NAME: HAMEEDULLAH, ID: 13884

QUESTION NO 03: write down the arteries of neck.

 Answer: The major artery supplying neck is called common carotid arteries, which supply oxygenated blood to the neck and head. There are two parts of common carotid artery,

* **Right common carotid artery:** this artery isoriginated from the brachiocephalic artery and supply the right side.
* **Left common carotid artery:** Left common carotid artery supplying to the left side and is called left common carotid artery.

Each carotid artery branches into two Division,

* **External carotid artery:** supplying blood to face and neck.

This artery branched into the following arteries,

1. Superior thyroid artery
2. Pharyngeal artery
3. Lingual artery
4. Facial artery
5. Occipital artery
6. Maxillary artery
7. Temporal artery
8. Posterior auricular artery
* **Internal carotid artery:** supplying blood to brain. They Have No branches.

QUESTION NO 02**:** what do you know about circle of Willis.

ANSWER:

 **Circle of Willis:** circle of Willis is the Artery which supply blood to the brain and its surrounding structures, this was discovered by Thomas Willis and is in circle form therefore this

**Formation**: circle of Willis is in the form of circle and is formed of internal carotid artery and two vertebral arteries.is called Circle of Willis.

**Location:** circle of Willis is located in the subarachnoid space at the base (inferior) of the Brain.

**Structure:** Structure of circle of Willis is composed of the following arteries,

* Anterior cerebral artery (left and right)
* Anterior communicating artery
* Internal carotid artery (left and right)
* Posterior cerebral artery  (left and right)
* Posterior communicating artery (left and right)

  **Clinical Significance:**

1. Aneurysms (subarachnoid Haemorrhage)
2. Subclavian steal syndrome.

QUESTION NO 04: Name the structure of appeared in the superior lobe of lung by viewing it medially.

Answer**:**

 **Superior lobe structure** (medial view):

 The structure which appeared in the superior lobe of lung by viewing it medially is,

Medial Relation:

* Esophagus
* Trachea
* Major blood vessel of mediastinum

**Superior lobe own structure which appear on medial view are :**

* Interior margin of lungs
* Pulmonary apex
* Costal surface of lung

Question no 05: What is cross sectional anatomy. how are cross sectional images helpful in diagnosing a patient.

Answer:

Definition: Cross Section are two dimensional axial view of gross anatomical structures seen transverse plane. thay are obtained by taking imaginary slice perpendicular to the main axis of organs, vessels, nerves, bone, soft tissue, or even the entire human Body.

**Importance of cross sectional anatomy:**

cross section imaging is a discipline of radiology that in compasses the use of number of advanced imaging technique that feature in common the ability to image the body in cross sections primary imaging modalities include computer tomography (CT), MRI, Ultrasound, diagnostic imaging allow physician to view the inside of the body, Indication of the health condition.

some machine and methods can produce pictures of the activities and structure inside your body.

your doctor will decide medical imaging test they will need to use based on the body parts they are evaluating and your symptoms.

Question no 01: Name the part of temporal and palatine bone appeared in the inferior view of cranium.

ANSWER; The name of the both bone which are appeared in the inferior of the cranium, temporal bone appeared in the inferior part of cranium are,

* Zygomatic process
* External acoustic meatus
* Mandibular fossa
* Mastoid process
* Styloid process
* Jugular fossa
* Petrous temporal bone
* Carotid canal
* Mastoid foramen

The palatine bone appeared part in the inferior view of the cranium are,

* Sphenoid process
* Hard plate
* Orbital process
* Pterygoid fossa
* Pterygopalatine fossa
* Horizantal fossa
* Perpendicular plates
* Pyramedial process