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Q3 Assignment Title :- Anatomy

Q3 ID :- 16822

Q.1. ⇒ Structure of human

Ear :-

1) The ear is organ of hearing & balancing in mammals.

2) The have main 3 part

1) outer ear.

2) middle ear.

3) inner ear.

→ i) outer ear :-

This is the visible portion
→ consist of pinna & ear canal

→ outer ear is separated

(P-I-O)

Form middle Ear By

Ear drum.

⇒ Ear drum: it is also

Called Tympanic membrane it

is in Cone-Shape.

→ it transmit sound air

To the ossicles inside the middle Ear.

⇒ Ear Canal :-

→ it is the pathway from

outer to middle Ear.

→ 2.5 cm length

→ 0.7 cm diameter.

(P-I-O)

(ii) Middle Ear :-

1) This is consist of 3 ^(Bone) ossicles which transfer the vibration of the eardrum into wave the membran of inner ear.

→ The hole space of middle ear is called tympanic cavity. which are surrounded by temporal bone.

→ 3 ossicles :- (Bone)

(P-I-O)
↓

(4)

→ These are 3 Bone

among the middle Ear.

→ This is the Smallest Bone
of the human Body.

→ They transmit Sound from
the air to the fluid-filled.

a) incus. (Anvil).

b) Stapes. (~~small~~) (Stirrup.)

c) malleus. (like hammer)

13/ inner Ear:

→ It is the inner most

part of the Ear.

(P-I-O)

2)

i) Mossy responsible for

Sound - detection & Balance.

ii) it consists of ~~Bony~~

Bony labyrinth.

i) They have a main function.

i) hearing dedication:-

Convert
Sound pressure form outer

Ear into electrochemical

impuls which are passed

To Brain through Auditory
Nerve.

ii) vestibular System:-

Dedicated
Balance.

Pa:

⇒ Sub mandibular gland:

→ (Salivary gland)

→ it is located Beneath the floor of the mouth.

→ They are mucose & serous secretion.

→ important for lubrication of food. to enable effective swallowing & digestion.


→ weight about :- 75 gm

(P-I-U)

-) Lubrication of mouth.
-) Contain enzyme. Break down ~~food~~ food before it pass to your Stomach.

Q3) Sub lingual gland:-

-) They are major Salivary gland in mouth.
-) They are the smallest & most diffuse Salivary gland.
-) They are almond in shape.

(P-I-O)


(8)

- i) located in the floor of the oral cavity.
- ii) They are exocrine gland.

(c) Blood Supply:-

→ Sublingual & Submental arteries.

Q.3:-

Formation of Stonein Submandibular gland:-

1) The Stone formation

Commonly occur in Sub-
mandibular gland have some

Reasons.

1) The Concentration of

Calcium is more produce

By submandibular in saliva

Then other salivary gland.

2) ~~It~~ Also Cong Submandibular
duct

(P-I-O)

must travel long to

discharge into the mouth.

These factors also promote

stagnation & stasis of saliva

in the submandibular duct

→ making the formation

calcification more likely.

→ Due to these conditions

calcified mass in salivary gland

(Salivary Stone)

(11)

Q: 4:-

vertebral Column ::

- 1) it is also called Backbone
Spine.
- 2) it is flexible Column
extend from neck to tail
- 3) The major function
of vertebral Column is
protection of Spinal Cord.
- 4) it help transmit Body
weight walking & Standing
- 5) it is the Continuation of
Brain
(P-T-O)

1) It is the part of the skeleton.

2) It consists of 24 vertebrae

3) 5 lumbar

4) 7 cervical

5) 12 thoracic

6) Sacrum (5 fused sacral vertebrae)

7) Coccyx (4 fused coccygeal vertebrae)

3) Intervertebral Discs:

1) Separate each vertebrae.

2) Made of fibrocartilage.

3) prevent the vertebrae (P-I-O) ↓

Form grinding against
one another.

Q: 5:-

importance of Radiology:-


- 1) very important role
play in medical field.
- 2) Diagnosis of disease
& management of
Disease.

P-T-O
↓

i.) Also some treatment of the disease is done.

8) Some new ~~tech~~ Technology occurs in medical field for diagnosis, management & treatment of the disease like:

x-ray, MRI, CT, ultrasound, mammography, Fluoroscopy, Nuclear medicine, Lithotherapy.

(P-T-O)


(15)

it all allow ~~physicians~~

Physicians to see inside

the body to identify

medical problem & for

diagnose disease.

