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**Q No 1 Answer \***

**(Anterior Compartment of thigh)**

 **\* Quadriceps Femurs**

 **\* Rectus Femurs**

 **\* Origin anterior Inferior Iliac spine. Margin ocetavulum.**

**\* Insertion :**

 **Patella and tabial tuberosity via the ligaments**

**Vastus laterals .**

**Vastus Medialis.**

**Vastus intermedium.**

**\* Iliopsoas.**

 **Origin .ilia,sacrum,lumber,vertebrae,**

**\* Insertion:**

**Lesser trochanter.**

**\*Action:**

**Flexor of thigh**

**Innervation flemoral nerve**

 **\* Adductors**

 **\* adductor longus**

 **\* adductor brevis**

 **\* adductor magus**

**\* Origin: Inferior pelvis**

**\*Insertion :femus**

**\*Action: adducts and medial rotates**

**Innervation: obsturator nerve**

**\* Pectieus**

**\* Origin :pubis**

**\* Insertion: lesser trochanter**

**\* Action:adductus medial rotates**

**\* Innervations**

 **( Muscle of the leg ) \* Anterior Compartment:**

**Dorsiflexion ankle invert foot,extend toes**

**\* innervation: deep fibular nerve**

**\* Lateral compartment \*plantarflex every foot**

 **Posterior compartments superificial and deep layers**

**Plantarflex foot flex toes**

**Innervation.tibial nerve**

 **Posterior Comportments of leg Muscle**

**\* triceps surae**

**\*Grastrocn emius 2 head**

 **\* Origin: medial and lateral londylus of femur**

 **\* Insertion posterior Calcaneus via achilie tendon**

 **Solus**

**\* Origin Tibia and fibula**

**\* Insertion same as above**

 **\* Action of both plantarflex foot**

**Plantains variable**

 **\* Origin posterior femur**

**\* Insertion Femur as above**

**\* All innervated by the tibial nerve**

**Q No 2 Answer**

**A (** Endocrine gland **)**

\* A gland that secretes a substance (a hormone) into the bloodstream. The endocrine glands are "glands of internal secretion." They include the hypothalamus, pituitary gland, pineal gland, thyroid, parathyroid glands, heart (which makes atrial-natriuretic peptide), the stomach and intestines, islets of Langerhans in the pancreas,

( B ) Exocrine Gland

Exocrine ( Exo=outside crine meaning to secrete secrete their product on to the target their product onto the target surface directly or through ducts

And endocrine glands that secrete substances onto an epithelial surface .

\* Eg liver salivary gland sweet glands

**(C) ( Thalamus)**

The thalamus is a small structure within the brain located just above the brain stem between the cerebral cortex and the midbrain and has extensive nerve connections to both. The main function of the thalamus is to relay motor and sensory signals to the cerebral cortex. It also regulates sleep, alertness and wakefulness.

( D) ( Femoral Triangle )

The femoral triangle is a wedge-shaped area formed by a depression between the muscles of the thigh. It is located on the medial aspect of the proximal thigh. It is the region of the passage of the main blood vessels between the pelvis and the lower limb, as well as a large nerve supplying the thigh.

Q No 3 Answer

 ( Extraocular Muscles )

 \* Voluntory Muscles

\* Superior Rectus.

\*Superior Oblique

\* Levator palpebraee Superior’s.

\* inferior Rectus.

\* Medial Rectus.

\* lateral Rectus.

 ( Involuntary Muscles)

 \* Superior Tarsals or Muller's Muscles

\* Inferior Tarsal Muscle .

( Q No 4 Answer )

 **( Arches of the Foot )**

\* Bones of the Food are arranged to Form three Strong Arches

\* Arches are fully Developed by Age 12 or 13

Two longitudinal ( Lateral and Medial )

 ( Function Of Arches )

\* Arches help the foot saupport and distribute the Weight of the body and leverage During walking

\* The medial longitudinal arch in particular creates a space for soft tissues with elastic properties, which act as springs, particularly the thick plantar aponeurosis, passing from the heel to the toes.

Because of their elastic properties, these soft tissues can spread ground contact reaction forces over a longer time period, and thus reduce the risk of musculoskeletal wear or damage, and they can also store the energy of these forces, returning it at the next step and thus reducing the cost of walking and, particularly, running, where vertical forces are higher.

**( Q No 5 answer )**

\* Cerebrum

It is the anterior partvof the brain in vertebrates and located in the fronatal area od the skull

\* It is divided into 2 Helves called Cerebrum Hemisphere

\* These two Hemisphere Communicates via carpus Callosum

Cerebral Cortex is the outer region of cebrum

 \* Lobes Of Cerebrum

Lobes of cebrum areas follow

\* Frontal Lobe

It is the most anterior portion of the cerebrum under fore head

central sulcus seperate frontal and parental lobe

 **\* ( Function of frontal Lobe )**

The function of frontal lobe are as fellow

 \* it Effects the personality of person

\* Responsible for judgment

\* Social Behaviour

\* Language expression ( Brocca's area )

 ( Temporal lobe )

The left and right lateral portion of the cerebrum

The side of your head and anove your ears

 **( Function of Temporal lobe )**

The function are as follow

\* Function related with hearing

\* Language Comprehension ( Understanding )

\* Storage and recall of memory

There is a system present in temporal lobe know as limic system

\* Function of limbic system to control Emotions..

 Thanks Dear Sir **jaffar safi**