The pharynx is approximately 12.5 centimeters long and is divided into three parts.
 - Nasopharynx
 - oropharynx
 - laryngopharynx.
- The nasopharynx is the most superior part of the pharynx.
- The oropharynx is behind the soft plate of the

(10)

of the mouth and below
the nasopharynx.

A flap of connective
tissue called the epiglottis
is located at the bottom
of oropharynx.

• The laryngopharynx lies
inferior or below the
oropharynx.

The End