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Final Exam

IND - Peshawar :-

Q1

Ans

Structure of eye :-

The eyeball is a spherical organ. and the structure are responsible for vision.

LAYERS :->

it's can be divided into fibrous Layer, inner Layer & vascular.

(i) Fibrous Layer :->

It is outermost Layer of eye. It's consist of sclera & cornea.

(a)

MITOCHONDRIA

HW-070

Date: / /

→ It is provide shape to the eye.

Sclera:

→ It is approximately 85% of the fibrous layer. It is provide attachment to the extraocular muscle. These muscles responsible for the movement of eye.

Cornia:

It is transparent part of the fibrous layer. → It is present in the front of the eye.

(ii) Inner Layer:

It is consist of retina. It is itself composed of two layers.

Neural layer:

It is consist of photoreceptor. It is detect the light. It is located posteriorly & laterally in the eye.

P-T-U

Pigmented Layer:->

It is support the neural layer. It is continuously surrounded the whole inner surface of the eye. This part is known as non-visual retina.

(ii) Vascular Layer:->

It is lies underneath the fibrous layer. It is consist of choroid, ciliary body & iris.

Choroid:- A layer of connective tissue & blood vessels. It provides nourishment to the outer layers of retina.

Ciliary body:-

comprised 2 parts.

Ciliary muscles:-

Its consist of collection of smooth fibers.

Ciliary process:- Ciliary muscle attached to the lens by the ciliary process.

Type → It is a circular structure. The diameter of the pupil is altered by smooth muscle fibers within the iris.

↳ Other structure in the eye → There are structures that are not located in the three layers.

→ base lens & chambers:-

base lens:-

It is located anteriorly. It is b/w the vitreous humor and the pupil.

The shape of the lens is altered by the ciliary body.

Anterior & posterior chambers:-

It is two fluid filled areas in the eye known as anterior posterior chambers.

→ Anterior is located b/w the cornea & the iris.

→ Posterior located b/w the iris & ciliary process.

Q3 - continue

FORAMINA OF SKULL:->

Names:-

- 1 - Foramen caecum.
- 2 - optic canal.
- 3 - Superior orbital fissure.
- 4 - Foramen rotundum.
- 5 - Foramen ovale.
- 6 - Foramen spinosum.
- 7 - Foramen lacerum.
- 8 - Foramen magnum.
- 9 - ~~For~~ carotid canal.
- 10) Hypoglossal canal.
- 11 - Jugular Foramen.
- 12 - internal acoustic meatus.

Q4

Ans**Muscle of medial facial compartment of thigh:-**

1. Gracilis
2. obturator externus.
3. Adductor brevis.
4. Adductor longus.
5. Adductor magnus.

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P-1-0

(6)
 - insertion & origin:-

(1) Gracilis:-

origin:-

inferior ramus of
 pubis, ramus of ischium

insertion:-

upper part of the
 shaft of tibia on
 medial surface.

(2) Adductor longus:-

origin:-

Body of pubis, medial
 to pubic tubercle

insertion:-

posterior surface of
 shaft of femur

(3) Adductor brevis:-

origin:-

inferior ramus
 of pubis

insertion:-

posterior surface of
 shaft of femur

4) Adductor magnus

Origin →

Inferior ramus of pubis, ramus of ischium, ischial tuberosity.

Insertion →

Posterior surface of shaft of femur, adductor tubercle of femur.

5) Obligator externus

Origin →

Outer surface of obturator foramen & pubic & ischial rami.

Insertion →

Medial surface of greater trochanter.

Q.4

Ans:

Sutures of skull

It is a type of fibrous joint. It is immovable, & fuse completely around the age of 20.

clinical importance of suture is potential weakness in both childhood & adulthood.

→ **Coronal Sutures** →

It fuses the frontal bone with the two parietal bones.

→ **Sagittal Sutures** →

which fuses both parietal bone to each other.

→ **Lambdoid suture** →

capital bone to the two parietal bone.

→ **TRIGEMINAL NERVE** →

it is 5th cranial nerve.

It is responsible for sensation in the face & motor functions such as biting & chewing.

It has three major branches.

→ ophthalmic nerve.

→ maxillary nerve.

→ mandibular nerve.

Branches:-VI- Ophthalmic Nerve:-

-> Component :-> Sensory.

-> Function:->

-> Cornea

-> Skin of forehead

-> Scalp

-> Eyelids & nose

-> Origin:-> Anterior aspect
of the pars

-> Opening to the skull:->
Superior orbital fissure.

VII- Maxillary Nerve:-

-> Component:-> Sensory.

-> Function:->

-> Skin of the face
over maxilla.

-> Teeth of the upper
jaw.

-> Mucous membrane of
the nose, the

maxillary sinus &
palate.

Origins: -> Anterior aspect of
the pons.
Opening of the skull: ->
Foramen.

V8- Mandibular nerve ->

Components: -> Motor.

Functions: ->

Assisting in turning
eyeball downward &
laterally.

Origins: ->

posterior surface of
the midbrain.

Opening to the skull: ->
superior orbital fissure.

Q-3

Ans-

?

Laryngeal Nerve ->

A superior laryngeal nerve
palsy changes the pitch
of voice and causes

an inability to make explosive sounds due to paralysis of the cricothyroid muscles. The damage is most likely to be a permanent. A bilaterally palsy present as a hoarse and hoarse voice. It can be injured in surgery involving the removal of **Thyroid GLAND**. Understanding the most common anatomic variations of the distal portion of the external laryngeal nerve and its relation to the inferior constrictor muscle is critical and allow identifying the preserving the integrity of this nerve is most cases. The ability to produce pitched sounds is then impaired along with

easy voice fatigability.
→ irritation of the laryngeal
nerve uncontrolled coughing.
usually food or water in
Laryngopharynx Lesion of
this branch.

es Facial Nerve Tests:->

→ the facial nerve supply
to motor branches to
the muscles of
facial expression.

→ This nerve is therefore
tested by asking the pt
to crease up their
forehead, close their eyes
and keep them closed
against resistance, puff
out their cheek &
reveal their teeth.

Q-5

Ans

SPINAL CORD:->

-> It is a tubular bundle of nervous tissue and supporting cells.

-> It extends from the brainstem to the lumbar vertebrae.

-> Spinal cord and brain together form the central nervous system.

Position & Structure:->

Spinal cord is a cylindrical structure.

It is greyish white in colour.

It arises from cranially and continuation of the medulla.

It travels inferiorly within the vertebral canal.

→ At the L2 vertebral level the spinal cord tapers off, forming the conus medullaris.

→ As a result of termination of the spinal cord at L2, it occupies around two third of the vertebral canal.

= Two points of enlargement:→

(i) Cervical enlargement:→

It is located at the C4-T1 level. It represent the origin of the brachial plexus.

(ii) Lumbar enlargement:→

It is located b/w the T11 & S1. It is representing the origin of the Lumbar and Sacral plexi.

Anterior median fissure:- is a deep groove extending

The length of the anterior surface of the spinal cord.

Posterior median sulcus -
It is a slightly shallow depression on posterior aspect.

→ PHARYNX:-

- It is the part of the throat.
- It is located behind the mouth and nasal cavity.
- It is above the esophagus and larynx.
- It is a tube that going down to the stomach and lungs.
- It is the part of digestive system in human and also conducting zone of respiratory system.
- also include nostrils, larynx, trachea, bronchi & bronchioles.

Constrictor's names:-

Following:->

1. Superior Constrictor.

2. Middle Constrictor

3. Inferior Constrictor