

Name . M. Ashaf

ID . 14069

Program . RADIOLOGY (6)

Paper . Anatomy

Date . 27-6-20

Q1

Ans: MRI cardiac Structure Names:

- o Right ventricle
- o Right atrium
- o Interventricular septum
- o Right Pulmonary artery
- o Apex of heart
- o Mitral valve
- o Posterior wall
- o papillary muscles
- o Left ventricle
- o pulmonary trunk.

Q2:

Ans: Arteries of CT Abdomen:

- Splenic artery
 - Coeliac artery
 - Superior mesenteric artery
 - Right Internal artery
 - Common iliac arteries
 - Common iliac artery
 - External iliac artery
 - Abdominal aorta and their branches.
 - Right renal artery
 - Left renal artery
-
-

Q3

Ans: Thoracic Spine:

The thoracic spine is the longest region of the spine and by the same measure it is also the most complex. It connects with the cervical spine above the lumbar spine below the thoracic spine runs from the base of the neck bottom side of the abdomen. It is the only region attached to the rib cage.

Roles of Thoracic Spine:

The thoracic spine has 12 vertebrae stacked on top of each other, labeled T₁ down to T₁₂. It supports the rib cage, soft tissue, flexible joints, blood vessels and nerves. Some of the thoracic most important roles include the following:

Protect Spinal cord:

The spinal cord is a critical bundle of the nerves that send the electric signals throughout the body. It starts at the base of the brain and goes down through the bony vertebral canal of the cervical spine before branching into a bundle in the lumbar spine.

Anchor Rib cage:

The rib cage is supported to the thoracic spine in the back of the bony structure. It surrounds and protects the

The vital organ such as the heart and lung.

The cervical spine and lumbar spine are built more mobility. But the thoracic spine is built more stability.

Lumbar Spine

The lumbar region of the spine more commonly known as the lower back consist of the five vertebra labeled L1 through the L5. The lumbar is situated between the thoracic and chest region of the spine and sacrum. The lumbar spine typically has a slight inward curve known as lordosis.

The lumbar spine formed the vertebrae, bones, intervertebral disc, nerves and muscles, ligament, blood vessels, the spinal cord end of the top of the lumbar spine and remaining the nerve roots called cauda equina.

Function of lumbar spine or explanation

The lower back perform the following important functions

Support and stabilize the upper body:-

The 5 vertebra of lumbar are the largest compared of the spinal region. In the conjunction of the muscles and the ligaments these vertebrae to help the upper body.

including the head and neck.
Protect Spine and cauda equina:

The lower back Pain protect the upper lumbar vertebrae spinal cord and their vertebral arches. The lower vertebra provide a bony enclosure of the cauda equina nerves that descend from the spinal cord.

Control Leg Movement

The lumbar spine maintain the leg moves the nerves and branches of the spinal cord and cauda equina to control the movement and sensation of the leg.

Q4:

Ans: The pelvis is one of the most useful skeletal elements for differentiating between the male and female pelvis. The female pelvis is wider and larger than the male pelvis and having the rounder pelvic inlet. But the main iliac crest is higher than the females causing their false pelvis to look taller and narrower.

PTO

Male Pelvis

The male pelvis is heart shaped and narrow. Male pelvis has a V shape of pubic arch that is approximately $< 70^\circ$

The coccyx of the male pelvis is projected inward and immovable.

Bones are heavier and thicker.

Smaller the inlet and outlet cavity is narrow deep.

Pubic angle more acute.

Coccyx is less flexible.

Isochial tuberosities, longer face.

Sub pubic angle large.

False pelvis shallow, in deep.

Female Pelvis

The Pubic arch of the female is $> 80^\circ$

The female coccyx and the straighter and flexible.

A lateral view of female pelvis is

relation between the urinary and reproductive organ

cavity is broad shallow

Bones are lighter thinner.

Pubic angle larger.

pelvic inlet oval + outlet round.

Coccyx more flexible than female.

True pelvis of false is shallow.

Isochial tuberosities more everted.

Q5:

Ans: Formation of bile duct:

The common bile duct is also known as CBD is a duct in the gastrointestinal tract of organisms that have a gallbladder. It is formed the union of common hepatic duct and the cystic duct from the gallbladder. Its later to joined pancreatic duct ampulla Vater.

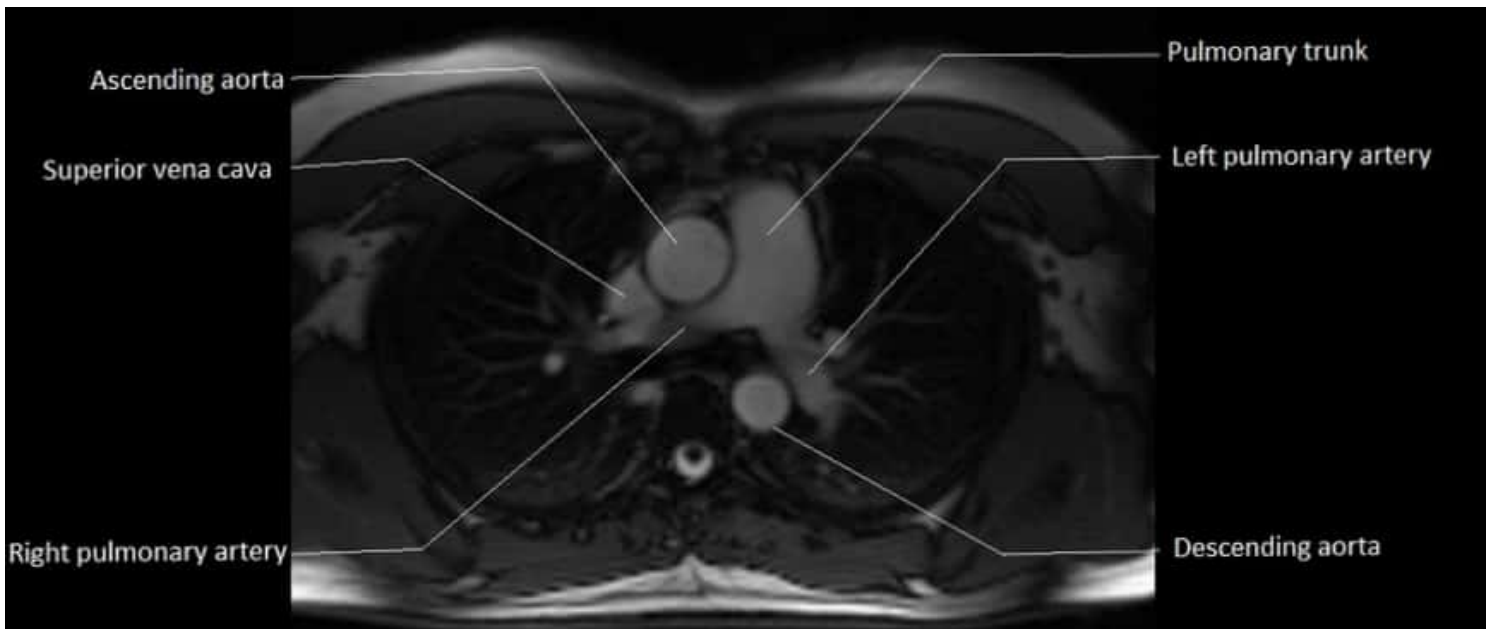
The common bile duct is a part of biliary system. Biles the greenish brown fluid that help you to digest the fats and food intake. Its formed by the liver and save the concentrated in the gallbladder. Biles travel to a common bile duct to reach the duodenum.

The common bile duct is formed the junction of common hepatic duct with the cystic duct. the length between 55-150mm and the diameter 4 to 8mm females. The normal size of the common bile duct. We also lives a normal life after surgically remove. The liver is not depend upon the common bile duct.

Named the arteries of upper leg:

- profunda femoris artery
- lateral circumflex femoral artery
- circumflex femoral

- Medial circumflex femoral artery
 - Descending branch of lateral circumflex femoral artery.
 - Perforating arteries
 - femoral artery
 - Deep femoral artery.
 - Superficial femoral artery.
-



2-Chamber View (Lt-ventricular View)

- A. Lt-Ventricle
- B. Lt-Atrium
- C. Mitral Valve
- D. Papillary Muscle
- E. Anterior Wall
- F. Posterior Wall
- G. Apex of Heart
- H. Vein of Lungs
- I. Lungs

