

**Mid-Term Assignment/Paper (spring -020)  
Human Anatomy-II  
BS Radiology Sec-A 2<sup>nd</sup> Semester)  
Instructor: Dr. M.Jaffar**

**Time: 48-hours**

**Max Marks: 30**

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**Q.1** What is cubital fossa? Write the contents of cubital fossa.

**Q.2** Write the names of ARM, fore arm (anterior compartment and posterior compartment) and hand muscles with action.

**Q.3** What is cranium? Write the number of bones in skull and face.

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**PAPer human Anatomy**

**Name Asim Noor khan**

**ID 16240**

**Program BS radiology**

**Section A**

**Semester 2<sup>nd</sup>**

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**QNo 1)**

**Ans**

**Cubital fossa**

**Cubital fossa is an area of transition between the anatomical arm and the forarm**

- ❖ Cubital fossa located as a depression on the anterior surface of the elbow joint
- ❖ Cubital fossa is triangular shape area or depression situated in relation to the Ventral surface of the forearm and contains important neurovascular structure
- ❖ Cubital fossa has superior Medial and Lateral border

**Superior border**

- ❖ It is also known as base of the cubital fossa
- ❖ Formed by an imaginary line

**Medial border**

- ❖ This border of the triangle is formed by the pronator teres Muscle

**Lateral border**

- ❖ This triangle is formed at the boundary by the brachioradialis Teres muscle

**Content of cubital fossa**

- ❖ The cubital fossa contains four structures which from medial to lateral are
- ❖ The median nerve
- ❖ The brachial artery
- ❖ The tendon of biceps brachii
- ❖ The radial nerve
- ❖ Remembering the cubital fossa is incredibly if we use the following mnemonic
- ❖ Median nerve
- ❖ Brachial artery
- ❖ Tendon of bicep
- ❖ Radial nerve
- ❖ Within the cubital fossa the brachial artery bifurcates to form two more arteries these are the radial artery and the Ulnar artery. These two arteries are named and situated in accordance with radial

And ulnar bone of the forearm

- ❖ The fascia forming the roof also contains the median cubital vein

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QNo 3)

Ans

### CRANIUM

- ❖ The cranium is also known as neurocranium
- ❖ Is formed by the superior aspects of the skull
- ❖ It protects the brain and meninges etc
- ❖ Anatomically the cranium is divided into roof and base
- ❖ Calvaria comprised of the frontal and occipital and two Parietal bone
- ❖ Cranial base comprised of six bones
- ❖ Number of bones in skull and face
- ❖ Bones of the skull 8
- ❖ Bones of face 14
- ❖ The skull is the bony skeleton that protects the brain and face
- ❖ The bones of the cranium can be grouped into two cranium and face
- ❖ In the cranium has six bones ethmoid bone frontal bone sphenoid and Temporal bone
- ❖

- ❖ The face has zygomatic bone maxilla .nasal. lacrimal .mandibular

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QNo 2)

Ans

### Muscle of arm

- ❖ **FLAXOR COMPARTMENT**

Biceps brachia

Coraco brachialis

Brachialis

- ❖ **EXTENSOR COMPARTMENT**

## **Triceps**

### ❖ **Muscle of forearm**

**The fore arm is divided into two compartments which are the following**

### ❖ **Anterior compartments**

#### ❖ **Superficial**

- (1) **Pronator teres**
- (2) **Flex carpi ulnaris**
- (3) **Palmaris Lingus**
- (4) **Flex carpi radial**
- (5) **Flex Digitorum superficial**

### ❖ **Deep**

- (1) **Flx Digitorum profundus**
- (2) **Flx pollicis Lingus**
- (3) **pronator quadratus**

### ❖ **Posterior compartments**

❖ **This part is divided into the following compartments**

#### ❖ **Superficial**

- (1) **Anconeus**
- (2) **Brachardialis**
- (3) **Ext carpi Radialis longus**
- (4) **Ext carpi Radialis brevis**
- (5) **Ext Digitorum**
- (6) **Ext digiti minami**
- (7) **Ext carpi ulnarise**

#### ❖ **Deed**

- (1) **Abductors pollicis longus**
- (2) **Ext pollicis brevis**
- (3) **Ext indicia**

#### **Muscle of hand with action**

❖ **Muscle acting on the hand can be decided into two groups**

#### **Extrinsic muscle**

- ❖ They are located in the anterior and posterior compartments of Fore arm
- ❖ **Intrinsic muscle**
- ❖ They are located within the hands
- ❖ They are responsible for motor function of the hand
- ❖ These hand muscles are divided into the type
  - Tenor muscle**
  - ❖ The tenor muscles are three short muscles located in the base of the hand
  - ❖ 1. Adductor pollicis brevis
  - ❖ 2. Flexor pollicis brevis
  - ❖ 3. Opponens pollicis
  - Hypothenar muscle**
  - ❖ 1. Palmaris brevis
  - ❖ 2. Adductor digiti minimi
  - ❖ 3. Flexor digiti minimi
  - Adductor pollicis brevis**
  - ❖ This muscle is located under the skin
  - ❖ It is a thin muscle
  - ❖ Its action is the abduction of the carpometacarpal joint
  - Flexor pollicis brevis**
  - ❖ Its action is the flexion of the thumb at the carpometacarpal joints
  - Opponens pollicis**
  - ❖ It is the small triangular muscle in the hand which opposes the thumb
  - Abductor pollicis**
  - ❖ It is the muscle of the hand which adducts the hand the proximal phalanx of the thumb

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