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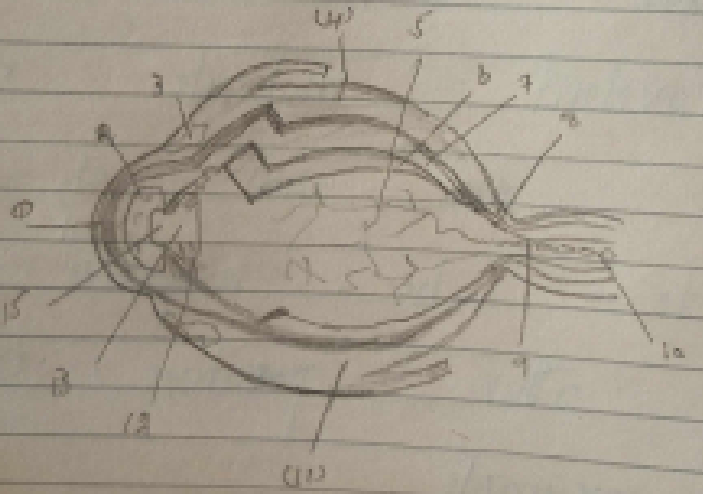
Q NO: 01

ANS: Stractor of Eye

Eye are the organ of the Visuals System. They provid animal ~~abiitity~~ with vision. The ability to recive and process visual details.



1) Cornea:

The clear window at the front of Eye.

2) Iris: The colored part of the Eye.

5) Conjanctive: The mucus membrane that line the inner surface of Eylids and part of Sclera.

4) Sclera: The white outer coat of the eye.

5) Viterous: A transparent semi-glatanious substance surround by A thin membran.

6) Retina: Receive light and record visual message.

7) Choroids: A membrane.

8 Meculo: An oval spot at the centre of Retina 'Central Vision' is actived when in imag is focused directly on particular area of the meculo.

9) Optic disc (blined Spot): A thin spot in a retin where nerve fibre come together to form the optic Nerve.

10 Optic Nerve: Carry visual messag from the retina to brain.

11) Orbit: The bony cavity in the Skull that accomodates the eyeball and accesiat Structure.

(3) Ciliary body: Where the Hard of the is made.

(3) Lens: focus light onto the retina.

(4) Pupil: The hole in the Iris that lets the light onto the Eye.

→ Foramin of The base of Skull.

(1) Foramin Ceacum
(2) Optic canal
(3) Superior Orbital fissur
(4) Foramin Rotandom
(5) Foramin oval
(6) Foramin Spinosum
(7) Foramin lacerum
(8) Carotid canal
(9) Foramin magnum
(10) Hypoglossal canal.
(11) Regular foramin
(12) Internal acoustic meatus.

DNO: 02

Ans: Muscle of Medial compootment of The thigh.

The muscle of the medial compootment of the thigh are collectively known as hip adductor
there are five muscle:

Adductor magnus::
is the largest muscel in the medial compootment.
It lies posteriorly to the other muscle:

Attaoment.
- Adductor part - originat from inferior remi of the pubis and remi of ischium: attaching to the lenea aspera of the femur.
- Himstring part: Originat from the ischeal tuberosity attach to adductor tubercle and medial Supracondylea line of the femur.

2 Adductor Longus:

The adduct Longus is a long flat muscle. It posteriorly covers the adductor brevis and magnis.

Attachment:

Originat from the pubic and expand into a fan shap attaching broadly to the linea aspera of the femur.

7 Adductor Brevis:

It is the short muscle, lying underneath the adductor longus

Attachment

Originat from the body of pubic and inferior pubic rami it attach to the lenea aspera

Obturator Externus:

This is one of the smallest muscle of the the thigh and it is located most superiorly.

Attachment: It originat from the membran of obturator foramin and adjecent bone.

Attaching to the posterior espect of greater trochentor

5) Gracilis:

This muscle is most superficial and medial. It cross both hip and knee joint. It is.

Attachment:- It originat from the inferior remi of the pubic and the body of pubice.

Descending almost Verticaely down the legs. It attach to the medial sufoce of tibia. between the tendons of the Sartorius and Semitendinosus.

ANS: 03

ANS:

injury to the external laryngeal Nerve can result in a weaked voice (hoarseness) or loss of voice (aphonia) and cous problem in respiratory tract.

This is the Sole muscle responsible for the opening of vocal cord and Paryalysis may cause dificulty breathing during physical activities.

P.T.O

Test for facial Nerve:

→ The facial Nerve supply motor branches to the muscles of facial Expression. This nerve is there fore tested by asking the patien to crease up their forehead (rais their eyebrow) closed their eye and keep them closed against resistance puff out their cheeks and reveal their teeth.

DND: 04

Ans: Suture: A suture is a fairly rigid joint between two or more bone element of an organism.

Major Sutures:

① Coronal Suture: The junction between the frontal and parietal bone.

② Squamousal Suture: The Jaction between the parietal and temporal bone.

③ Lambdoid Suture: The junction between the parietal and occipital bone

④ Sagittal Suture: The junction between two parietal bone

Other Sutures:

(1) Sphenofrontal Suture:-
The Junction between Sphenoid and frontal bone.

(2) Sphenosquamosal Suture:
The Junction between Sphenoid and Temporal bone.

(3) Spenoperital Suture:- Sphenoid
The junction between and perietal bones

(4) peroitomastid Suture:
(5) Junction b/w perietal and temporal bone.

(5) occipitr mastid Suture:
The junction between occipital and mastid bone.

⇒ Trigeminal Nerve and its Branches.

The trigeminal nerve is the largest and more complex of the 12 Cranial Nerve.
It Supply Sensation to the face mocous membran and other Structur of the Head

Branches of trigeminal Nerve:

There are three main branches.

(1) The opthalmic Nerve:
- It is the first branch of trigiminal ~~boo~~ Nerve
- It arise from the convex Surface of gasserion ganglion.

→ It carry Sensory information from the Scalp and forehead. the upper eylid, the cornea of the Eye, Nose Naselmucosa. frontal sinus. the part of meninges.

(2) Mixallary Nerve:
It carry the Sensory information from the lower eylids and cheek the nares and upper lips the upper teeth and gums and Nasal mucosa the palat and roof of the phyrinx

(3) The Mendibular Nerve:
→ is the larges branch of trigiminal Nerve

It carry the sensory information from the lower lip, the lower teeth gum, chin, jaw, part of external ear and part of meninges.
The mendibular Nerve carry touch/position and pain/temprature sansat from the mouth.

QNO: 05:

ANS: Spinal cord.

→ The Spinal cord is a tubular bundle of Nervous tissue and Supporting cell that extand from the brainstem to the lomber vertebrea.

→ Togather the Spinal cord and their brain form central Nervous System.

ANotomical Position and Structure

→ The Spinal cord is a cylindrical Structure grey-ish whit is colour. it has relatively simple anotomical course.

→ The Spinal cord arise coarially as a continoution of the medulla oblangata.

→ It then travel inferiorly within vertebral canal, surrounded by Spinal meaninges containing Cerebro Spinal fluid.

→ At the L2 vertebral level the Spinal Cord tapers off forming the conus medullaris.

- As a result of termination of Spinal cord at L2. It occupies around two third of vertebral canal
- The spinal nerves that arise from the end of the Spinal Cord are bundle together forming structure known as cauda equina.

→ During the course of Spinal Cord there are two point of enlargment.

→ The Cervicle enlargment is located proximally at the C4-T1 level. It represent the origin of brachial plexes.

→ Between T11 and S1 is lumber enlargment. representing the origin of the lumber and Secral plexy. The Spinal cord is marked by two depressions on its surface.

→ The interior median ~~Sulcus~~ fissure is a deep groove extending the length of the interior surface of the Spinal Cord.

→ In the posterior aspect there is a slightly shallower depression - the posterior median Sulcus.

= Pharynx:

- Pharynx is situated behind the nosel cavity the mouth
The pharynx is funnel shaped: it upper wider and lei under the base of Skull. It lower narrow end is continous with esophagus opposit the Six cervicle vertebra. The pharynx is a masculomembranist wall which is defecient interiorly. Here it replaced by posterior opening into the Nose and mouth and inlet of the larynx.

pharynx has Three part
(1) Nasopharynx
(2) Oesophagynx
(3) Laryngpharynx.

Constrictors:	Action.
(1) Superior constrictor	Aid Soft palat and closing nosal pharynx propel bolus downword.
(2) middle constrictor	propel bolus downword
(3) Inferior constrictor	propels bolus downword
(4) Cricopharyngeus	Sphinctur at lower end of the pharynx
(5) Stylopharyngeus	elevat The larynx during swallowing.
(6) Salpingopharyngeus	Elevat pharynx.
(7) palato pryngeus	Elevat wall of the pharynx