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## FINAL TERM EXAM

Q1:- Which structures appear on the MRI of heart?

Ans:- MRI is usually done for heart disease,

The structures that appear on the MRI Heart images are

① ⇒ Aorta

② = Left ventricle

③ = Right-ventricle

④ = Right Atrium

⑤ ⇒ Mitral valve

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- (6) ⇒ Tricuspid valve
- (7) = Inferior pulmonary vein
- (8) = Right ventricle
- (9) = Left Atrium
- (10) = Myocardium
- (11) ⇒ Ascending Aorta
- (12) ⇒ Superior vena cava
- (13) ⇒ Ventricular Septum
- (14) = Apex of heart
- (15) ⇒ Atrial Septum

Q2 :-> Name the arteries that appear on performing CT abdomen?

Ans:- CT abdomen are done for the multiple disease in abdomen -

The arteries that are appear on CT abdomen images are -

## Abdominal Arteries

- 
- ① Superior Mesenteric Artery
  - ② Splenic Artery
  - ③ right supra renal Artery
  - ④ left supra renal Artery
  - ⑤ Right Common ilac Artery
  - ⑥ left common ilac Artery
  - ⑦ inferior mesenteric Artery
  - ⑧ Right phrenic Artery
  - ⑨ left phrenic Artery
  - ⑩ Right Renal Artery
  - ⑪ left renal Artery

Q3:- Write a short notes on Thoracic and Lumbar Spine?

Ans:- A Spinal cord is a thin, long, tubular structure made up of nervous tissue, which extends from Medulla oblongata in the brain stem to the lumbar region of the vertebral column-

### Thoracic Spine:-

The Thoracic Spine begins below the Cervical Spine C7, roughly at shoulder level and continue downward untill it reach the level of first low back (L1, Lumber Spine)

⇒ Total number of vertebra from T1 through T12 from the top to bottom-

⇒ Thoracic Spine consist of 12 vertebra

→ In Thoracic Spine in view from side a normal forward curvature called kyphosis (kyphotic Curve) is seen, Because the ribs are attach to the Thoracic Spine vertebra,

This section of the Spine is strong and stabilizing, with less range of movement than Cervical Spine.

⇒ The Thoracic Spine are less prone to injury than other section of the spine -

⇒ it is the most common location for vertebral fracture due to osteoporosis

⇒ Scoliosis and kyphosis (abnormal) are other thoracic spine disorders -

## Lumbar Spine:-

The lumbar spine is the lower back which begin below the thoracic spine (T12) and end at the top of sacral spine or sacrum S1 -

Most people have 5 lumbar level start from L1 to L5 -

⇒ The lower back vertebra are strong and large

⇒ The vertebral body are appear rounded, However the posterior structures are different - lamina and pedicle -

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- The Lumbar Spine is designed to be incredible strong,  
- it protect the highly sensitive Spinal Cord and Spinal nerve roots -

⇒ At the same time it is highly flexible, providing for mobility in many different planes, including flexion, Extension, side bending and rotation

⇒ When viewed from the side the lumbar spine has a concave lordotic curve - it helps to distribute weight and reduce the concentration of stress

⇒ An increase or decrease in the lordotic curve may contribute and generate lower back pain -

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Q:- Write the difference between male and female pelvis?

Ans:- pelvis are also called Bony pelvis or pelvis girdle.

It is a structure of complex

Bones that connect the trunk and legs and support and balance the trunk -

Male Pelvis:-

⇒ The bones of male pelvis are heavier and tougher -

⇒ The male pelvis sacrum are narrow and more curved

⇒ The male pelvis ilium are lesser lateral flairs

⇒ The male pelvis Greater Sciatic notches are deeper and narrower -

⇒ The male pelvis iliac fosses are deeper -

- ⇒ The male pelvis acetabulum are large
- ⇒ The male pelvis obturator foramen are Round-
- ⇒ The male pelvis coccyx are less flexible and more curved
- ⇒ The male pelvis pubic arch and subpubic angle are narrow (70°)

## FEMALE Pelvis:-

- The female pelvis Bone are lighter and smoother
- ⇒ The female pelvis Sacrum are Bordered and less curved
- ⇒ The female pelvis ilium are Greater lateral flair
- ⇒ The female pelvis Greater Sciatic notch are smaller and wider-



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- The female pelvis iliac fossae are shallower -
- ⇒ The female pelvis acetabulum are small
- ⇒ The female pelvis coccyx are more flexible
- ⇒ The female pelvis obturator foramen are oval shape
- ⇒ The female pelvis pubic and subpubic angle are wide ( $80^{\circ}$ )

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Q5:- write a note on the formation of common bile duct and names the arteries of upper legs.

Ans:-

Common Bile duct:- (CBD)

⇒ The common Bile duct is formed by the union of the common hepatic ~~artery~~ duct and the cystic duct (from the Gall bladder).

it is later joined by the pancreatic duct to form the ampulla of Vater-

⇒ The common bile duct carries bile from the Gall bladder and liver into the duodenum (upper part of small intestine)

⇒ The common bile duct are about 8 cm long and usually 1 cm wide-

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In internal diameter but it  
can depend on a number  
of factors including age  
and prior cholecystectomy

⇒ The common bile duct joins  
the pancreatic ducts and the  
ampull of Vater

Arteries of the upper leg -

⇒ Upper leg are more properly  
called the thigh,

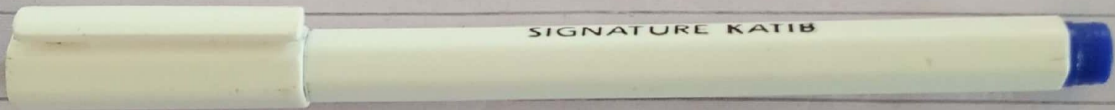
The upper leg is the area  
between the knee and the  
Hip -

⇒ it is only one bone in upper  
leg the femur,

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Arteries:-

- ⇒ lateral Circumflex
- ⇒ femoral Artery (Right and left)
- Medial Circumflex
- Genicular arteries.
- ⇒ deep femoral Artery + (Right and left)
- ⇒ superficial Artery (Right and left)



THE END ~~14/11/20~~  
27/08/2020

