

DENTAL SEC A ANATMOY, 2<sup>ND</sup> SEMESTER,FINAL TERM

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Attempt all questions. Every question carry 10 marks.

Q1. Write a note on pituitary gland, its harmones and abnormalities?

**Answers:**

**Pituitary:**

The pituitary, a pea-sized gland at the base of the brain, produces a number of hormones. Each of these hormones affects a specific part of the body (a target organ or tissue). Because the pituitary controls the function of most other endocrine glands, it is often called the master gland.

**Harmones:**

ACTH	Adrenals
TSH	Thyroid
LH & FSH	Ovaries (women) Testes (men)
PRL	Breasts

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**Disorders:**

- Acromegaly.
- Adult Growth Hormone Deficiency.
- Craniopharyngioma.
- Cushing's Disease.

- Diabetes Insipidus.

Q2. write a note on shoulder joint and wrist joint?

**Answers:**

**Shoulder joint:**

- The shoulder joint (also known as the glenohumeral joint) is the main joint of the shoulder. It is a ball and socket joint that allows the arm to rotate in a circular fashion or to hinge out and up away from the body.
- The shoulder joint is the main joint of the shoulder.
- It is a ball and socket joint that allows the arm to rotate in a circular fashion or to hinge out and up away from the body.
- The joint capsule is a soft tissue envelope that encircles the glenohumeral joint and attaches to the scapula, humerus, and head of the biceps.
- It is lined by a thin, smooth synovial membrane.
- The rotator cuff is a group of four muscles that surround the shoulder joint and contribute to the shoulder's stability.
- The muscles of the rotator cuff are supraspinatus, subscapularis, infraspinatus, and teres minor.
- The cuff adheres to the glenohumeral capsule and attaches to the humeral head.

**Wrist joint:**

- The wrist joint generally refers to the radiocarpal joint, which is the articulation between the distal end of the radius and the articulating surface of the scaphoid, lunate, and triquetral bones.
- Other articulations in the wrist area include the distal radius and ulnar and the carpal bones.
- The anatomical region surrounding the carpus including the distal parts of the bones of the forearm and the proximal parts of the metacarpus or five metacarpal bones and the series of joints between these bones, thus referred to as wrist joints.

- the carpus or carpal bones, the complex of eight bones forming the proximal skeletal segment of the hand.
- It cause movement.

Q3.what is axilla and cubital fossa and its important contents?

***Answer:***

***Axilla:***

The axilla is a pyramidal space between the arm and thoracic wall. It contains the axillary vessels and their branches, the brachial plexus and its branches, and lymph nodes embedded in fatty tissue. The primary route of lymphatic drainage of the breast is through the axillary lymph nodes.

**Contents:**

Nerve: axillary nerves

Lymph: axillary lymph nodes

Artery: axillary artery

Vein: axillary vein

**Cubital fossa:**

The cubital fossa or elbow pit is the triangular area on the anterior view of the elbow of a human or other hominid animal. It lies anteriorly to the elbow when in standard anatomical position.

**Contents:**

- The median nerve.
- The brachial artery.
- The tendon of biceps brachii (biceps brachii is a muscle of the anterior compartment of the arm)
- The radial nerve.

Q4.write a note on lower limb and its main important structures briefly?

**Answer:**

**Lower limb:**

The lower limb consists of four major parts: a girdle formed by the hip bones, the thigh, the leg, and the foot. It is specialized for the support of weight, adaptation to gravity, and locomotion.

**Important structures:**

The lower limb contains 30 bones.

These are:

- Femur,
  - patella,
  - tibia,
  - fibula,
  - tarsal bones,
  - metatarsal bones,
  - phalanges.
- The femur is the single bone of the thigh. The patella is the kneecap and articulates with the distal femur.

Q5.(i) A person fell down from a tree and become unconscious, with bleeding from head, what will you do as a first aid?

**Answer:**

1-Remove any clothing or debris on the wound.

2-Stop the bleeding.

3-Help the injured person lie down.

4-Don't remove the gauze or bandage

5-Tourniquets

6-Immobilize the injured body part as much as possible.

7- Call rescue immediately.

(ii) you have to meet with your friend and you came to know he is covid positive, what precautionary measures will you take?

**Answer:**

- 1- 1<sup>st</sup> keep social distance of about 2 meters.
- 2- Avoid close contact.
- 3- Don't shake hands and avoid hugging.
- 4- Wear facemask.
- 5- Use sanitizer.
- 6- Wash hands for at least 20sec with soap.