

DENTAL SEC A ANATOMY, 2ND SEMESTER, FINAL TERM

MAM KOUSAR SHAH JEHAN

STUDENT NAME: Mahnoor Khattak , ID: 16185

Attempt all questions. Every question carry 10 marks.

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

Answer no. 1:

Pituitary Gland:

It is a small structure in the head. It is pea sized gland at the base of brain, produces a number of hormones. It is the master gland that control other glands and body functions including growth. These influences are exerted through the effects of pituitary hormones on the other endocrine glands except for growth hormone which acts directly on cells.

Hormones secreted by pituitary gland.

1. Anterior pituitary gland:

- I. **Growth hormone:** Essential in early years to maintain healthy body composition.
- II. **Prolactin:** Stimulates mammary glands.
- III. **Adrenocorticotrophic hormone :** Stimulates adrenal gland to produce hormone
- IV. **Thyroid stimulating hormone:** Stimulates thyroid gland to produce hormones.
- V. **Luteinizing hormone:** Works with FSH to ensure normal functioning of ovaries and testes.

- VI. **Follicle stimulating hormone:** Works with LH to ensure normal functioning of ovaries and testes.

2. Posterior pituitary gland

- I. **Anti-diuretic hormone:** This hormone prompts the kidney to ensure increase water absorption in the blood.
- II. **Oxytocin:** Involve in contracting of uterus during child birth and stimulating breast milk.

ABNORMALITIES:

- Dwarfism is due to deficiency of anterior pituitary hormone during childhood.
- Gigantism: When large quantity of growth hormones are produced, tissues grow rapidly, including the bones.
Height increases so that a person may become 8 feet tall.
- Acromegaly: the person cannot grow taller but the bones can become thicker and the soft tissues continue to grow.

Answer no: 2

SHOULDER JOINT:

The shoulder joint is formed by the articulation of the head of humerus with glenoid cavity (or fossa) of the scapula. This gives rise to the alternate name for the shoulder joint or the glenohumeral joint. The articular surface are covered by hyaline cartilage. This joint is the synovial ball-and-socket joint.

WRIST JOINT:

Wrist joint is also known as radiocarpel joint. Above it articulate with distal end of radius below it articulate with scaphoid, lunate, and triquetral bones. The wrist is an ellipsoidal (condyloid) type synovial joint, allowing for movement along two axes. This

means that flexion, extension, adduction can all occur at the wrist joint. All the movements of the wrist are performed by the muscles of the forearm.

ANSWER NO: 3

AXILLA:

The axilla is four sided pyramid- shaped space between upper part of arm and side of chest. It forms an important passage for the nerves, blood and lymph vessels as they travel from the root of the neck to the upper limb.

CONTENTS OF AXILLA:

- Axillary artery and its branches
- Axillary vein and its branches
- Brachial plexus
- Axillary lymph nodes

CUBITAL FOSSA:

Cubital fossa is a triangular depression situated on the front of elbow. It has superior, medial, lateral borders, as well as an apex which is directed inferiorly.

CONTENTS OF CUBITAL FOSSA:

Fossa contain the following structures from medial to lateral side.

- Median nerve
- The bifurcation of brachial artery into ulnar and radial arteries
- The tendon and biceps muscles
- Radial nerve and its deep branch

ANSWER NO: 4

LOWER LIMB:

In human anatomy, the lower limb consist of four major parts, girdle formed by the hip bones, the thigh, the leg, the foot. It is specialized for the support of weight, adaptation to gravity and locomotion. The lower leg is the part of lower limb that lies between the knee and the ankle. The thigh between the hip and knee and makes up the rest of lower limb or “lower extremity” is commonly used to describe all of the leg.

STRUCTURE:

Lower limb contain 30 bones. There are femur, patella, tibia, fibula, tarsals bones, metatarsals, and phalanges. The femur is the single bone of thigh. The patella is the knee cap and articulates with distal femur.

ANSWER NO: 5

- i. First to check his/her pulse. The primary cause for concern are the airway and the circulation. Then check the wound and then place a clean cloth, bandage or towel on the wound and apply a pressure with both hands.
Apply pressure until the bleeding has stopped then call an emergency to get the patient into the hospital.
- ii. First do not allow visitors at your home. If it’s necessary to meet your friend then follow these precautionary rules.
 - Wearing face mask
 - Wash your hands with soap for 20 seconds before and after meeting
 - Use alcohol based hand sanitizers
 - Use separate cups or dishes for eating
 - Drink hot water or tea
 - Keep in distance of 6 feet

THE END

