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**Q 1. (A).**

**Ans:**

**Global aphasia:**

* Global aphasia is a disorder cause by damage to the part of brain that control the language.
* A person with global aphasia may only able to produce and understand a handful of word.

**Causes:**

* Stroke, head injury, brain tumour.
* So what is stroke;

Stroke is a most common cause of aphasia. A blockage of blood flow to the brain cause stroke. It can damage the ability of speak.

**Symptoms:**

* Unable to speak.
* Making grammatical mistakes.
* Trouble in understanding.

**Lobes involve in speech are:**

* Each cerebrum has also derived into four region called lobes which are:

Frontal lobe, temporal lobe, occipital lobe and parietal lobe. But here temporal and frontal lobe.

**Temporal lobe:**

* The brain is divided into distinctive lobes.
* The temporal lobe is located behind your ear and extends to both side of the brain.

**Function:**

It is important lobe involved in speaking, vision and language.

**Frontal lobe:**

* The frontal lobe of the brain is vital conciseness as well as function that appear unlikely human such as spoken and language understanding.

**Function:**

* Some of the function of frontal lobe is that, that they are play important role in daily function.
* Speech and language production.

**Q 1 (B).**

**Ans:**

* The majority of the stroke injury the motor fibre connected to movement.
* Stroke damage the portion of one side of brain and effect opposite side of the body.
* A stroke can made the body one side paralyzed and also making the human body weak and impossible for walking.
* A patient balanced may also be shaky if the cerebellum the part of the brain that control balance or equilibrium as injured and along with paralysis, weaknesses and also loss of balance.
* There are three types of cause linked to walking difficulty:

1. Injured or trauma
2. Muscular joined or spine
3. Neurological issue.

Medical professional used different techniques to diagnose and find the cause of walking such as:

* Hearing test
* CT scan
* Inner ear scan

**Part of brain involve in walking:**

**Cerebellum:**

Cerebellum is the area at the back and bottom of the brain, behind the brain stem. It is present underlying the occipital and temporal lobe of the cerebral cortex.

**Function:**

The cerebellum has several function related to:

* Movement and coordination such as including maintaining balance.
* It detects shifts balance and movement.
* The cerebellum receives information from sensory system such as spinal cord and other part of the brain and regulates motor movement.
* The cerebellum coordinates volventory movement such as posture, balance, resulting smooth and balance muscular activity.

**Q 2 (A).**

**Ans:**

One of the six cranial nerve effect eye movement of the side and the seven cranial nerve effect facial movement. A stroke on one side of the pone will affect this nerve causing the eye and facial muscle weaknesses.

* Sensory cranial nerve help be a person to see smell and hear.
* Motor cranial nerve help control muscle movement in the head.

**Olfactory nerves:**

* Olfactory nerves transmit information to the brain regarding a person sense of smell.
* When a person inhale fragment molecule olfactory receptor within the nasal passage way send the impulse to the cranial cavity.
* It is sensory nerve
* It help in sensation of smell.
* So injury to olfactory nerve causing disorder a floss sensation.
* It is sensory sensation because it is sensory nerve.

**Oculomotor nerve:**

* it is motor nerve
* it supply to extra ocular muscle
* this raise upper eye light
* it turn our eye ball
* this nerve help to control muscle movement of the eye
* the neck provide attachment to the most of the muscle that move the eye ball and upper eyelid.
* The treachery muscle nerve also involve in eye movement downward.
* So injury to the occlumotor muscle causes loose of teeth of upper jaw.

**Q 2 (B).**

**Ans:**

**Glossopharyngeal nerve:**

* It is both sensory and motor nerve
* Its motor supply to our pharynx
* It is sensory supply to posterior to 1/3 of the tongue
* And in the pharynx there is a stylophorngeal muscle which help in swallowing
* Damage to the glossopharyngeal nerve can result in loos of taste sensation to the posterior 1/3 of the tongue and impaired swallowing.

**Q 3 (A).**

**Ans:**

**Accommodation in eye:**

It is the process by which the vertebrate eye changes the optical power to maintain clear image or focus on the object.

* Accommodation is the mechanism by which the eye change refractive power by altering the shape of lens in order to focus object at variable distance.
* The lens behind thicker or thinner in order to focus a lighten object or dark object is called accommodation.
* The ability of eye to change the focal length of eye lens with the help of ciliary muscle to get a clear image of near object or far object is called accommodation.

**Q 3 (B).**

**Ans:**

There is a very simplified description of the many wonder in the eye.

* The white part of the eye is sclera
* Inside that is a black spot which is pupil.
* The retina is a thin layer of the tissues that lines the back of the eye on the inside.
* Light pass into the eye ball through the pupil which can enlarge or shrink.
* Behind the pupil light travel through the lines.
* As the back of the eye ball the light strike with the retina which contain nerve fibre of the optic nerve and the nerve cell which is sensitive to light.
* Light enter the front of the eye through the pupil and is focus by the lens into retina.

**There are two types of cell:**

**Rod cell:**

Rod cell on the retina response to the light and send message to the optic nerve.

**Cone cell:**

There is less cone cell.

* They see colour .The light image is then carried into the cell and nerve in the retina into the eye.