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Date

26-06-2020.

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QNO 1

Ans

Structure of Eye

The eyes are very important for daily life
→ it is ~~to~~ take more informative organ in human body.

→ it is very sensitive.
→ it is located in facial skeleton.

→ The structure of eye consist of

① Orbit:

→ it is bony cavity that it is contain eye ball, muscle, ~~and~~ vessels and nerve drain into eyes.

→ pear shaped structure.

(e) Sclera:

the white colour of the eye is called as Sclera.

⇒ it is outer covering of the eyeball.

⇒ the ~~sc~~ Sclera is covered by thin transparent membrane is called as Conjunctive.

⇒ the Conjunctive covering the posterior surface of eyelids.

(3) Cornea:

⇒ the Cornea is protective covering of the front of the eye.

⇒ The light enters through Cornea.

⇒ the curved layer in front of iris and pupils.

(h) ~~iris~~: Pupil

Pupil ~~iris~~ is the black dot of the middle of the eye.

(4)

⇒ light enters to the cornea and then after pass through the ~~iris~~ pupils

(5) Iris:

it is circular closed area of eye is called as iris.

⇒ when more light enters to the eye. the relaxing or dilating of pupils.

(6) lens:

the lens are located in the back side of the iris.

⇒ its changing shape.
⇒ the lens focuses light onto the retina.

(7) Retina:

the retina contain the cells

⇒ The sense light and the blood vessels.

⇒ the most sensitive

Notes

of the retina is
macula.

⇒ it can be
image visible.

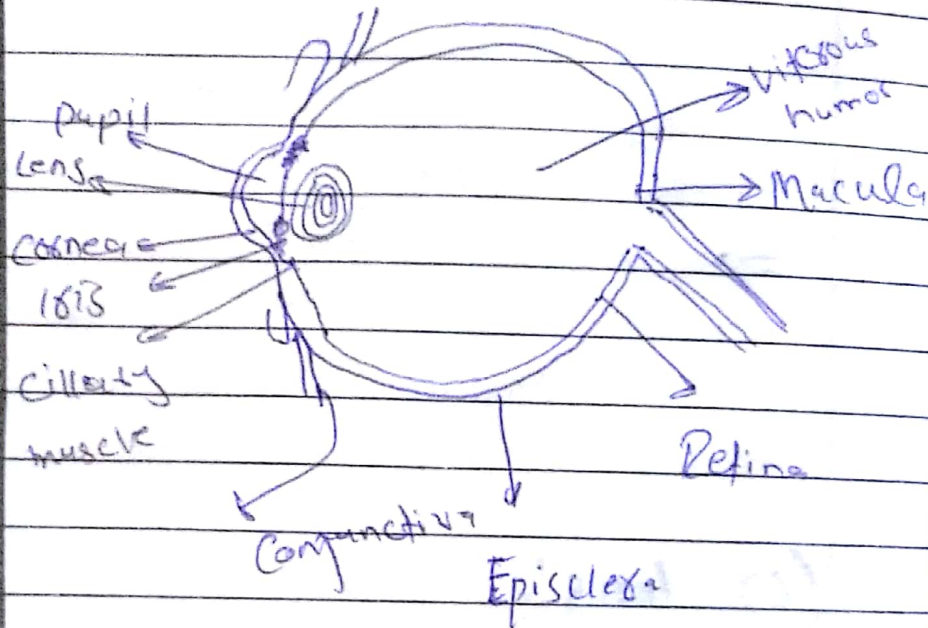


Diagram:

Name Zobering

① Optical canal:
Optic n (CN II)

② Superior orbital fissure
Oculomotor n (CN III)
Trochlear n (CN IV)
Ophthalmic n (CN V₁)
Abducens n (CN VI)

Notes

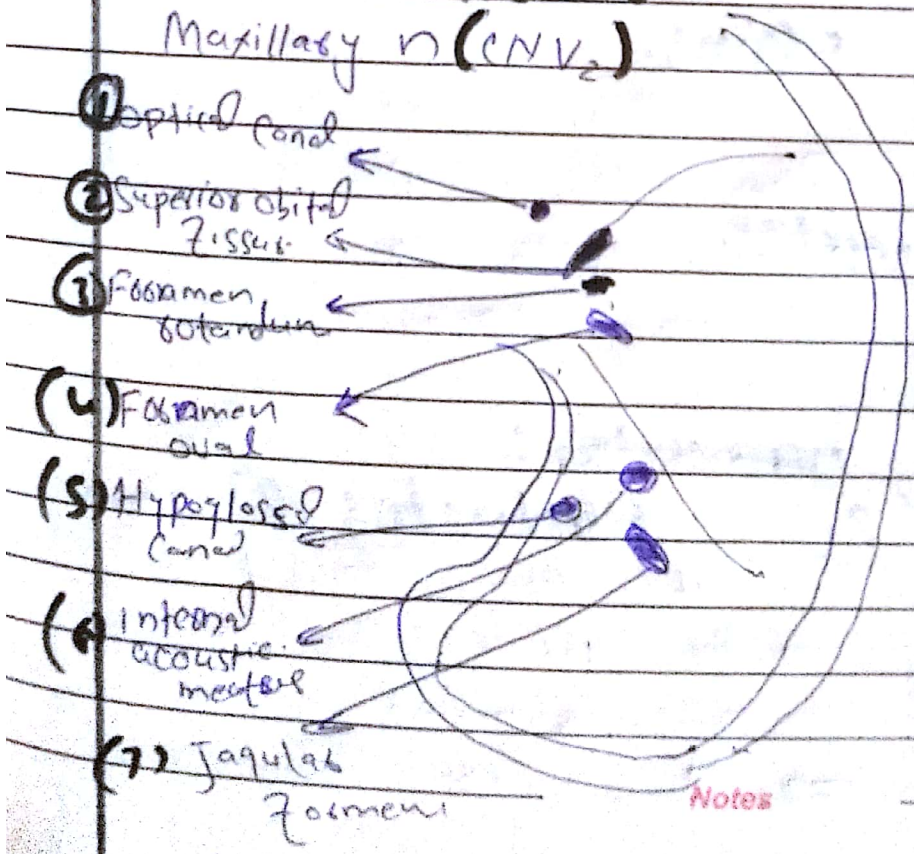
(3) Foramen ovale
Mandibular n (CN V₂)

(4) internal acoustic meatus
facial n (CN VII)
vestibulocochlear n (CN VIII)

(5) Jugular Foramen.
Glossopharyngeal n (CN IX)
Vagus n (CN X)
Accessory n (CN XI)

(6) Hypoglossal canal
Hypoglossal n (CN XII)

(7) Foramen Rotundum.
Maxillary n (CN V₂)



Notes

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Q NO 2

Ans Muscle of Fascial
Medial Compartment

① Abductor longus:

It is covers the
trochanter and magnum
muscle.

⇒ it is long and
flat muscle of
the medial facial
compartment

origin:

this muscle originates
from the pubis.

insertion

and this also attaches
linea aspect. of femur.

~~insertion:~~

② Abductor Magnus

it is the largest
muscle of the medial
compartment

⇒ it is functionally *flexes*

into very best person
① Adductor part

origin:

it is originates from
inferior femur femur of
pubis ~~and~~

insertion:

attached to the
linea aspera of femur.

② Hamstring part

origin:

originates Ischial

insertion:

adductor tubercle and
medial supracondyle of femur.

③ Adductor Brevis:

⇒ it is short muscle
then adductor longus
and magnus muscle

⇒ it lying under the
adductor longus.

origin

originates from pubis
and inferior pubic semi

insertion: linea aspera.

(4)

(4)

Gracilis

⇒ It is the superficial muscle.

⇒ It cross the hip and knee joint.

Origin:

it originates from the inferior border of pubis

insertion:

it attach to the medial surface of the tibia.

⇒ and also in between tendon and semitendon.

(5) obturator Externus

⇒ it is smaller

muscle of medial compartment

⇒ Superiorly located,

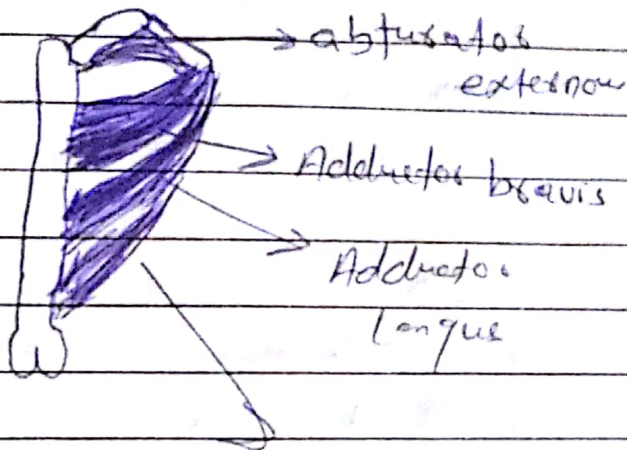
origin:

originates of the membrane of the foramen

(10)

isolation,

aspect of ^{attach.} ^{posterior} glenohumeral joint.



Diagram

Adductor magnus

NO 3

Ans

Effect of external laryngeal Nerve injury:

When both nerve are affected at the voice box.

⇒ the external laryngeal nerves are injury ^{Notes} as damage.

⇒ the external laryngeal nerves are innervated in Cricothyroid muscles.

⇒ it is present in Thyroid region.

⇒ When effect occurs in vocal cord paralysis.

⇒ injury occurs in external laryngeal nerves
its result is voice pitch...

⇒ Weakness of voice.

⇒ and other cause respiratory tract.

⇒ it is mostly injury occurs in difficulty in speaking.

and also difficulty in swallowing.

⇒ it is also problem in tumor of neck and chest.

⇒ problem of effect

- on windpipe,
- ⇒ Shortness of breathing,
- ⇒ it is also viral infection because it is also effect in nerve,
- ⇒ injury to both the right and left nerve in more serious damage.
- ⇒ if all these effect occur in nerve,

Test of Facial Nerve:

- ⇒ Facial nerve supply to the ~~muscle~~ motor branch of the muscle.
- ⇒ and also facial expression.
- ⇒ this ~~nerve~~ facial nerve is tested.
- ⇒ ~~4~~ **Steps:**
 - ① Crease up the forehead.
 - ② Keep eyes closed against resistant

③ Puff out of Cheek

④ Reveals their teeth.

Q No 4

Ans

Suture:

The suture of skull is rigid joint.

⇒ It is in between two or more bone or part of organism.

⇒ Suture are found in skeleton.

⇒ they are also present in exoskeleton. Such like vertebrates and invertebrates.

⇒ they are mostly form in hard material.

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⇒ in skeleton animals
the store made in
Calcium phosphate
ingredient.

⇒ Suture of Skull is
Bony plates held together.

⇒ Suture of Skull

Suture of Skull
Consist of

① Coronal Suture.

it consist of frontal
bone and parietal bone
of skull.

② Sagittal Suture:

it is 2
parietal bone in
the midline

③

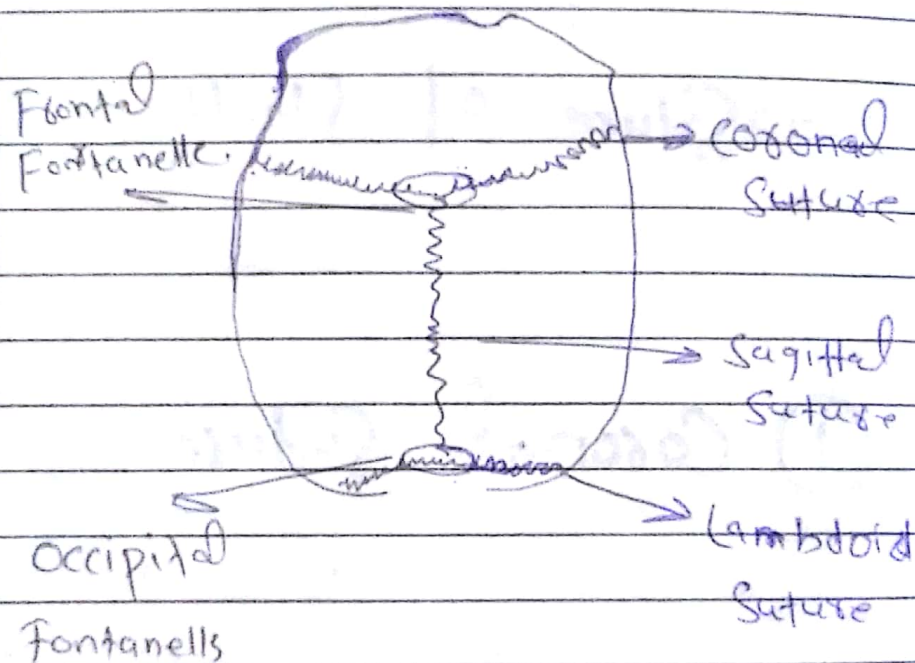
Lambdoid Suture.

the parietal bone
with occipital bone

Notes

(4) Metopic Suture.

if present the
2 frontal bones



Trigeminal nerve

⇒ it is large nerve.

⇒ it is also complex of cranial nerve.

⇒ these nerve supply to the

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Face, mucous membrane
and also the
structure of head.

⇒ and also motor
function.

Such as Chewing
and biting.

⇒ it is exist the
brain. by large
sensory root and smaller
motor root and it
coming from pons
and its junction

⇒ it laterally joined
to the semilunar
ganglion.

⇒ it located to the
Meckel's cave

Branches:

The Trigeminal
Nerve divided into
three major part.

- ① ophthalmic nerve (V_1)
- ② maxillary nerve (V_2)
- ③ mandibular nerve (V_3)

① Ophthalmic Nerve

⇒ it Travels through Superior orbital fissure and then pass to the skin of forehead and Top of head.

⇒ it is branches of Trigeminal Nerve

⇒ after the Trigeminal ganglion.

⇒ the ophthalmic Nerve laterally travels to cavernous sinus.

⇒ the nerve travel through Superior orbital fissure and then divided into Frontal, Lacrimal, Nasociliary nerves.

the Ophthalmic is Sensory function can be occur-

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- ⇒ upper eyelid and its conjunctiva
- ⇒ forehead and scalp
- ⇒ lacrimal gland,
- ⇒ and other parts of meninges.
- ⇒ Sensory innervation to skin, mucous.

② Maxillary Nerve

⇒ the maxillary nerve is the 2nd ~~nerve~~ branch of the Trigeminal nerve.

⇒ it is afferent nerve because it carry message from sensory nerve to central nervous system.

⇒ the nerve message to upper jaw.

⇒ skin middle part of the face.

⇒ nasal cavity lips, and cheeks to send the nerve

⇒ Maxillary Nerve arising from the Trigeminal ganglion.

⇒ and also leave
 through ~~along~~ cranial cavity
 foramen and emerges
 in pterygoplatin fossa.

③ Mandibular Nerve

it is Terminal
 branch of Trigeminal
 Nerve.

⇒ it is sensory to
 is to head.

⇒ parasympathetic fibres

⇒ cranial nerve.

⇒ it is also motor -
 function perform

⇒ & the sensory function
 is skin of the
 face and lower third
 such as chin
 and ~~lips~~ lower lips.

⇒ lower jaw.

⇒ Two Third portion of tongue
 Nerves

Notes Junction is gives to the Nerve end heads, etc

Q No 5

Spinal Cord: ^{position} over brain and Anatomic

it is long tubular structure

⇒ it is also thin

⇒ made up of Nervous tissue

⇒ location is it originate from medulla oblongata of the vertebral column

⇒ it encloses central canal which contains cerebrospinal fluid

⇒ The central nervous system form by brain and spinal cord in human body

⇒ it is situate inside the vertebral column.

⇒ The Spinal Cord extend to first and 2nd lumbar vertebrae.

⇒ it originates from occipital bone.

⇒ length of Spinal Cord in 45 cm in men

⇒ and in women Spinal Cord length is 43 cm.

⇒ The blood supply is spinal artery and spinal vein.

The Spinal Cord function
The nerve signal from sensory neuron to motor neuron.

Shape:

Butterfly shape

Structure.

The spinal cord is made up of grey matter

⇒ and also other is just white matter of CNS.

⇒ It shows four surfaces

⇒ Anterior

⇒ Posterior

⇒ 2 Lateral.

⇒ The grey matter is butterfly shaped

⇒ White matter surrounds the grey matter and is made up of axons.

⇒ It connects the pathway between the brain and body.

⇒ The spinal cord are three layers is called as ~~meninges~~ meninges

① the outermost layer is ~~cuticular~~ dermothelium

⇒ ② the deepest layer is pia mater.

⇒ ③ the 2nd layer is ~~the~~ arachnoid mater.

⇒ ~~the~~ the Cerebrospinal fluid present between arachnoid and pia mater.

Pharynx.

⇒ It is Greek words mean throat.

⇒ it is passageway.

⇒ it is leading from head to the larynx.

⇒ it is also leading from oral and nasal cavity.

⇒ Both respiratory and digestive function serves.

⇒ the muscle made up connective tissue.

⇒ it is above the esophagus.

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- ⇒ it is short tube and also line by mucos.
- ⇒ the circular muscle form Constrictor that help push the food to esophagus and prevent air.
- ⇒ while longitudinal muscle work during Swallowing.

⇒ The human body consists of three type of pharynx.

- ⇒ Nasopharynx.
- ⇒ Oral pharynx.
- ⇒ Laryngopharynx.

⇒ it is important for vocalization.

Constriction

The pharyngeal constrictor muscle are 3.

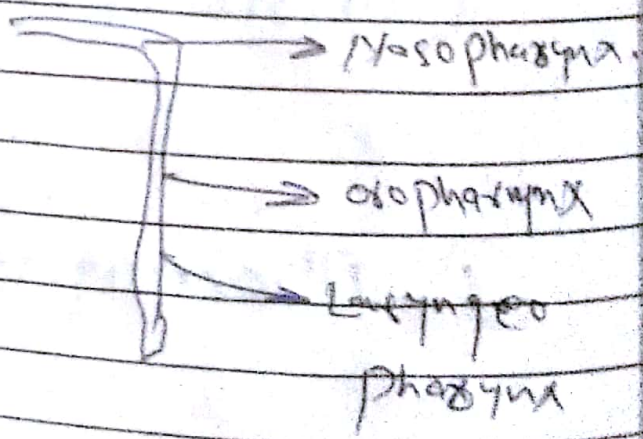
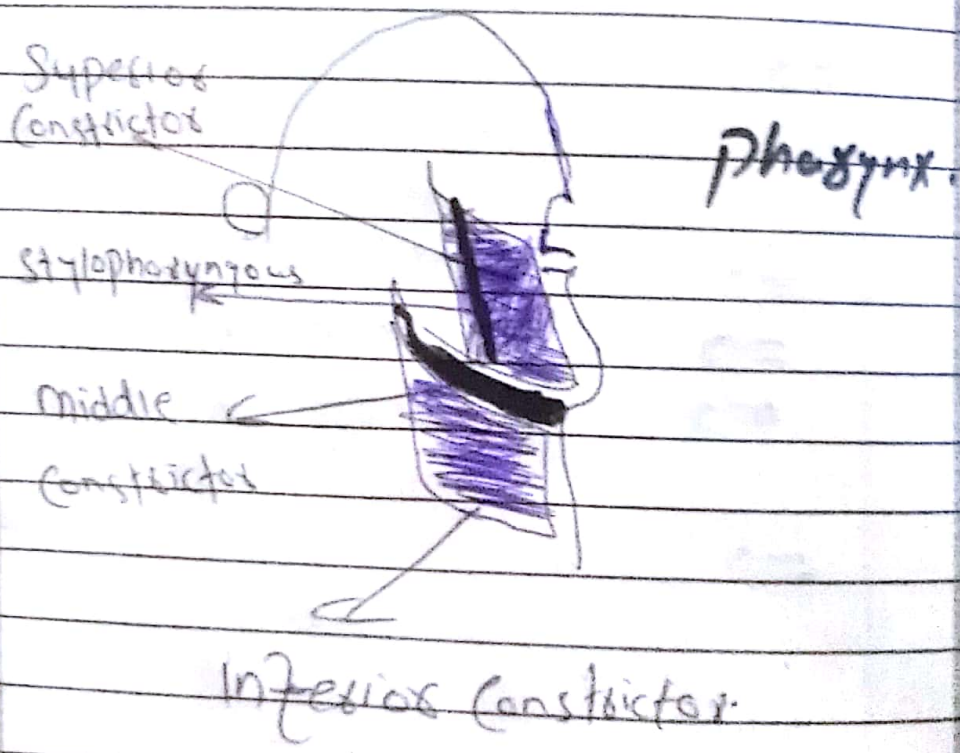
① Pharyngeal Constrictor:

Stacked like glasses.

(a) Superior Pharyngeal Constrictor

Middle Pharyngeal Constrictor

Inferior Pharyngeal Constrictor



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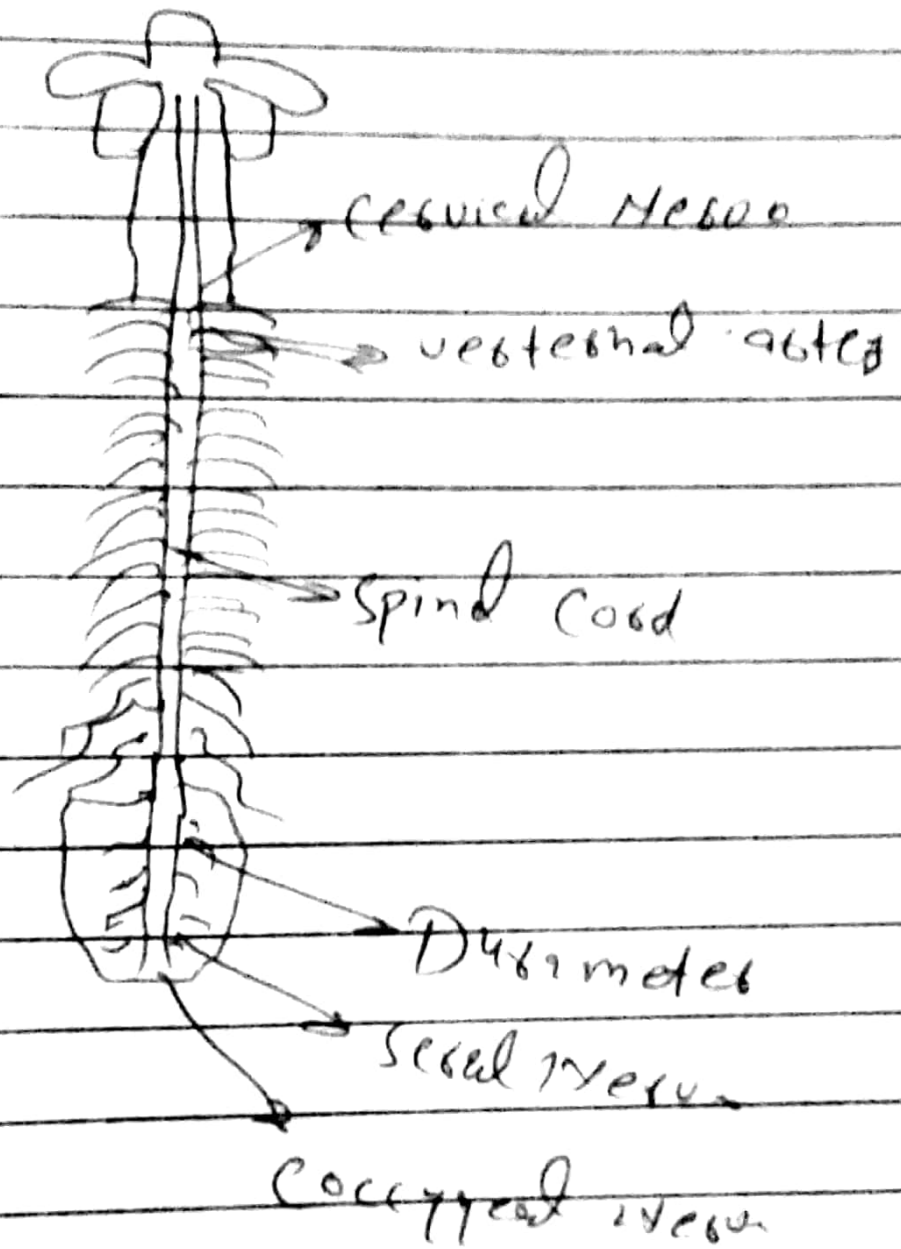


Diagram of
Spinal Cord.