

Name

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ID

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Assignment

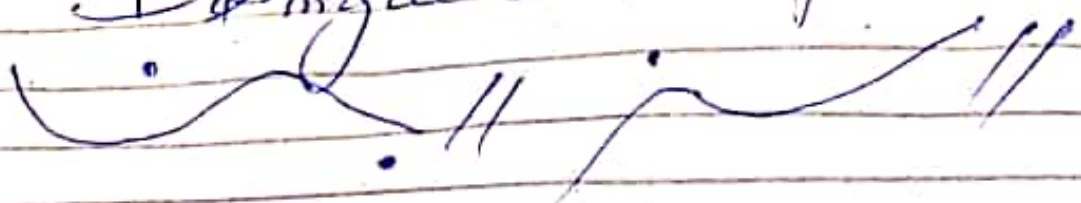
Anatomy

Q:- \longleftrightarrow

Human Eye:-

The Human Ear, eye
 Organ of hearing and
 Equilibrium that
 Detect and analyze
 sound by
 Transduction or the
 Conversion of
 sound wave into
 electrochemical impulse.
 And maintain the sense
 of balance equilibrium
 The human ear like

that serve two quite
 Different function that
 Equilibrium and
 Coordination of
 Head and eye
 Movement Anatomically
 The ear has three
 Distinguished Parts



Q.NO. 02:+

Ans:

* Sublingual Gland:+

The Sublingual gland is the smallest of the three major salivary glands, which also includes the parotid and submandibular glands.

The Sublingual gland lies between the muscles of the oral cavity floor, which includes the geniohyoid muscle, hyoglossus muscle medially and the mylohyoid muscle inferiorly.

* Submandibular Gland:+

The Submandibular gland is the second largest of the three main salivary glands, which also includes the parotid and

Q. NO. 3:

Ans:-

Stone formation occurs most commonly in the submandibular gland for several seasons. The concentration of calcium in saliva produced by the submandibular gland is twice that of the saliva product by the parotid gland. The submandibular gland saliva is also relatively alkaline and mucos.

Salivary stones form when chemicals.

Q.NO. 4:+

Ans:+

* vertebrae of human
Skeleton:+

The vertebrae Column.
The Spine or vertebrae
Column protect in

Best Quality

Name # Muhammad

(4)

H/W - C/W

Dated: 20.....

and Sublingual glands,
 The Submandibular glands
 that lie in the
 Submandibular triangle.
 The glands have a
 Superficial and deep
 lobe separated by the
 mylohyoid muscle.

in or accumulate in the salivary gland. They contain exact known cause is mostly Calcium. The symptoms as they reach a size that they block the ducts. Saliva backs up into the gland causing pain and swelling.

Salivary stones, also called sialolithiasis are hardened mineral deposits that form in the salivary glands. The condition is and men are more likely to get salivary stones than women.



M T W T F S

H/W - C/W

Dated:/...../20.....

Tip of each Spinous
process is notched (bifid).
Articulates with occipital
Condyles of skull.

G.NO. 05.+-

Ans.+-

* Importance of Radiology in medical field :-

Radiology is now the key diagnostic tool for many disease and has an important role in monitoring treatment and predicting outcome. It has a number of imaging modalities

which have differing physical principles of varying complexity.

Radiologists are medical doctors that specialize in disease and treating

injuries and diseases using medical imaging (radiology) procedure (exam test) such as X-ray

Computed tomography (CT) magnetic resonance imaging (MRI), nuclear

medicine, positron emission tomography (PET)

The Spinal Cord Support
the head and body

26 bones

24 vertebrae, the Sacrum,
and the Coccyx. The

Spine or vertebrae

Column protects the
Spinal Cord supports
the head and body

26 bones

24 vertebrae, the Sacrum,
and the Coccyx. The
Sacrum and Coccyx.

The 11th Lumbar
vertebrae articulates with
the Sacrum.

The Sacrum articulate
with the Coccyx
intervertebral Discs.

The pads of fibrous
Cartilage separate the vertebral
bodies.

* Cervical vertebrae :-

Small
body (Support only head)
C1 (Atlas) has no Spinous
process all others have
Short Spinous processes.

and ultrasound

Radiology play a huge role in disease management by giving physicians more options. Tools, and techniques for detection and treatment. Diagnostic imaging allows detailed structure or disease related changes. The ability to diagnosis during the early stages, patient may be saved.

