

Mid-Term Assignment

Course Title: **Human Physiology II**

Rad 2nd semester section A

Instructor: Dr. M .Shahzeb khan (PT)

Marks: 30

Note:

- **Attempt all questions, all questions carry equal marks.**
- **Answer Briefly and to the point, avoid un-necessary details**

Q1: (A) A post stroke patient come to clinic, during examination you found that patient is unable to speak nor understand, what you are talking (Global Aphasia), in such case which lobes of brain could be involved?

Explain that lobes and write down its function.

(B) A post stroke patient come to clinic, during examination you found that patient have difficulty in walking including problem with balance and also have tremor. Which part of brain could be involved in this patient? Explain that part and write down its function.

Q 2: (A) During assessment of post stroke patient, you found that patient have sensory loss over skin of forehead, eye lids and nose as well as teeth of upper jaw, moreover also have motor loss in mylohyoid muscle and in anterior belly of digastric. Which cranial nerve involve in this patient?

Write down function and its different component.

(B) Post stroke patient come to clinic, during assessment you found that patient have lost general and taste sensation in posterior 1/3 of tongue. Which cranial nerve involve?

Write down its function and components.

Q3: (A) What is accommodation in eye and explain its relation with lens of eye?

(B) How stimulus of light goes through eye ball and reach up to Brain? Explain in detail

January is

And is sent through the optic nerve to the sight center in the brain

QNo.3 part A

Ans

Accommodation in eye

- ❖ *The lens behind thicker on thinner in order to focus the light into a sharp image focusing is called accommodation*
- ❖ *Accommodation is the mechanism by which the eye change Refractive power By altering the shape of the lens in order to focus object at Avirable distance*
- ❖ *The process By which the eye increase optic power to maintain a clear images Focus on an object as it draws near the eye*

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**QNo .1 A)**

**Ans**

- ❖ **Global aphasia is a disorders caused by damage to the part of our brain that's control languages**
- ❖ **A person with global aphasia may only able to produce and understand handful of words**

**CAUSE**

- **Stroke head ingary brain tumor**
- **So what is strock**

**Stroke is the most common cause of aphasia a blackag of blood flow to the brain cause stroke it can permanent damage your language speak**

❖ **SYMPTOMS**

- *Inability to speak*
- *Making garmitical mistack*
- *Trouble understanding*
- *Lobe involved in speech in speech or speak are of the following*
- **Each cerebrum has also derived into four region called lobe**
  - (1) Frontal lobes**
  - (2) Temporal lobe**
  - (3) Occeptial lobe**
  - (4) Parital lobe**





- The neck provide attachment to most of the muscle that move the eye' Ball and upper eye lid
- The trachler muscle nerve also involved ibeye movements downward
- **Trigeminal nerve**
- This nerves also both sensory and motor nerve
- It help in facials sensition
- And chewing movement
- SYMPTOMS of dammeg to the trigeminal nerve are many loss of sensition
- **Facial nerve.**
- It is mix nerve
- Sensory occur In musle of the face
- Supply posterior velly of daigestric
- Facial nerve are move in frontal lobe of the brain
- So injury to the skin
- #####
- #####
- Qn2(B)
- Ans..
- **Glossopharngial nerve**
- It is mix nerve
- Mix nerve men's sensory and moter nerve
- It is moter supply to our phyrnx
- In phyrnx there is stylophyrngial musle in swlleing
- It is sensory supply to posterior 1/3 third of the tongue
- Demage of the glossopharngial nerve can result in loss of test sensition to the posterior 1/3 of the tongue bin paired swelling

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 ##### **The End** #####