

DENTAL SEC A ANATOMY, 2ND SEMESTER, FINAL TERM

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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..

Ans1. pituitary gland also called hypophysis, duct less gland of the endocrine system that secretes hormones directly into the bloodstream. the term hypophysis from Greek for "lying under" another name of pituitary refers to the glands position on the underside of the brain. The pituitary gland is called the master gland because its hormones regulate other important endocrine glands including the adrenal, thyroid and reproductive glands e. g ovaries and testes and in some cases have direct regulatory effects in major tissues, such as those of the musculoskeletal system.

hormones secreted by pituitary gland.

1. Anterior pituitary
 - Growth hormone
 - prolactin
 - Adrenocorticotropin hormone
 - Thyrotropin hormone

- Luteinizing hormone
- follicle stimulating hormone
- 2. posterior pituitary.
- oxytocin
- antidiuretic hormone.

Ans. 2 shoulder joint.

The shoulder joint is a ball and socket joint between the scapula and the humerus. it is the major joint connecting the upper limb to the trunk.

it is one of the most mobile joints in the human body, at the cost of joint stability. in the article we shall look at the anatomy of shoulder joint and its important clinical correlation.

structure of shoulder joint

Articulating surface.

The shoulder joint is formed by the articulation of the head of the humerus with the glenoid cavity (or fossa) of the scapula. this gives rise to the alternate name of the shoulder joint. the glenohumeral joint.

like most synovial joint, the articulating surfaces are covered with hyaline cartilage. The head of the humerus is much larger than the glenoid fossa, giving the joint a wide range of movement at the cost of inherent instability. To reduce the disproportion in surface, The glenoid fossa is deepened by a fibro cartilage rim, called the glenoid labrum.

ligaments. In shoulder joint, the ligaments play a key role in stabilising the bony structure.

Glenohumeral ligaments (superior, middle and inferior) the joint capsule is formed by this group of ligaments connecting the humerus to the glenoid fossa. they are the main source of stability for the shoulder, holding it in place and preventing it from dislocating anteriorly. they act to stabilise and Anterior aspect of the joint.

Movements.

As a ball socket synovial joint, there is a wide range of movement permitted.

1. Extension (upper limb backward in sagittal plane).
2. flexion(upper limb forward in sagittal plane)
3. Abduction (upper limb away from midline in coronal plane).
4. Adduction (upper limb towards midline in coronal plane.
5. internal rotation (rotation towards the midline, so that the thumb is pointing medially)
6. External rotation(rotation away from the midline so that the thumb is pointing laterally.

wrist joint...

The wrist joint (Also known as the radiocarpal joint) is a synovial joint in the upper limb, marking the area of transition between the forearm and the hand.

in the article,we shall look at the structures of the wrist joint, the movement of the joint and the relevant clinical syndrome.

structure of the wrist joint

Articulating surface

The wrist joint is formed by.

1. Distally-the proximal row of the carpal bones (except the pisiform).
2. proximally- the distal end of the radius, and the articular disk.
3. the ulna is not part of the wrist joint it articulates with the radius, just proximal to the wrist joint, at the distal radio ulnar joint. it is prevented from articulating with the carpal bones by a fibrocartilaginous ligament, called the articular disk which lies over the superior surface of the ulna.

ligaments.

1. palmar radiocarpal
2. dorsal radiocarpal
3. ulnar collateral
4. Radial collateral.

3 Ans. Axilla.

The contents of the Axilla includes the axillary vein and artery, as well as the brachial plexus, lymph nodes and fat. The Axilla is the space between the side of the thorax and the upper arm.

lymph:axillary lymph nodes

Artery :axillary artery

Nerve:axillary nerve, medial cord, posterior cord, lateral cord

vein:axillary vein.

The overall 3D shape of the Axilla looks slightly like a pyramid it consists of four sides,and open apex and base:

- Apex.
- lateral wall
- Medial wall
- Anterior wall
- posterior wall

The side and shape of the Axilla region varies with arm abduction. The apex decrease in size most markedly when the arm is fully abducted - leaving the contents of the Axilla at risk of compression.

contents...

- Axillary artery (and branches)
- Axillary vein(and tributaries).

- Brachial plexus (and branches)
- Axillary lymph nodes.
- Biceps brachii (short head) and coracobrachialis.

cubital fossa...

The cubital fossa is an area of transition between the anatomical arm and the forearm. It is located as a depression on the anterior surface of the elbow joint.

Borders.

- lateral border
- medial border
- superior border

Contents...

The contents of the cubital fossa include vessels, nerves and the biceps tendon (lateral to medial)

- Radial nerve
- Biceps tendon
- Brachial artery
- medial nerve

Ans 4... The lower limb...

The lower limb consists of four major parts: a girdle formed by the hip bones, the thigh, the leg, and the foot. It is specialised for the support of weight, adaptation to gravity, and locomotion. In descriptions of the lower limb it is specialised for the support of weight, adaptation to gravity and locomotion.

The parts of lower limb.

By means of position

the pelvis, the thigh, the leg, the foot.

parts. the thigh: Anterior, medial and posterior regions.

behind the knee: the popliteal fossa

The leg: Anterior, lateral and posterior regions.

The foot: dorsum and sole of foot.

The function..

- locomotion and weight bearing.
- the characteristics of the lower limb as compared with upper limb
 1. Thick and large bones
 2. tough and tensile ligaments
 3. thick and bulky muscles
 4. more stabilisation of articular movement

Gluteal region/posterior pelvis

- Iliac crest
- gluteus maximus

cheeks

- Gluteal folds

bottom of cheek "prominence"

Anterior thigh and leg

- femoral triangle

Boundaries

sartorius (lateral)

Adductor longus (medial)

inguinal ligament (superior)

contents..

femoral artery, vein and nerve, lymph nodes.

Knee.....

- patellar ligament
- tuberosity of tibia
- medial and lateral condyles and epicondyles
- tendon of biceps femoris
- tendons of semitendinosus and semi membranous
- head of fibula

posterior leg...

The leg,Ankle and foot

foot and toes

Bones of lower limb

- thigh
- knee
- leg
- foot

Ans5

part A. First aid for Falls.

Approach them calmly and reassuringly be alert to any dangers to either you or the casualty

do not rush to move them. get onto the floor so you are the same level as them and immediately assess..

- Are they responsive?
- not responsive - are they breathing?
- they are breathing. look closely how they have fallen and carefully put them into the recovery position to keep their airway clear.
- they are not breathing:start cpr immediately and act according to your organisations emergency policy.
- request a defibrillator immediately if there is one available
- if the person is responsive
- talk to them. try and ascertain how they fell from tree and if there could be any medical cause such as a fit or Stroke _do not stress them if they are confused
- try to work out where it hurts most and look at them closely to see if there is any obvious bleedings bruising or contorted limbs indicating a particular injury.
- if they are conscious and you think they may have fallen from height or could have injured their neck or spine
- Do not move them try and keep them as still as possible and discourage them from twisting. phone and ambulance and calmly keep reassuring them until paramedics arrive
- if you are aware of bleeding apply firm pressure with a clean pad whilst awaiting the first Aid kit.
- if they start to show signs of clinical shock_lie them back and raise their legs and get medical help

Ans 5

part b. A majority of people infected with the corona virus will develop only mild to moderate symptoms. but many people remain frightened

and wonder how and when to seek medical care.

if u meet a friend and he is corona virus suspect and after meet up u knew that so u should be confined to a separate room with no or minimal contact with the rest of household(including pets), and should use a separate bathroom if possible. most of the time, a sick person will feel miserable, but he or she can pick up food trays left at the door and sanitizer a shared bathroom after using it. (this may not be the case with young children) if u have masks at home both patient and caregiver should wear them when in contact with each other. make sure that shared spaces in the home have good airflow by turning on an air conditioner or opening window and use A plastic Plates and glass for eating and drinking and when u finished sanitized It And keep at the door and who's coming to pick it call them and They also have to use mask and gloves and before and picking your plastic plates which u have Already sanitized and flod them in Shopper they will pick it up and throw it Out of home or fire it and throw the gloves and mask also And Then they will use new gloves and masks and contact with your home doctor and make a test And Do what he says.