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* paper :- Anatomy (1)

* ID :- 16822

Q:-1:

B: Ipsilateral :-

on the same side of
the body.

C: Supination :-

When the palm is
facing forwards or upward
as in putting food in
the mouth.

D: Axial Skeleton :-

The part of the skeleton
that consists of the
vertebral column,
of head (skull) & trunk (thoracic cage)

(2)
of vertebrate.

E :: Arteriosclerosis ::

The thickening, hardening and loss of elasticity the wall of arteries.

occurring in old age.

F :: Shunt ::

This is a small hole which allow movement of fluid from one part to another.

A: motor unit:-

The functional unit of muscle contraction is a single motor nerve.

Q: 2:-

type 1 muscle fibres:-

(Slow fiber)

→ These are postural

muscles are present.

→ red in colour.

→ have large amount

of myoglobin.
→ Fatigue resistance

Type 2 muscle fiber:

(Fast fiber)

These are present in

muscles required for

Body movement.

→ ~~pale~~ paler in colour.

→ Because small amount

of myoglobin.

→ Fatigue easily.

Q. 3: → Classification of Bone According to Their Shape.

(1) Long Bone.

(2) Short Bone.

(3) Irregular Bone.

(4) Flat Bone.

(5) Sesamoid Bone.

(6) Pneumatic Bone.

(1) Long Bone:

• Femur • ulna • Radius

• humerus • tibia • fibula

(6)

(2) Short Bone:

usually shape I°S: Cuboid

Cuneiform, Scaphoid.

ex:-

- Metatarsal and Carpal Bone

(3) Irregular Bone:-

- Vertebrae
- Hip Bone

(4) Flat Bone :-

- Bone of Skull.
- Bone of Scapula.
- Bone Ribs.

5: Sesamoid Bone:

These are Bony Nodules

Found embedded in the

Tendon or joint Capsules.

∴) They have no periosteum
and ASSIFY AFTER BIRTH

- patella
- pisiform.

6: pneumatic bone:

→ irregular bone contain

large air space lined by

epithelium.

ex:

- maxilla.
- Sphenoid.

Q:-4/11

* Asterys :-

① Carry oxygenated form
the heart to whole Body.

② The small branches of
Asterys is called \Rightarrow arterioles.

* veins :-

① Carry deoxygenated Blood
from the whole Body

to the heart.

② They have tributaries
(venules)

③ unidirectional flow occur.

(c9)

* Capillary :-

① They have microscopic vessels which connect arterioles to venules.

② Blood move through ~~at~~ diffusion.

Q:6 :->

Antomical position of

Scapula:-

- ① Flat Bone.
- ② Triangular Shape.
- ③ lies posterior chest wall.
- ④ Between 2nd & 7th Ribs.

Surface :-

① 3 Surface:

i) Anterior

ii) Posterior

iii) Superiolateral

Borders :-

- i) middle
- i) lateral
- i) Superior.

Angle :-

- i) Superior.
- i) inferior.
- i) lateral.

Mathematical position of clavical :-

- * long, slender Bone.
- * lies horizontally.

* also called Beauty / Collier Bone.

* Connects upper limb to the trunk.

End:-

* Sternal end \Rightarrow large & triangular.

* Acromial end \Rightarrow flat.

* Body \Rightarrow elongated.

Surface:-

\Rightarrow 4 Surfaces:-

1) inferior surface.

(13)

∴ Superior Surface.

∴ Anterior Surface.

∴ posterior Surface.

Articulation :-

* medially :-

Sternum & 1st Costal Cartilage
manubrium

at Sternoclavicular joint.

* laterally :-

of the Scapula.
Acromion process

Acromioclavicular joint -

(14)

Division :-

* medial two thirds :-

is convex forward.

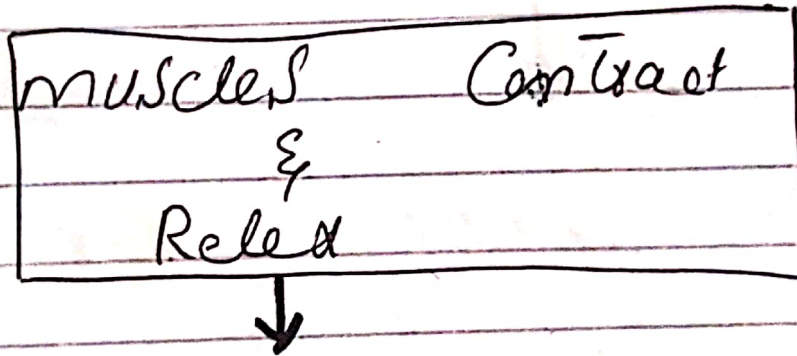
* lateral one third :-

is concave forward.

Q:5:

Contraction of Skeletal Muscles:-

• These are voluntary
in our control.



(1) → Stretch muscles Spindle
are activated

↓
They activate Sensory
Neuron. (For msg. sent to
Brain to Contract
the muscles)

(a) →



The msg process in Brain

3) → in motor neuron.



4) → To Active the motor
neuron. To ~~per~~
complete the work.



5) → motor neuron carry
msg to muscles.



6) → Then the muscles
Contract.

(ഗ്യാന ക്ഷേത്രം)

