

DENTAL SEC A ANATMOY, 2ND SEMESTER,FINAL TERM

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Attempt all questions. Every question carry 10 marks.

Q1. Write a note on pituitary gland, its hormones and abnormalities?

Ans: Pituitary gland: The main endocrine **gland**. It is a small structure in the head. It is called the master **gland** because it produces hormones that control other **glands** and many body functions including growth. The **pituitary** consists of the anterior and posterior **pituitary**.

Hormones: The **anterior pituitary gland** produces the following **hormones and** releases them into the bloodstream: adrenocorticotrophic **hormone**, which stimulates the **adrenal glands** to secrete steroid **hormones**, principally cortisol. growth **hormone**, which regulates growth, metabolism **and** body composition.

Abnormalities

- Acromegaly.
- Adrenal Insufficiency (Addison's **Disease**)
- Craniopharyngioma.
- Cushing's Syndrome.
- Empty Sella Syndrome.
- Familial Isolated **Pituitary** Adenoma.
- FSH & LH Tumors.
- GH Deficiency.

Q2.write a note on shoulder joint and wrist joint?

Ans: Shoulder joint: The **Shoulder Joint**. The **shoulder joint (glenohumeral joint)** is a ball and socket **joint** between the scapula and the humerus. It is the major **joint** connecting the upper limb to the trunk. It is one of the most mobile **joints** in the human body, at the cost of **joint** stability.

Wrist joint: The **wrist joint** generally refers to the radiocarpal **joint**, which is the articulation between the distal end of the radius and the articulating surface of the scaphoid, lunate, and triquetral bones. Other articulations in the **wrist** area include the distal radius and ulnar and the carpal bones.

The **wrist** is an ellipsoidal (condyloid) type synovial **joint**, allowing for movement along two axes. This means that flexion, extension, adduction and abduction can all occur at the **wrist joint**. All the movements of the **wrist** are performed by the muscles of the forearm.

Q3.what is axilla and cubital fossa and its important contents?

Ans: The **axilla** is a pyramidal space between the arm and thoracic wall. It contains the **axillary** vessels and their branches, the brachial plexus and its branches, and lymph nodes embedded in fatty tissue. The primary route of lymphatic drainage of the breast is through the **axillary** lymph nodes.

The **contents** of the **axilla** region include muscles, nerves, vasculature and lymphatics: **Axillary** artery (and branches) – the main artery supplying the upper limb. It is commonly referred as having three parts; one medial to the pectoralis minor, one posterior to pectoralis minor, and one lateral to pectoralis minor.

The **cubital fossa** or elbow pit is the triangular area on the anterior view of the elbow of a human or other hominid animal. It lies anteriorly to the elbow (Latin cubitus) when in standard anatomical position.

Contents. The **contents** of the **cubital fossa** include vessels, nerves and the biceps tendon (lateral to medial): Radial nerve – this is not always strictly considered part of the **cubital fossa**, but is in the vicinity, passing underneath the brachioradialis muscle.

Q4.write a note on lower limb and its main important structures briefly?

Ans: In human anatomy, the **lower leg** is the part of the **lower limb** that lies between the knee and the ankle. The thigh is between the hip and knee and makes up the rest of the **lower limb**. The term **lower limb** or "**lower extremity**" is commonly used to describe all of the **leg**.

The lower limb is divided into three regions. The **thigh** is that portion of the lower limb located between the hip joint and knee joint. The **leg** is specifically the region between the knee joint and the ankle joint. Distal to the ankle is the **foot**. The lower limb contains 30 bones. These are the femur, patella, tibia, fibula, tarsal bones, metatarsal bones, and phalanges. The **femur** is the single bone of the thigh. The **patella** is the kneecap and articulates with the distal femur. The **tibia** is the larger, weight-bearing bone located on the medial side of the leg, and the **fibula** is the thin bone of the lateral leg. The bones of the foot are divided into three groups. The posterior portion of the foot is formed by a group of seven bones, each of which is known as a **tarsal bone**, whereas the mid-foot contains five elongated bones, each of which is a **metatarsal bone**. The toes contain 14 small bones, each of which is a **phalanx bone of the foot**.

Q5.(i) A person fell down from a tree and become unconscious, with bleeding from head, what will you do as a first aid?

- Wash your hands well with soap and water (if available).
- If treating another person's wound, put on disposable gloves, if you have them, before applying pressure to the wound. If gloves are not available, use several layers of fabric or plastic bags between your hand and the wound. Use your bare hands to apply pressure only as a last resort.
- Before you try to stop the bleeding: ...
- Have the person lie down.
- Remove any visible objects from the wound. ...

- Press firmly on the wound with gauze, a clean cloth, or the cleanest material available. ...
- Apply steady pressure for a full 15 minutes.
- **Ans:** Keep the person still. Until medical help arrives, keep the injured person lying down and quiet, with the **head** and shoulders slightly elevated. ...
- Stop any **bleeding**. Apply firm pressure to the wound with sterile gauze or a clean cloth. ...
- Watch for changes in breathing and alertness.

Ans: (ii) you have to meet with your friend and you came to know he is covid positive, what precautionary measures will you take?

- **Ans:** Clean your hands often. Use soap and water, or an alcohol-based hand rub.
- Maintain a safe distance from anyone who is coughing or sneezing.
- Don't touch your eyes, nose or mouth.
- Cover your nose and mouth with your bent elbow or a tissue when you cough or sneeze.
- Stay home if you feel unwell.
- If you have a fever, cough and difficulty breathing, seek medical attention. Call in advance.
- Follow the directions of your local health authority. There is currently no vaccine to prevent coronavirus disease 2019 (COVID-19).
- The best way to prevent illness is to avoid being exposed to this virus.
- The virus is thought to spread mainly from person-to-person.
- Between people who are in close contact with one another (within about 6 feet).
- Through respiratory droplets produced when an infected person coughs, sneezes or talks.
- These droplets can land in the mouths or noses of people who are nearby or possibly be inhaled into the lungs.
- Some recent studies have suggested that COVID-19 may be spread by people who are not showing symptoms.