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## **MCQs**

1) Answer: A

2) Answer: B

3) Answer: C

4) Answer: C

5) Answer: B

6) Answer: B

7) Answer: A

8) Answer: C

9) Answer: D

10) Answer: A

11) Answer:

2 Neuron cell body

3 Dendrites

4 Schwann Cell

- 7 Node of Ranvier
- 8 Neuromuscular Junction

**Questions / Answers**

**Q1) Osman, a 23 years old boy suffered a traumatic brain injury on the right sided orbital lobe. Which side and which half of the retinal field's sensory input would be lost? Reason why?**

**Ans)** Because there is a discussion of fibers so discussions all the motor and sensory fibers will control the opposite side function.

**Q2) what are the differences between spinal nerves and cranial nerves?**

**Ans)** these are the differences between spinal and cranial nerve:

Cranial Nerve	Spinal Nerve
Cranial nerve are 12 in number	31 pairs
Helps in see, smell, and hearing. Movement of head and neck	Helps in the activity of truck and limbs
Originated in the brain	Part of the peripheral nervous system
It have sensory and motor nerve	It have motor and sensory nerve
All are originated in brain	Spinal nerves are 8 in cervical, 12 in thoracic, 5 in lumber, 5 in sacral, 1 in coccygeal spine

**Q3) what do you know about the reticular formation of spinal cord?**

**Ans)** it is a set of inter connected nuclei and they are located in the brain stem. It plays important role in behavior of the human and consciousness. The reticular formation is divided in to three columns.

- 1) The median column – the raphe nuclei
- 2) The medial column – gigantocellular nuclei
- 3) Lateral column – parvocellular nuclei

Reticular formation is responsible for the two senses eye and the ear. It also regulates the cardiovascular control. Reticular formation have ascending and descending fibers. Ascending fibers ascends to the thalamus. And the descending fibers descends to the trunk and lower limbs.

Somatic motor control sends some of neurons to the reticular formation nuclei. And it maintain the tone, posture, and balance of the body in standing or in movement. It also works in pain modulation reticular formation helps in sending signals of pain from lower body to the cerebral cortex. It regulates the habituation a process in which a human brain learn to ignore meaningless stimuli.