**PAGE#1 HND 2nd Semester**

**Course Title: Anatomy Instructor: Dr Ahmed Hayat**

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 **Final Term Assignment Marks: 50**

***NOTE: Mention your name and roll number on the assignments.***

1. Enlist 5 irregular bones in human body.
2. Name the basic 11 systems in human body.
3. Mention five differences between sympathetic & parasympathetic nervous system
4. Enumerate the 12 cranial nerves.
5. How insulin and glucagon controls blood glucose levels.

**QUESTION#1:** Enlist 5 irregular bones in human body.

**ANSWER:**

Following are the irregular bones in human body:

1. Maxilla
2. Inferior nasal concha
3. Zygomatic
4. Temporal

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1. Coccyx

**QUESTION#2:** Name the 11 basic systems in human body.

**ANSWER:**

1. circulatory system
2. Respiratory system
3. Digestive system
4. Excretory system
5. Nervous system
6. Endocrine system
7. Immune system
8. Integumentary system
9. Skeletal system
10. Muscle system
11. Reproductive system

**QUESTION#3:** Mention 5 main differences between sympathetic and parasympathetic nervous system.

**ANSWER:**

 **SYMPATHETIC NERVOUS SYSTEM:**

1. It produces extreme heightened alertness. It increases the heart rate. The blood flow directed to arms and legs and away from the body core and digestion.

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1. The sympathetic nervous system dilates the bronchi.
2. it inhibits the intestinal motility.
3. The sympathetic nervous system makes no effect on the tear glands.
4. It dilates the eye pupil.

**PARASYMPATHETIC NERVOUS SYSTEM:**

1. It reduces the heart rate and increases blood to internal organs such as digestion.
2. The parasympathetic nervous system constricts the bronchi.
3. It stimulates the intestinal motility.
4. It constricts the eye pupil.
5. It stimulates the ear glands.

**QUESTION#4:** Enumerate the 12 cranial bones.

**ANSWER:**

Following are the 12 cranial bones:

1. The optic nerve
2. Oculomotor nerve
3. Trochlear nerve
4. Trigeminal nerve
5. Abducens nerve

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1. Facial nerve
2. Vestibulocochlear nerve
3. Glossopharyngeal nerve
4. Vagas nerve
5. Accessory nerve
6. Hypoglossal nerve
7. Olfactory nerve

**QUESTION#5:** How insulin and glucogen controls the body glucose level.

**ANSWER:**

The endocrine pancreas in our body produces insulin and glucagen which further stimulates the fuel homeostasis in the fed and fasted states. Insulin in our body is secreted in our body primarily in response to a increased blood glucose level. Where as glucagen in our body is secreted in response to a very decreased glucose level. Insulin and glucagen both work together in our body to balance the blood sugar level, and keeps it in a narrow low range that is required to our body. These hormones acts as yin and yang of blood glucose maintenance. If the glucagen and insulin both are not balanced in our body it will disturb the blood sugar level which further creates many issues in a human body.