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**Qno 1  
Neuromuscular junction;**  
 its is a chemical synapse between a motor neuron and a muscle fiber. It allows the motor neuron to transmit a signal to the muscle fiber causing muscle contraction. Muscle require innervation to function and even just to maintain muscle tone and avoiding atropy.  
**Location;** Each muscular fiber has a single neuromuscular junction where the axon of the neuron join the fiber. The terminal end of the axon is adjacent to the motor end plate , a region of the scarculemma or muscle cell membrane.  
**Motor neuron;**  
 These are the neuron that control skeletal muscular activity.They are originated from spinal cord and travel up to a meter to the muscle they supply.  
 Each motor neuron connects to several skeletal muscle fibers to form a motor unit. The number of muscle fiber within the motor unit varies anormously from a few for fine motor control. There are however only one neuro muscular junction on each skeletal fiber any other are eliminated during development .  
  
**The motor end plate;**  
 The area of the muscle around the motor endplate is the peri junctional zone . It is here that the potential developed at the end plate is converted to an action potential that propagates through the muscle to initiate muscle contraction . The peri junctional zone has an enhanced ability to produce a wave of depolarization to the muscle from that produced by the post synaptic receptor.  
  
  
  
**Qno 2;  
 BP** **measurement of a hypertensive patient;**  
1) to begin bp measurement use a properly sized cuff  
2) wrap the cuff around the upper arm with the cuffs lower edge 1 inch above the antecubital fossa   
3) Lightly press the sthetoscope bell over the brachial artery just below the cuffs sedge  
4) Rapidally inflate the cuff to 180mmHg. Release the air from the cuff at the moderate rate(3mm/sec).  
5) Listen with the stethoscope and simultaneously observe the spghygmomanometer .The first knocking sound is the systolic pressure when the knocking sound disappear that is the diastolic pressure.  
6) Record the pressure in both arms and note the difference; also record the patients position which arm was used and the cuffs size.  
7) if the patients pressure is elevated measure BP in two additional times waiting a few minutes between the measurments.