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 harmones and abnormalities?

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

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

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

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

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

 **QUESTION. 1**

**Ans. Pituitary gland :**

The main endocrine gland . it is small structure in the head . it is called the master gland because it produce harmones that control other glands and many body function produce including growth . The pituitary consists of the enterior and posterior pituitary.

**Harmones secreted by pituitary gland**

1. **Anterior pituitary :**
* Growth harmone .
* Prolactin
* Adrenocorticotropin harmone
* Thyrotropin harmone
* Luteinizing harmone
* Follicle stimulating harmone
* Posterior pituitary
* Oxytocin
* Antidiuretic harmone .

**Growth hormone.**

* Somatotrin
* Increases secretions at low glucose level
* Growth hormone promotes growth of hormones all the body tissues
* It promotes increase in size of cells, increase mitosis and differentiation of certain type of cells such as bone growth cells, muscle cells.

**Prolactin**

* Milk production .

**Andrenocorticotropin hormone**

* Acts on adrenal glands and secretes adrenocortical hormones
* Mainly cortisol helps in stress condition

**Thyroid stimulating hormone**

* Act on thyroid gland release thyroxin
* Thyroid function the thyroid hormones act on nearly every cell on the body. They act to increase the basal metabolic rate, effect protein synthesis, help regulate long bone growth.

**Abnormalities of growth hormone panhypopituitarism (dec ant pituitary hormones)**

* It may be congenital or occur slowly at time during life due to any tumor that destroys the pituitary gland
* Dwarfism is due to deficiency of ant pituitary hormone during childhood
* All the physical parts of the body develop in an inappropriate portion to one another Gigantism when large quantities of growth hormones are produced tissues grow rapidly including the bones.
* Height increases so that a person may become 8 feet tall.

**Q.2**

**(Ans).> THE SHOULDER JOINT:-**

The shoulder joint is a bell and socket joint between the scapula and the homers .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 .In this article we shall look at the anatomy of the shoulder joint and its important clinical corrections .

 **Movement**

 As a ball socket synovial joint there is a wide range of movement permitted.

* Extension (upper limb backward in sagittal plane)
* Flexion (upper limb forward in sagittal plane)
* Abduction (upper limb away from midline in coronal plane)
* Adduction (upper limb towards midline in coronal plane)
* Internal rotation (rotation towards from the midline so the thumb is pointing medially)
* External rotation (rotation away from the midline so the thumb is pointing laterally)

**>WRIST JOINT:-**

Movement of the wrist joint the wrist is an ellipsoidal 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 movements of the wrist are performed by the muscles of the forearm.

 **The wrist joint is formed by**

* Distally the proximal row of the carpal bones (except the pisiform)
* Proximally the distal end of the radius and the articular disk.

**Q.3**

**(ANS).> AXILLA:-**

 The axilla region is the area between the superior portion of the upper limb and the thorax .The axilla allows the passage of several muscles blood vessels such as the axillary artery and vein and crucial nerves like the branchial plexus.

**THE CUBITAL FOSSA:-**

The cubical fossa is an area of transition between the anatiomical arm and the forearm.It is located as a depression on the anterior surface of the elbow joint.

 In this article we shall look at the border and contents of the cubital fossa including any clinical revelance.

**(A)Importance Of Axilla :-**

The axillary region is therefore an important clinical region simple due to the multiple of structure that pass through the region . The long thoracic nerve arises from the C5-7 nerve roots and innervates the serrates anterior.

**(B) Importance of cubital fossa:-**

Historically when (venous) blood letting was practiced the bicipital aponeurous was known as the grace of god tendon because it protected the more important contents of the fossa (I.E) the brachial artery and the median nerve)

**Q>4**

**(ANS)> THE LOWER LIMB:-**

The lower limb is divided into tree region .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 contain 30 bones .These are the femurs patella tibia fibula tarsal bones metatarsal bones and phalanges

1). 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 medical side of the leg and the fibula is the thin bon of the lateral leg. The bones of the foot are divided into three groups .The posterior portion of the foot is formed but a group of seven 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 PHALANAX BONE OF THE foot.

**IMPORTANCE OF LOWER LIMB:-**

The thigh leg and foot constitutes the lower limb. The bones of the lower limbs are considerably larger and stronger than comparable bones of the upper limbs because the lower limbs must support the entire weight of the body while walking running or jumping.

 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.

**Q.5 (part A)**

**Ans. First aid for fall.**

**Approach them clammily and reassuringly be alert to any dangers to either you or the casua**lty do not rush to move them get onto the floor so you are the same level as them and immediately assess.

* Are they responsive
* Not responsive – are they breathing
* They are breathing look closely how they have fallen and airway clear
* They are not breathing start cry immediately and act according to your organization emergency policy.
* Request a defibrillator immediately if there is one available
* If the person if responsive
* Talk to them try and as certain how they fall from three and if there could be and medical causes such as fit or stroke do not stress them it mf they are confused
* If they are conscious and you thing they may have fallen from height or could have injured their neck or spin
* If you are aware of bleeding apply firm pressure with a clean pad whilst awaiting the first aid kit.
* If they start to show singe of clinical shock lie them back and raise their legs and get medical help.

**Part ( B )**

**A** majority of people infected with the corona virus develop only mild to moderates symptoms but many people remain frightened and wonder how and when to seek medical care if you meet a friend and he is corona virus suspect and after meet you up u knew that so you should be confined to a separate room with no or minimal contact with the rest of house hold (including pets) and should use a separate bathroom if possible most of the time a sick person will feel miserable but the or she can pick up food trays left at the door and sanitizer a shared bathroom after using it this may not be the case with young children if you have masks at home both patient and caregiver should warmer them in contact with each other make sure share that spaces in the home have good airflow by turning on an air conditioner or opening windows and use a plastic plates and glass for eating and drinking and when u finished sanitized it and keep at the door and who’s coming to pick it call them and they also have to use mask and gloves and before and before and picking your plastic palates which you have already sanitized and fluid them in shops they will pick it up and through it out of home or fire it and through the gloves and mask also and then they will use new gloves and mask and contact with your home doctor and make a test and to what he says .